

**Report for the period April 2009 to September 2009  
(YEAR 1)  
(Containing interim data and information for the period  
1 April 2009 to 31 September 2009)**

**Financial Year 2009/10**

**This narrative should be read in conjunction with  
Annexures A – H)**

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## **1. Introduction**

The EPWP specifically targets the creation of employment for poor, unemployed people who are unskilled or poorly skilled. Through the creation of EPWP employment the programme provides basic income for these people, albeit on a temporary basis.

The goal of the EPWP phase 2 is to create employment equal to 2 million Full Time Equivalent (FTE's) - 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 FTE's per year in 2009/10 to 680 000 FTE's in 2013/14)

In order to assist with the mobilisation of provinces and municipalities and to assist with funding the additional wage costs of a scaled up EPWP, a wage incentive was introduced for the second phase of the programme. As this type of incentive, structured as a performance rather than a planning based allocation, is new in government, it was decided to phase it in and only focus on infrastructure sector programmes and the non-state sector in the first year and expanding into the social and environmental sectors in the second year. The wage incentive has been introduced to the infrastructure sector programmes in the 2009-10 financial year.

This report is compiled to report on the progress of the EPWP across the four sectors for the period of April 2009 to June 2009. The core purpose of this report is to support programme management to ensure compliance with the programme's strategy and approach.

This will improve responsiveness of implementing bodies and ensure the collection, processing and submission of reliable and timely data. The report should assist in assessing if the benefits are reaching the intended beneficiaries (e.g youth, etc.), and whether the interventions are contributing to the achievement of the strategic objectives. The report will enable sectors to make data-based decisions regarding interventions.

As targets were set for the first five years of the EPWP Phase 2 and definitions of agreed indicators are spelled out in the logframe document. Some of the important targets are that of 550, 000 work opportunities and 210,000 Full Time equivalents ( FTE) to be achieved in the first year of the second phase.

Table 1 below gives a reflection of the total number of projects received on the system and the number that were excluded due to non compliance.

Province	Environmental & Culture		Infrastructure		Social		Total projects	
	Projects reported	Projects	Projects reported	Projects excluded	Projects reported	Projects excluded	Projects reported	Projects excluded
EC	219	103	278	10	263	177	769	290
FS	75	23	193	33	364	112	635	168
GP	273	61	235	55	601	365	1,112	481
KN	212	52	336	39	416	349	968	440
LP	125	39	271	134	2,061	750	2,460	923
MP	148	25	190	96	408	224	751	345
NW	150	34	219	70	558	188	928	292
NC	57	28	118	15	89	17	264	60
WC	262	74	271	93	122	90	655	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>439 (28%)</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>545 (25%)</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>2,272 (46%)</b>	<b>8,542</b>	<b>3,256 (38%)</b>

Table 1: Number of projects reported and projects excluded

The total number of projects reported was 8,542 projects. Of those that were reported, 3,256 (38%) were excluded due to incomplete data. Most projects were excluded in the social sector (46%), followed by the environment and culture sector (28%). The infrastructure sector reported 2,111 projects and 545 (25%) were excluded.

<b>Province</b>	<b>Environmental &amp; Culture</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Social</b>	<b>Total projects</b>
EC	164	418	719	1,301
FS	384	524	559	1,467
GP	2,464	317	1,454	4,235
KN	573	268	3,482	4,323
LP	1,764	94	2,067	3,925
MP	217	632	2,355	3,204
NW	193	159	1,170	1,522
NC	936	262	747	1,945
WC	626	289	686	1,601
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,321</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>13,239</b>	<b>23,523</b>

Table 2: Number of work opportunities lost due to exclusions

A total of 23, 523 work opportunities were lost due to projects being excluded across all sectors and provinces. Most work opportunities were lost in the social sector (13,239) followed by the environment and culture sector (7,321). The infrastructure sector lost 2,963 work opportunities due to the 545 projects excluded.

Comparing by provinces, the table shows that most work opportunities were lost in KN followed by the GP province. In the social sector, work opportunities lost were mostly from KN (3,482), LP (2,067), MP (2,355), GP (1,454) and NW (1,170). Most work opportunities lost in the environment and culture sector were from GP (2,464) and LP (1,764). The highest number of work opportunities lost in the infrastructure sector is from MP (632) province.

Table 3 below gives a reflection of the progress per sector made towards the targets from April 2009 to September 2009.

Province	Environmental & Culture	Infrastructure	Non-State	Social	Total
EC	116	268	9	86	479
FS	52	160	3	252	467
GP	212	180	3	236	631
KN	160	297	4	67	528
LP	86	137	3	1,311	1,537
MP	123	94	5	184	406
NC	29	103		72	204
NW	116	149	1	370	636
WC	188	178		32	398
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>5,286</b>

Table 3: Overall EPWP reported projects

The table above shows that to date, 5,286 projects have been reported in the second quarter of the 2009/10 financial year. The environment and culture sector reported 1,082 projects whilst the infrastructure sector reported about 1,500 projects. The social sector reported 2,610 projects and the non state sector reported only 28 projects.

Sector	09/10 Target	Q1 09/10	% Achieved	Q2 09/10 (Including Q1)	% Achieved
Infrastructure	300,000	59,579	20%	149,164	50%
Environment & Culture	150,000	13,960	9%	29,325	20%
Social	80,000	7,466	9%	33,973	42%
Non-State	20,000	2,909	15%	11,106	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>83,914</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>223,568</b>	<b>41%</b>

Table 4: Overall EPWP achievements

The total number of work opportunities reported from April 2009 to September 2009 is 223,568 (41%) towards achieving the annual target of 550,000 work opportunities.

The infrastructure sector has achieved 50% of its annual target of 300, 000 in quarter 2 compared to 20% in Q1. The Environment and culture sector achieved 20% in Q2 compared to 9% achievement in Q1. The social sector has also shown some improvement achieving 42% towards its 80,000 target compared to Q1 when it achieved only 9%. The Non state sector increased significantly, from 15% in Q1 to 56% in Q2.

Province	Q1 09/10	Q2 09/10	Q2- Q1	% Increase
EC	15,838	36,900	21,062	57%
FS	4,208	11,420	7,212	63%
GP	14,058	44,291	30,233	68%
KN	34,867	70,231	35,364	50%
LP	2,064	12,736	10,672	84%
MP	2,812	11,355	8,543	75%
NC	1,774	8,153	6,379	78%
NW	2,666	9,211	6,545	71%
WC	5,627	19,271	13,644	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,914</b>	<b>223,568</b>	<b>139,654</b>	<b>62%</b>

Table 5: Comparison of Q1 and Q2 work opportunities achievements

Overall, there has been a 62% increase in reporting between Q1 and Q2. There were 139,654 work opportunities created in Q2 compared to 83,914 opportunities in Q1. The LP province showed a highest increase in reporting between Q1 and Q2 achieving 84% increase followed by NC (78%) and MP (75%). North West and WC provinces achieved 71% respectively.

The GP province showed a 68% increase from Q1. The least improved reporting was seen in KN province showing a 50% increase from Q1 reporting.



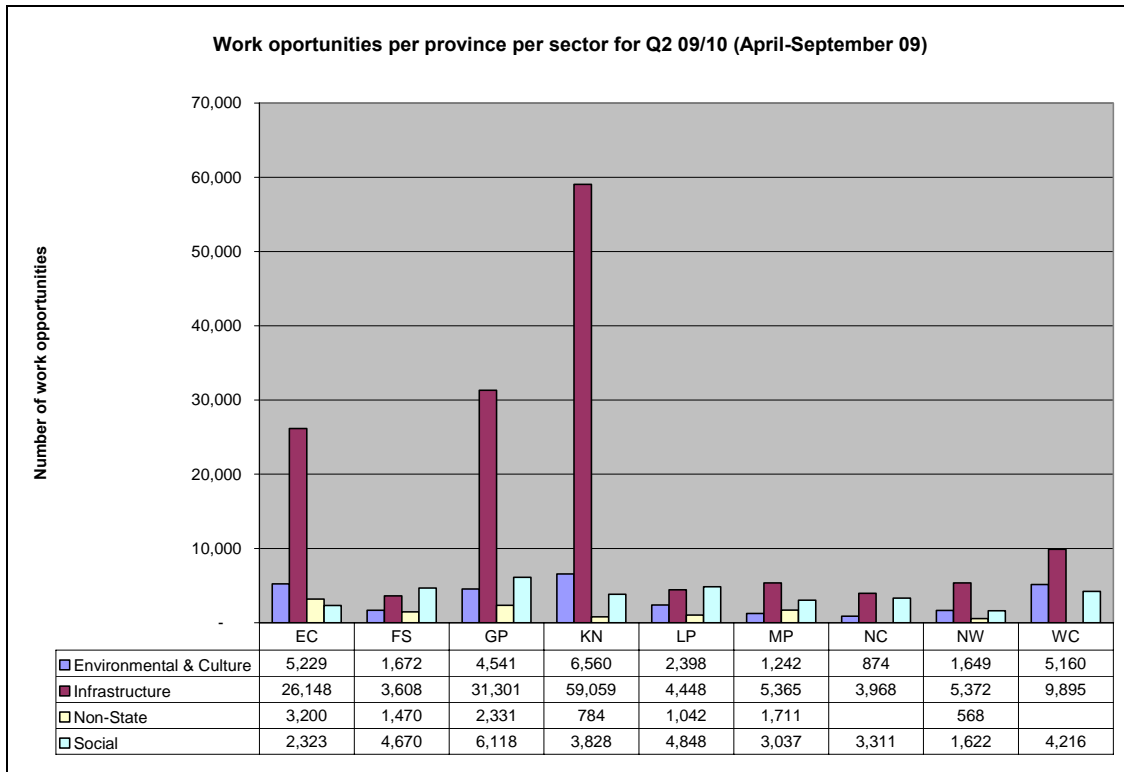


Figure 1: Overall Work Opportunities per province per sector

Looking at the work opportunities reported this quarter by sector and province, it showed that KN in the infrastructure sector reporting the highest with a total of 59,059 work opportunities. This was followed by GP province for infrastructure, reporting 31,301 and the EC in the infrastructure sector reporting 26,148 work opportunities.

In the environment and culture sector, the highest number of work opportunities was reported by KN province reporting 6,560 work opportunities followed by the EC province reporting 5,229 work opportunities.

In the FS and LP provinces, the highest number of work opportunities were reported by the social sector compared to other sectors whilst in the other provinces, infrastructure sector reported the highest number of work opportunities.

The social sector work opportunities achieved were mostly contributed by the Gauteng province reporting 6,118 work opportunities followed by the LP province reporting 4,848 work opportunities.

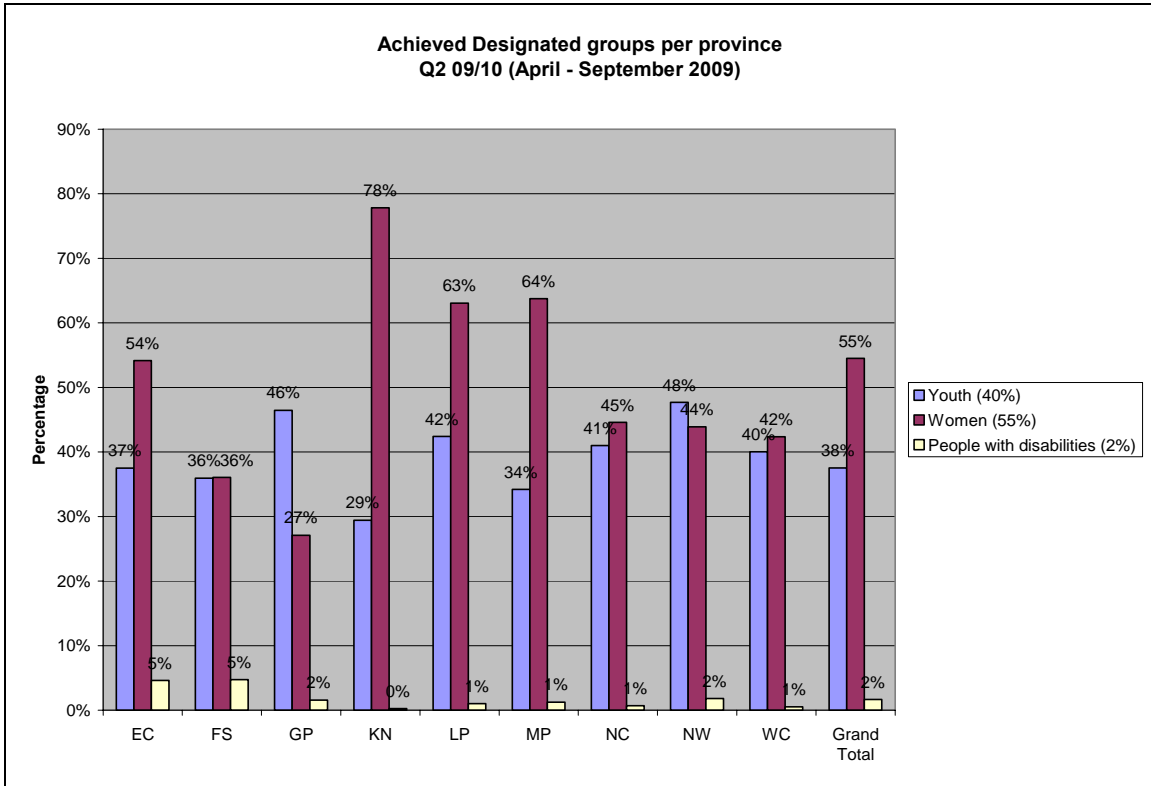


Figure 2: Achieved designated groups per province

The figure above shows that overall, the programme have achieved the 55% of women target achieving 55%, the 2% people with disabilities target achieving 2% overall. The programme achieved 38% of youth compared to the 40% set target.

The EC and FS achieved 5% of people with disabilities respectively but could not achieve the women and youth targets. GP province achieved 2% people with disabilities, 46% against 40% target but did not achieve the 55% women target, achieving only 27%. KN province, achieved 77% of women target but could not achieve the youth and people with disabilities target. LP province exceeded the women target (63%) and youth target (42%) but achieved only 1% for the people with disabilities target. MP province only achieved the women target achieving

64% whilst NC and WC achieved the youth target only. The NW province achieved the youth and people with disabilities target, achieving 2% people with disabilities and 48% youth.

Province	Municipal ( R )	National ( R )	Provincial ( R )	Total
EC	76	60	47	61
FS	71	36	56	53
GP	78	72	57	67
KN	82	59	61	63
LP	70	55	67	67
MP	60	58	42	50
NC	66	60	59	60
NW	81	48	42	47
WC	95	56	100	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>

Table 6: Overall EPWP minimum daily wages per province per sphere

On average, the minimum daily wage paid in the program is R61 per day. The average minimum daily wage paid by municipalities is R76 whilst provincial sphere pays R60. The national projects pay the minimum of R57 per day to beneficiaries.

The minimum wage that is being agreed in the EPWP is R50 across all sectors and spheres. The table above shows that some provinces are still paying less than the EPWP minimum daily wage of R50. EC provincial sphere is paying R47, MP and NW provincial pays R42 respectively. The FS national projects pay R36 whilst NW national pays R48 per day minimum. It is interesting to note that all municipal projects across all provinces pay more than a minimum R50 a day.

## 2. Progress per sector

### 2.1 Infrastructure sector

In the infrastructure sector the emphasis is on creating additional work opportunities through the introduction of labour-intensive construction methods. Labour intensive construction methods involve 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. The sector focuses on infrastructure amenable to the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance by labour intensive methods provided by national departments, provinces and municipalities.

Province	Municipal	National	Provincial	Total
EC	7,770	451	17,927	26,148
FS	1,150	403	2,055	3,608
GP	26,078	295	4,928	31,301
KN	18,766		40,293	59,059
LP	2,232		2,216	4,448
MP	1,832		3,533	5,365
NC	1,827	484	1,657	3,968
NW	2,439	307	2,626	5,372
WC	674	561	8,660	9,895
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,768 (42%)</b>	<b>2,501 (1%)</b>	<b>83,895 (56%)</b>	<b>149,164</b>

Table 7: Infrastructure sector work opportunities per province and sphere

The infrastructure sector has created 149,164 work opportunities from April to September 2009. In the sector, most projects reported were created by provinces reporting 83,895 work opportunities which contribute 56% of the total work opportunities created. Municipalities creating 62,768 work opportunities, contributing 42% of the total achieved by the sector. The projects implemented by national departments created 2,501 work opportunities and contributed 1%

towards the achievement of the sector. There were no projects funded by national departments that were reported in the KN, MP and LP province.

The GP and KN municipalities reported the highest number of work opportunities, creating 26,078 and 18,766 respectively. The KN and EC provinces reported more provincial (12,834) compared to 1,432 work opportunities reported by EC municipalities. In the FS province, the nationally funded projects reported more work opportunities (403) compared to provincial projects.

The EC, FS, KN, NW, MP and WC provinces reported more provincially funded work opportunities than any other sphere of government. The GP, LP and NC provinces reported more municipal work opportunities than provincial and national.

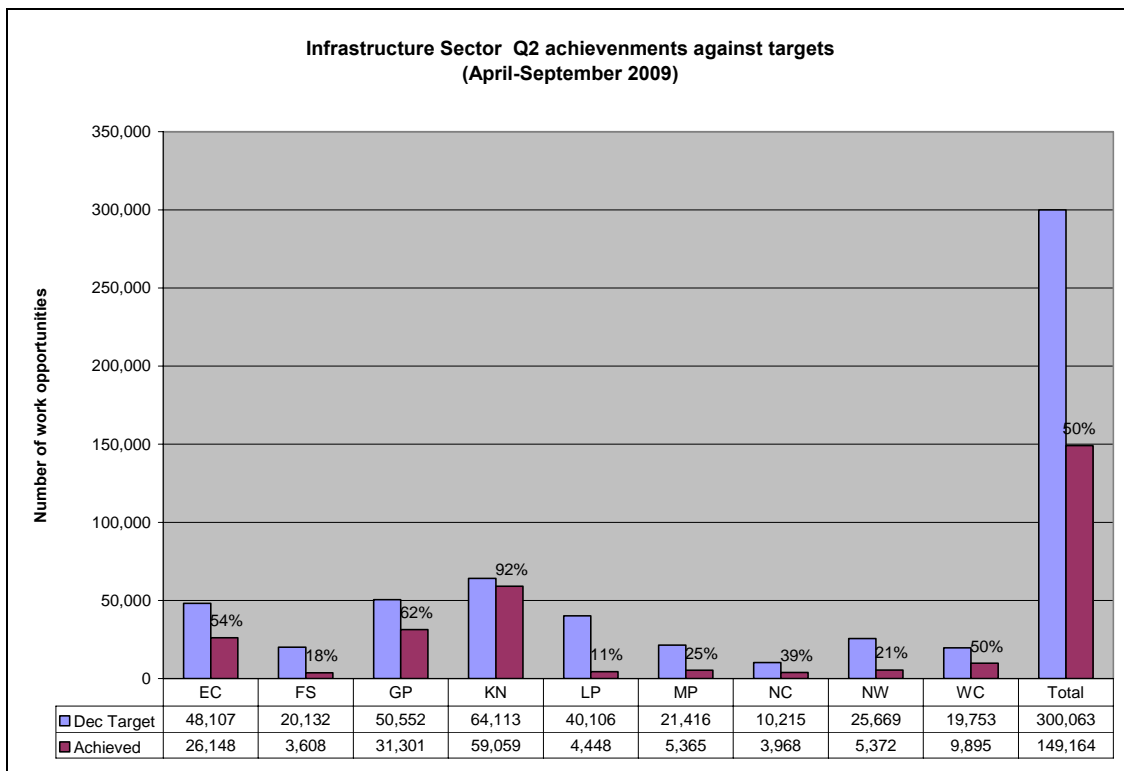


Figure 3: Infrastructure work opportunities

The sector's work opportunities targets were set for all spheres for this financial year. The total target for the infrastructure sector for to be achieved in this financial year is 300, 063 work opportunities. The figure above shows us that the sector has achieved 50% of its annual target creating 149,164 work opportunities by September 2009.

The KN province has achieved 92% of its target whilst the EC, GP and WC have achieved 54%, 52% and 50% respectively. The NW has achieved 21% whilst NC and MP have achieved 39% and 25% respectively.

The LP and FS provinces are still lagging behind in achieving their annual targets achieving 11% and 18% respectively towards their annual target. More effort should be made for the provinces to achieve their annual targets.

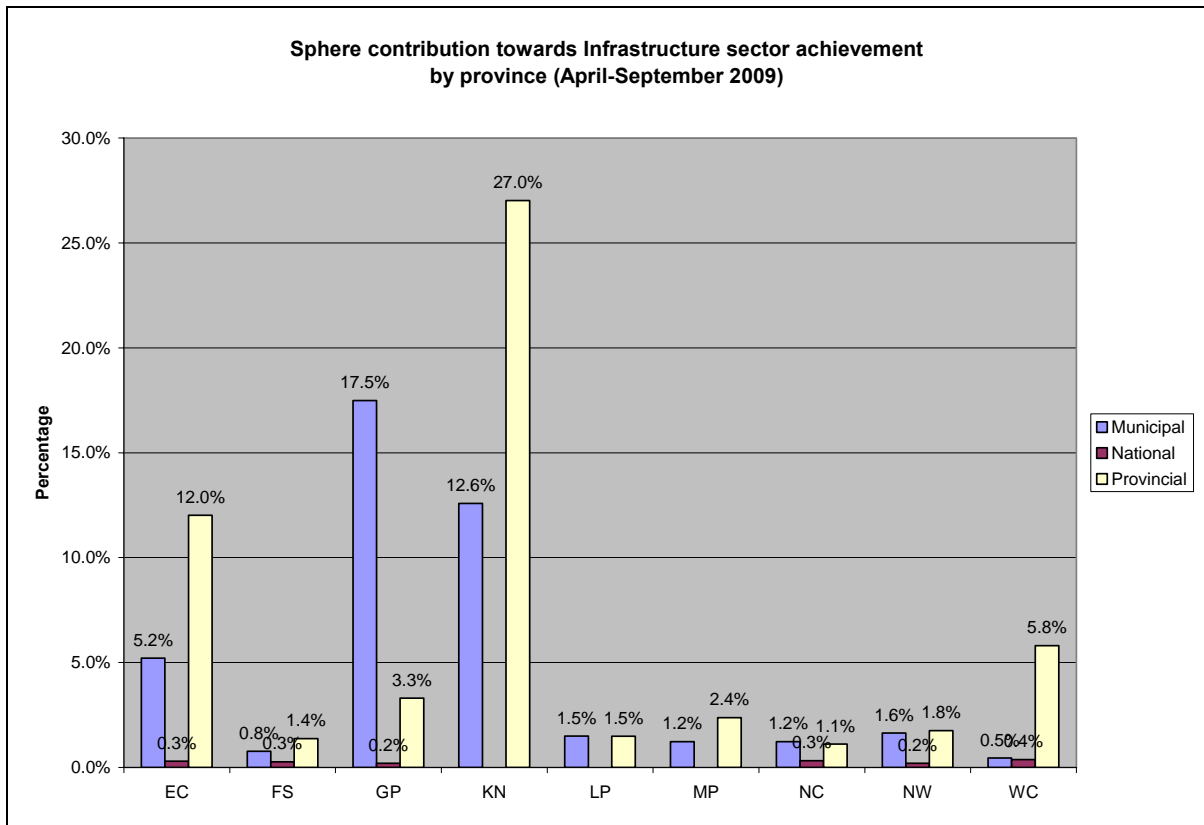


Figure 4: Infrastructure work opportunities

The graph above shows the contribution of the province and sphere towards the achieved in the reporting period. The graph clearly shows the highest contributor as KN provincial contributing 27% towards the sector's achievement followed by GP municipalities contributing 17.5%. The EC municipal contributed 12.6% followed by EC provincial sphere (12%). The FS, LP, NC, MP and NW contributed less than 2% across all spheres.

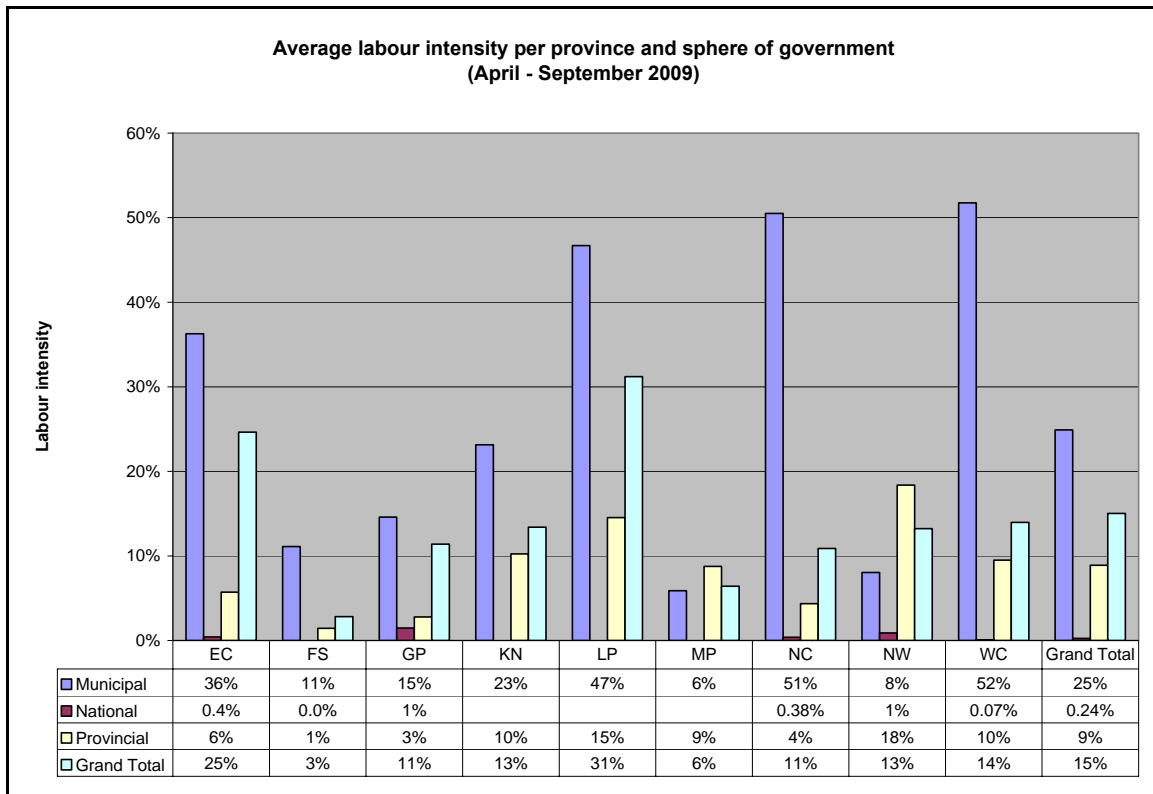


Figure 5: Infrastructure labour intensity

The figure above depicts average labour intensity per province and sphere of government. The average labour intensity for the sector is 15%. However, there is a considerable variation of labour intensity across all provinces and levels of government. Municipality projects have the highest average labour intensity of 25% compared to 9% and 0.24% of provincial and national projects respectively. Between provinces, Eastern Cape has the highest average labour intensity of 25% and the lowest of 3% is recorded at Free State province.

<b>Sphere</b>	<b>09/10 Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>% Achieved</b>
Municipal	60,548	13,671	23%
Provincial	47,461	14,579	31%
National	687	508	74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,696</b>	<b>28,758</b>	<b>26%</b>

Table 8: Infrastructure Sector Q2 FTE achieved vs annual target per sphere

The FTE targets were broken down per annum, sector and sphere for all the financial years. For this financial year, the infrastructure sector has a target of 108,696 FTE across all spheres and the sector has achieved 26% of the target (28,758).

Comparing different spheres of government, the municipalities achieved 23% of their target (13,671/60,548) FTEs whilst the provincial sphere projects achieved 31%. The national sphere projects achieved 74% towards achieving its 687 FTE by achieving 508 FTEs.

<b>Provincial Gov Dept</b>	<b>2009-10 ELIGIBILITY THRESHOLD</b>	<b>Q2 (April-September 2009) THRESHOLD</b>	<b>Q2 ACTUAL FTE PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>Q2 % Performance</b>
<b>KN</b>	6,791	3,395	6,238	<b>184%</b>
<b>WC</b>	2,003	1,002	2,038	<b>203%</b>
<b>GP</b>	2,594	1,297	1,208	<b>93%</b>
<b>EC</b>	5,836	2,918	2,949	<b>101%</b>
<b>MP</b>	2,760	1,380	483	<b>35%</b>
<b>FS</b>	2,407	1,204	235	<b>20%</b>
<b>LP</b>	5,208	2,604	477	<b>18%</b>
<b>NW</b>	2,731	1,366	596	<b>44%</b>
<b>NC</b>	1,103	552	354	<b>64%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,434</b>	<b>15,718</b>	<b>14,579</b>	<b>93%</b>

Table 9: Infrastructure sector Provincial FTEs performance against threshold per province



The annual FTE targets were set for the infrastructure sector for the 5 years of the programme. Of the annual target set, quarterly thresholds were set for public bodies to achieve per quarter in order to qualify for an incentive.

The table above shows that from the set provincial Q2 FTE targets, KN, EC and WC reached and exceeded their quarterly thresholds with 184%, 101% and 203% respectively. The GP province achieved 93% towards their Q2 threshold.

The LP province is still lagging behind in achieving target achieving only 18% of its Q2 threshold whilst the FS, MP, NW and NC provinces did not achieve their threshold.

More efforts should be made to assist the provinces to achieve its work opportunities and FTE targets.

## 2.2 Social Sector

The social sector's focus was on the expansion of Home and Community Base Care (HCBC) and on Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programmes. The sector has expanded from the two main programmes and added other programmes such as Safety and Security (SS) and School Nutrition (SN). 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.

Spheres	09/10 Work opportunities targets	Achieved	Percentage
National	-	-	-
Provincial	77,256	31,740	41%
Municipal	2,744	2,233	81%
Total	80,000	33,973	42%

Table 10: Social sector work opportunities per sphere

The annual sector targets were set for all spheres of governments except the national departments that do not have any targets. The provincial departments improved significantly achieving 41% of their annual target of 77,256 compared to 8% in Q1. The municipalities achieved 81% towards the 2,744 annual work opportunities target set compared to 57% in Q1.

More work needs to be done to ensure that provinces report the work opportunities created since 96% of the sector targets are in the province. The provinces have to create 72,534 work opportunities to be able to achieve the 80,000 target set.

Province	Municipal	Provincial	Total
EC		2,323	2,323
FS	921	3,749	4,670
GP	666	5,452	6,118
KN	646	3,182	3,828
LP		4,848	4,848
MP		3,037	3,037
NC		3,311	3,311
NW		1,622	1,622
WC		4,216	4,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,233 (6%)</b>	<b>31,740 (94%)</b>	<b>33,973</b>

Table 11: Social sector work opportunities per province and sphere

In Table 9, work opportunities are broken down by sphere and province to see the performance of the provinces per sphere. It is clear that the sector is mainly implemented by provincial departments compared to municipalities.

The GP province reported the highest number of work opportunities (5,452) followed by the LP province (4,848). The province that reported the least number of work opportunities created was MP reporting 3,037 work opportunities.

The municipalities that have reported are in the FS, GP and KN provinces reporting 921, 666 and 646 work opportunities respectively.

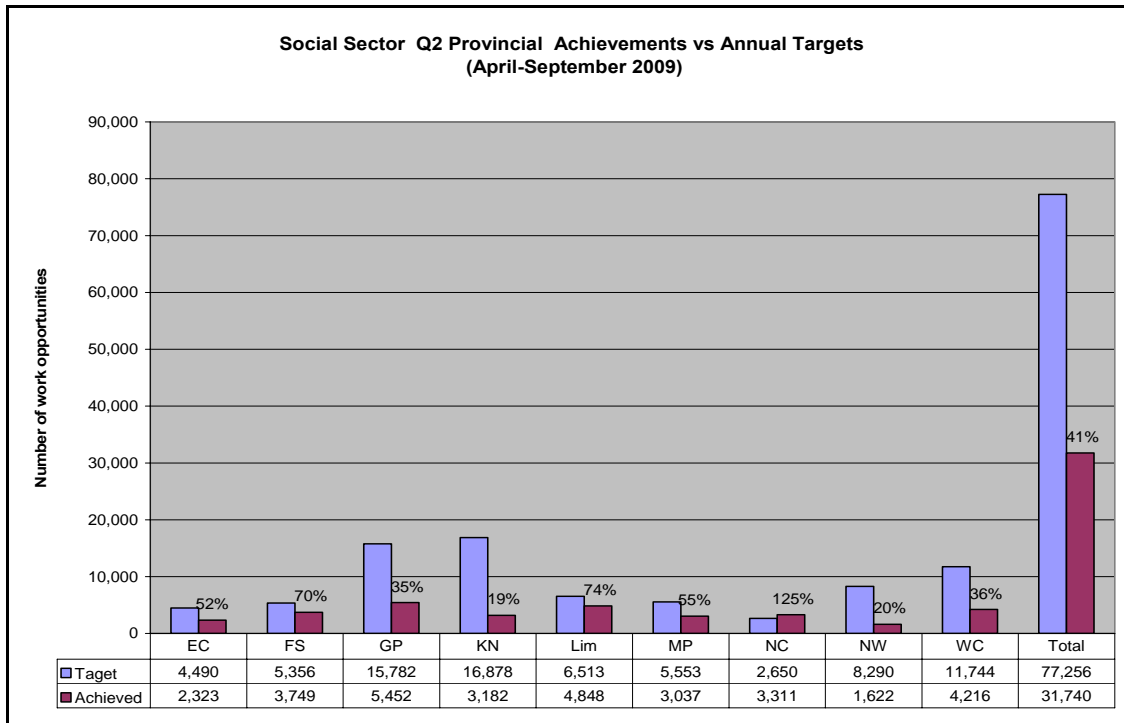


Figure 6: Social sector work opportunities targets vs achieved per province

Provincial annual targets were set for the sector. The table above shows the progress towards the set annual targets. Overall, the province has achieved 41% towards their target of creating 77,256 work opportunities compared to 8% in Q1.

The NC has exceeded their target of 2,650 work opportunities achieving 125%. The LP and FS achieved 75% and 70% respectively whilst EC and MP achieving more than 50% of their target.

Of those that have reported, the provinces performing badly was the NW and the KN provinces achieving 20% and 19% of their targets respectively.

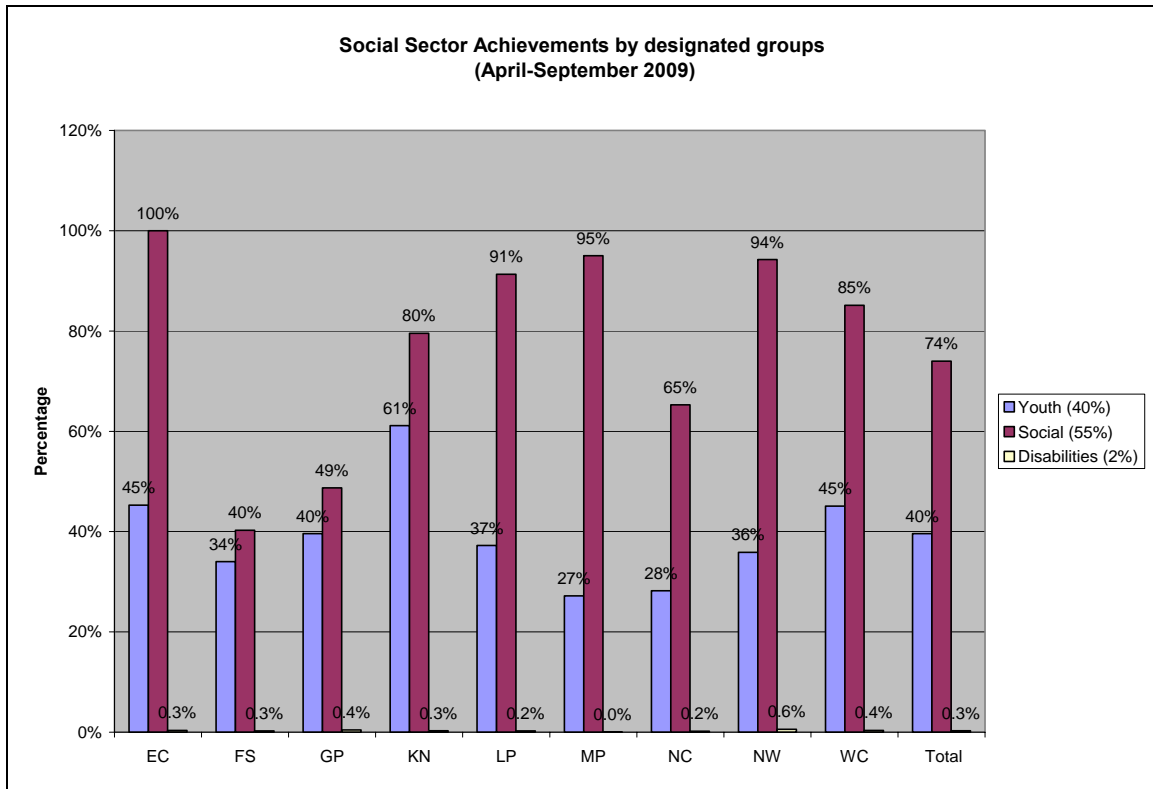


Figure 7: Social sector work opportunities targets vs achieved per province

The targets for the designated groups were set at 55% for women, 40% for the youth and 2% for people with disabilities. Overall, the sector achieved the youth target by employing 40% youth. The majority of the work opportunities in the sector are women (74%) and only 0.3% is people with disabilities.

All provinces except FS (40%) and GP (49%) have not achieved the 55% women target. The youth target was achieved and exceeded by EC, GP, KN and WC targets whilst the rest of the provinces did not achieve the 40% target. The MP and NC achieved the least in creating work opportunities for the youth by reporting 27% and 28% respectively.

None of the provinces have achieved the 2% target set for people with disabilities.

Province	Municipal	Provincial	Total
EC		39	39
FS	25	52	52
GP	24	51	47
KN	76	45	48
LP		65	65
MP		40	40
NC		43	43
NW		32	32
WC		96	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>

Table 12: Social sector average minimum wage per province and sphere

In the social sector, the average minimum daily wage reported is R54. Comparing the spheres of government, the provincial sphere pays an average of R55 a day whilst the municipality pays an average of R32 per day. This is below the R50 set minimum for the EPWP programme.

Comparing provinces, the EC reported a minimum daily wage of R39 whilst MP and NW reported R40 and R32 respectively. The WC province reported paying more than all provinces, paying an average minimum wage of R96 per day. Interestingly, KN municipalities pay R76 per day compared to the provincial projects which pays R45 per day.

	Target	Achieved	%
Municipal	270	428	159%
Provincial	60,599	7,653	13%
National	-	-	-
Total	60,869	8,081	13%

Table 13: Social sector FTE achievements against annual target per sphere

Targets for full time equivalents were set for all sectors and spheres of government per annum. The target for the social sector in this financial year is 60,869 FTE and the sector has achieved 13% of the target to date.

Municipal sphere exceeded the set target of 270 achieving 428 FTE whilst the province only achieved 13% of the target.

### 2.3 Environment and Culture

The environment and culture sector involves the employment of people on projects to improve their local environments, under programmes initiated by the Department of Environmental affairs (which leads the sector), Department of Agriculture, Department of Arts and Culture, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and the Department of Science and Technology.

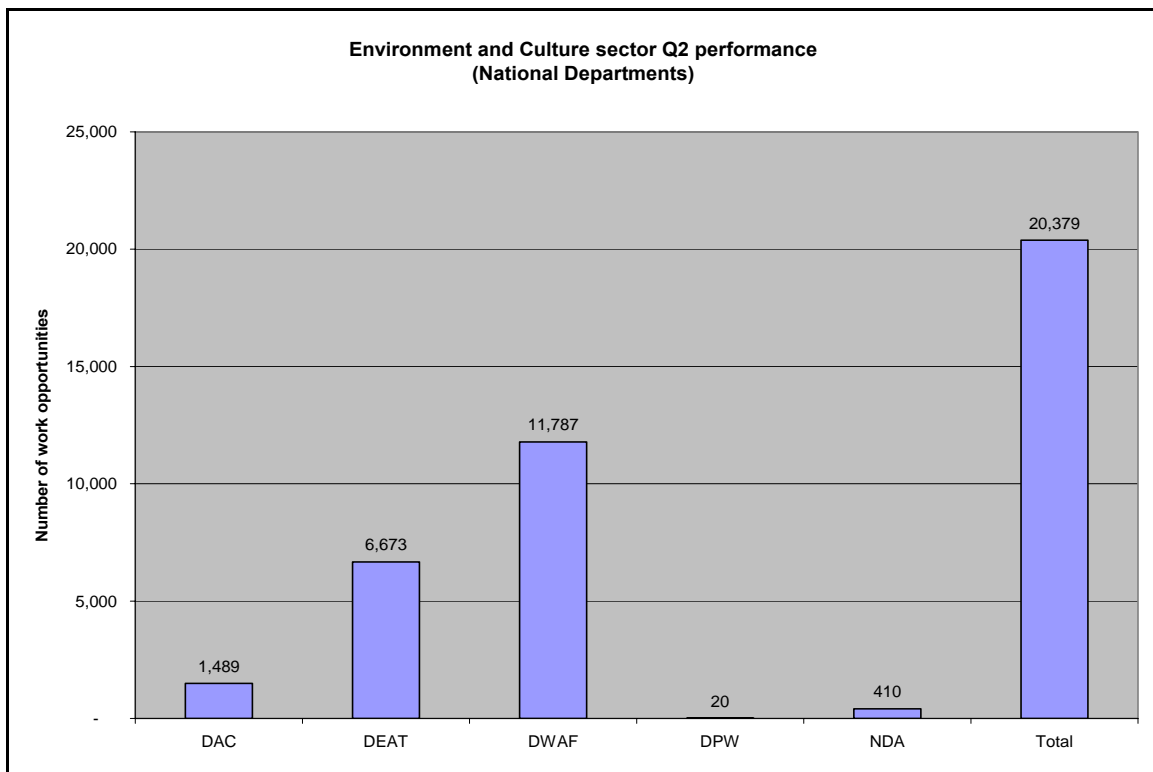


Figure 8: Environment and Culture national departments work opportunities

In this reporting period, the national departments achieved 20,379 (21%) work opportunities towards the annual target of 98,300. DWAF reported more work opportunities reporting 11,787 compared to 1,489 by DAC and 6,673 work

opportunities by DEAT. The national department of public works reported 20 work opportunities in the sector.

The table below summarises work opportunities per province and sphere of government to see the distribution of work opportunities within the sector.

<b>Sphere</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
National	98,300	20,379	21%
Provincial	48,657	7,307	15%
Municipal	3,043	1,639	54%
Total	150,000	29,325	20%

Table 14: Environment and culture work opportunities per province

The above table shows that, this sector is mostly dominated by projects implemented by national departments compared to other spheres of government. Overall, the sector achieved 20% towards the annual target by creating 29,325 work opportunities from April to September 2009.

The national sphere of government has achieved 21% towards the annual targets set reporting 20,379 work opportunities whilst municipalities have achieved 54% towards their annual target reporting 1,639 work opportunities.

The provinces are lagging behind achieving 15% towards their annual target of 48,657 work opportunities.

Province	Municipal	National	Provincial	Total
EC		4,463	766	5,229
FS	93	1,477	102	1,672
GP	1,503	1,215	1,823	4,541
KN		4,326	2,234	6,560
LP	43	959	1,396	2,398
MP		1,178	64	1,242
NC		539	335	874
NW		1,079	570	1,649
WC		5,143	17	5,160
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>20,379</b>	<b>7,307</b>	<b>29,325</b>

Table 15: Environment and culture work opportunities per province

The table above shows that most work opportunities reported in the sector were created by the national departments compared to other spheres of government. Overall, the report shows that the KN province created more work opportunities (6,560) followed by EC reporting 5,229 work opportunities for all spheres.

The NC reported the least work opportunities in the sector reporting only 874 work opportunities.

Looking at the provincially implemented projects, the report shows that KN created the most work opportunities followed by GP then by LP provinces. The least reported province is the WC, reporting only 17 work opportunities funded by the province. The national and provincial funded projects were implemented in all provinces whilst the municipal implemented projects were reported only in three provinces namely GP, LP and FS.



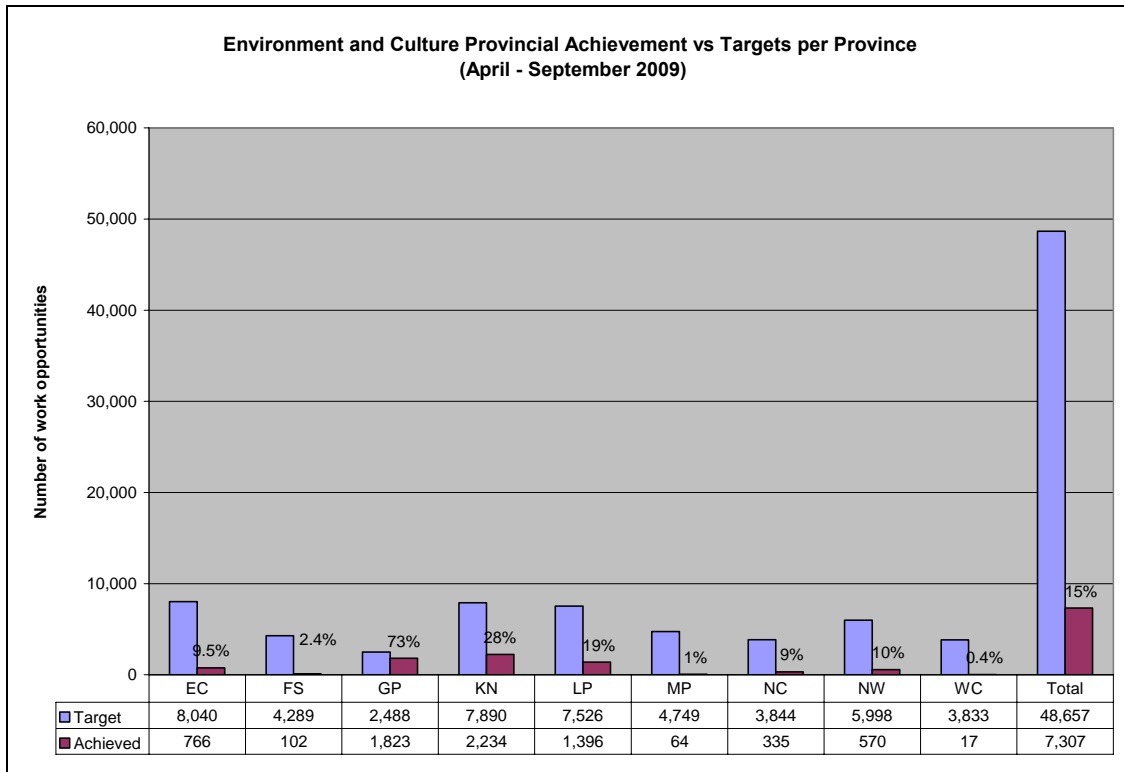


Figure 9: Environment and Culture provincial work opportunities targets vs achieved

Provincial annual targets were set for all provinces in the sector. The overall annual provincial target for the sector is 48,657 work opportunities. The provinces achieved 15% of their annual target. The GP province achieved 73% of its annual target whilst KN achieved 28% of the target.

The EC, FS, MP, NC, and WC achieved less than 10% of their provincial target whilst NW province achieved 10%. The WC province achieved the least work opportunities towards target, achieving only 0.4%.

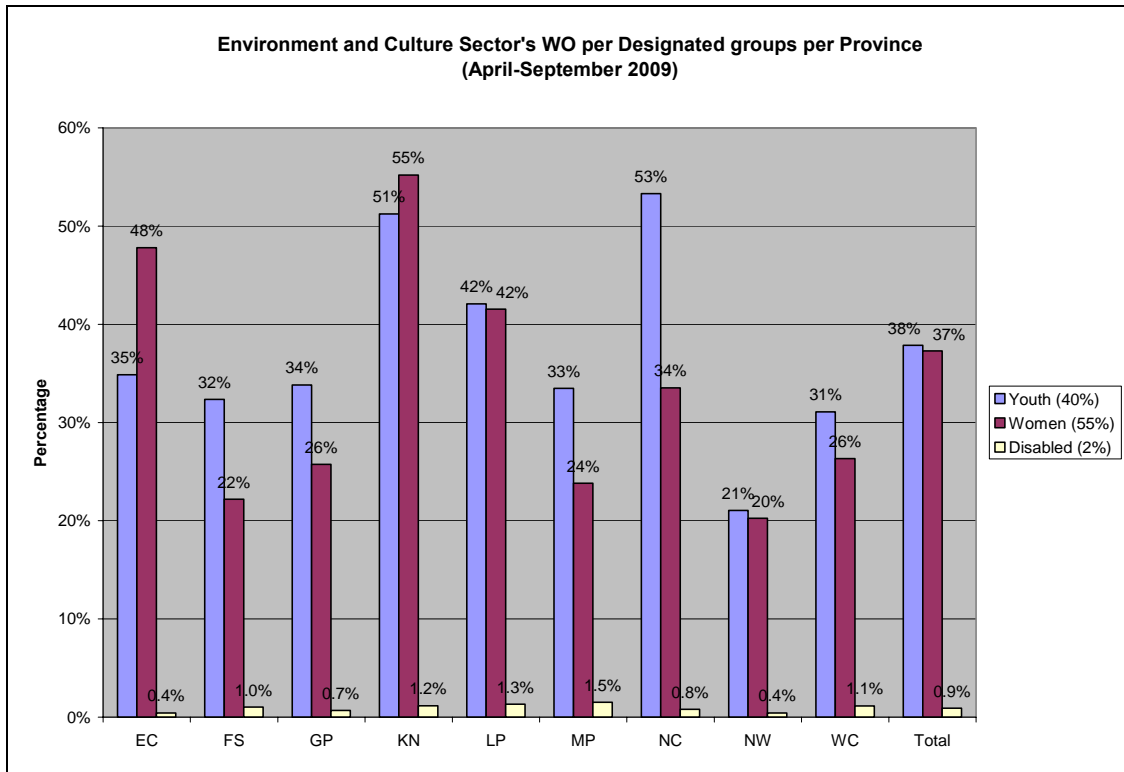


Figure 10: Environment and Culture WO per designated groups

The performance of the sector towards against the set target for designated groups shows that the sector did not achieve any of the targets. Overall, the sector achieved 38% for youth, 37% for women and 0.9% for people with disabilities.

Provincially, it shows that only KN, LP and NC achieved the 40% youth target whilst other provinces were still below the target.

Only KN achieved the 55% target of women, achieving exactly 55% of women employed. None of the provinces achieved the 2% people with disabilities target with FS, KN, LP, MP and WC achieving at least 1% of the target. More efforts should be made for the sector to achieve the set targets for designated groups.

Province	Municipal	National	Provincial	Total
EC		63	34	61
FS	55	51	48	51
GP	87	73	80	75
KN		59	55	58
LP	65	55	62	58
MP		58	65	58
NC		61	73	65
NW		48	62	50
WC		55	55	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>60</b>

Table 16: Environment and culture average minimum wages per province and sphere

The reported average minimum daily wage for the sector is R60. Comparing different spheres of government, the municipal projects reported an average minimum wage of R82 whilst the provinces reported R63. National projects reported an average of R59 minimum daily wage.

Comparing different provinces and spheres, the EC was the only province that reported an average minimum daily wage below R50, reporting R34 per day. The highest was reported by GP province reporting an average of R80 whilst the GP municipality reported R87.

Sphere	FTE target	Achieved	% Achieved
National	22,012	2,860	13%
Provincial	9,494	1,359	14%
Municipal	1,103	433	39%
Total	32,609	4,652	14%

Table 17: Environment and Culture sector FTE achievements vs annual target per sphere

Annual FTE targets were set for the sector and sphere per annum. The annual FTE target for the environment and culture sector for this financial year is 32,609 FTEs. To date, the sector achieved 14% of the target.

Comparing spheres of government, municipalities achieved 39% of their target whilst national projects achieved 13%. Provincial implemented targets achieved 14% of their target.

## **2.4 Non State Sector**

The second phase of the EPWP includes two sets of programmes implemented by; non-state organisations such as NGO's, CBO's and local communities through the Community Works Programme. This will increase the scale of the programme to the size as proposed in the Draft Anti Poverty Strategy.

The first set is the *Institutional based programmes* where non-state actors, typically not-for-profit organisations, faith based organisations and community based organisations (CBOs), develop programmes that creates income for large numbers of individuals through socially constructive activities. The type of initiative is determined by the non-state actor with the state providing wage costs.

The second set is the *Area based programmes* involving local organisations so as to support initiatives that create employment, in ways that build public or community level goods and services.

This 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. These Programmes are being implemented by the Second Economy Strategy Project (an initiative of the Presidency), together with Department of Social Development and Public Works. This approach aims to provide an employment safety net, by providing regular (rather than full-time) employment to participants, with a predictable number of days of work provided per month.

Province	Work opportunities	FTEs	Minimum daily wage
EC	3,200	182	50
FS	1,470	70	33
GP	2,331	70	38
KN	784	50	50
LP	1,042	73	40
MP	1,711	108	50
NW	568	28	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>44</b>

Table 18: Non state sector progress

The non state sector has a target of 20,000 work opportunities and 8,696 FTEs for this financial year. To date, the sector has achieved 11,106 work opportunities (55%) of the annual target and 581 FTE (6%) of the target.

Comparing provinces, the EC and GP created more work opportunities whilst creating 3,200 and 2,331 work opportunities respectively. The KN and NW provinces created the least work opportunities creating 784 and 568 work opportunities respectively.

The average minimum daily wage is R44 with FS reported the least minimum daily wage of R33.

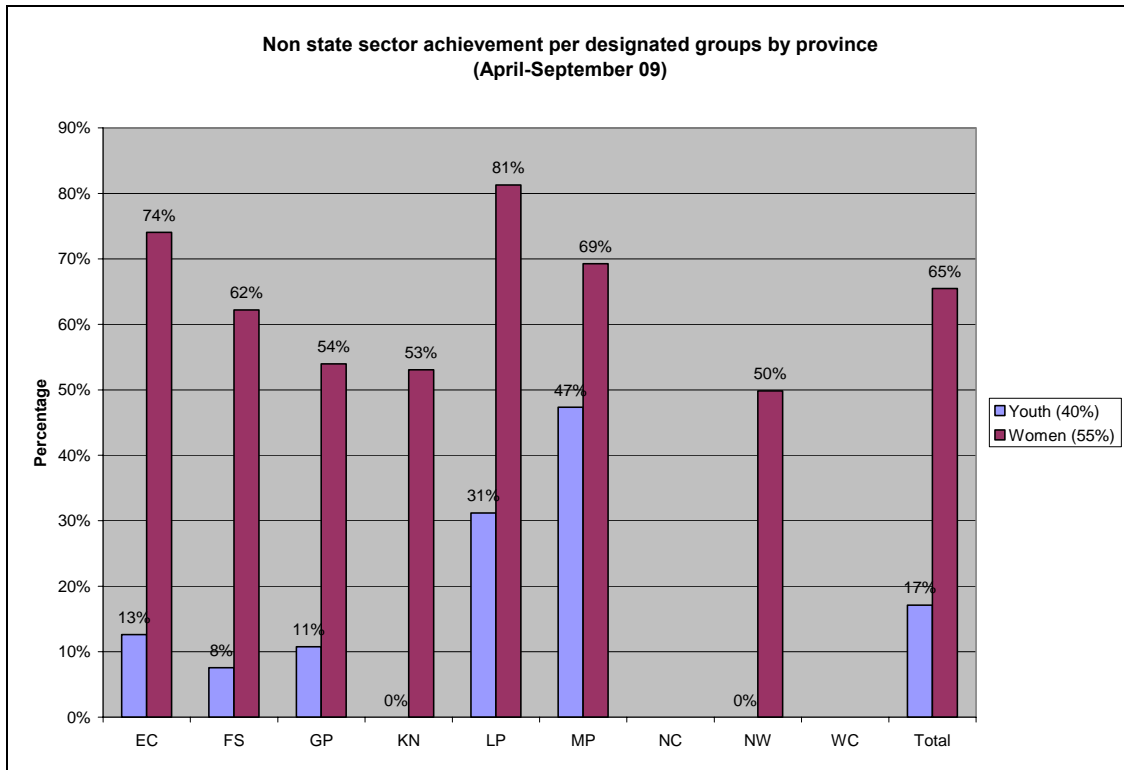


Figure 11: Non state sector WO per designated groups

The sector achieved 17% of the 40% set youth target and exceeded the 50% women target achieving 65%.

Comparing different provinces, it shows that all provinces except GP, KN and NW provinces have achieved the 55% of women target. The GP province achieved 54% whilst KN and NW achieved 53% and 50% respectively. Only MP projects achieved the 40% youth target whilst KN did not report any youth. There were no non state sector projects reported in the NC and WC provinces.

## **2.5 Enterprise Development**

SMME development is not a new phenomenon to the EPWP. In phase 1, enterprises were created through various programmes. There are also new programmes that have been developed by the various sectors that will be requiring support from the Enterprise Development Unit.

Key programmes over the period 2004/05 – 2008/09 were: the Vuk'uphile Programme; the Working for Water, Working for Wetlands and Cooperative Development Programmes. These programmes have collectively ensured that 3201 SMMEs have been developed. SMMEs under EPWP are defined as a separate and distinct business entity including cooperative enterprises managed by one owner or more which including is branches or subsidiaries if any, is predominantly carried on in any sector or sub-sector of the economy.

<b>Province</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Target for 2009/10</b>	<b>№ of SMMEs Supported</b>	<b>№ of Job Created</b>
Eastern Cape	Environment and Culture	Cleaning and Gardening Co-operatives	6 cooperatives	6 cooperatives	51
Eastern Cape	Infrastructure	Vukuphile Buildings	50 close corporations	50 close corporations	768
Western Cape	Environment and Culture	Cape Nature: Working for Water	212 close corporations	212 close corporations	
Western Cape	Environment and Culture	City of Cape Town: Waste Management	10 cooperatives	10 cooperatives	68
Northern Cape	Environment and Culture	Working for Water/Value Added Industries	3 cooperatives	3 cooperatives	28
Northern Cape & North West	Exit Support to Training Provider Capacity	Training Provider Capacity Programme	17 training providers	17 training providers	
Limpopo	Social	School Nutrition	16 Co-ops	16 Co-ops	98
Limpopo	Environment and Culture	Working for Wetlands	11 close corporations	11 close corporations	
Kwa-Zulu Natal	Infrastructure	Vukuphile: DOT	27 close corporations	27 close corporations	
Gauteng	Environment and Culture	Working for Wetlands	13 close corporations	13 close corporations	
North West	Environment and Culture	Working for Wetlands	8 close corporations	8 close corporations	

Table 19: Summary table for enterprise development



The enterprise development unit has supported a total of 356 corporations and 17 training providers. Of the 11 projects the sector is supporting, 7 (63%) are from the environment and culture sector, 2 (18%) from infrastructure and one in the social sector (9%). The training support project is a cross cutting training programme.

The projects supported are from EC, WC, NC, NW, and LP with 2 projects each whilst the GP and KN have one project each. The table above also shows that the unit has achieved the entire 2009/10 target to support 356 corporations and 17 training providers. *See attached Annexure*

### **3. Administration Review**

The National Department of Public Works has formalized the set targets with individual public bodies through the signing of intergovernmental protocols in which each public body have committed to a set of targets for the coming years.

The wage incentive has been accessed by KZN in the last quarter and 3 provinces are eligible for incentive this quarter.

A total of 90 data capturers have been employed to unlock the work opportunities that could not be reported by public bodies due to lack of capacity.

More officials have been trained on the new reporting system (EPWP web based system) which was introduced in the first quarter of the financial year. The system has been improved to be able to accept a large volume of capturers at a given time. Templates have been provided to all public bodies that do not have access to the internet for reporting.

All agreements between the EPWP Non state sector and the intermediary (IDT) were signed. The intermediary has signed all agreements with the non state organizations for implementation.