

EPWP INTEGRATED GRANT MANUAL

2024/25

From the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure

Version 15, April 2024

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Glossary of Terms¹

The following terms are used throughout this document:

Term	Definition
Code of Good Practice for Special Public Works Programmes	The Minister of Labour issued a Ministerial Determination and Gazetted a Code of Good Practice for Special Public Works Programmes that allows for special conditions to facilitate greater employment on Public Works Programmes. The latest version of this is contained in Gazette No 35310, issued on 4 May 2012.
Compliance	Refers to adherence to policies, plans, procedures, laws, regulations, contracts, or other requirements.
Condition(s)	Refers to stipulation or requirements that must be met.
Control	Refers to any action taken by management and other parties to manage risk and increase the likelihood that established objectives and goals will be achieved.
Criteria	A set of decisive factors or elements often used to reach a decision.
Cluster analysis	Refers to a task of grouping a set of objects in such a way that objects in the same group (called a cluster) are more similar (in some sense or another) to each other than to those in other groups (clusters).
Draw down	Refers to a request by a provincial/ municipal department to its provincial/ municipal treasury for the release of funds from the Provincial/ Municipal Revenue Funds (usually in terms of its cash flow requirements).
Eligible Public Body	Refers to any organisation defined by legislation as a government body; and for purposes of this document, refers to a province or municipality within these spheres of government that complies with the criteria of eligibility as set by the DPWI.
EPWP Integrated Grant	Refers to a conditional grant allocated to eligible public bodies to expand job creation efforts in specific focus areas, where labour intensive delivery methods can be maximised. It is referred to as 'integrated' as it allows the grant to be used for EPWP purposes across more than one sector.
EPWP reporting system	Refers to a web based digital system used to capture and store specific project and participant information related to the Expanded Public Works programme, from which reports are drawn and used for various platforms in government including the presidential steering committee. The system is the single source of EPWP job creation data, used by the presidency in the country
EPWP Project List	Refers to a list of the planned projects that will be implemented by the public body over the financial period using the allocated grant using a predefined template supplied by the DPWI. The project list must be approved by the delegated officer.
EPWP Target	Refers to the number of FTEs the public body must create with its EPWP projects, in a particular financial year with its budget allocations.
EPWP Target group	Refers to unemployed, local and low skilled and semi-skilled persons willing and allowed to work on EPWP projects.
Expansion incentive	Refers to an allocation provided to public bodies to expand their EPWP programmes/ projects in line with an approved plan.
Financial year	Financial year means the financial year commencing on 1 April 2024 and ending on 31 March 2025 for national and provincial departments and 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for municipalities.
Full time equivalent Job (FTE)	Refers to one person-year of employment. One person-year is equivalent to 230 person days of work. Person-years of employment = total number of person days of employment created for targeted labour during the year divided by 230. For task-rated workers, tasks completed must be used as a proxy for 8 hours of work per day.
Framework	Refers to the conditions and other information in respect of a conditional allocation published by the National Treasury in terms of the Division of Revenue Act.
FTE Factor	Refers to the set minimum number of FTEs to be created per Rand million of the budget available for EPWP (that must be utilised using EPWP principles and Guidelines)
FTE Target	Refers to a number of FTEs to be achieved through the grant allocation. The minimum is 13 FTEs per R1 million.
Independence	Refers to the freedom from conditions that threaten objectivity or the appearance of objectivity. Such threats to objectivity must be managed at the individual auditor, engagement, functional, and organisational levels.
EPWP minimum wage	Refers to a national minimum wage which forms part of and it is governed by the National Minimum Wage Act, 2018.
Infrastructure budget	Refers to the infrastructure conditional grant allocation to a provincial department or a municipality available for construction or the maintenance of infrastructure.

¹ This glossary of terms has been aligned with the glossary of terms provided by National Treasury for conditional grants.



Term	Definition
Intergovernmental Implementation Protocol	Refers to the Protocols signed between the Minister responsible for the DPWI and the Premier of each Province (for provincial government) and the relevant Executive Mayor or Mayor (for local government) as a sign of commitment to implement the EPWP programme, its objectives and goals in the manner prescribed by relevant legislation/ agreements.
Internal Audit	Refers to an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation's operations. It helps an organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control.
In-Year Monitoring Report	Refers to a report to the relevant Treasury on spending against appropriations as required in section 40(4)(c) of the PFMA or section 171 of the MFMA.
Labour Intensity	Labour intensity refers to the size of the labour component of a project and is calculated as the percentage of wages against the total project expenditure
Minimum grant allocation	Refers to the lowest grant allocation that will be allocated to a public body.
Minimum threshold	Refers to the number of FTEs to be created from the budget available for EPWP.
Monitoring	Refers to process that involves measuring and tracking progress according to the planned situation including; inputs, resources, completion of activities, costs, timeframes, etc.
Payment schedule	Refers to (a) the amount of each transfer of the grant in terms of the DORA to a provincial department or municipality in the financial year; (b) the date on which each transfer must be paid; and (c) to whom, and to which bank account, each transfer must be paid.
Performance	Refers to the achievement, accomplishment and success towards realising an objective/goal.
Project	Refers to a specific component of a programme usually funded by a defined budget. A planned undertaking designed to achieve specific objectives within a given budget and within a specific period of time. A project usually includes a detailed plan of actions to be undertaken.
Public body	Refers to any organisation that is defined by legislation as a government body; and for purposes of this document, refers to a provincial department or municipality within these spheres of government.
Receiving officer	Refers to (a) transferred to a province, the accounting officer of the provincial department which receives that allocation or a portion thereof for expenditure via an appropriation from its Provincial Revenue Fund; or (b) transferred or provided in-kind to a municipality, the accounting officer of the municipality.
Receiving public body	Refers to a provincial department or municipality that receives the EPWP Integrated Grant via an appropriation for the purposes of implementing its EPWP project list.
Reporting	Refers to a process that best communicates the required information collected during monitoring and/or evaluation for optimum use by different stakeholders.
Reporting requirements	Refers to the information required by EPWP to assess progress.
Risk	Refers to the possibility of an event occurring that will have an impact on the achievement of objectives. Risk is measured in terms of impact and likelihood.
Risk management	Refers to the process to identify, assess, manage and control potential events or situations to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the organisation's objectives.
Transferring national officer	Refers to the accounting officer of a national department that transfers a Schedule 4, 5 or 7 allocation to a province or municipality or spends a Schedule 6 allocation on behalf of a province or municipality. For the purposes of the EPWP Integrated Grant, the transferring national officer is the accounting officer of the DPWI.
Work opportunity	Refers to a paid work created for an individual on an EPWP project for any period of time. The same person can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used throughout this document:

Abbreviation	Full Term
AG	Auditor-General
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
DCOG	Department of Cooperative Governance
DEFF	Department of Environmental Affairs, Fisheries and Forestry
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
DG	Director-General (of a national department)
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
E&Cs	Environment and Culture Sector
ECD	Early childhood development
EIG	Education Infrastructure Grant
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FTE(s)	Full Time Equivalents
GTAC	Government Technical Advisory Centre (of National Treasury)
HCBC	Home community based care
hh	Households
HIG	Health Infrastructure Grant
HoD	Head of (each provincial) Department
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
EPWP RS	EPWP Reporting System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
LGTAS	Local Government Turnaround Strategy
MEC	Member of the Executive Council (of a province)
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MinMec	Forum of a Minister and Provincial Members of the Executive Council
MISA	Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
Munis	Municipalities
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PMT	Programme Management Team
PMUs	Programme Management Units
ppd	Per person day of work
Prov	Provinces
Q	Quarter
The 'grant'	EPWP Integrated Grant

Chapter 1: Introduction

The EPWP is one element within a broader government strategy to reduce poverty through the alleviation and reduction of unemployment.

Phase I of the EPWP commenced on 1 April 2004 and had the goal of creating 1 million work opportunities over its first five years.

Phase II of the EPWP was implemented over the 2009/10 – 2014/15 financial years with the aim of creating 2 million full time equivalents (or 4.5 million work opportunities) by the end of the period.

While the second phase was a continuation of the first phase in many ways, phase II introduced the following changes:

- a. **Significantly expanded the number of temporary work opportunities created as well as increase the duration of these work opportunities** offered to provide increased income to the poor and unemployed. Hence, the primary output of the programme had been defined as the number of full time equivalents (FTEs) created.
- b. **Located clear political and administrative accountability for EPWP targets across all spheres of government and formally mobilising all spheres of government and public bodies to take ownership of, and contributed to the EPWP targets through the signing of intergovernmental protocols or agreements.**
- c. **Mainstreamed EPWP criteria and outputs with the core mandates and programmes of implementing public bodies**
- d. **Mobilised non-state capacity to deliver additional EPWP work opportunities**
- e. **Provided technical support to implementing bodies**
- f. **Introduced tailor made EPWP incentives for different spheres and sectors:**
 - i. **A wage subsidy** provided to volunteers in non-government organisations (NGOs) who already create work for poor communities and had programmes/ projects that were primarily funded, but whose labour force and service delivery could be expanded in terms of size, reach and coverage if given a wage subsidy.
 - ii. **An expansion incentive** provided to performing public bodies that have the potential to immediately expand their EPWP programmes/ projects and create more work, including:
 - An earmarked budget allocation to *national government departments in the Environment and Culture Sector (E&Cs)* to expand their programmes/ projects in line with agreed labour intensity minimum and cost per job targets;
 - Through the schedule 5 Social Sector EPWP Incentive Grant for *provincial Social Sector departments* to expand their early childhood development (ECD) and home community based care (HCBC) programmes delivered through NGOs in line with an agreed business plan and set service standards;
 - Through the schedule 5 EPWP Integrated Grant to *provincial infrastructure and E&Cs departments* to expand their labour intensive EPWP projects;
 - Through the schedule 5b EPWP Integrated Grant to *municipalities* to expand their labour intensive EPWP projects in any sector in line with an agreed EPWP project list.

Phase III of the EPWP was implemented over the 2014/15 – 2019/20 financial years with the objective of creating 6 million work opportunities by the end of the period. Phase IV of the EPWP was implemented over the 2019/20 – 2023/24 financial years with the aim of creating 5 million work opportunities by the end of the period. Phase V of the EPWP is set to be implemented over the 2024/25 – 2028/29 financial years, with the goal of creating 5 million work opportunities by the end of the period.

EPWP Phase V aims to:

- a) provide a meaningful work opportunity that transfers fundamental work skills to participants.
- b) provide income support to the unemployed poor.
- c) actively build into projects, economic inclusion
 - empowering participants with knowledge, or training or access to opportunities (as may be appropriate)

Definitions Reminder Box

A **work opportunity** is paid work created for an individual on an EPWP project for any period of time.

A **full time equivalent** refers to one person-year of employment. One person-year is equivalent to 230 person days of work.

A **public body** is any organisation that is defined by legislation as a government body; and for purposes of this document, refers to a provincial department or municipality within these spheres of government.

An **EPWP target** refers to the number of FTEs the public body must aim to create with its EPWP projects, in a particular financial year with its budget allocations. *The EPWP Target = EPWP Phase 5 Target for a particular financial year.*

A **wage subsidy** is a part payment towards the cost of labour. The subsidy is determined as the number of rand paid per day of work created.

An **expansion incentive** is an allocation provided to public bodies to expand their EPWP programmes/ projects in line with an approved plan.



- to create a pathway to sustainable livelihoods where feasible

- d) deliver much needed community assets and services and,
- e) ultimately contribute to the broader development agenda of the country



Purpose of this Manual

The purpose of this manual is to set out how the EPWP Integrated Grant works for implementing public bodies. The manual will detail:

- a. How the grant allocation is determined
- b. How EPWP targets attached to the grant allocation are determined
- c. The planning, disbursement and reporting procedures
- d. The Technical Support Programme offered by the DPWI to public bodies to support their improved implementation.

How to use this Manual

This manual is divided into chapters – each chapter deals with a specific topic and identifies the targeted audience for each topic.

While it is useful to read the entire manual to obtain an overall understanding of how the EPWP Integrated Grant works, users can also just use specific chapters to ensure they are able to complete specific tasks that they are responsible for. Each chapter of the manual will distinguish the user of such information.

Note regarding Version 16 (April 2024)

This is the 16th version of the manual issued by the DPWI. This version has been issued in April 2024.

It should be noted that this manual is updated annually.

While the DPWI will make all efforts to communicate the changes or updates to the manual, all users are encouraged to ascertain with the EPWP Unit or on the EPWP website (www.epwp.gov.za) from time to time whether such updates have been issued.

Chapter 2: Principles of the EPWP Integrated Grant (All users)

Chapter summary: This chapter explains the key principles that underpin the allocation and implementation of the EPWP Grant.

There are a number of key principles that inform the design and intention of the EPWP Integrated Grant. It is important that implementing public bodies understand these principles and how they are given effect in implementation.

These key principles are explained below.

2.1 Mobilising All of Government in terms of the “Work Agenda”

There is increasing recognition in South Africa, particularly among policymakers, that until the economy is able to stimulate mass numbers of jobs, government will bear the primary obligation for supporting the poorest members of South African society. The EPWP will play a major part in assisting government to meet this obligation.

The EPWP is a cross cutting government programme implemented across all spheres of government as well as across all sectors. The key focus established during the second phase of the EPWP was to ensure that there is *clear political and administrative accountability for EPWP work creation targets across all spheres of government*. To ensure that public bodies are accountable for creating work through their EPWP programmes/ projects, the DPWI signed intergovernmental implementation protocols with political principals and grant agreements with accounting officers.

These protocols or agreements:

- Establish an agreed framework for cooperation and coordination between the parties;
- Confirm the Municipality’s and the Province’s agreement and commitment to working together in the province and mobilising municipalities and provinces to broadly -
 - Promote the objectives of the EPWP through mainstreaming the use of labour-intensive employment in the delivery of public programmes/ projects in the municipality and the province;
 - Achieve the annual EPWP targeted number of FTEs by 31 March 2025;
 - Expand EPWP programmes/ projects that maximise job creation in the municipality and province;
 - Report on EPWP and meeting the requirements of the EPWP Integrated Grant.
- Specify the institutional structures that will oversee, monitor, report on progress in implementing the EPWP, and decide on interventions for achieving the EPWP targets;
- Provide for mutual assistance and support in respect of EPWP programmes/ projects.

2.2 Incentivising the take-up of labour-intensive methods

The EPWP Integrated Grant as one of its key characteristics aims to fund labour intensive projects; and it re-focuses the element of performance on – performance in terms of creating a minimum number of FTEs with existing budget allocations and achieving a minimum labour intensity.

- The EPWP Integrated Grant is designed to provide additional funding to public bodies to expand on creation of more work opportunities.
- The size of the grant allocation to provincial departments in particular, is partly determined by the labour intensity of their EPWP programmes/projects in the prior financial year.
- In general, the planning process for the grant actually requires public bodies to identify projects that have a labour intensity above a certain minimum (10% for Infrastructure Sector; 35% for Environment and Culture Sector; and 35% for Social Sector) to be funded from the grant. This is then reviewed by the DPWI for further input into project design. This process was adopted to directly influence the labour intensity of EPWP programmes/ projects – not just in terms of the level of wages, but more importantly in terms of the magnitude of work created.
- The Technical Support Programme developed by the DPWI deploys dedicated focussed technical support to public bodies; these technical support teams are equipped with a set of tools and guidelines for planning labour intensive construction and delivery.

2.3 Focus on marginalised areas

A key issue raised in government in phase III that has continued into phase IV and phase V has been the need to focus EPWP programmes/ projects where it is needed most.

Definitions Reminder Box

An **intergovernmental implementation protocol** refers to the Protocols signed between the Minister responsible for the National Department of Public Works & Infrastructure and the Premier of each Province (for provincial government) and those with the relevant Mayor (for local government) as a sign of commitment to implement the EPWP programme, its objectives and goals in the manner prescribed by relevant legislation/ agreements.

The **EPWP Target** = number of FTEs the public body must create with its EPWP projects, in a particular financial year with its budget allocations.

The **FTE Target** Refers to a number of FTEs to be achieved through the grant allocation. The standard is 13 FTEs per R1 million.

To respond to this, the grant allocation to municipalities (where the greatest reach is possible) takes into consideration:

- The capacity of the municipality
- The basic service backlogs in the municipal area; and
- The number of poor households in the municipal area.

All of these factors increase the potential grant allocation to the poorest and most marginalised areas.

2.4 Focus on creating work for the EPWP target group

While many government programmes/ projects create work, not all of them are classified as EPWP; and it is not always straightforward to distinguish between EPWP - and non-EPWP programmes/ projects.

The key characteristics of EPWP programmes/ projects are:

- They employ large numbers of local, low skilled, unemployed persons who are willing to work for an EPWP wage (referred to as the EPWP target group)
- They are highly labour intensive: a large percentage of the overall project costs are disbursed in wages to the EPWP target group
- They provide a service to, or develop an asset for, the community.

In addition, for the purpose of distinguishing EPWP work funded through the grant, it has been set that:

- Work that complies with the Ministerial Determination and Code of Good Practice for Special Public Works Programmes will be categorised as falling within the EPWP Integrated Grant.
- In addition to the above, it must be noted that:
 - Wage costs of government employees cannot be claimed from the grant
 - EPWP programmes/ projects may not result in the displacement of existing workers or in the downgrading of existing workers' employment conditions to fit into the EPWP target group
 - The EPWP target group must not be paid below the minimum EPWP wage rate as prescribed in the National Minimum Wage Act of 2018 and its amendments.

2.5 Commitment to transparency and accountability

It is important that the EPWP Integrated Grant is managed, disbursed and used in a manner that is transparent and helps to improve accountability for meeting EPWP targets. This means that:

- *In terms of planning:* Planning for the creation of work must be mainstreamed within the existing programme/ project planning processes. This means that provinces and municipalities must show how their programmes/ projects will support the country's work creation goals and identify the EPWP targets they will achieve in their Provincial Growth and Development Plans and/or Infrastructure Plans or Integrated Development Plans respectively.
- *In terms of project registration:* All EPWP programmes/ projects identified by eligible public bodies as contributing to their EPWP targets must be registered on the EPWP reporting system and all required information must be provided when a project is registered.
- *In terms of reporting:* Public bodies must report progress on all registered EPWP programmes/ projects. Quarterly progress reporting must show how baseline and grant funds are being utilised and the magnitude of work created with these funds.

2.6 Effective use of funds

The use of the EPWP Integrated Grant is prescribed and articulated in the grant framework – most important, is that it sets out:

- The focus areas in each sector in which the grant can be used
- The project selection criteria
- Minimum labour intensity levels for EPWP programmes/ projects funded by the grant
- A maximum of 5 percent of the grant that can be used to fund contract based capacity required to manage data capturing and on-site management costs related to the use of labour intensive methods.
- At least 2 percent of the grant allocation must be used for training of participants

The above planning guidelines allow for the grant funds to be focussed in the right areas.

Chapter 3: How the EPWP Integrated Grant works (Eligible public bodies)

Chapter summary: This chapter explains how public bodies become eligible for the EPWP Integrated Grant, how the grant allocations are calculated and how public bodies can expect the grant to be disbursed.

The intention of the EPWP Integrated Grant is:

“To provide EPWP funding to expand job creation efforts in specific focus areas, where labour intensive delivery methods can be maximised.”

Figure 1 below sets out the implementation process for the EPWP Integrated Grant.

- Step 1: Review grant framework, determine the eligibility and allocation**

As with any other grant, the first steps involve determining eligibility for the grant, reviewing the grant framework and model, for the EPWP Integrated Grant as well as the allocations and tranche payments.

- Step 2: EPWP Planning**

This step outlines how the DPWI plans to mainstream and guide EPWP planning; and set out the planning requirements for public bodies.

- Step 3: Securing commitment from eligible Public Bodies**

This involves signing the grant agreement and committing to meeting the EPWP targets and requirements.

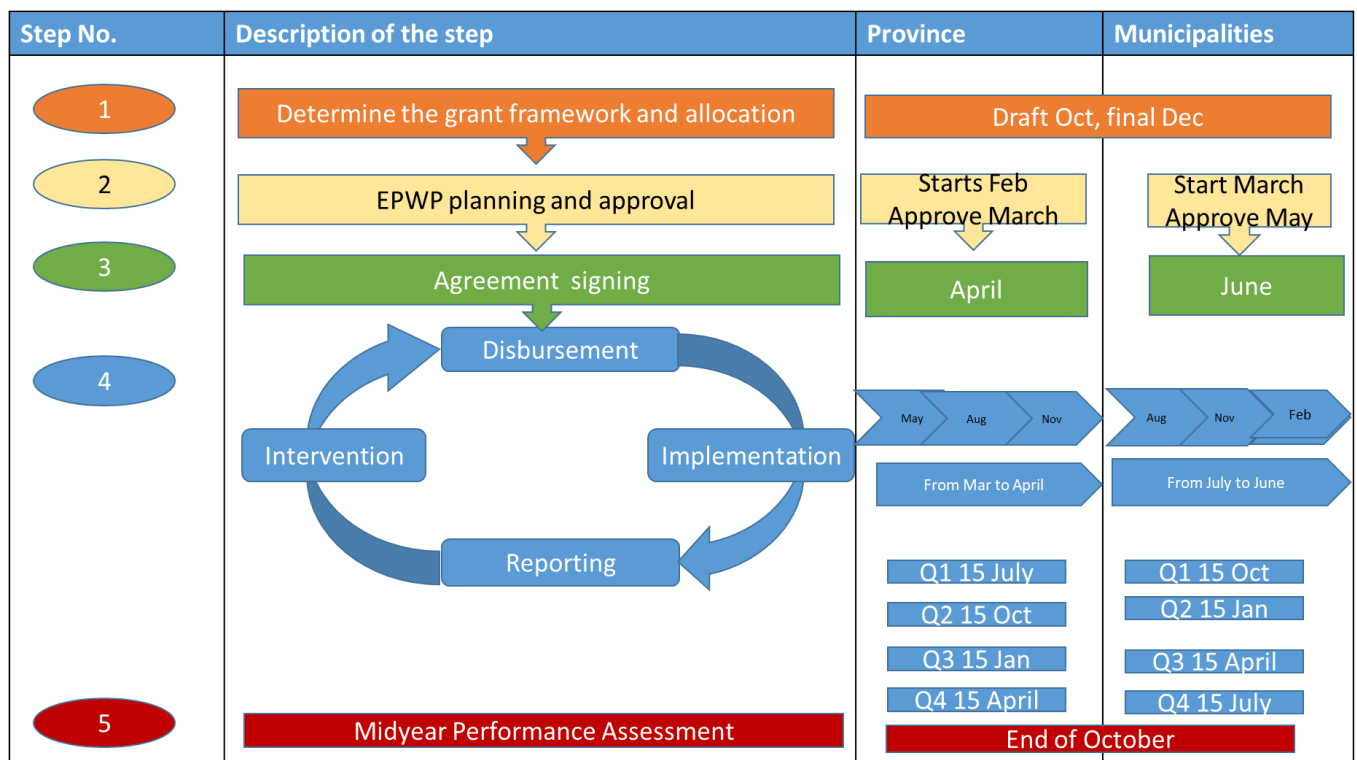
- Step 4: Project Implementation and Management**

The project implementation and management cycle describes the processes involved in disbursement, reporting and technical support for implementation.

- Step 5: Mid-year performance assessment**

This step briefly describes the midyear performance assessment that assists the DPWI in determining whether a public body will meet its EPWP target and whether any reprioritisation of the grant allocation is necessary.

Figure 1: EPWP Integrated Grant: Implementation Process Flow



STEP 1: REVIEWING GRANT FRAMEWORK, DETERMINING THE ELIGIBILITY AND ALLOCATION

3.1. Changes in Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility criteria has been updated based on recommendations from the grant review conducted by the GTAC in 2017/18 financial year which introduced a minimum threshold criteria. To be eligible for EPWP Integrated Grant allocation in 2024/25, a provincial departments must have achieved a minimum threshold in 2022/23 financial year.

The requirement for a minimum number of FTEs for municipalities has been temporarily suspended. This adjustment aims to address biasness towards rural municipalities by increasing the allocation of resources to these areas. Therefore section 3.2 refers to provincial departments only.

3.2. Determining Eligibility

To be eligible for the EPWP Integrated Grant: “A public body must currently be participating in EPWP and reporting on EPWP projects.”

3.2.1. Reporting criteria: In any one financial year, to be eligible for the EPWP Integrated Grant, public bodies must have reported to the DPWI on their EPWP performance (the amount of work created and other indicators associated with this work) in the past 18 months.

- a. In other words, to be eligible for the grant in the 2024/25 financial year, a public body must have ,
 - i. Reported EPWP performance for the 2022/23 financial year by 15 April 2023;
 - ii. Achieved the set minimum threshold (26 FTEs for Provincial Departments).
 - iii. Newly reporting public bodies must have reported 2022/23 EPWP performance or 2023/24 performance by 15 October 2023.
- b. Provincial departments must report EPWP performance in the Infrastructure and Environment and Culture sectors.
- c. The DPWI monitors the EPWP performance of each public body through its EPWP reporting system. Every year, the DPWI which public bodies have reported to determine the public bodies eligible for the grant.

3.2.2. For those public bodies not yet eligible, the DPWI may:

- a. Undertake a more active mobilisation campaign in terms of marketing EPWP
- b. Support these public bodies to identify projects in the focus areas suitable for the application of labour intensive delivery; and
- c. Deploy reporting support to assist these public bodies to simply begin to report their current programmes/ projects and the work created to be eligible in the following financial year.

3.3. Determining the Grant Allocation per public body

This section sets out how the EPWP Integrated Grant allocation per public body is determined.

3.3.1. Basis: Past Performance

Step 1

- a. The model starts from the basis of past performance i.e. eligibility is based on how many FTEs has the public body created in the previous national financial year (2022/23 – 12 months), achieving the required minimum FTEs.
- b. Once eligibility is established as explained above, FTEs reported in Q2 of the following national financial year (2023/24 - 6 months) are added to the 2022/23 (12 months) FTEs. A total of FTEs reported in this 18 month-period is thus used for determination of the possible grant allocation.
- c. Newly reporting public bodies must have reported performance in Q2 of 2023/24 national financial year, achieving the required minimum FTEs.
- d. The model then determines the possible grant allocation by applying the minimum daily wage per FTE created. This amount represents the possible grant allocation.

This formula is expressed as follows:

Definitions Reminder Box

An **eligible public body** refers to any organisation defined by legislation as a government body; and for purposes of this document, refers to a provincial department or municipality within these spheres of government that complies with the criteria of eligibility as set by Public Works.

Cluster analysis or clustering is the task of grouping a set of objects in such a way that objects in the same group (called a cluster) are more similar (in some sense or another) to each other than to those in other groups (clusters).



Grant allocation for 2024/25 = number of FTEs created over 18 months X 230 X minimum EPWP wage (R111.76 per person day of work used for calculation purposes)

The formula automatically presents higher rewards to those public bodies that have reported longer duration projects.

BUT, the public body will not necessarily receive the exact cost of work created in the past year in line with the FTEs reported. The grant is allocated proportionally depending on the performance of all eligible public bodies.

The next step in the model is determining how much of the “grant allocation” a public body can receive by applying an adjustment factor to consider potential, need and special considerations for poorer areas.

3.3.2. Factors used to determine the adjusted allocation

Step 2,

The model works out how much of the grant allocation a public body could be allocated by determining and applying an adjustment factor that is based on the status of each public body in terms of the following variables:

For municipalities:

- Labour intensity performance;
- A service delivery factor; and

For provincial departments:

- Cost-effectiveness performance (also called the FTE-factor); and
- Duration performance.

Each of these key variables is explained below.

a. In terms of labour intensity performance:

Labour intensity was calculated based on 2022/23 expenditure and 2022/23 calculated wages (using the average minimum wage and the number of person days) for each public body. Based on the calculated value, a labour intensity performance factor was determined as per the following table.

Table 1: Ranges for Labour intensity performance factors

Cluster by Service Delivery	Factor	LI%
A	1	0 - 10%
B	1,02	11% - 20%
C	1,06	20% - 30%
D	1,09	31% - 40%
E	1,12	41% - 50%
F	1,15	51% - 60%
G	1,18	61% - 70%
H	1,2	71% - 80%

b. In terms of service delivery factor:

Data for the following six service delivery indicators were obtained from Census 2022 data for local municipalities, district municipalities and metros:

- Percentage of households having piped water inside dwelling and/or inside yard; Percentage of households having refuse removed by a local authority or private company;
- Percentage of households using electricity for lighting;
- Percentage of households using electricity for cooking;
- Percentage of households with flush, chemical or VIP toilets; and
- Percentage of households with formal dwelling;

The municipalities were grouped through **cluster analysis** according to their performance in line with the six service delivery indicators. Based on its particular cluster group, a municipality was assigned a service delivery factor that ranged from 1 to 1.2.



Group	Boundaries	Service Delivery Factor
A	More than 90% with better Household conditions	1
B	80%-90%	1.5
C	70%-80%	2
D	Less than 70%	2.5

c. In terms of cost effectiveness performance:

The **FTE factor** was calculated for each public body based on 2022/23 expenditure and the number of FTEs generated in the 2022/23 financial year. Based on the calculated value, a cost effectiveness performance factor was determined as per the following table.

Table32: Ranges for cost effectiveness performance factors

Group	FTE factor	Cost effectiveness performance factor
A	Less than 13 (FTEs per R1 million)	1
B	13 - 25	1.1
C	More than 25	1.2

d. In terms of duration performance:

Based on the average duration of the work opportunities, a duration performance factor was assigned to each public body as per the following table.

Table 3: Ranges for duration performance factors

Duration (Days)	Duration performance factor
0 – 54	1
55 – 79	1.1
80+	1.2

3.3.3. Applying the Adjustment Factors

Note that separate grant allocation calculations are prepared for municipalities and provinces.

For each public body, the potential grant is multiplied by all the applicable factors (municipalities: Labour intensity performance factor, service delivery factor; provincial departments: cost-effectiveness performance factor, duration performance).

3.3.4. Determining the Final Grant Allocation

The final grant allocations for municipalities and provincial departments, are determined separately. The resulting allocations are proportionally adjusted for each sphere of government (municipalities and provincial departments) so that the totals add up to the available grant allocations for the relevant financial year as specified by National Treasury.

3.3.5. Applying penalties

For 2024/25 allocations, no penalties were applied on the allocations for public bodies.

Ordinarily, a penalty of 5% is applied to public bodies who have not submitted any of the quarterly non-financial reports and annual evaluation report and another 5% for audit findings in 2021/22 financial year. When a penalty is applied a penalty is deducted from the final grant allocations. The deducted penalties are distributed equally to eligible public bodies.

3.3.6. Minimum Grant Allocation and its associated FTE target

A minimum grant allocation was introduced as a base for all eligible public bodies.

- Why? To ensure that the grant is sufficient to actually fund a project. This also helps to avoid the administration of extremely small amounts.
- These minimum grant allocations are common with public bodies that have not achieved the required FTEs to reach the minimum allocation; as well as those that are just starting to report on EPWP performance.

The minimum grant allocation and its associated Grant FTE target is shown in the table below.

Table 4: The Minimum Grant Allocation and the associated Grant FTE Target

Type of Public Body	2024/25 Minimum Grant Allocation	2024/25 Grant FTE Target Associated with the Minimum Grant Allocation
Provincial Departments	R2 000 000	26 FTEs
Municipalities	R1 200 000	16 FTEs

3.4. Setting EPWP Targets

3.4.1. EPWP Integrated Grant Allocation

The EPWP Integrated Grant should be seen as a top up fund or a grant to fund unfunded projects within a public body. The FTEs that will be created through this grant funding should be adding to the overall EPWP performance of public body to achieve the set target in EPWP Phase 5 in a particular financial year.

The FTE target is calculated based on the allocation for each public body as follows:

EPWP Grant FTE Target = (EPWP Grant Allocation / R 1 000 000) X 13 FTEs per Rand million.

STEP 2: SECURING COMMITMENT FROM ELIGIBLE PUBLIC BODIES

All eligible public bodies for the EPWP Integrated Grant, must enter into a grant agreement with the DPWI in which the receiving officer of the eligible public body must agree to receive and utilise the EPWP Integrated Grant on the basis of the stipulations, requirements, conditions and obligations attached to it by the transferring national officer. By signing the grant agreement, the receiving officer of the public body confirms his/her willingness to receive the grant and undertakes to put in place measures to abide by its requirements in terms of progress reporting, audit and disbursement procedures. Should the receiving officer of the eligible public body not sign the grant agreement, the public body will not be able to 'draw down' the EPWP Integrated Grant allocation.

Along with the grant agreement, each eligible public body is expected to:

- Provide a list of the EPWP programmes/ projects** as an implementation commitment to be funded through the EPWP Integrated Grant. Together with the list of projects to be implemented, training for participants should also be determined. This must be attached as an Annexure to the grant agreement. An Excel version of the project list must be submitted to the DPWI. This list will be further discussed with the DPWI.

Definitions Reminder Box

*The **EPWP Target** = EPWP Phase 4 set target for a particular financial year.*

A FTE factor is the set minimum number of FTEs to be created per Rand million of the budget available for EPWP (that should be utilised using EPWP principles and Guidelines).

A receiving officer means in relation to a Schedule 4, 5, 6 or 7 allocation- (a) transferred to a province, the accounting officer of the provincial department which receives that allocation or a portion thereof for expenditure via an appropriation from its Provincial Revenue Fund; or (b) transferred to a municipality, the accounting officer of the municipality.

A transferring national officer means the accounting officer of a national department that transfers a Schedule 4, 5 or 7 allocation to a province or municipality or spends a Schedule 6 allocation on behalf of a province or municipality. For the purposes of the EPWP Integrated Grant, the transferring national officer is the accounting officer of the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

A draw down is a request by a provincial/ municipal department to its provincial/ municipal treasury for the release of funds from the Provincial/ Municipal Revenue Funds (usually in terms of its cash flow requirements).

STEP 3: EPWP PLANNING

3.5. Planning for EPWP Programmes/ Projects

3.5.1. Mainstreaming EPWP Planning

Given that there are existing processes for development and planning at provincial and municipal levels, *the DPWI will support public bodies to mainstream job creation and give effect to EPWP principles in the existing programmes/ projects.*

- a. This starts with engagement around the objectives of EPWP and support to public bodies to use and ensure compliance with the **EPWP Guidelines** to assist them to identify and plan the implementation of EPWP projects, including:
 - The EPWP Guidelines for the Implementation of Labour Intensive Infrastructure Projects for those implementing infrastructure projects. These guidelines not only identify the types of projects to execute using labour intensive methods, but also provide tender and design guidelines to assist public bodies in ensuring the proper labour intensive execution of these works.
 - The Environment and Culture Sector Guidelines for those implementing projects in the identified environment and culture focus areas.
- b. The DPWI may influence the design of programmes/ projects to improve the labour intensity and potential project outcomes.
- c. The DPWI will require that any plan for programmes/ projects identified as a job creation programme/ project or part of the EPWP focus areas, must contain certain minimum information required by EPWP.
 - This will encourage public bodies to think about job creation in the planning phases
 - This will get public bodies to use existing plans to include job creation implications.
 - These project lists will be analysed by the DPWI to assess the potential of the project and whether public bodies will meet their targets with planned programmes/ projects.

3.5.2. Guiding EPWP Planning

To guide grant funding, the DPWI considers the following:

- a. **-identified focus areas** where labour intensive delivery methods work best to create work opportunities, within which the grant must be used;
- b. **Defined a project selection criteria** to be used by public bodies as a filter to identify EPWP programme/s projects;
- c. **Registered projects** on the EPWP reporting system **for implementation;**

These are discussed below.

a. Focus Areas for the Grant

The EPWP Integrated Grant in general covers three sectors: Infrastructure, Environment and Culture and the Social sector. For each of these sectors, focus areas have been identified that have been tested and proven to be areas in which labour intensive delivery methods are successful.

Public bodies have to identify the focus areas; and then projects within this, that is aligned to their growth and development plans to fund through the grant. Public bodies are advised to pursue a mix of projects across the relevant sectors and focus areas in order to achieve the FTE target set for them for the current financial year.

These focus areas and the sphere of government to which it applies is set out in the table below.

Table 5: EPWP Integrated Grant Focus Areas

Sector	Focus Area	Explanations	Prov Depts	Muni's
Infrastructure Sector	• Road maintenance and the maintenance of buildings	• EPWP has identified and focused on Infrastructure amenable to delivery by labour intensive methods. The use of labour intensive construction methods in civil works has been tried and tested internationally for low traffic volume roads; municipal infrastructure such as water and sanitation reticulation pipelines, storm water drains, and low traffic volume streets; and small dams. Local and international experience indicates that labour intensive construction methods can be cost effective and efficient when the infrastructure has been designed with labour intensive construction in mind and when supervisory and management staff are skilled in managing a large workforce and organising the work such that productivity levels are high.	Y	Y
	• Low traffic volume roads and rural roads		Y	Y
	• Basic services infrastructure, including water and sewer reticulation, sanitation, pipelines and dams (excluding bulk infrastructure)		n/a	Y
	• Other economic and social infrastructure		Y	n/a
Environment and Culture Sector	• Tourism and cultural industries	• In the Environment and culture sector, these focus areas specifically exclude projects which by their very nature require extensive material and infrastructure type inputs.	Y	n/a
	• Waste management		n/a	Y
	• Parks and beautification		n/a	Y
	• Sustainable land based livelihoods		Y	Y
Social Sector	• Community safety initiatives	• In the Social sector, these focus areas specifically identifies services that primarily require workers with very limited material inputs.	n/a	Y
	• Health programmes specifically deploying primary health caregivers and educator		n/a	Y
	• Social welfare programmes specifically deploying caregivers and counsellors on social issues		n/a	Y

- b. **A Project Selection Criteria** will assist public bodies to identify suitable EPWP programmes/ projects to be funded through the grant:

- A project must aim to deliver positive outcomes in one of the agreed focus areas specified above
- A project must create work for the EPWP target group; defined as: local, unemployed, low or unskilled labour and such work must comply with the stipulations in the Ministerial Determination
- Projects must pay at least the EPWP minimum wage to the EPWP target group
- For all sectors, projects must create a **minimum** of 13 Full Time Equivalents (or 2990 person days of work) for every Rand million of the project budget
- The EPWP Integrated Grant cannot be used to fund the costs of permanent municipal personnel; however, a maximum of 5 per cent of the grant can be used to fund contract based capacity required to manage data capturing and on-site management costs related to the use of labour intensive methods
- The remaining amount can be used for non-wage costs of the project, such as equipment, tools and materials, and contracted management capacity for project management and reporting.

- c. **Review Project list and Agree on Projects to be funded by the Grant**

- Each public body will compile their list of projects that will be implemented towards their EPWP Target
- The **Project list** will specify for each project:
 - The project's name, category (focus area), geographic area
 - Timeframes for implementation and project status
 - The budget for each year of the implementation period; and how this is funded i.e. what portion is funded from the EPWP Integrated Grant, from other national grant (source to be specified), own revenue and donor funding
 - Budget for training
 - Its service delivery outputs
 - Number of participants
 - Number of participants to be trained
 - Number of Full Time Equivalents
- The project list sets out the expected deliverables from each EPWP programme/project. The project list is complete – in that it records all projects that contribute to the EPWP Target, those funded through existing baseline budgets and co-funded with the grant and those funded fully with the grant.
- The public body will submit its project list for review by the DPWI.
- The DPWI may review the project list, mainly with a view to:
 - Reject any application of grant funding to unsuitable projects



- Identify where labour intensive design support is needed to improve projects with potential
 - Assess whether the public body will be able to meet its targets with the proposed project list
- The public body is required to consider EPWP's assessment of the proposed project list, make adjustments and finalise it for inclusion as an Annexure to the grant agreement.
 - Each public body's project list will form the basis of the grant agreement between them and the DPWI in terms of the total EPWP Targets, and individual project FTE targets, to be delivered from each EPWP programme/project.

Annexure A attached to this manual is a sample of an EPWP Project List.

d. Register EPWP programmes/ projects on the EPWP reporting system

- Once a public body approves projects to be implemented through the grant, the public body must register all of their EPWP programmes/ projects on the EPWP reporting system

3.5.3. EPWP Planning Timelines

The table below shows the planning process and timelines.

Table 6: EPWP Planning Activities and draft Timelines

No	Planning activities	Timeframe	Responsibility
1	The DPWI deploys its technical support team to engage with public bodies where project lists are incomplete or non-compliant, to amend and detail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mar-Apr 2024 (prov) • Jun-Jul 2024 (munis) 	EPWP Technical Support Team
2	Final project lists are approved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 April 2024 (prov) • 28 June 2024 (munis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD: EPWP Infrastructure • CD: EPWP Operations (E&C and Social)
3	Public bodies register projects (from the project list) on the EPWP reporting system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 April 2024 (prov) • 28 June 2024 (munis) 	Public bodies
4a	Grant Agreements are signed and submitted by eligible public bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 April 2024 (prov) • 28 June 2024 (munis) 	HOD provincial departments or Municipal Manager
4b	Grant Agreements signed by DPWI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May-Jun 2024 (prov) • Jul-Aug 2024 (munis) 	DDG: EPWP
5	First tranche disbursement (conditional on approved above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 2024 (prov) • Aug 2024 (munis) 	DPWI Finance unit

STEP 4: TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The project implementation and management cycle describes the processes involved in disbursement, reporting and technical support for implementation.

3.6. The DPWIs Technical Support Programme

Each public body must ensure that they have the requisite capacity and systems to implement their EPWP plan or project list; maintain the necessary controls and checks; and provide the required information timeously for performance monitoring. In doing so, the public body and the DPWI must determine whether there are specific areas in the design, monitoring and management of the programme that requires technical support. The EPWP unit, in cooperation with the various sector government and operating structures is responsible for directly engaging on a limited and prioritised basis with public bodies to mobilise technical support to those public bodies that require it most.

The DPWI has developed a structured support programme that has:

- a. A clear set of targeted public bodies, with the type of support to be provided, what is agreed to be mobilised and the criteria by which the effectiveness of the support is monitored
- b. A focus on the implementation of labour intensive programmes/ projects in specific focus areas to optimise creation of work opportunities
- c. Mainstreamed reporting support.

The following sections indicate the support methodology to be used by the DPWI, the types of support to be provided and the type of public bodies that will be prioritised.

3.6.1. The form of the Technical Support

The Technical Support be will deployed to support public bodies in:

- a. Providing the public body with the information they need on EPWP;
- b. Providing support in project alignment
- c. Providing reporting support
- d. Briefing management on progress;
- e. Dealing with blockages to implementation; and
- f. Identifying and mobilising any other support required.



The Technical Support Team will be equipped with a set of tools and guidelines for planning, labour intensive construction and delivery, the grant manual and system reporting guidelines. The performance of these inputs and the impact of this support will be assessed and managed differently.

3.6.2. Technical Support Process

The figure and table below explain the technical support process managed by the DPWI.

Figure 3: Technical Support Process (illustrated)

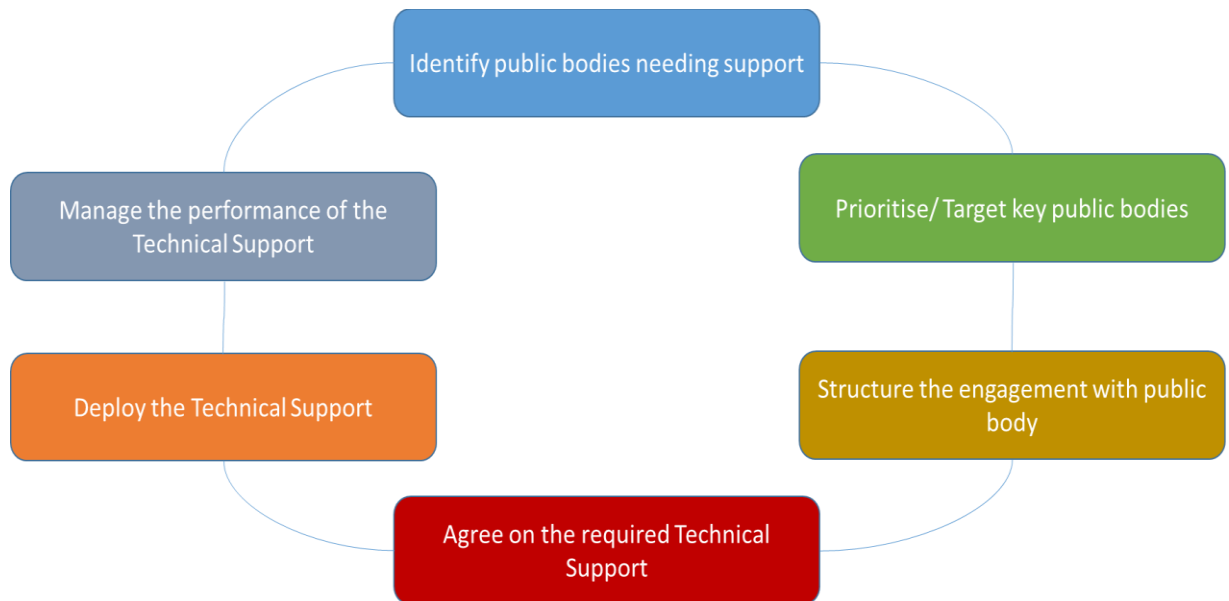




Table 7: Technical Support Process explained

Table 7: Technical Support Process Explained			
No	Support steps	Description of activities	Responsibility
1	Identify public bodies needing support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There following are inputs into the draft list of public bodies to be supported:<ul style="list-style-type: none">The general list of public bodies that need reporting supportThe list of municipalities falling into the special dispensation that need focussed packaged technical supportTogether with public bodies identified as needing specific support from an analysis of the draft project listsRequests for technical support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EPWP unit (Infrastructure, E&C and social Sector Managers)
2	Prioritise/ Target key Public Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The DPWI will apply a prioritisation criteria and identify priority public bodies, in addition to those categorised within the special dispensation	
DECISION POINT		Point at which who will be supported is decided	
3	Structure the Engagement with the Public Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The DPWI will engage with public bodies and agree on the support required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EPWP unit (Infrastructure, E&C and Social Sector Managers)
DECISION POINT		Point at which the type of support is to be provided is decided	
4	Deploy Technical Support Team to the Public Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The DPWI will arrange in terms of its technical support team and the agreed support, who will be deployed in different areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EPWP unit (Infrastructure, E&C and social Sector Managers)
5	Manage the performance of the Technical Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The DPWI will regularly report to stakeholders (DPWI executive, public body executive, sector structures, NT) on the support directed at these specific public bodies, the progress and the results of engagements and support.	

3.6.3. Type of Technical Support provided

The DPWI would normally provide technical support in the following areas as is required:

Table 8: Technical Support Approach explained

Type of Support	Description of support activities	Responsibility
EPWP Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting public bodies to identify suitable EPWP programmes/ projects Assisting public bodies to develop plans to meet targets Ensure alignment within existing planning mechanisms such as the IDP, SDBIP and MIG submissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP (Sector Programme Managers)
Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming EPWP through the adoption of particular policies and procedures Workshopping public bodies in labour intensive delivery methods Assisting public bodies in the design of programmes/ projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP Procured Technical Support Team
Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist municipalities to set and proclaim EPWP wage rates Review and align municipal contracting documents to EPWP guidelines and the supply chain management processes Facilitate Contractor Compliance Incorporate EPWP requirements and align with legal framework Facilitating the training of contractors in labour intensive methods of construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP Procured Technical Support Team
Project Loading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDT Data Team support the capturing and uploading of project lists on the system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDT
Reporting, Project Monitoring and Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting public bodies to develop effective management information systems and processes Assistance in ensuring that reporting is done on EPWP projects implemented EPWP Data Team generate reports Monthly notification to municipalities on performance Technical Advisors report to municipal officials monthly and activate project interventions where necessary Report monthly to the joint infrastructure management team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP, the IDT and Technical Support Team
Implement Project Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing the progress of public bodies, including reviewing site visit reports and performance information Identifying and understanding blockages to implementation and developing innovative methodologies for resolving them Develop and communicate solutions to generic blockages Implement planned interventions Monitor technical interventions and Technical Advisors performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Support Team
Other General Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including briefings, training and communication on EPWP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worker Training Support the identification of training needs Facilitate the procurement of training providers and assist in establishing EPWP municipal training coordination capacity Monitor delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP (Stakeholder Engagement)

3.6.4. Focus of Support

In terms of targeting support, in introducing the new EPWP Integrated Grant, the DPWI will structure and focus their technical support offering to public bodies.

The table below indicates how the DPWI will focus their support.

Table 10: Technical Support Approach Matrix

Category of Support		Provincial E&C Departments	Provincial Infrastructure Departments	Municipalities
	Planning support	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Project design support	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Implementation support	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Reporting support	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Other general support	When applicable or requested		

3.7. Monitoring and Progress Reporting

- After the grant agreement has been signed and implementation planning is ready to be embarked upon, public bodies are required to report on the progress of implementation (the detailed reporting procedures are captured in Chapters 5 and 6 of this manual).
- Public bodies are required to load all their EPWP programmes/projects onto the EPWP reporting system.
- It is the responsibility of the public body to ensure that they then collect the standard information required to report on their projects and that this information is correctly captured on the EPWP reporting system. Public bodies are required to report monthly performance of their EPWP programmes/projects, in the manner required on the EPWP reporting system. Only projects on the EPWP reporting system will count towards the reported EPWP performance.
- In addition, public bodies are required in terms of the Division of Revenue Act to report 15 days after the end of the month, on expenditure against the grant, key outputs and implementation challenges. This is a separate report via Municipal and Provincial Treasuries to the National Treasury.

3.8. Disbursement of the EPWP Integrated Grant

The grant will be disbursed to public bodies in three tranches, in accordance with a pre-determined payment schedule:

- 25% of the allocation, on condition that the public body's EPWP project list has been submitted and approved by the DPWI; and that the Grant Agreement with the DPWI has been signed;
- 45% of the allocation, on condition that the public body is complying with the EPWP reporting and DORA requirements;
- 30% of the allocation, on condition that the public body is complying with the EPWP reporting and DORA requirements.

The disbursement dates are further detailed in 5.3 and table 15 of this manual.

STEP 5: MIDYEAR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

The DPWI will undertake a midyear performance assessment of each public body, and will make performance projections for the remainder of year in preparation for the Adjusted Estimates.

This will be based on:

- Performance of programmes/projects against their EPWP FTE targets, work opportunity targets and expenditure;
- Performance against programmatic outputs planned
- The status and progress of projects planned.

On this basis, and only if required (i.e. where public bodies are not meeting their targets), the DPWI in consultation with public bodies will prepare a motivation for adjusting (increasing or re-allocating) the grant allocation across programmes. This motivation will be submitted through the formal the National Treasury Adjustment Estimate process to be considered by the Treasury Committee (when additional funds are requested) or by Treasury (for adjustments between sector departments) for a decision within the usual fiscal context.

Definitions Reminder Box

The payment schedule for the EPWP Integrated Grant means a schedule which sets out: (a) the amount of each transfer of the grant in terms of the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) to a provincial department or municipality in the financial year; (b) the date on which each transfer must be paid; and (c) to whom, and to which bank account, each transfer must be paid.

Chapter 4: Grant Conditions (Managers of Eligible Public Bodies)

Chapter summary: This chapter presents and explains the specific conditions that must be adhered to by those accessing the EPWP Integrated Grant.

4.1. EPWP Integrated Grant Conditions that apply to Public Bodies

All of the conditions that apply to public bodies in terms of accessing and managing the grant are captured in two key legal documents:

- The Division of Revenue Act (DORA):** the grant's specific conditions are captured in the grant framework and the general conditions that apply to a schedule 5 grant are captured in the general body of the Act.
 - The full grant frameworks are provided in **Annexure B to the manual**.
 - The relevant sections of the 2024 DORA that set out general conditions that apply to all schedule 5 conditional grants is referenced in the table below.

Table 10: References to general conditions applicable to Schedule 5 Conditional Grants

	DORA Section reference	Category of Conditions	Provincial Department	Municipality
Section 12	Duties of receiving officers in respect of schedule 5 or 7 allocations, which mainly specifies the PFMA/MFMA reporting requirements on public bodies receiving the EPWP Integrated Grant	Reporting Requirements	S12(1), (2a,c), (3), (5)	S12(1), (2b,c), (4),(5)
Section 14	Duties in respect of annual financial statements and annual reports for 2024/25, which mainly specifies the responsibilities of public bodies receiving the EPWP Integrated Grant in terms of annual progress and financial reporting	Reporting Requirements	S14(3), (4)	S14 (5), (6)
Section 16	Expenditure in terms of purpose and subject to conditions, which specifically the restrictions placed on the EPWP Integrated Grant in terms of use and transfer	Use of the Grant	S16(1),(2)	
Section 17-19	Withholding and stopping of allocations and the Re-allocation of funds, which sets out the procedures for the DPWI to withhold, stop and re-allocate the EPWP Integrated Grant from one public body to another	Disbursement of the Grant	S17 -19 (all clauses, except clause 3)	
Section 21	Unspent conditional allocations, which sets out the procedure to refund, rollover or retain unspent grant allocations	Disbursement of the Grant	S21 (all clauses)	
Section 23-25	Disbursement schedule (and its amendment)	Disbursement of the Grant	S23(4) S24 (2),(3) S25 (all clauses)	S23(4)-(5) S24 (2)-(3) S25 (all clauses)

It is emphasised that public bodies must ensure that they are aware of, and comply with, all provisions of the DORA that apply to them, including any provisions not specified in this chapter.

- The Grant Agreement** signed between the DPWI and the eligible public body specifies conditions that applies to the grant, specifically in terms of:
 - Eligibility for the grant;
 - Participation in the grant;
 - Use of the grant;
 - Disbursement of the grant;
 - Reporting requirements for the grant;
 - Audit requirements for the grant.

This is set out in further detail below.

4.1.1. Eligibility Requirements

Public bodies must meet the eligibility criteria in order to be allocated a grant allocation in the 2024 DORA.

Table 11: Eligibility Requirements (Provincial Departments)

Category of Conditions	Requirements	Reference	Timeframe in which Requirements must be met	Ramifications for Non-Compliance
Eligibility for the Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Reporting criteria:</u> Reported in 2022/23 EPWP performance in Infrastructure or Environment and Culture Sectors via the EPWP reporting system, OR Reported on Q2-2 2023/24 EPWP performance in any sector via the EPWP reporting system (newly reporting public bodies). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Grant framework Grant Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 15 April 2023 By 15 October 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for the EPWP Integrated Grant

4.1.2. Participation Conditions

Public bodies must secure participation by formally agreeing to comply with the stipulations, requirements, conditions and obligations for the implementation of the EPWP Integrated Grant. Part of this agreement is agreement to implement a specific list of EPWP programmes/projects agreed by the two parties.

Table 12: Participation Conditions

Category of Conditions	Conditions	Reference	Timeframe in which Conditions must be met	Ramifications for Non-Compliance
Project List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, engage on, review EPWP comments and finalise an EPWP project list that ensure the public body can meet its EPWP Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Grant Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial departments must submit a final project list by 12 April 2024 Municipalities must submit a final project list by 28 June 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot disburse the EPWP Integrated Grant as scheduled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP projects must comply with the project selection criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP Integrated Grant Manual 		
Grant Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible public bodies must sign a standard Grant Agreement with the DPWI to agree and comply with the stipulations, requirements, conditions and obligations of the EPWP Integrated Grant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Grant Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial departments must sign by 12 April 2024 Municipalities must sign by 28 June 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot disburse the EPWP Integrated Grant as scheduled

4.1.3. Use of the EPWP Integrated Grant

Public bodies must utilise the EPWP Integrated Grant in accordance with, and in the manner stipulated in, the 2024 DORA and the Grant Agreement with the DPWI.

Table 13: Conditions of Use

Category of Conditions	Conditions	Reference	Timeframe in which Conditions must be met	Ramifications for Non-Compliance
Use of the EPWP Integrated Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPWP Integrated Grant cannot be used to fund the costs of permanent departmental and or municipal personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Framework Grant Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the financial year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit qualification on the EPWP Integrated Grant Eligibility for the following year could be jeopardised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum of 5% of the grant can be used to fund contract based capacity (for data capturing/management, on-site management costs, technical support for labour intensive design) 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2 per cent of the grant allocation should be used for training of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Framework Grant Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the financial year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit qualification on the EPWP Integrated Grant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A receiving officer may not transfer any Schedule 5 allocation or any part thereof to any other entity or other sphere of government for the performance of a function envisaged in terms of the allocation, without the approval of the National Treasury and the DPWI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 17 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the financial year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility for the following year could be jeopardised

4.1.4. Disbursement of the Grant

In order to receive grant disbursements, public bodies must meet certain planning and/or reporting requirements. In addition, amendments to the planned payments schedule are subject to specific defined processes.



Table 14: Grant Disbursements

Category of Conditions	Requirements	Reference	Timeframe in which Requirements must be met	Ramifications for Non-Compliance
Grant Disbursements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of the grant disbursed in May (provincial departments) and August (municipalities) at the beginning of the financial year conditional upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signing of the Grant Agreement; and The approval of the public body's EPWP project list by the DPWI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Framework Grant Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 12 April 2024 for provincial departments By 28 June 2024 for municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP Integrated Grant disbursement could be withheld or stopped DORA S17-18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further disbursements – 2 disbursements of 45% and 30% each will take place during the financial year, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting monthly expenditure in terms of the PFMA/ MFMA; The public body is implementing its EPWP project list and spending its initial 25% towards its job creation targets; Reporting quarterly as per EPWP requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Grant Framework Grant Agreement DORA Section 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aug, Nov (prov) Nov, Feb (munis) PFMA reporting by 15 calendar days after every month end MFMA reporting by 10 working days after every month end EPWP reporting by 15 calendar days after the quarter ends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP Integrated Grant disbursement could be withheld or stopped DORA S17-18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPWP Integrated Grant, or any portion thereof, that is not spent at the end of the financial year reverts to the National Revenue Fund, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A rollover is approved for commitments to designated projects Funds are retained to offset future grant disbursements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 21 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 30 calendar days of the end of the financial year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit issues

4.1.5. Reporting Requirements (Set out in detail in Chapter 5 of this manual)

Public bodies must report performance and expenditure on all its EPWP programmes/ projects in accordance with the set requirements.

Table 15: Reporting Requirements

Category of Condition	Requirements	Reference	Timeframe in which Requirements must be met	Ramifications for Non-Compliance
Reporting requirements for the Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue the implementation of the approved project list to meet EPWP Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the financial year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP Integrated Grant disbursement could be withheld or stopped
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of EPWP requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public bodies must register all of its EPWP projects on the EPWP reporting system Public bodies must report EPWP performance on all projects (funded by existing baseline budgets and the grant) via the EPWP reporting system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report 15 calendar days after the end of every quarter 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public bodies must report expenditure on a monthly basis; and include in their PFMA/MFMA reports on the spending of the EPWP Integrated Grant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFMA, Section 40(4)(c) MFMA Section 71 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFMA reporting by 15 calendar days after every month end MFMA reporting by 10 working days after every month end 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP Performance information in the IYM and EPWP reports must correspond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP Integrated Grant Manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public body could be identified for audit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible public bodies must report annually on the manner in which the EPWP Integrated Grant has been used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 15 PFMA Section 40(1)(d) MFMA Chapter 1 EPWP Integrated Grant manual Grant Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial departments – submitted to the AG & relevant treasury, 2 months after financial year end; finalised 5 months after financial year end Municipalities – submitted to the AG & relevant treasury, 2 months after financial year end; finalised 7 months after financial year end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility for the following year could be jeopardised
Reporting requirements for the Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A receiving officer must evaluate the performance in respect of programmes/ projects partially or fully funded by the EPWP Integrated Grant and submit such evaluation to the transferring national officer and the relevant treasury. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 months after financial year end (all eligible public bodies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility for the following year could be jeopardised

4.1.6. Audit Requirements (Set out in detail in Chapter 6 of this manual)

As the transferring national officer, the DPWI must ensure that public bodies utilise the EPWP Integrated Grant as prescribed in order to obtain the desired results. Compliance with the grant's stipulations, requirements, conditions and obligations will be tested through quarterly data quality assessment tests, in-year audit samples and an annual audit of one or more of the following: internal controls, programme management procedures and EPWP performance information reported.

Table 16: Audit Requirements

Category of Condition	Requirements	Reference	Timeframe in which Requirements must be met	Ramifications for Non-Compliance
Audit Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public bodies must ensure that (e.g. participant, attendance and payroll) records for all its EPWP projects are available for data assessment tests or audits by the DPWI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP Integrated Grant Manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintained during the financial year Produced on request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit qualification

4.2. EPWP Integrated Grant Conditions that apply to the DPWI

All of the conditions that apply to the DPWI in terms of managing the grant are captured in two key legal documents:

- The Division of Revenue Act (DORA):** the specific obligation of the DPWI is captured in the grant framework and the general obligations of a transferring national officer that apply to a schedule 5 grant are captured in the general body of the Act.
 - The full grant frameworks are provided in **Annexure B to the manual**.
 - The relevant sections of the 2024 DORA that set out general obligations that apply to all schedule 5 conditional grants is referenced in the table below.

- b. **The Grant Agreement** signed between the DPWI and the eligible public body re-iterates the role of the DPWI as indicated in the grant framework.

Table 17: References to general conditions applicable to Schedule 5 Conditional Grants

	DORA Section reference	Specific clauses	Category of Obligations
Section 10	Duties of the transferring national officer in respect of schedule 5 allocations, which mainly specifies the manner in which these types of conditional grants should be managed	10(1)-(4)	Certification of administrative readiness
		10(5)	M&E Requirements
		10(6), (7b)	Reporting Requirements
		10(8)	M&E Requirements
Section 14	Duties in respect of annual financial statements and annual reports, which mainly specifies the responsibilities of the DPWI in terms of annual progress and financial reporting	14(1),(2)	Reporting Requirements
Section 17-19	Withholding and stopping of allocations and the Re-allocation of funds, which sets out the procedures for the DPWI to withhold, stop and re-allocate the EPWP Integrated Grant from one public body to another	17-19 all clauses, except clause 17(3)	Disbursement of the Grant
Section 21	Unspent conditional allocations, which sets out the procedure to refund, rollover or retain unspent grant allocations	21(all clauses)	Disbursement of the Grant
Section 22-23	Payment schedule (and its amendment)	22(3)-(5) 23 (all clauses) 24 (all clauses)	Disbursement of the Grant

4.2.1. Grant Administration

As the transferring national officer, the DPWI must ensure that all of the necessary administrative processes are in place to manage the grant and must certify that these do not place an undue administrative burden on public bodies meant to receive and utilise it.

Table 18: Administrative Requirements

Category of Obligations	Requirements	Reference	Timeframe in which Requirements must be met
Administrative Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certify that all administrative arrangements are in place for managing the grant; and are not excessive Certify that funds will be transferred in accordance with the approved payment schedule and published bank details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 10(1)-(4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 calendar days after the DORA takes effect
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine eligibility, grant allocations and EPWP targets for eligible public bodies Develop Grant Frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Agreement Grant Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft (Nov); Final (Feb)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish on the EPWP website all documents relevant for public bodies to understand and implement the grant, including a grant manual, the relevant EPWP guidelines and the ministerial determination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning of the financial year (April for provincial departments and July for municipalities)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the EPWP coordinating structures to support implementation, identify blockages and facilitate innovative solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Agreement Grant Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a

4.2.2. Disbursement of the Grant

As the transferring national officer, the DPWI must ensure that mechanisms are in place to manage grant disbursements in accordance with the grant's stipulations, requirements, conditions and obligations.



Table 19: Grant Disbursements

Category of Obligations	Obligations	Reference	Timeframe in which Requirements must be met
Grant Disbursements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transferring national officer must submit a payment schedule to national treasury for approval before the first transfer of funds; and provide a copy to the relevant receiving officer and provincial/ municipal treasuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 22(3b), (4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 calendar days after the DORA takes effect
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disburse the grant to eligible public bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with approved payment schedules – May, Aug, Nov, Feb
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to withhold a grant allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 17 (4), (5), (6b,c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 working days before withholding an allocation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A transferring national officer must submit any amended payment schedule to the National Treasury for approval; and immediately inform the affected receiving officer of such amendment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 23 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transferring national officer must determine the conditions for spending any re-allocated grant funds, after consultation with DCOG and with the approval of National Treasury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 17(4c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As requested by National Treasury
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the transferring national officer transfer has made an overpayment to a public body, in error or fraudulently, not legally due to that public body must without delay recover the overpayment, unless National Treasury instructs that this transfer may be offset against future planned transfers to the affected public body in terms of the payment schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 24 (all clauses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately on discovery
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request a rollover where unspent conditional grant funds are committed to identified projects, or Where unspent funds will offset future allocations, make representations to National Treasury regarding alternative uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 21(1)-(5) NT Budget Guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning of May

4.2.3. Reporting Requirements

The DPWI is required to report to National Treasury on the grant and manage all reporting by public bodies.

Table 20: Reporting Requirements

Category of Obligations	Requirements	Reference	Timeframe in which Requirements must be met
Reporting requirements for the Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transferring national officer must report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grant disbursements, withholding and expenditure Quarterly performance of all programmes/ projects partially or fully funded in accordance with the requirements of the relevant framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFMA Section 40(4)(c) and DORA Section 10(6) DORA Section 10(5), (7b) and Grant Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report 20 calendar days after month end Report 45 calendar days after the quarter ends
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national department responsible for transferring a schedule 5 allocation must, in their annual financial statements, indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclose grant transfers, withholding/ stopping/ re-allocations (and the reasons); expenditure Certify transfers were made into official public body bank accounts; Compliance monitoring activities, any non-compliance discovered and steps to address such; To what extent the grant achieved its objectives; Indicate the costs associated with the administration of the grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 15(1), (2), (6) PFMA Section 40 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National departments – submit to the AG & NT, 2 months after financial year end; finalise 4 months after financial year end
Data Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct data quality assessments on a continuous basis to support good governance and identify areas for administrative improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly, on a sample basis
Grant Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transferring national officer must evaluate the performance of all programmes partially or fully funded by a schedule 5 allocation and submit such evaluations to the National Treasury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DORA Section 10(8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 months after financial year end

4.2.4. Technical Support to Public Bodies

As the transferring national officer, the DPWI must ensure that where there are specific areas where support is needed to implement the grant; that these are identified, planned for and prioritised with public bodies that require it most.



Table 21: Technical Support Obligations

Category of Obligations	Obligations	Reference	Timeframe in which Requirements must be met
Technical Support to Public Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Support public bodies, in the manner and in the technical support areas agreed to in the grant agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EPWP Integrated Grant ManualSupport Technical Support Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">As per the Technical Support Protocol
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Support the sector to collect the required data, align monitoring and reporting frameworks and to report on key outputs on the EPWP reporting system		

Chapter 5: Reporting Procedures (Staff of Public Bodies Implementing EPWP)

Chapter summary: This chapter presents the detailed progress (monthly, quarterly and annual) reporting procedures that must be followed by the public bodies receiving the EPWP Integrated Grant.

5.1. Project Data Required for Monitoring

5.1.1. Type of Project Data required per programme/ project

Every EPWP programme/ project must collect and maintain specific data for the purpose of EPWP progress reporting:

- a. **Participant data:** A participant list or database must be maintained for every project. The data required in this participant list is indicated in the table below. A bulk upload form of this list can be obtained off the EPWP reporting system. This form must be filled in at the start of the programme/project and updated when necessary (addition of participants).
 - i. This participant list must contain the following information:
 - Participant identity data – name, surname, initials, date of birth and identity number (or other unique identifier)
 - Participant profile data – nationality, gender, age, education level and disability status
 - Minimal employment data based on the agreed employment terms and conditions for each participant, such as – contracted work period, planned monthly person days of work, planned training days, daily wage rate to be received.
 - ii. EPWP provides a template for the participant list that can be filed in. The EPWP template has the columns identified in the table below. The data in this template is the basic data needed to do a bulk payment upload on a monthly basis.

Table 22: Participant List Information

Field name	Description of the Field to be completed	Instruction on how to complete the field
First Name	The person's first name	Only enter the first name of the person. Do not enter two names
Initials	Initials of the person	Do not use full stops between the Initials
Last Name	Last name of the person	
ID Number	The ID number of the person	An ID number must have 13 digits
DOB	Date of birth	Enter dd/mm/yyyy Make sure you enter the date of birth in the correct way
Gender	M or F	M = Male F = Female
Has Disability	Y or N	Y = Yes N = No
Education	1 = Unknown 2 = No Schooling 3 = Grade 1-3 (SubA – Std1) 4 = Grade 4 (Std 2) ABET1 5 = Grade 5-6 (Std3-4) ABET2 6 = Grade 7-8 (Std 5-6) ABET3 7 = Grade 8-9 (Std 7) ABET4 8 = Grade 10-11 (Std 8-9) 9 = Grade 12 (Std 10) 10 = Post Matric	
Start Date	Date the person start working on the project	Dd/mm/yyyy
PFD Ref No	Reference Number of the project	

- b. **Project (participant) work data:** This generally seeks to confirm the number of person days of work created by the project and the number of people at work daily on the project. The following data must be maintained and only needs to be provided by the public body to the DPWI upon request when undertaking sample auditing. The documentation that must be kept and signed off by the employee and designed manager includes:
 - i. Daily attendance register – register showing all the workers that were registered at work every day. Attendance registers must be completed on site on a daily basis; and
 - ii. A monthly timesheet – which summaries monthly attendance.
- c. **Project payment data:** This generally seeks to confirm what was paid, for how much work and to whom. There are various ways this information can be maintained. Any proof of payment is required. It is advised that one of the following methods becomes standard procedure:
 - i. Payment register – which is a list of workers, showing the wages paid to each worker, signed off as proof of acceptance of payment. Information on this register must include: the name of the worker, either an identity number or other unique identifier, the number of calendar days that the pay period covers, the wage rate and total wages paid. **Or**
 - ii. Payroll records **Or**



- iii. Bank records showing the transfers to each worker account signed by the project implementer as proof of payment – which must specifically show the name of the worker, an identity number, the period for which the pay covers and the amount in wages being paid.

The above records (ii. and iii.) may be more difficult to obtain unless agreed to in the original contract with the project implementer.

This data must be available and applicable for the entire period for which the project is being reported, classified under EPWP and/or funded by the grant.

d. **Financial data:**

- i. In general, for all EPWP programmes/ projects, the financial data required is aimed at identifying the cost of labour, the wage component (compensation of workers) of the total project budget, and programme/ project expenditure.
- ii. Where the grant is being received, it is important that the following data is gathered: the grant amount received and spent for the reporting period and year-to-date, any committed grant funding not yet spent and any grant funding withheld. In addition, where there are material problems with spending the grant, this must be reported and the appropriate action taken to address this.

5.1.2. Use for required Project Data

Public bodies must ensure that their project implementers have established adequate controls measures (i.e. a contract, an attendance record and payroll system with workers recorded by identity number) to be used for tracking the above project data. The 5% of the grant can be used to ensure adequate project management capacity and monitoring systems where these are insufficient.

Project work and payment data will be required for auditing and data quality assessment tests. These will only be carried out on a sample of projects periodically during the financial year.

For each project, participant data and financial data must be collected by every project implementer and reported to the public body with all required supporting documentation, for each month.

Employment output data – such as the number of work opportunities created, the number of FTEs created (calculated from the number of person days of work created), the average duration of work opportunities created, and the average daily wage rate paid – will be calculated from 5.1.1 a-d and reported on by EPWP per programme/ project. This forms the basis of the assessment of progress by EPWP.

Table 23: Use of Project Data

Use	Activity	Objective	Data Used
Data Quality Assessment	Verifies data and tests processes and controls to gather data	Control and compliance	Project work data Payment data Participant data
Performance auditing	Checking the validity of performance information produced by public bodies and the evidence maintained	Accountability, control, compliance	The above data, plus compliance evidence
Progress Monitoring and Reporting	Ongoing tracking of progress against targets and initiating corrective action	Management, accountability, corrective action	Participant data Financial data Employment output data
Programme Evaluation	Systematic collection and objective analysis of evidence to assess issues such as relevance, performance (effectiveness and efficiency), value for money, impact and sustainability, and to recommend ways forward.	Learning, accountability, improving performance, inform policy, planning and budgeting	All of the above

5.2. EPWP Progress Reporting Procedures

There are specific procedures and deadlines to be met in terms of progress reporting.

For easy reference, the table and process diagram below sets out:

- a. A consolidated view of the key reporting requirements that must be adhered to – the table below highlights the key reporting milestones, the deadlines to meet these milestones and the parties responsible for this.
- b. An overall view of the reporting processes – the process diagram below illustrates the manner in which each of these milestones and key reporting deadlines fit together into a reporting process.

If the reporting procedures and timelines are not adhered to, the DPWI will NOT approve a disbursement in terms of the payment schedule within the planned timeframes.

These reports are more fully explained on the next page.

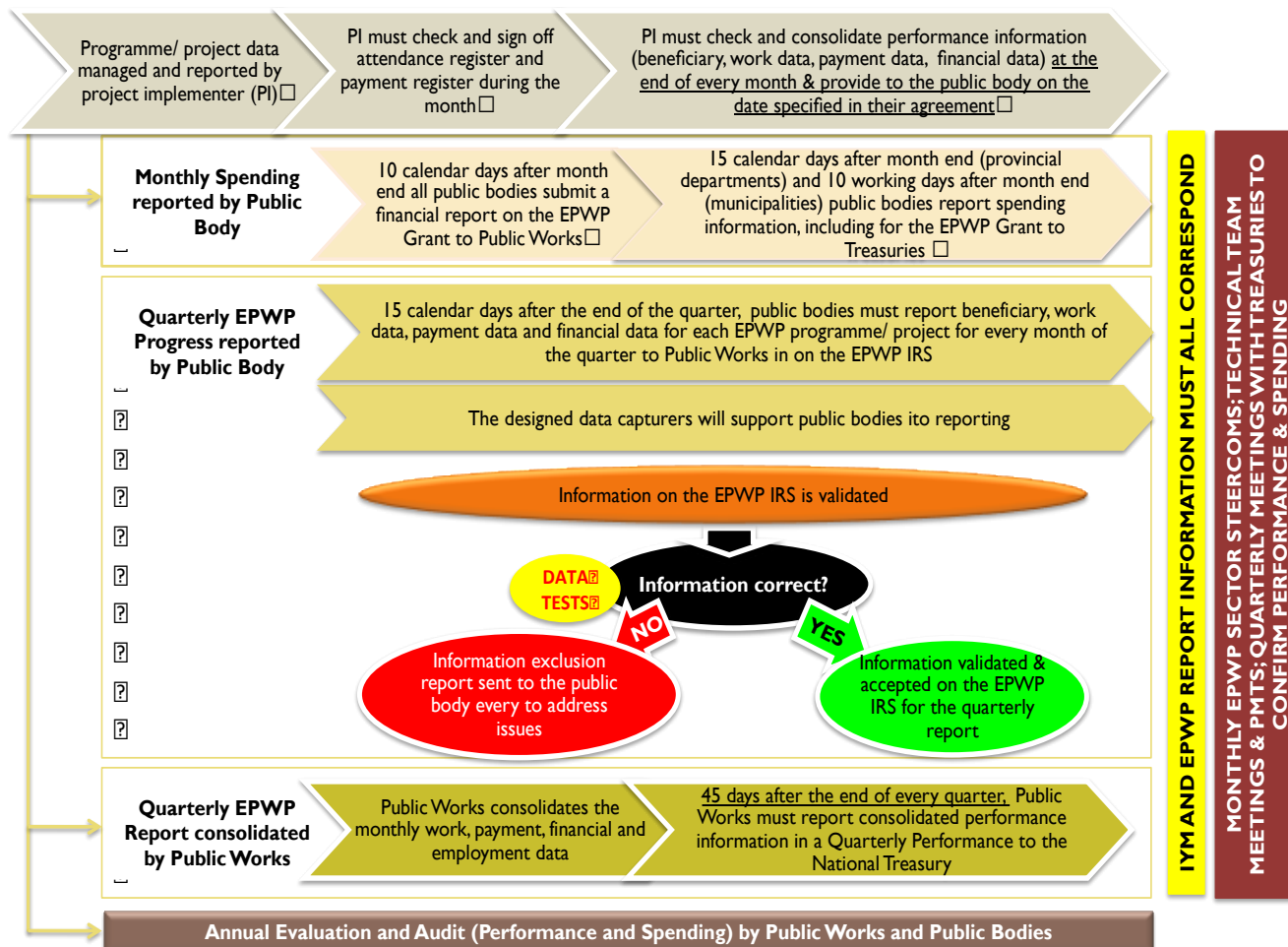


Table 24: Consolidated view of Compliance Requirements

	MILESTONE	THE DPWI DEADLINE	PUBLIC BODIES' DEADLINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Planning inputs to reporting	Submit EPWP Project list	n/a	12 April 2024 (prov) 28 June 2024 (munis)	Project Management Units of the public body
	Sign Grant Agreements	Sent out by the DPWI: Beginning April (prov) Beginning June (munis)	Sign agreement by: 12 April 2024 (prov) 28 June 2024 (munis)	Accounting officers of the public body and the DPWI
	Register projects on the EPWP RS	n/a	By the Q1 reporting date	Public body supported by the EPWP Technical Team
Grant Disbursements	Grant Disbursement dates for public bodies	17 May 2024, 16 Aug 2024, 15 Nov 2024 (prov) 02 Aug 2024, 01 Nov 2024, 07 Feb 2025 (munis)		CFO of the DPWI, Provincial and Municipal Treasuries
Monthly Financial Reporting	In-Year Monitoring reporting to treasuries in terms of PFMA S40(4)(c), MFMA S71, DORA Section 12(2)-(4)	15 calendar days after the end of every month	15 calendar days after the end of every month (prov) 10 working days after the end of every month (munis)	CFO of Provincial Departments CFO/MM of Municipalities CFO of the DPWI
Monthly EPWP Progress reporting	Public bodies load or submit monthly data for loading onto EPWP reporting system	n/a	15 calendar days after the end of every month	Public bodies, unless otherwise agreed to between the parties
	Verification of information	Exclusion report sent out at the end of every month	Upon loading the following month's data	EPWP's M&E unit Public body
	Provincial Technical Monthly Management Progress Meetings	n/a	Every month	EPWP Sector Manager, Technical Team, Provincial Coordinators
Quarterly EPWP Progress reporting	Full quarter's data loaded and authorised on the system (culmination of monthly loading)	15 calendar days after the end of every month		Public body supported by the EPWP Technical Team
	EPWP reporting: locking of EPWP reporting system	15 calendar days after the end of every quarter	n/a	EPWP's M&E unit
Overall EPWP Reporting	Overall Quarterly EPWP Reporting			EPWP's M&E unit
	Quarterly Performance Reporting and Quarter Payment Schedule to National Treasury	45 calendar after the end of every quarter	30 days after the end of every quarter	EPWP Sector Manager and Finance Public body
Annual accountability requirements	EPWP programme/project evaluation	Provincial Grant – 4 months after financial year end Municipal Grant – 6 months after financial year end	2 months after financial year end	Accounting officer of the DPWI Accounting officer of the public body
	EPWP programme/project audit	Submitted to AG & NT, 2 months after financial year end Finalised 5 months after financial year end	Submitted to AG & relevant treasury, 2 months after financial year end (all public bodies) Provinces finalise 5 months after the financial year end Municipalities finalise 7 months after financial year end	

Figure 2: Process of Progress Reporting

PROGRESS REPORTING TO PUBLIC WORKS, NATIONAL DEPT, SECTOR & RELEVANT TREASURY



5.2.1. Process for Monthly Expenditure Reporting

The public body is required to consolidate, report on and disseminate the project financial data referred to in 5.1.1 d in the manner described below.

a. In-Year Monitoring Reporting through municipal/ provincial treasuries to the National Treasury

- Public bodies will submit a monthly In-Year Monitoring (IYM) report to the relevant treasury to report against spending on the provincial budget, including spending on conditional grants. The public body is required to report against the appropriated grant allocation:
 - The amount received (the actual transfer from the transferring national officer) against the approved payment schedule;
 - Expenditure against the grant.
 - Expenditure per economic classification.
- The timelines for this report is:
 - 15 calendar days after the end of every month in terms of Section 12(1),(2a,c), (3) and (5) of the 2023 Division of Revenue Act and Section 40(4)(c) of the PFMA for provincial departments; and
 - 10 working days after the end of every month in terms of Section 12(1)(2b,c), (4) and (5) of the 2023 Division of Revenue Act and Section 71 of the MFMA for municipalities.

b. Monthly financial reporting to the DPWI

The public body is required to report:

- Expenditure in prior months and expenditure in the current month against the appropriated grant allocation and transfers year-to-date;
- The amount received in prior months and the amount received in the current month against the approved payment schedule;

- iii. Funds received year-to-date but not yet spent;
- iv. Funds committed but not yet spent; and
- v. Grant transfers withheld.
- vi. Expenditure per economic classification

Public bodies must ensure that the financial data submitted in their IYM reports (to the relevant treasury) and their EPWP reports (to the DPWI) correspond.

5.2.2. Process for EPWP Progress (Monthly/Quarterly) Reporting

- a. For every project, each project implementer will ensure that project progress data is provided to the relevant public body at the end of every month on a date agreed to between the parties.
- b. The public body has between the end of the month and 15 calendar days after the end of every month to:
 - i. Check and sign-off on the project progress data
 - ii. Load (capture, verify and authorise) this monthly project progress and financial data referred to in 5.1.1 a-d above onto the EPWP reporting system in the manner required (supported by the EPWP technical team data capturers)
 - iii. Data Validation: The EPWP reporting system will run automated checks and validate the data loaded. Validated data is included in the EPWP progress report to be reported as performance. Excluded data will need to be checked and cleaned up by the public body and loaded during the quarter.
- c. By 15 calendar days after the end of the quarter, the public body must have loaded progress data for the 3 months of the quarter onto the system.

5.2.3. Quarterly EPWP Performance Reporting

The DPWI will produce, 45 calendar days after the end of every quarter:

- a. **A consolidated EPWP Quarterly Report** on the performance of the EPWP programme across all sectors (infrastructure, social, environment and culture, non-state sectors) and all spheres (national, provincial and local government) for submission to the National Treasury. This report will cover:
 - i. The person days of work, person days of training, FTEs and work opportunities created by programme and by public body;
 - ii. Total wages and the average wage rate to EPWP participants by EPWP programme and by public body;
 - iii. Expenditure by EPWP programme and by public body;
 - iv. Calculated employment data (such as labour intensity, FTEs created against target, etc.) for the different sectors.

This report will be made available to the EPWP coordinating department in each province and national sector lead departments to inform discussions on performance or actions to enhance delivery and resolve implementation blockages. It is important that the institutional structures set up to coordinate and monitor EPWP implementation engage with the reported information and that there is accountability for sector performance.

An example of this report can be found at: <http://www.epwp.gov.za/index.asp?c=Downloads>

- b. For each sector,
 - i. **A Quarterly Performance Report on the EPWP Integrated Grant** setting out for each public body,
 - Validated FTE performance year-to-date against the set EPWP Target;
 - Financial performance in terms of 5.2.1b above.
 - ii. **An updated Quarterly Payment Schedule.**

The DPWI is required to send these reports to the National Treasury in compliance with the provisions of the 2024 DORA.

5.3. Disbursement Processes

At the beginning of the financial year, the DPWI will determine the payment schedule for the EPWP Integrated Grant – this will be provided to all receiving officers and their relevant treasuries once approved by NT. The only drawdown from Municipal or Provincial Revenue Funds in terms of the EPWP Integrated Grant are the disbursements authorised by the DPWI in terms of this payment schedule.

The tables below show the disbursement details for public bodies.

Column 1 indicates the disbursement date. Column 2 indicates to which sphere the disbursement date applies. Column 3 indicates the approximate period that the grant disbursement must cover. Column 4 indicates which public bodies will receive a disbursement on the specified date.

Table 25a: How the EPWP Integrated Grant will be disbursed to provincial departments

Disbursement Date	Applicable to provinces	Amount	Approximate period covered by the grant	Conditions on Provincial Departments	Who will receive it
17 May 2024	X	25% of grant	Apr 2024 to Aug 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signing of the Grant Agreement by 12 April ; The DPWI approves its EPWP project list. 	Provincial Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sector departments eligible in 2024/25
16 Aug 2024	X	45% of grant	Aug 2024 to Dec 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFMA monthly expenditure reporting 15 calendar days after the end of every month; 	
15 Nov 2024	X	30% of grant	Dec 2024 to Mar 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of its EPWP project list; Spending its initial 25% towards its targets; Reporting quarterly as per EPWP requirements, 15 calendar days after the quarter ends. 	

Table 25b: How the EPWP Integrated Grant will be disbursed to Municipalities

Disbursement Date	Applicable to municipalities	Amount	Approximate period covered by the grant	Conditions on Municipalities	Who will receive it
02 Aug 2024	X	25% of grant	Aug 2024 to Nov 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signing of the Grant Agreement by 30 June; The DPWI approves its EPWP project list. 	Municipalities eligible in 2024/25
01 Nov 2024	X	45% of grant	Nov 2024 to Mar 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFMA monthly expenditure reporting 10 working days after the end of every month; 	
07 Feb 2025	X	30% of grant	Mar 2024 to June 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of its EPWP project list; Spending its initial 25% towards its targets; Reporting quarterly as per EPWP requirements, 15 calendar days after the quarter ends. 	

The DPWI requires that treasuries and participating public bodies specifically nominate 1-2 relevant officials who will liaise with the DPWI and ensure that disbursements are received by public bodies timeously.

Where the DPWI amends the payments schedule; this will immediately be communicated to the affected public bodies, stating the reasons for, and the implications of, the amendments.

5.4. Annual Reporting: Accounting for the Use of the EPWP Integrated Grant

In addition to in-year progress reporting described in section 5.2 above, at year-end, public bodies as well as the DPWI is required to account for the use and outcomes of the EPWP Integrated Grant in the following documents:

- Audited annual financial statements
- Annual Report
- Annual Programme Evaluation Report.

5.4.1. The audited annual financial statements and annual report of the relevant public body

- Must be finalised 5 months after the national financial year end for provincial departments or 7 months after the municipal financial year end for municipalities. In compiling the annual report and annual financial statements, the public body needs to report on the EPWP Integrated Grant specifically as detailed in section 15 of the 2024 DORA, section 40 of the PFMA and Chapter 12 of the MFMA. These documents must be made available to EPWP on request.
- The annual financial statements must, in addition to any other legislative requirements:
 - Indicate the total EPWP Integrated Grant amount received
 - Indicate the total amount of actual expenditure against the EPWP Integrated Grant amount received
 - Certify that all transfers were deposited into the primary bank account of the province/ provincial department/ municipality
 - Any grant allocations withheld and the reasons for such withholding.
- The annual report must, in addition to any other legislative requirements:
 - Indicate to what extent the public body has complied with DORA and the provisions of the Grant Agreement
 - Indicate reasons for non-compliance and indicate the steps taken to address any non-compliance
 - Indicate the extent to which the objectives and outputs of the EPWP Integrated Grant were achieved
 - Contain any other information that may be specified in the relevant grant framework or by the National Treasury.

5.4.2. Annual audit on the overall EPWP programme

- The DPWI will undertake an annual audit on the overall EPWP programme, including the performance of EPWP, control effectiveness and compliance with the conditions of the EPWP Integrated Grant. The audit work undertaken by the DPWI could unearth non-compliance or inaccurate performance data.

b. Where there is non-compliance,

- With the provisions of DORA, as captured in the grant frameworks or the body of the bill; or
- With the conditions of the grant, as specified in the Grant Agreement and this EPWP Integrated Grant Manual, including a lack of progress reporting in timeframes specified; or
- With the Audit Requirements, such as a lack of documentary evidence of the work created or spending.

In consultation with the National Treasury, the DPWI will be responsible for deciding on corrective action. In this regard, they may:

- Withhold the EPWP Integrated Grant in accordance with DORA Section 17, and notify the public body of the reasons for such withholding as well as the actions required to rectify the problem. In order to lift the suspension, the public body must prove that the fault has been rectified by the time of the next reporting deadline or disbursement date.
- Stop and re-allocate the EPWP Integrated Grant in accordance with DORA Section 18-19, depending on:
 - The audit findings and the nature of the issue found (materiality considered)
 - The recommendations of the AG, internal audit committee and the National Treasury
 - Any representations made, or corrective action taken, by the public body in this regard.

c. Where there is misrepresentation, such as inaccurate performance information provided, the inclusion of non-EPWP projects, the misappropriation and use of the EPWP Integrated Grant (not used for the purposes intended), etc.

In consultation with the National Treasury, the DPWI may:

- Make adjustments to the future EPWP Integrated Grant allocation to the public body in line with the true information
- Stop and re-allocate the EPWP Integrated Grant in accordance with DORA Section 18-19, depending on:
 - The audit findings and the nature of the issue found (materiality considered)
 - The recommendations of the AG, internal audit committee and the National Treasury
 - Any representations made, or corrective action taken, by the public body in this regard.

5.4.3. Annual evaluation

- a. **Every public body must be able to assess the outcomes of the programmes/ projects partially or wholly funded from the EPWP Integrated Grant.** Where the grant complements other programme funding, and a programme evaluation is undertaken, the public body must ensure that the assessment of EPWP outcomes and outputs are part of the programme evaluation framework. Where the grant wholly funds a programme/ project, a public body must utilise the framework shown in the table below to assess the EPWP outcomes of the programme/ project.
- b. **The DPWI will also evaluate the effectiveness of the EPWP Integrated Grant.** The DPWI will assess and report to regulatory bodies on the manner in which the EPWP Integrated Grant has been used and the outcomes achieved. This will inform any changes that need to be made to the grant or its administration. *Public bodies receiving the EPWP Integrated Grant are expected to cooperate fully with any evaluation conducted by the EPWP Unit by providing evaluators with relevant data and records; ensuring that the staff of public bodies participates in interviews, focus group discussions and surveys; and facilitating access to project sites and EPWP workers.*

The table below provides guidance on how 5.4.3 can be assessed and presented.



Table 26: Evaluation of the EPWP Integrated Grant

Primary Aims of the Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To improve accountability for use and outcomes (2) To generate knowledge (3) To enable decision-making (4) To improve performance
Use of the Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where the grant is applied – which focus areas? What type of programmes/ projects is it funding? ▪ Was the grant spent as planned? Are funds being used in a manner that supports the grant goals? Is this spending creating work? ▪ What is the cost of this work? How much is being used to pay wages/ compensate participants? What is the labour intensity ratio?
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Did the project list meet target expectations? Was the project list implemented as planned? If not, why not? ▪ How much work was created (work opportunities, FTEs) against the target? Have targets been met – why/why not? ▪ Is there experience and learning offered to participants – how much training or skills development is being provided? How much is accredited and how much not? ▪ Is labour intensive delivery methods being maximised? What is the LI ratio? Is it driven by wage levels or the number of person days of work? ▪ What are the areas of poor performance and what can be learnt from these? What kind of technical support would improve performance?
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is there a contribution to the key outcomes of EPWP? Measure this contribution. ▪ Is there an increase in the number of people employed and receiving income through the EPWP? ▪ Is there an increase in the average duration of the work opportunities created? ▪ Are EPWP participants receiving increased income? ▪ Is there an improvement in the quality of life of participants (reduced poverty) since involvement in the project? ▪ Has there been any improvement in the opportunities participants have in terms of securing sustainable work? ▪ Is the EPWP Integrated Grant leading to better EPWP performance of public bodies?
Management of the Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is there a focus on the strategic goals/ purpose of the grant? ▪ Who manages performance and drives corrective actions to reach goals? How effective are these interventions or structures? Is there buy-in and accountability at the highest levels? ▪ What needs to change in terms of the design of programmes/ projects, focus areas funded, procurement arrangements, management of projects, etc.? ▪ Is reporting accurate and undertaken as required? If not, what are the challenges and how can these be addressed? ▪ Is the technical support programme effective; and how can it be better targeted or improved? ▪ Is the administration of the grant too onerous? How can it be simplified/ improved?
Learnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are there specific learnings for the grant or sector(s) that must be shared or replicated?

Chapter 6: Audit Framework (Public Bodies & the DPWI' Internal Audit)

Chapter summary: This chapter provides the regulatory framework for maintaining an effective internal audit function for the EPWP Integrated Grant for Provinces and Municipalities. The Audit Requirements apply to the internal auditors of eligible public bodies. It is expected that public bodies will compare their current practices and approaches to the management of project data with these Audit Requirements and take the necessary action to comply with the stated requirements. These Audit Requirements have been formulated as a set of principles for all public bodies within EPWP broadly, to assist their understanding in meeting these requirements.

6.1. Key Principles

6.1.1. Independence and objectivity

- a. **Organisational independence:** The Internal Audit function must be free to perform work and communicate results. The Internal Audit function must remain independent of all line and functional management and will be answerable solely to the public body's Management and Audit Committee.
- b. **Individual objectivity:** Internal auditors must have an impartial, unbiased attitude and avoid any conflict of interest.

6.1.2. Proficiency and Due Professional Care

Internal auditors must possess the knowledge, skills, and other competencies needed to perform their responsibilities in terms of these *Audit Requirements*. Internal auditors must apply the care and skill expected of a reasonably prudent and competent internal auditor.

6.1.3. Quality Assurance

Internal Auditors shall at all times conduct the work assigned to them in accordance with the Audit Methodology and the Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing prescribed by the Institute of Internal Auditors (refer to www.theiia.org). Internal Audit shall further comply with the Code of Ethics of Internal Auditors, as published by the Institute of Internal Auditors.

6.1.4. Capacity

The Internal Audit function must establish sufficient capacity to support the scope of audit work required to ensure accountability for the EPWP Integrated Grant. If an eligible public body does not have an established internal audit function, the public body is advised to make the necessary arrangements to outsource or co-source the function to ensure compliance with the *Audit Requirements*.

Definitions Reminder Box

Risk management is the process to identify, assess, manage and control potential events or situations to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the organisation's objectives.

Control means any action taken by management and other parties to manage risk and increase the likelihood that established objectives and goals will be achieved.

6.2. Internal Audit purpose and objective

6.2.1. Purpose

The purpose of the Internal Audit function at public bodies is to maintain an independent objective assurance activity designed to improve the public body's project management operations. It will assist the public body to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. Internal Audit must provide the management of the public body and the Audit Committee with analysis, appraisals, recommendations and information concerning the project activities and data reviewed.

6.2.2. Objective

The objective of the Internal Audit function at public bodies is to identify and evaluate significant exposures to risk and contribute to the improvement of risk management, control and governance systems.

This must include:

- a. Overseeing the risk management framework and monitoring risk
- b. Reviewing the established systems to ensure compliance with those procedures, laws and regulations that could have a significant impact on operations and report and determine whether the public body has complied with the relevant requirements
- c. Ensuring that an effective system of internal control exists and is operating as required
- d. Evaluating the reliability and integrity of financial, project management and other operational information.

6.3. Roles and Responsibilities of relevant parties in Audit

6.3.1. Roles and responsibilities: Internal Audit unit of public bodies

- a. The role of the Internal Audit unit is to assist the public body to meet their objectives by providing an independent appraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of the controls set up by the public body to manage project implementation, with particular interest to those projects to which the EPWP Integrated Grant is allocated.
- b. The Internal Audit unit of each public body is responsible to render the internal audit services required in terms of these Audit Requirements, the requirements of the Division of Revenue Act, the Grant Agreement, the PFMA/MFMA (as is applicable), Treasury Regulations and any other relevant documentation issued by the DPWI in terms of the EPWP Integrated Grant.
- c. **The responsibilities of the Internal Audit unit include:**
 - i. Developing and implementing an annual audit plan using an appropriate risk based methodology, including any risk or control concerns identified by the public body's Management and submit that plan to the Audit Committee for review and approval
 - ii. Maintaining a professional audit staff with sufficient knowledge, skills, experience and professional certification
 - iii. Issuing periodic reports to the Audit Committee and the public body's Management summarising the results of the audit activities
 - iv. Providing a list of significant results to the public body's Management and Audit Committee.

6.3.2. Roles and responsibilities: the Public Body

- a. Although the role of the Internal Audit unit is to review internal controls, system procedures, risks, **ultimately the public body retains full responsibility for ensuring that they actually implement and maintain an appropriate framework of controls.**
- b. The public body also has the responsibility and accountability for addressing non-compliance, weaknesses and inefficiencies that have been identified by both External Audit and Internal Audits (conducted by the DPWI and the public body's Internal Audit respectively), and for taking the necessary corrective action.
- c. **The public body is further responsible for:**
 - i. Providing input on the areas of investigation by Internal Audit
 - ii. Ensuring support for the Internal Audit function, including ensuring that the Internal Audit unit has unrestricted access to all relevant functions, records and personnel pertaining to any project whose activities are under review
 - iii. Maintaining internal control, including proper accounting records and other management information required for proper and compliant project governance
 - iv. Compelling project managers to respond to internal audit queries submitted
 - v. Informing the Internal Auditors of any significant internal control problems
 - vi. Liaise with the DPWI's Internal Audit where there are significant risk exposures found when sample audits are conducted on projects qualifying for the EPWP Integrated Grant
 - vii. Providing a list of significant results referred to in (vi) above to the DPWI
 - viii. Reviewing Internal Audit reports and implementing recommendations as considered appropriate or as required by the DPWI.

6.3.3. The Audit Committee

- a. The Audit Committee in conjunction with the Accounting Officer is responsible for reviewing the scope of Internal Audit work and the action to be taken on the outcome or finding from their work.
- b. The Audit Committee will:
 - i. Ratify the approval of the internal audit charter or annual audit plan
 - ii. Ensure that the Internal Auditors effectively perform their responsibilities and duties
 - iii. Ensure that the Internal Audit unit complies with the relevant audit rules and regulations
 - iv. Ensure that the Internal Audit unit maintains its independence
 - v. Review the results of any audit work performed
 - vi. Review the internal audit reports to the public body's Management and their response thereto
 - vii. Monitor implementation of Internal Audit recommendations by public body's Management.

6.3.4. The Provincial Audit Committee

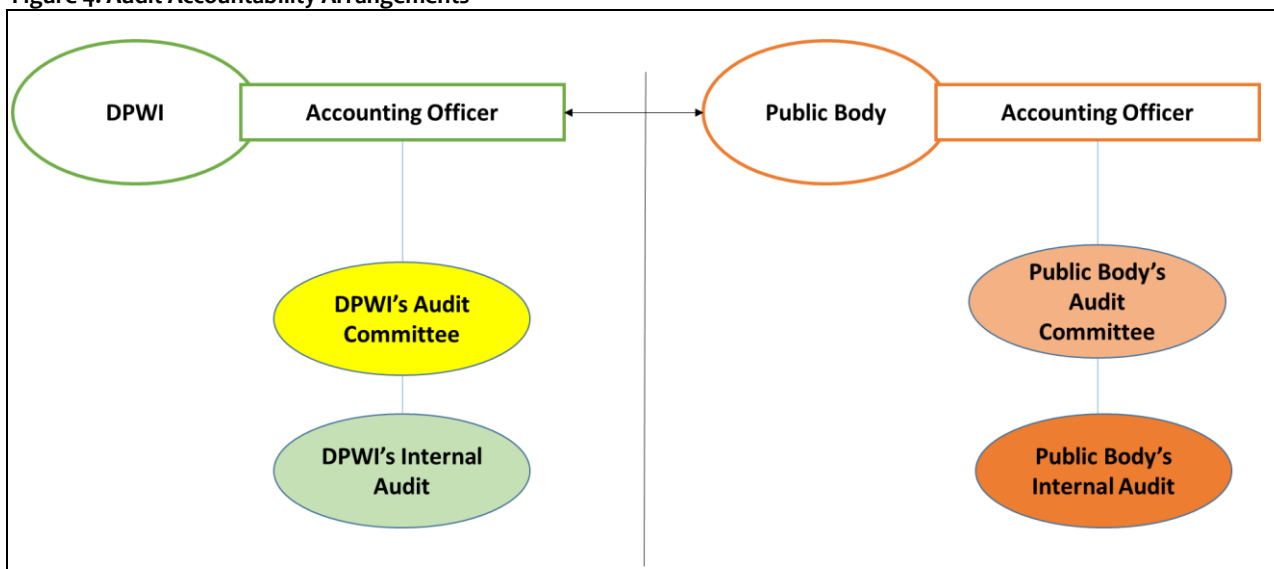
The Provincial DPWI is responsible to establish the provincial audit committee to ensure that the EPWP projects implemented in provinces are compliant with the EPWP requirement. Public bodies have a responsibility to feed information to and cooperate with this committee.

6.4. Audit Accountability Arrangements

The Internal Audit unit of each public body (through the accounting officer) shall be responsible to liaise/ cooperate with the DPWI' Internal Audit on:

- Compliance with the conditions of the EPWP Integrated Grant;
- Risk management and risks;
- The controls in place to collect and verification/ audit of EPWP performance information and other information required as part of the Audit Requirements.

Figure 4: Audit Accountability Arrangements



6.5. Scope of Work (for the public body & the DPWI's Internal Audit)

6.5.1. Planning

Internal Audit must adequately plan for the performance of audit procedures to ensure the objectives of the audit is achieved. It is important that the internal audit planning include:

- Obtaining comprehensive understanding of the EPWP Integrated Grant requirements
- Defining internal audit objectives
- Obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the EPWP reporting system, project operations and management
- Identifying, evaluating and ranking risks to which the public body is exposed
- Taking into account the weaknesses of the public bodies' controls and management concerns
- Identifying audit areas and determining the type of audit and audit procedures.

6.5.2. Risk Management

Public bodies' Internal Audit must evaluate risk exposures regarding the reliability and integrity of information and compliance with the requirements of the Division of Revenue Act, the Grant Agreement, the Grant Manual and any other relevant documentation issued by the DPWI in terms of the EPWP Integrated Grant and contribute to the improvement of risk management. As part of the evaluation, consideration will be given to, inter alia, significant risks identified and assessed and potential for the occurrence of fraud and how fraud risk is managed.

The DPWI Internal Audit must evaluate the effectiveness of the risk management process of the EPWP Integrated Grant at public bodies. As part of the evaluation, consideration will be given to, inter alia, the appropriateness and sufficiency of resources with the necessary competencies in the Public Bodies' Internal Audit function to perform the audit procedures.

6.5.3. Control

The public body's Internal Audit must:

- Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of controls regarding the reliability and integrity of their EPWP project data and compliance with the requirements of the Division of Revenue Act, the Grant Agreement, the Grant Manual and any other relevant documentation issued by the DPWI in terms of the EPWP Integrated Grant.



- b. The public body must ensure that adequate controls are in place; and must consider the findings and recommendations of their Internal Audit unit, their Audit Committee and the DPWI to improve such controls.
- c. For the DPWI' Internal Audit, the key focus is to give assurance that controls are functioning as intended and that the DPWI fulfils its responsibilities in line with the Division of Revenue Act. To this end, the DPWI' Internal Audit must:
 - i. Review EPWP's controls over data reported by public bodies
 - ii. Review EPWP's monitoring of public bodies
 - iii. Ensure that the internal controls within the EPWP reporting system are adequate. In evaluating these controls, the DPWI's Internal Audit should:
 - Understand the system parameters and control objectives;
 - Assess whether the controls put in place meet control objectives for the projects under review;
 - Test the operation of the controls in practice for the projects under review;
 - Provide an opinion based on audit objectives as to whether the system provides an adequate basis for effective control and whether it is properly operated in practice.

6.6. Detailed Audit Procedures – Public Bodies

6.6.1. Documentation and information

Public bodies must ensure on a monthly basis that specific documentation and information is collected and retained – this is detailed in Chapter 5 Section 5.1.1. Access to project records and required information must be controlled. Retention requirements for project records must be complied with. In this regard, a public body's Internal Audit must have unrestricted access to information, records and personnel that is key to their audits.

6.6.2. Controls and verification of information

The following table reflects the minimum required internal controls and procedures that must be put in place by the public body to ensure that the EPWP performance information provided, is credible.

Table 27: Controls and Audit Procedures for the Public Body in collecting key project data

Activity	Responsibility	Risk	Time-lapse	Internal controls	Audit procedures	Sample method	Timeframe for audit procedures
Implementer to manage project progress data							
Implementer to sign off on daily attendance register	Implementer to complete and sign off	Incorrect information compiled Invalid information compiled	Monthly, at a minimum	Sign-off by Implementer	Public Body's Project Manager: 1) To test control of sign-off of attendance register 2) To conduct surprise visits to ensure actual attendance in accordance with register 3) To compare worker details on attendance register with supporting copies of identifying documents	As determined by the public body's finance procedures	Monthly
Implementer to generate signed payment register or bank records	Implementer to complete and sign off	Incorrect information compiled Invalid information compiled Payment to fictitious workers	Monthly, at a minimum	Sign-off by Implementer	Public Body's Project Manager: 1) To test control of sign-off of payment register 2) To conduct tests to ensure information on payment register or bank records agree with attendance register 3) Test payment register or bank records to ensure proof of payment and receipt 4) To conduct tests to ensure rate of pay falls within the specified parameters	As determined by the public body's finance procedures	Monthly
Public Body's Project Manager to check progress data and submit performance report for sign-off							
Public Body's Project Manager to generate payment certificate	Public Body's Project manager	Incorrect, invalid or incomplete information loaded	Monthly, and at least quarterly	Sign off by Project Manager EPWP Reporting	Public Body internal auditors: 1) To test control of sign-off 2) To test the validity of EPWP performance information	Material sample %	Within 15 calendar days after a quarter's close at least once during the



Activity	Responsibility	Risk	Time-lapse	Internal controls	Audit procedures	Sample method	Timeframe for audit procedures
Public Body's Project Manager to consolidate EPWP performance information – outputs and expenditure data for EPWP quarterly reporting				Systems' controls Sign off by Public Body	3) To conduct tests to ensure information on EPWP Reporting System agrees with supporting documentation 4) To include results in quarterly or bi-annual audit report		year, and in the annual public body's audit

Public bodies' Internal Auditors must identify, analyse, evaluate and document sufficient information to achieve the internal audit objectives. Public bodies' internal audit procedures must include but not be limited to:

- Testing the control of the sign-off of the attendance register, participant data and proof of payment
- Conducting surprise visits to verify actual attendance in accordance with attendance register
- Conducting surprise visits to verify the validity of recorded participant data
- Comparing worker details on the attendance register with supporting copies of identifying documents
- Conducting tests to verify that the information on the EPWP Reporting Systems agrees with supporting documents
- Conducting tests to verify that the information on the proof of payment agrees with the attendance register
- Testing the proof of payment to verify that each contract worker signed that their wage payment was received or that similar proof exists
- Conducting tests to verify that the rate of pay falls within the specified parameters
- Ensuring that disbursements reach the intended public body (testing the accuracy of the provincial treasury's approved departmental drawings).

6.6.3. Compliance

Public bodies' Internal Audit must verify compliance with the requirements of the Division of Revenue Act, the Grant Agreement, the Grant Manual and any other relevant documentation issued by the DPWI in terms of the EPWP Integrated Grant. Any non-compliance with the *Audit Requirements* in fact or appearance must immediately be reported, including the details of non-compliance to the DPWI. It must be noted that non-compliance found will be dealt with as specified in Chapter 5 section 5.4.2 of this manual.

6.6.4. Internal audit representations

As part of the audit procedures, it is required of the management of public bodies to make an annual representation to the DPWI that it has put in place the required controls to abide by the conditions of the EPWP Integrated Grant. This representation must be informed by the work of the public body's Internal Audit. This representation can be made in any form, but must be made within the financial year for which the Grant Agreement is valid.

6.6.5. Communicating results

Communication must be accurate, objective, clear, concise, constructive, complete and timely. Should the public body require a template, it may be requested from the DPWI's Internal Audit unit.

Table 28: Headings to be covered in audit reports by Public Bodies

Headings to be covered	Example
Title	"Public Body Name" Internal Audit Report on the EPWP Integrated Grant for the period ending 31 March 2024
Addressee	The report must be addressed to the Accounting Officer of the Public Body and other key Heads of Sections (i.e. CFO, Project Manager and Audit Committee), with copies to the DPWI
Accountability statement	Indicating what the accountability of the various parties are including Management and the Public Body Internal Audit
Scope	The audit procedures performed must be described
Audit findings	Any non-compliance, weaknesses in controls, inaccurate and incomplete information reported with an indication of the effect/impact, recommendations and management comments.
Extrapolation of errors	Based on errors found in information reported the error extrapolated over the population if relevant
Repeat findings	
Significant risks identified	
Other matters for attention	

Headings to be covered

Example

Conclusion

Sign-off report

Report to be signed off by Chief Internal Auditor indicating the date of sign-off

The Internal Audit unit of public bodies must coordinate and share their audit reports on the EPWP Integrated Grant with the DPWI's Internal Audit, on, inter alia, specifically on the following:

- a. Objectives and scope of the audit work completed for the quarter
- b. Based on audit procedures completed, the audit findings/results including any weaknesses in controls, procedures, information collated and reported or problematic outcomes for the quarter
- c. Repeat findings with reference to findings reported in previous months or quarters by Internal Audit and management actions were required but not yet implemented
- d. Significant risk exposures
- e. Conclusion based on appropriate analysis and evaluations
- f. Recommendations and action plans.

6.6.6. Follow-up procedures

During the audit process, the Internal Auditors of the public body must complete follow-up procedures to monitor and ensure actions have been effectively implemented or that senior management accepted the risk of not taking action. Follow-up procedures will form part of the audit procedures performed every quarter and has to be included as part of the repeat findings of the annual public body internal audit reports.

6.6.7. Detailed Audit Procedures for the DPWI

The Internal Audit units of public bodies must undertake to keep the relevant project documentation required by the DPWI for auditing (described in Chapter 5 section 5.1).

6.6.8. Compliance Audits

Chapter 4 is a complete list of the key compliance requirements that a public body must comply with, and that the DPWI must manage – these are compiled from the requirements of the 2023 Division of Revenue Act, the Grant Agreement and where applicable the PFMA and MFMA.

When is compliance checked? *Sample compliance audits are undertaken during the financial year.*

- a. The DPWI will undertake on a sample basis during the year, audits or data quality assessment tests to check data integrity, compliance with the conditions of the above documents as well as check the integrity and effectiveness of systems and controls used to support progress reporting – direct action and recommendations on improvements.
- b. At the time of progress reporting (15 calendar days after the close of the quarter), the DPWI will verify that the public bodies have met the necessary compliance requirements. *Where there are material compliance issues raised, it is within the DPWI's responsibilities in terms of the grant, to take action.* Should it be found that:
 - I. **There is non-compliance,**
 - With the provisions of DORA, as captured in the grant frameworks or the body of the bill; or
 - With the conditions of the grant, as specified in the Grant Agreement and this EPWP Integrated Grant Manual, including a lack of progress reporting in timeframes specified; or
 - With the Audit Requirements, such as a lack of documentary evidence of the work created or spending,
 - II. **In consultation with the National Treasury, the DPWI will be responsible for deciding on corrective action. In this regard, they may:**
 - Withhold the EPWP Integrated Grant in accordance with DORA Section 17, and notify the public body of the reasons for such withholding as well as the actions required to rectify the problem. In order to lift the suspension, the public body must prove that the fault has been rectified by the time of the next reporting deadline or disbursement date.
 - Stop and re-allocate the EPWP Integrated Grant in accordance with DORA Section 18-19, depending on:
 - The audit findings and the nature of the issue found (materiality considered)
 - The recommendations of the AG, internal audit committee and the National Treasury
 - Any representations made, or corrective action taken, by the public body in this regard.

6.6.9. Performance Audits - verification of information:

In addition to ensuring compliance with conditions, the DPWI's Internal Audit will undertake sample performance audits of the EPWP performance information provided by public bodies and support documentation to ensure that the performance information is credible.



a. **Where there is misrepresentation**, such as inaccurate performance information provided, the inclusion of non-EPWP projects, the misappropriation and use of the EPWP Integrated Grant (not used for the purposes intended), etc. **In consultation with the National Treasury, the DPWI may:**

- Make adjustments to the future EPWP Integrated Grant allocation to the public body in line with the true information
- Stop and re-allocate the EPWP Integrated Grant in accordance with DORA Section 18-19, depending on:
 - The audit findings and the nature of the issue found (materiality considered)
 - The recommendations of the AG, internal audit committee and the National Treasury
 - Any representations made, or corrective action taken, by the public body in this regard.

The following table reflects the internal controls and procedures that will be audited by the DPWI to ensure that the EPWP performance information provided, is credible.

Table 29: Sample Audits on the Controls & EPWP Performance Information of Public Bodies

Area	Responsibility	Risk	Internal controls	Audit procedures	Time frame
Attendance register & Payment Information	Public Body (via its Project Manager and Implementer)	Incorrect information compiled Invalid information compiled Payment to fictitious workers	Sign-off by public body (checked by Project manager) EPWP Reporting Systems' controls	The DPWI Internal audit: 1) To test control of sign-off of attendance register 2) To test control of sign-off of payment register 3) The DPWI Internal audit will consult with auditors of MIG progress reporting 4) To perform detail testing on supporting documentation dependent on risk assessment taking Public Body internal auditors' audit work and extent of reliance into account 5) To conduct tests to ensure information on EPWP reporting system agrees with supporting information.	On a sample basis
Public Body Internal Audit Reports	Public Body (via its Internal Audit unit)	Information not checked or verified	Internal Audit before disbursement	The DPWI Internal audit to review reports from Public body's internal auditors and select public bodies on which further audit work will be conducted.	Bi-annually
Audit of performance for the EPWP Integrated Grant	The DPWI	Disbursement of the grant on invalid information	All of the above	The DPWI include results in the annual audit report for the EPWP Integrated Grant to be issued 5 months after the end of the financial year.	5 months after the end of the financial year

Chapter 7: Institutional Arrangements, Roles and Responsibilities (all users)

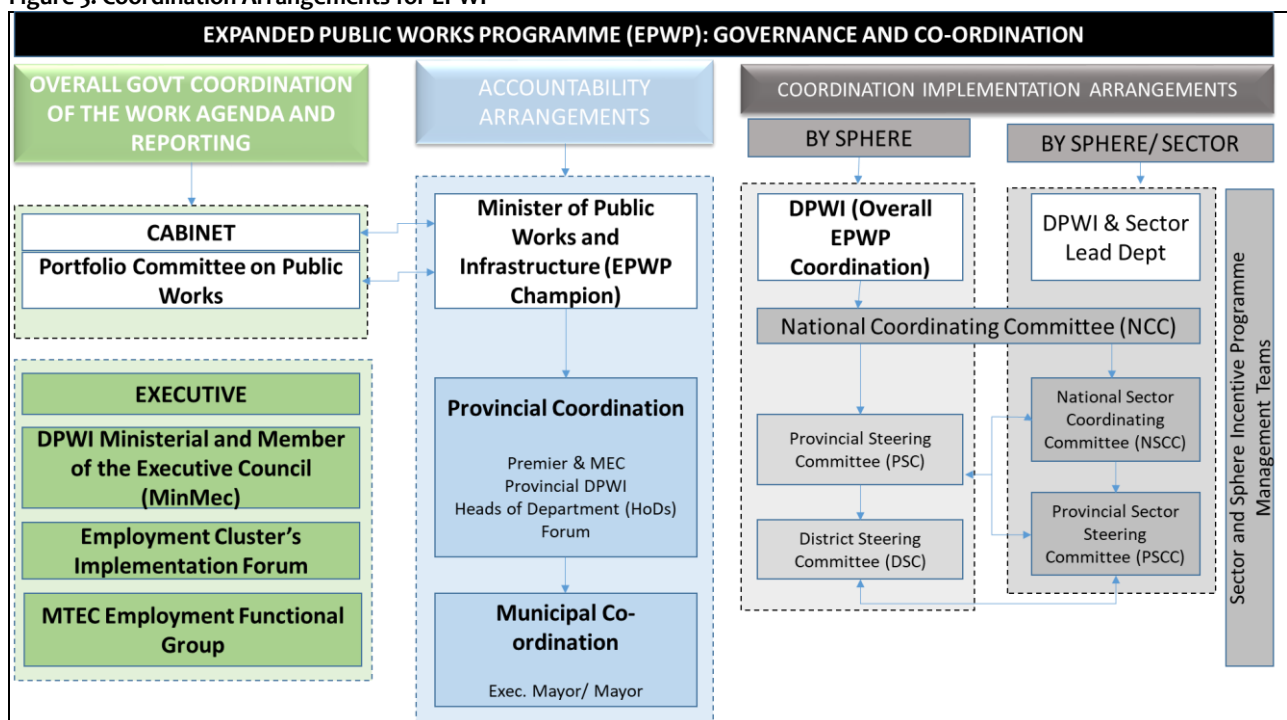
Chapter summary: This chapter describes the institutional arrangements for EPWP, the accountability arrangements for the EPWP and the EPWP Integrated Grant and the roles and responsibilities of the various departments involved in the implementation of the EPWP Integrated Grant.

7.1. Coordinating mechanisms

The EPWP is a cross cutting government programme. There are various levels at which planning, coordination, implementation, management and progress reporting takes place. As such, coordination structures are important to ensure the effective implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme for each sector and for the programme as a whole.

The overall coordination, accountability and implementation arrangements for Outcome 4 and the work agenda of government are outlined in the figure below.

Figure 5: Coordination Arrangements for EPWP



EPWP, one element of this agenda, is coordinated by the DPWI through:

- At a high level, the DPWI reports into Cabinet on the EPWP programme to the Portfolio Committee on Public Works and into the executive through MinMec and the Employment Cluster; and for the MTEF budget planning, into the MTEF Functional Group.
- Accountability for EPWP outcomes is shared across the spheres through various intergovernmental agreements.
- In terms of coordinating implementation,
 - The EPWP National Coordinating Committee (NCC) is the primary coordination structure. It is a technical working committee that cuts across sectors and spheres of government, with sector lead representation aimed at assisting planning and implementation for increased work creation. Its focus covers developing and reviewing strategies for implementation, expansion, increased EPWP performance and funding (including incentive models).
 - Sphere and Sector Steering Committees deal with all EPWP planning and implementation issues on the ground.
 - Sphere and Sector Incentive Programme Management Teams specifically coordinate the implementation of the EPWP incentives within context.

The accountability arrangements and coordination structures are elaborated upon in the sections below.

7.2. Accountability Arrangements

7.2.1. Political Accountability

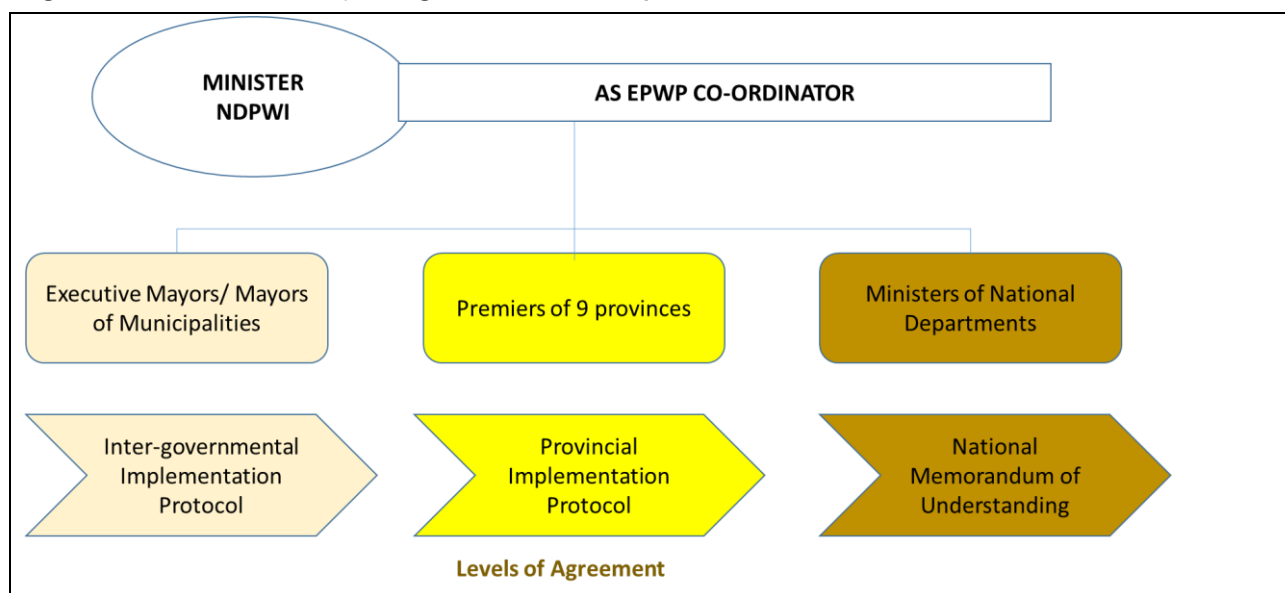
The success of the EPWP is dependent on the contribution of national, provincial and local government to its overall goals and objectives. In order to ensure that all spheres of government and public bodies can be held accountable for contributing to the EPWP targets, a set of accountability arrangements have been put in place.

The figure below reflects the political accountability arrangements across the spheres of government that will be accountable for the implementation of EPWP as a whole and the range of agreements that will be concluded.

These protocols or agreements:

- Will be concluded in accordance with the Inter-Governmental Relations Act.
- Aim to secure the commitment by all spheres of government to their respective targets.
- Formalises the intention of national, provincial and local government public bodies to contribute to the objectives and targets of the EPWP.
- Are signed between the political heads of the different spheres of government and stipulate how the spheres will work together to achieve EPWP goals.

Figure 6: Political Accountability Arrangements for EPWP Implementation

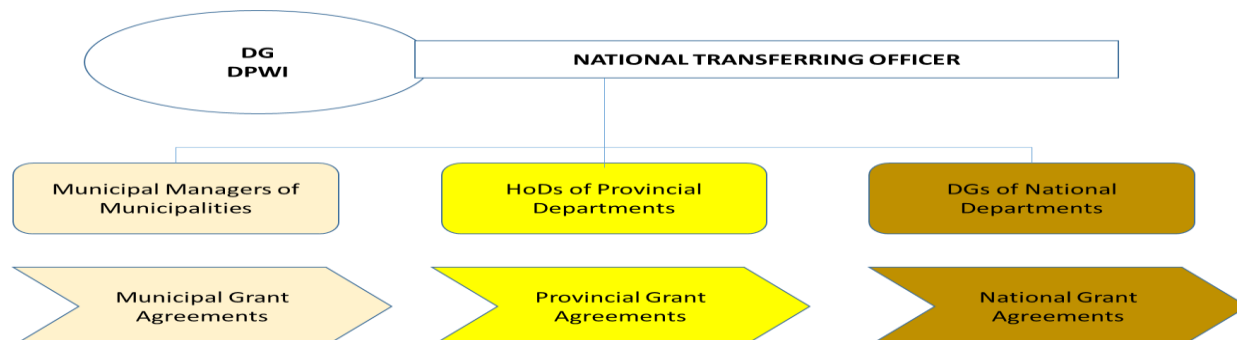


These protocols and agreements are separate from the financial accountability arrangements for the EPWP Integrated Grant.

7.2.2. Financial Accountability Arrangements

Since the EPWP Integrated Grants are structured as conditional grants, the grants are subject to the provisions of the Division of Revenue Act. In order to ensure that the required financial accountability arrangements are in place, it is required that the accounting officer of the national transferring department (the Director-General of the DPWI) and the accounting officer of the receiving public body (the provincial Head of Department or City/Municipal Manager) sign an agreement which specifically deals with the stipulations, requirements, conditions and obligations of the EPWP Integrated Grant allocation, disbursement and spending).

Figure 7: Financial Accountability Arrangements

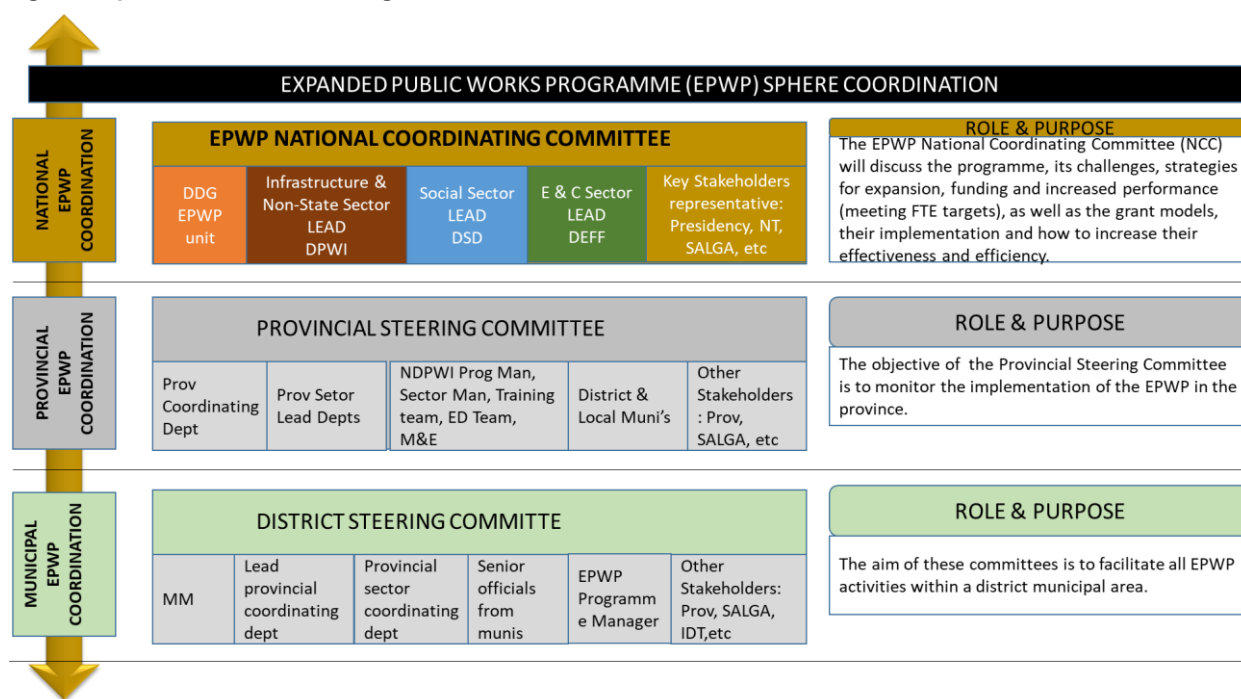


The Grant Agreement stipulates the obligations of the implementing public body and the DPWI required for the implementation of the EPWP Integrated Grant.

7.3. Coordination Arrangements

7.3.1. By Sphere

Figure 8: Sphere Coordination Arrangements



a. National Coordinating Committee

The National Coordinating Committee (NCC) is convened the Deputy Director-General (DDG) of EPWP in the DPWI. The objective the NCC is to make decisions on EPWP policy and provide a strategic platform where issues pertaining to EPWP are addressed. It also serves as an authoritative body in the coordination and reporting on the implementation of EPWP programmes and projects.

The NCC is instrumental in facilitating linkages across sectors and resolving cross cutting issues such as:

- Planning
- Implementation approaches, challenges and considering solutions
- Monitoring, reporting (and system related issues), evaluation and audit queries
- Accessing training.

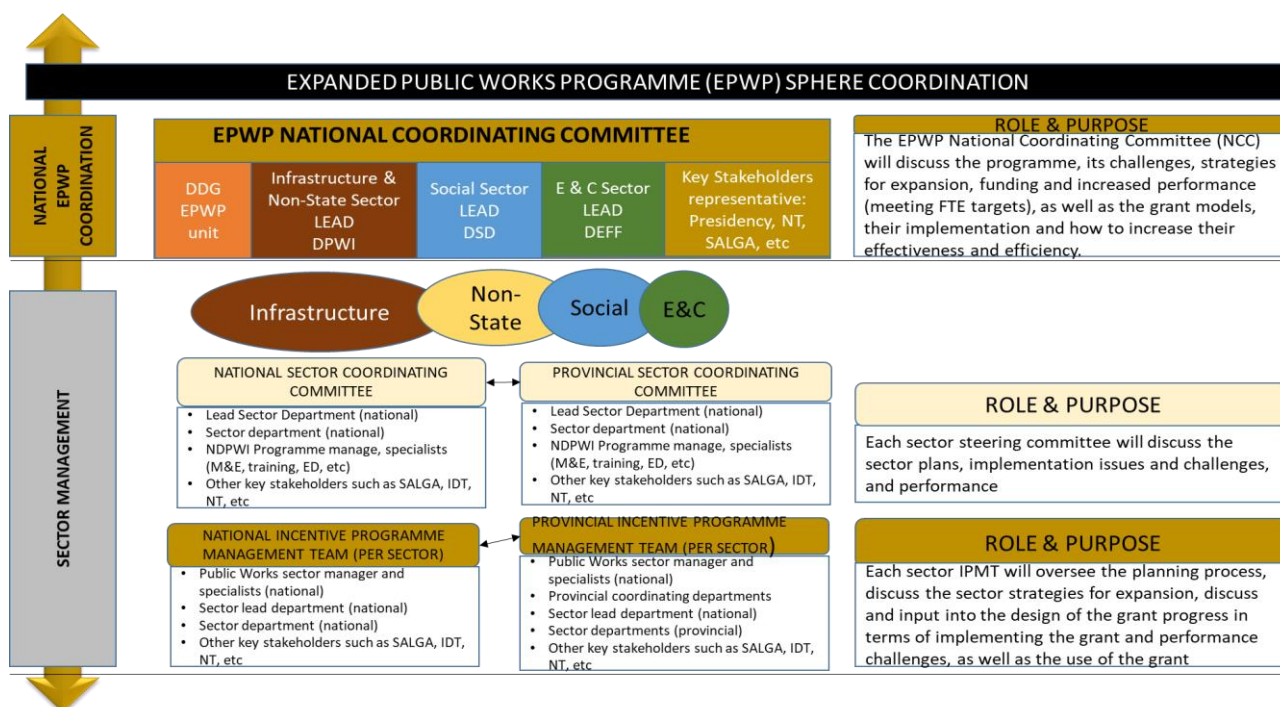
The NCC reports the progress on the implementation of EPWP to the Minister of the DPWI.

The other two structures take the form of a steering committee to address specific issues faced at the provincial or municipal level.

- b. **Provincial Steering Committees:** Key discussions and issues raised at the Provincial Steering Committee are referred to the NCC or the National Sector Coordinating Committee depending on the nature of this issue. The Provincial Steering Committee reports to the Premier of the Province on the implementation of the EPWP and progress on meeting EPWP targets.
- c. **District Steering Committees**
 - **Aim:** The aim of these committees is to facilitate, monitor and evaluate all EPWP activities implemented within a district municipal area. It is utilised a forum to share policy and implementation challenges, solutions and streamline coordination to ensure that EPWP targets are met.
 - **Who establishes them?** The committees are established through support from the relevant coordinating department in the province.
 - **Location:** District Steering Committees are formed in all district municipalities.
 - **Who do these committees report into?** Key discussions and issues raised at the DSC are referred to the relevant PSC. The DSC reports to the relevant Municipal Manager on the implementation of the EPWP and progress on meeting EPWP targets.

7.3.2. By Sector

Figure 9: Sector Coordination Arrangements



a. National and Provincial Sector Coordinating Committees

The purpose of National Sector Coordinating Committee (NSCC) is to provide a strategic platform where issues pertaining to the each of the sectors are addressed and to make sector policy decisions within the EPWP Framework. The NSCC also serves as an authoritative body in the coordination and reporting on the implementation of EPWP programmes and projects and must ensure proper implementation of sector programmes and sound linkages to other structures. The NSCC reports the progress on the implementation of EPWP to the NCC.

The purpose of the Provincial Sector Coordinating Committee (PSCC) is to lead and champion EPWP sector programmes and projects in the provincial as well as to monitor the progress on the implementation of sector programmes and address bottlenecks. The PSCC reports the progress on the implementation of EPWP to the PSC and the NSCC.

b. National and Provincial Incentive Programme Management Teams

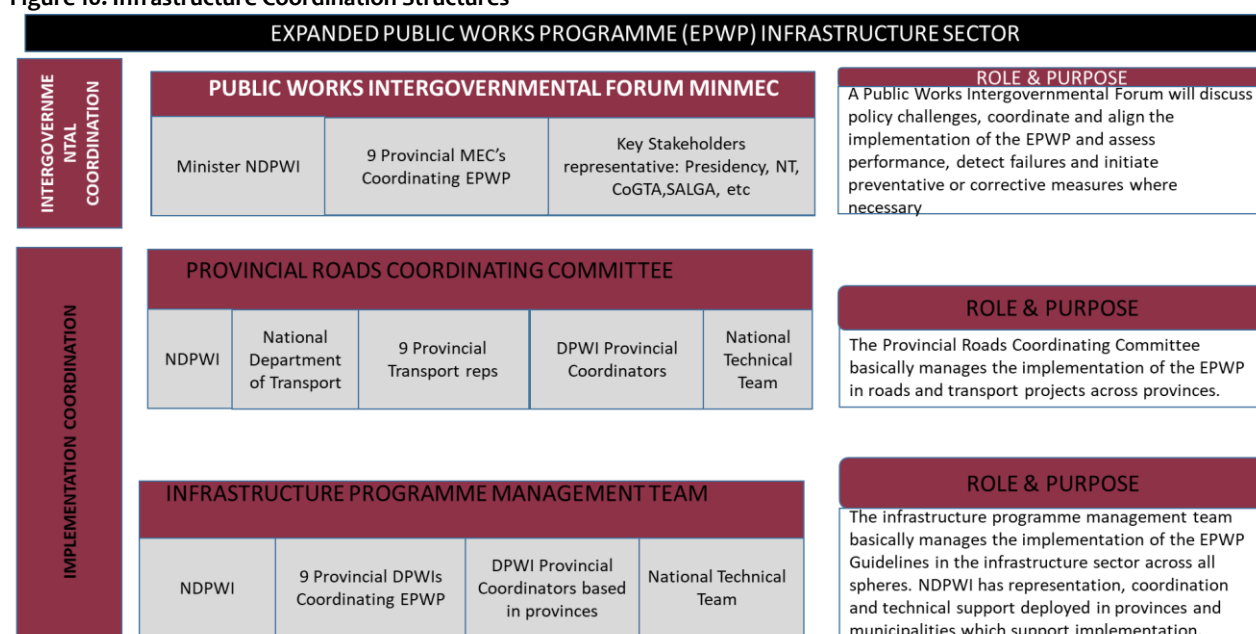
This is the primary structure utilised to manage incentives. The Incentive Programme Management Teams (IPMTs) have been formed only for the Environment and Culture Sector and the Social Sectors. For each of these two sectors, a national and (one) provincial team has been established. The sector IPMTs are regarded as technical advisory committees, specifically commissioned to oversee the introduction and effective application of the EPWP incentive to expand job creation in the sector. The IPMTs specifically bring together the DPWI, the national sector lead department, the provincial coordinating department, the relevant treasury and the implementing sector departments. **All** IPMTs report into the DPWI and the national sector lead department. The infrastructure sector utilised its normal coordination structures to manage the EPWP Integrated Grant.

7.3.3. Infrastructure Sector

The DPWI coordinates the infrastructure sector from a national level; and utilises three key structures, in addition to the NCC, to specifically discuss infrastructure issues; these are:

- The Public Works MinMec led by the DPWI as the intergovernmental forum implementing the public works mandate. Among other public works issues, EPWP implementation is discussed, coordinated and oversight exercised through this forum.
- The EPWP Provincial Roads Coordinating Committee (which is jointly chaired by the DPWI and the National Department of Transport) that specifically discusses the implementation of roads and transport projects.
- The DPWI manages the EPWP Infrastructure Sector through a Programme Management Team that consists of the national departments' sector managers, provincial coordinators and a National Technical Team. The National Technical Team is a team of infrastructure specialists and engineers deployed and funded by the DPWI to provide direct on-hand technical support to selected, prioritised provincial infrastructure departments and municipalities to implement labour intensive infrastructure programmes.

Figure 10: Infrastructure Coordination Structures



7.3.4. Environment & Culture Sector (E&Cs)

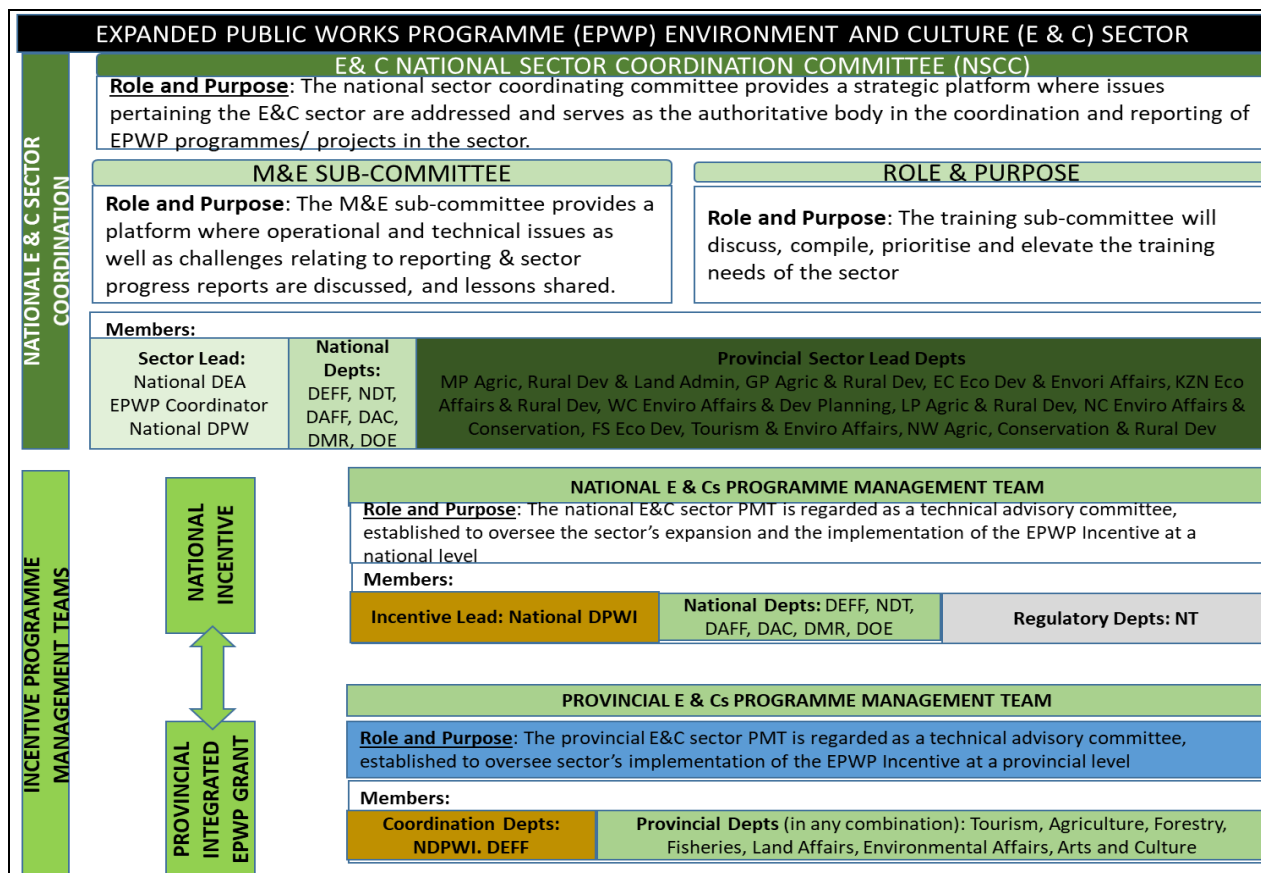
The Environment and Culture sector is managed in the following way:

- The DPWI is responsible for the overall coordination of EPWP and management of the EPWP incentives across all sectors.
- The National Department of Environmental Affairs, Forestry & Fisheries leads the Environment and Culture Sector (E&Cs). The sector still uses the EPWP National Coordinating Committee (led by the DPWI) to discuss broad EPWP issues and how these impact on sectors.

However, the sector has established its own National (E&Cs) Sector Coordinating Committee (NSCC) that provides a strategic platform where issues pertaining to the E&Cs are addressed.

- The E&Cs NSCC serves as the authoritative body in the coordination and reporting of E&Cs EPWP programmes/ projects.
 - The E&Cs NSCC facilitates sector dialogue on sector performance and quarterly implementation progress
 - It also aims to create an enabling environment for information sharing between sector departments and other key stakeholders in the implementation of E&Cs programmes/ projects, including but not limited to:
 - Developments around training policy development
 - Sectorial support in terms of enterprise development initiatives within the sector
 - The identification of strategic partners that could assist in unblocking challenges and marketing the sector.
- The EPWP incentives for the sector is coordinated and negotiated through E&C Programme Management Teams - one national and the other provincial.

Figure 11: E&C Sector Governance Structures



A brief overview of the terms of reference for the national and provincial E&Cs Programme Management Team is indicated below.

Table 31: Overview of the Terms of Reference for the (national and provincial) Environment and Culture Sector Programme Management Team

AREA	DETAIL PROCEDURE
Role	<p>a. The national E&Cs PMT is regarded as a technical advisory committee, specifically commissioned to oversee the expansion of job creation in the sector and monitor the introduction and effective application of the incentive. The national E&Cs PMT shall oversee the planning process, programme implementation, the use of the incentive allocation and reporting to the DPWI.</p> <p>b. The provincial E&Cs PMT is regarded as a technical advisory committee, established to oversee the sector's implementation of the EPWP Integrated Grant at a provincial level.</p>
Functions	<p>c. The functions of both E&Cs PMTs will include (but not be limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing oversight on the Environment & Culture sector i.e. reviewing and advising on job creation targets and incentive/grant allocations Overseeing the Environment & Culture sector EPWP planning process Assessing expansion plans from sector departments Discussion of the Incentive and Grant Model year-on-year (EPWP performance assessment and the determination of incentive eligibility and allocations) Reviewing quarterly (national, provincial and municipal) EPWP performance; discussion of the incentive and grant implementation issues; and providing technical advice to unblock obstacles to implementation (discuss and ensure proposals for actions to mobilise capacity, funding, training, communication, progress reporting, M&E requirements and/or implementation guidelines) Requesting and endorsing technical support to implementing national and provincial departments.



AREA	DETAIL PROCEDURE
Membership	<p>d. The national E&Cs PMT shall consist of representation (at the level of Chief Director or above) by the following stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPWI (lead); National Treasury; Department of Tourism; Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Department of Water Affairs and the Department of Environmental Affairs; the Department of Arts and Culture; and any other EPWP support. The national E&Cs PMT may also consist of other stakeholders as may be necessary. <p>e. The provincial E&Cs PMT shall consist of representation by the following stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Departments: DPWI (lead); Department of Environmental Affairs, Fisheries and Forestry Provincial departments (in any combination); Tourism; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Land Affairs; Environmental Affairs; Arts and Culture. The PMT may also consist of other stakeholders as may be necessary.
Secretariat	f. The DPWI would act as the Secretariat. The necessary capacity would be deployed.
Funding	g. The activities will be funded by the DPWI.

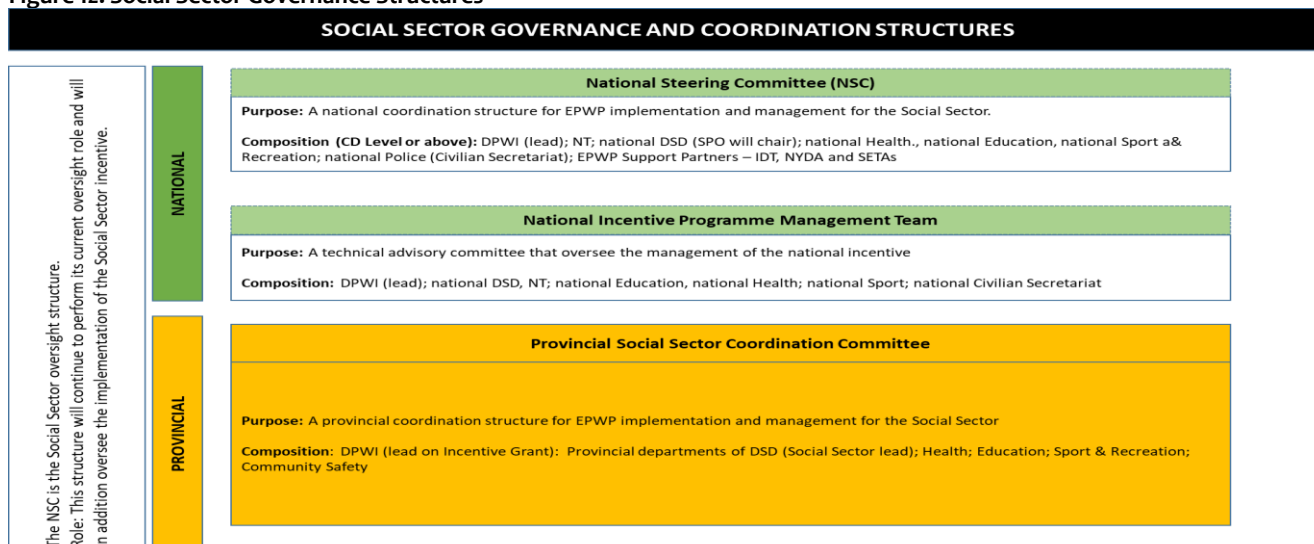
7.3.5. Social Sector

Currently, steering committee structures coordinate EPWP in the sector.

Although national Incentive Programme Management Team structures have been established to oversee the social sector incentive for each sphere, challenges have been experienced with regards to the consistent availability of officials for meetings. This has warranted a change to these structures. These structures will interact with the normal social sector governance structures.

The figure below shows the inter-committee relationships and responsibilities.

Figure 12: Social Sector Governance Structures



The table below is a brief overview of the terms of reference for the Incentive Sub-Committee.

Table 32: Overview of the Terms of Reference for the Social Sector Incentive Sub-Committee

AREA	DETAIL PROCEDURE
Role	a. The incentive sub-committee will be regarded as a technical advisory committee
Functions	<p>b. The functions of the incentive sub-committee will include (but not be limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion and endorsement of baseline and incentive FTE target setting Discussion and endorsement of the national provincial and municipal Incentive Model year-on-year (performance assessment and the determination of incentive eligibility and allocations) Supporting the incentive planning process; review and endorsement of the EPWP Business Plan in line with the aims of the incentive for national, provincial and municipal spheres Endorsement of the national, provincial and municipal Incentive Agreement template Reviewing quarterly performance; discussion incentive implementation issues; and providing technical advice to unblock obstacles to implementation (discuss and ensure proposals for actions to mobilise capacity, funding, training, communication, reporting, M&E requirements and/or implementation guidelines) Reviewing the monthly performance of Social Sector public bodies in terms of the EPWP Incentive, the funds drawn down and spending Requesting and endorsing EPWP incentive support.



AREA	DETAIL PROCEDURE
Membership	<p>c. The incentive sub-committee shall consist of representation (at the level of Director or above) by the following stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Departments: The DPWI (lead); National Department of Social Development (Special Projects Office will chair); National and Provincial Treasury; SALGA National Sector Departments of Health; Education; Social Development; Sport and Recreation; Police (Civilian Secretariat). Where available - Provincial Departments of Health; Education; Social Development; Sport and Recreation; Police (Civilian Secretariat) and municipalities that are eligible for the EPWP Integrated Grant.
Operating Procedures	<p>d. Operating Procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The committee will adhere to government legislation and policy guidelines which are relevant to enable it to execute its work Quarterly meetings will be scheduled and will be held on agreed dates and times These committees will meet quarterly in order to deal with any issues dealing with the early implementation of the incentive. Incentive issues that need to feed back up into the National Steering Committee will be communicated through the two coordinating departments: the DPWI and the National Department of Social Development.
Secretariat	e. The DPWI would act as the Secretariat. The necessary capacity would be deployed.
Funding	f. The activities will be funded by the DPWI.

7.4. Implementation Arrangements

Although public bodies have their own unique arrangements for project implementation, there are specific roles that need to be filled in order to access the EPWP Integrated Grant, implement the programmes/ projects funded by the grant and report of the performance of these programmes/ projects as well as the spending of the grant. It is important that these roles are being carried out effectively to ensure a smooth implementation and disbursement process.

The key elements of these roles are described in the tables below.

Table 33a: Public Body Staff Roles in Implementation

ORGANISATION/ STAFF	ROLE
Public Body (or contracted by the Public Body)	
Accounting Officer	Refers to the Accounting Officer of the Public Body, accountable for EPWP performance and the use of the EPWP Integrated Grant
Receiving Officer	The Accounting Officer of the Public Body also acts as the Receiving Officer of the EPWP Integrated Grant, role is stipulated above
Project Manager	The person in the public body with the designated day-to-day responsibility for the implementation of the relevant EPWP programme/ project
Internal Audit	The Internal Audit Unit of the Public Body, responsible for reviewing the control environment, identifying significant exposures to risk and advising the public body on necessary improvements to processes, systems, controls and governance systems
Project Implementer	The company or organisation contracted by the public body to execute the project

Table 33b: The DPWI Staff Roles in Supporting Implementation

ORGANISATION/ STAFF	ROLE
DPWI	
EPWP Unit	The Unit within the DPWI that is responsible for the leadership and coordination of the entire EPWP – consists of sector managers supporting policy development, implementation, and performance and reporting in the 4 EPWP sectors – Infrastructure, Social sector, Environment and Culture and the Non-state sector.
EPWP National Technical Team	The team within or appointed by the DPWI responsible for working with public bodies to support the implementation of their EPWP infrastructure programmes/ projects
EPWP M&E Unit	A unit within EPWP that is responsible for managing the EPWP monitoring, reporting and evaluation framework; and specifically responsible for producing Quarterly Performance Reports for EPWP and Annual Evaluation report



EPWP Training Unit	This unit is dedicated to supporting implementing departments to access training for participants working in EPWP programmes/ projects.
EPWP Enterprise Development Unit	This unit provides specialist advice on enterprise development issues in EPWP programmes/ projects.
The DPWI/ IDT Data Centre (some are in different provinces)	The data centre established by the DPWI manages the EPWP reporting system and supports the loading and verification of data as well as provides systems tech support to public bodies
Data Capturers	Staff responsible for capturing data into the EPWP reporting system, usually allocated to support specific public bodies in terms of reporting

Table 33c: National Sector Departments' Staff Roles in Supporting Implementation

ORGANISATION/ STAFF	ROLE
DPWI	
Lead Sector Coordinator	An official in a lead sector department, responsible for facilitating implementation of EPWP programmes/ projects among provincial sector departments and usually assumes responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of EPWP programmes/ projects in the lead sector department

Annexure A: Sample of a Project List

[illegible]

Annexure B: Integrated Grant Frameworks

Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Provinces	
Transferring department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Works and Infrastructure (Vote 13)
Grant schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule 5, Part A
Strategic goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) incentive funding to expand job creation efforts in specific focus areas, where labour intensive delivery methods can be optimised
Grant purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To incentivise provincial departments to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the following identified focus areas, in compliance with the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> road maintenance including but not limited to block paving and pothole patching maintenance of buildings low traffic volume roads and rural roads other economic and social infrastructure tourism and cultural industries sustainable land based livelihoods waste management and cleaning services Energy including but not limited to retro-fitting, solar
Outcome statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved quality of life of poor people and increased social stability through engaging the previously unemployed in paid and productive activities Reduced level of poverty Contribute towards increased levels of employment Improved opportunities for sustainable work through experience, learning gained and skills development
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people employed, trained and receiving income through the EPWP Number of days worked per work opportunity created Number of Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) to be created through the grant
Priority of government that this grant primarily contributes to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation
Details contained in the business plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme is implemented through provinces using grant agreements that contain project lists and targets for eligible provincial departments on the creation of FTEs and work opportunities
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP projects must comply with the project selection criteria determined in the EPWP grant manual, the EPWP guidelines set by Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI), the Ministerial Determination for EPWP workers, the EPWP Recruitment Guidelines and the National Minimum Wage Act 9 of 2018 including applicable gazettes Provincial departments must register all projects on the DPWI's EPWP reporting system Project data reports must be loaded and updated on the EPWP reporting system every month. The system closes 15 days after the end of every quarter in order for progress to be assessed The grant cannot be used for departmental personnel costs, however a maximum of five per cent of the grant can be used to fund contract-based capacity required to manage data capturing and on-site management costs related to the use of labour intensive methods The grant can only be utilised for EPWP purposes and for the projects approved in each eligible provincial department's EPWP project list To receive the first tranche disbursement, eligible provincial departments must, by 12 April 2024, submit a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> signed-off EPWP project list signed grant agreement with DPWI Subsequent grant disbursements are conditional upon eligible provincial departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reporting on EPWP performance within the required time frames complying with reporting on EPWP Integrated Grant funded projects implementing their approved EPWP projects on the project list, as planned towards the agreed work opportunity targets submitting, on a quarterly basis, non-financial reports by the timelines stipulated in the clauses of the 2024 Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) reporting on EPWP Integrated Grant expenditure monthly, within the required time frames Provincial departments must ensure that EPWP branding is included as part of the project cost in line with the corporate identity manual Provincial departments must maintain participant payroll records as specified in the audit requirements in the EPWP grant manual and the Ministerial Determination for EPWP and make these available to DPWI for data quality assessment tests At least 2 per cent of the grant allocation should be used for training of participants
Allocation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be eligible for an EPWP grant allocation in 2024/25, a provincial department must have reported at least 26 FTEs in either the infrastructure or environment and culture sector in the 2022/23 financial year



Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Provinces	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial departments that were not eligible in 2023/24 must have reported at least 13 FTEs in either the infrastructure or environment and culture sector by 16 October 2023 The EPWP grant allocations are based on EPWP performance reported in the past 18 months, number of FTEs created per million rand, and the duration of the work opportunities created The base allocation for eligible provincial departments is R2 million Penalties are applied to provincial departments that are non-compliant in terms of submission of the quarterly non-financial reports and monthly expenditure reports
Reasons not incorporated in equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This grant is intended to fund expansion in specific focus areas as well as incentivise increased EPWP performance The grant is based on performance, the potential to expand and the need for EPWP work in key focus areas
Past performance	<p>2022/23 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the total grant allocation of R433 million, per cent was transferred to provinces. R418 million (97 per cent) of the transferred funds was spent by the end of the financial year <p>2022/23 service delivery performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 188 544 Work opportunities reported and 69 172 FTEs created Average duration of the work opportunities created is 84 days
Projected life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant continues until 2025/26, subject to review
MTEF allocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2024/25: R312 million; 2025/26: R316 million; and 2026/27: R330 million
Payment schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfers are made in accordance with a payment Schedule approved by National Treasury
Responsibilities of the transferring officer and receiving officer	<p>Responsibilities of the national department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine eligibility and set grant allocations and FTE targets for eligible provincial departments Publish on the EPWP website all documents relevant for provincial departments to understand and implement the grant, such as a grant manual, EPWP Recruitment Guidelines, the EPWP Ministerial Determination for EPWP workers, the EPWP Infrastructure guidelines and the National Minimum Wage Act 9 of 2018 including applicable gazettes Support provincial departments, in the manner agreed to in the grant agreement, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify suitable EPWP projects, develop EPWP project lists in accordance with the EPWP project selection criteria, apply the EPWP project selection criteria and EPWP guidelines to project design, report using the EPWP reporting system Monitor the performance and spending of provincial departments and assess progress towards their implementation of EPWP project lists Disburse the grant to eligible provincial departments that comply with the DoRA requirements Report to National Treasury progress against FTE targets and spending against the grant allocation on a quarterly basis Conduct data quality assessments on a continuous basis to support good governance and identify areas for administrative improvement Manage the EPWP coordinating structures in collaboration with provincial coordinating departments to support implementation, identify blockages and facilitate innovative solutions Support the sector to collect the required data, align monitoring and reporting frameworks and to report on key outputs on the EPWP reporting system Conduct site visits to verify existence of projects and identify where support is needed <p>Responsibilities of provincial departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an EPWP project list and sign the grant agreement with DPWI by 12 April 2024, agreeing to comply with the conditions of the grant before receiving any grant disbursement Agree on the areas requiring technical support from DPWI upon signing the grant agreement Register and report all EPWP projects on the EPWP reporting system and update progress monthly in accordance with the reporting requirements and timelines stipulated in the grant agreement
Process for approval of 2025/26 business plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial departments must report on performance of EPWP projects for the 2023/24 financial year by 29 April 2024 or report on 2024/25 performance by 16 October 2024 to be eligible for a grant allocation Eligible provincial departments must sign the grant agreement with an approved 2025/26 EPWP project list by 11 April 2025



Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities	
Transferring department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Works and Infrastructure (Vote 13)
Grant schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule 5, Part B
Strategic goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) incentive funding to expand job creation efforts in specific focus areas, where labour intensive delivery methods can be maximised
Grant purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To incentivise municipalities to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour-intensive delivery methods in the following identified focus areas, in compliance with the EPWP guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> road maintenance including but not limited to block paving and pothole patching maintenance of buildings low traffic volume roads and rural roads basic services infrastructure, including water and sanitation reticulation (excluding bulk infrastructure) other economic and social infrastructure tourism and cultural industries waste management and cleaning services parks and beautification sustainable land-based livelihoods social services programmes energy including but not limited to retro-fitting, solar
Outcome statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards increased levels of employment Improved opportunities for sustainable work through experience, learning gained and skills development
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) to be created through the grant Number of people employed, trained and receiving income through the EPWP Number of days worked per work opportunity created
Priority of government that this grant primarily contributes to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation
Details contained in the business plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme is implemented through municipalities using EPWP integrated agreements and project lists that specify the number of FTEs and work opportunities to be created
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP projects must comply with the project selection criteria determined in the EPWP grant manual, the EPWP guidelines set by the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI), the latest EPWP Ministerial Determination, the EPWP Recruitment Guidelines and the National Minimum Wage Act of 2018 including applicable gazettes Municipalities must register all EPWP projects on the DPWI's EPWP reporting system Project data reports must be loaded and updated on the EPWP reporting system every month. The system closes 15 days after the end of every quarter in order for progress to be assessed Municipalities must maintain participant and payroll records as specified in the audit requirements in the EPWP grant manual and the Ministerial Determination The EPWP grant cannot be used to fund the costs of permanent municipal personnel, however, a maximum of 5 per cent of the grant can be used to fund contract-based capacity required to manage data capturing and on-site management costs related to the use of labour-intensive methods The EPWP grant can only be utilised for EPWP purposes, for projects only approved in each municipality's EPWP project list To receive the first tranche of the allocations, eligible municipalities must submit a signed integrated agreement with a project list by 28 June 2024 Subsequent grant disbursements are conditional upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eligible municipalities reporting EPWP performance on the DPWI's EPWP reporting system within the required timeframes compliant reporting on EPWP Integrated Grant funded projects submitting on a quarterly basis, non-financial reports including for the last quarter of the previous financial year reporting on EPWP Integrated Grant expenditure monthly within the required time frames Municipalities must implement their approved EPWP project list and meet agreed FTE targets Municipalities must ensure that EPWP branding is included as part of the project cost in line with the DPWI's corporate identity manual At least 2% of the grant allocation should be used for training of participants.
Allocation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To align with the priorities of the Executive Authority, all 257 municipalities will receive an allocation in 2024/25, and the base allocation is R1.2 million. Additional allocations are based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> past EPWP performance the number of FTE jobs created in the prior 18 months past performance with regard to labour intensity in the creation of EPWP work opportunities



Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Living Conditions from 2022 Census used as an adjustment factor Allocation criteria include a rural bias Rural municipalities will also be prioritised in terms of technical support for implementation provided by DPWI
Reasons not incorporated in equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This grant is intended to fund the expansion of labour intensity in specific focus areas as well as to incentivise increased EPWP performance. The grant is based on performance, the potential to expand and the need for EPWP work in key focus areas
Past performance	2022/23 audited financial outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grant had an allocation of R778 million, 253 municipalities were eligible for the grant and 100 per cent of the allocation was transferred to these municipalities. R740 million of the transferred funds was spent by the end of the financial year
	2022/23 service delivery performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 343 803 work opportunities were reported by 254 municipalities and validated on the EPWP system 93 308 FTE jobs were reported by 254 municipalities and validated on the EPWP system Average duration of the work opportunities created has increased to 62 days
Projected life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant continues until 2026/27, subject to review
MTEF allocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2024/25: R560 million; 2025/26: R567 million and 2026/27: R593 million
Payment schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfers are made in accordance with a payment schedule approved by the National Treasury
Responsibilities of the transferring officer and receiving officer	Responsibilities of the national department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine eligibility and set grant allocations and FTE targets for eligible municipalities Publish on the EPWP website all documents relevant for municipalities to understand and implement the grant, including a grant manual, the relevant EPWP guidelines, the EPWP Ministerial Determination and the National Minimum Wage Act including applicable gazettes Support municipalities in the manner agreed to in the grant agreement, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify suitable EPWP projects and develop EPWP project lists in accordance with the EPWP project selection criteria apply the EPWP project selection criteria and EPWP guidelines to project design report using the EPWP reporting system project implementation information including project outputs and expenditure Monitor the performance and spending of municipalities according to the signed incentive agreement Conduct data quality assessments on a continuous basis, to support good governance and identify areas for administrative improvement Manage the EPWP coordinating structures in collaboration with provincial coordinating departments to support implementation, identify blockages and facilitate innovative solutions Conduct site visits to verify existence of the projects and identify where support is needed
	Responsibilities of the eligible municipalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an EPWP project list and sign the standard funding agreement with DPWI by 28 June 2024, agreeing to comply with the conditions of the grant before receiving any grant disbursement Agree on the areas requiring technical support from DPWI upon signing the grant agreement Ensure that reporting is done within the timelines stipulated in the grant agreement and that compliant information is captured in the EPWP reporting system Municipalities must maintain participant payroll records as specified in the audit requirements in the EPWP grant manual, and make these available to DPWI for data quality assessment tests EPWP work opportunity reports must be captured on a monthly basis in order for progress to be assessed Submission of quarterly non-financial reports by the timelines stipulated in the clauses of the Division of Revenue Act, 2024
Process for approval of 2025/26 business plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities must report performance on EPWP projects for the 2024/25 financial year by 15 October 2024 to be eligible for a grant allocation Municipalities must submit a signed EPWP integrated agreement and project list by 30 June 2025