



**cooperative
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programme

CWP IMPLEMENTATION POLICY

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	Community-based organisation
COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CWP	Community Work Programme
DCOG	Department of Cooperative Governance
DDM	District Development Model
DM	District Municipality
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FTE	Full-time equivalent
IA	Implementing Agent
ID	Identification document
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IMS	Integrated Management System
IP	Implementing Partner
LED	Local economic development
LM	Local Municipality
LRC	Local Reference Committee
MIS	Management Information Systems
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PPE	Personal protective equipment
SETA	Sectoral Education and Training Authority
SLA	Service Level Agreement
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
VAT	Value Added Tax
WBS	Web-based system

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Anchor activity	A core Community Work Programme activity that is standard, recurrent and labour-intensive, e.g. food security support, urban renewal activities, environmental programmes, support to schools, etc.
Implementing Agent	An entity appointed by DCOG to manage aspects of the implementation of the Community Work Programme at selected sites.
Integrated Development Plan	A strategic development plan that guides the planning, management, investment, development and implementation decisions of a municipality.
District Development Model	The DDM is an operational model for improving cooperative governance aimed at building a capable, ethical and developmental State.
DDM One Plan	One District, One Budget, One Plan - The big commitments by all three spheres of government that will drive changes required to advance socio-economic transformation at district level.
Local Reference Committee	An advisory and oversight committee for Community Work Programme implementation, consisting of representatives from civil society, the Municipality, relevant sector departments; Ward Committee/s; the Implementing Agent or Partner; community development workers; traditional leaders, and the Site Manager.
Site	A selected local area in which the Community Work Programme is implemented, usually at a ward level in a municipality.
Ward Committee	A structure created to assist the democratically elected representative of a ward (the councillor) to carry out her/his mandate. Ward committee members are members of the community representing a variety of interests within the community and the ward
Useful Work Activity	Work that contributes to the public good, community good, or social services.
Relevant Training	Training interventions aimed at improving the skills and economic agency of Participants
Work Opportunity	Paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same person can participate in different CWP or EPWP projects and each period of work will be counted as a work opportunity.
Material Audit Finding	Any audit finding that by itself or in aggregate result in or contribute to the Department receiving a Disclaimed, Adverse or Qualified Audit opinion from the Auditor General of South Africa.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose, scope of application and authorisation

- 1.1.1 **Purpose:** The purpose of this policy is to regulate the implementation of the Community Work Programme. The policy gives effect to the policy intent and the norms and standards contained in Annexure A.
- 1.1.2 **Scope of application:** This policy replaces all previous policies, manuals and directives related to the design and implementation of the CWP. The Department of Cooperative Governance (the Department), Implementing Agents (IAs), Implementing Partners (IPs) and all other role players in the implementation of the CWP must comply with this policy and all procedures and guidelines issued in terms of this policy.
- 1.1.3 **Authorisation:** The CWP Implementation Policy is approved by the Director General of the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG). Unless otherwise indicated or delegated, deviations from the provisions contained in the Policy must be approved by the Director General of DCOG. DCOG Officials must develop and implement relevant procedures and guidelines to ensure effective and efficient implementation of this policy.

1.2 The CWP model

- 1.2.1 The CWP proposes an innovative approach to targeting the poorest and most marginalised communities. In particular, the CWP responds to concerns that temporary public employment is not always suited to the elevated level of structural unemployment that is prevalent in South Africa.
- 1.2.2 A key design feature of the CWP is its prioritisation of social protection objectives that emphasise the provision of regular part-time work and hence predictable incomes, rather than full-time but short-term employment. This approach provides poor and marginalised people that have little employment alternative with an “employment safety net” and a sustained income floor, rather than a once-off income windfall from temporary, project-based employment.
- 1.2.3 The CWP operates as an area-based programme at local site level, primarily targeted at the poorest areas, where unemployment is high and permanent jobs are difficult to create or sustain. The CWP uses community participation processes to inform and consult communities about the establishment of a site, and to identify “useful work” and “relevant training” aligned to local priorities. Social multipliers or spill-over effects include greater community voice, empowerment and the promotion of a more active citizenry, as participants’ actions bring about positive changes in the communities in which they live.
- 1.2.4 As a form of an “employer of last resort” approach, the CWP aims to complement other programmes (such as EPWP) in a way that scales up government’s public employment commitment cost-effectively.

1.3 Purpose of the Programme

- 1.3.1 The primary purpose of the CWP is to create access to a minimum level of regular and predictable useful work and relevant training opportunities for those who need them, targeting areas of high levels of poverty and unemployment, where sustainable alternatives are limited and are likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. In this process, the CWP aims to achieve the following:
- **Predictable basic income:** Create access to a minimum level of regular and predictable useful work opportunities for the unemployed and/or underemployed, including those whose livelihood activities are insufficient to lift them out of poverty, thus providing an employment safety net, recognising that sustainable employment solutions will take time and will reach the most marginalised last.

- **Skills enhancement:** Strengthen the economic “agency” of people in poor areas by enhancing skills through work experience and appropriate training.
- **Public assets and services:** Contribute to the development, provision and maintenance of public assets and services in poor communities;
- Strengthen **community development** approaches and address community needs including enhancing security, social cohesion and human dignity;
- **Encourage innovation** and partnerships to enhance the impact of the programme.

1.3.2 The CWP is a priority programme for the Department, and it is the Department’s intention to treat Provinces, Municipalities, IAs and IPs as partners in delivery. The Department will be working proactively with all stakeholders to continue to review and improve the CWP Implementation Policy.

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2. CWP ROLE PLAYERS

The successful implementation of the CWP is dependant on the following key role players:

2.1 DCOG

2.1.1 At the national level, the CWP is managed by the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG), which is responsible for the overall management of the CWP, i.e., implementing the programme in terms of the agreed goals and targets and within the allocated budget. In terms of the current operating model of the Department, the main functions related to CWP implementation are as follows:

2.1.2 Branch: Local Government Operations and Support

- Ensure establishment and functionality of CWP national and provincial coordination efforts, as well as local advisory structures;
- Facilitate and support CWP implementation in all provinces;
- Coordinate and monitor CWP site inception, implementation and management;
- Manage accountability through contract management of implementing agents and implementing partners and ensure compliance;
- Establish partnerships and perform stakeholder liaison for CWP;
- Coordinate and design capacity building and training offered to CWP participants;
- Approve site business plans;
- Implement CWP performance monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems;
- Implement the CWP Communication strategy through publications and brand management;
- Advise all stakeholders about planned upscaling and downscaling of certain sites;

2.1.3 Branch: Financial and Supply Chain Management (CFO)

- Manage CWP finances, procurement, and the payment of CWP participant stipends;
- Ensure effective and efficient administration through appropriate procedures and systems;
- Manage accountability through contract management of implementing agents and implementing partners and ensure compliance;
- Review and update CWP policies and procedures through research, and implement innovations;
- Implement CWP performance monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems;
- Support CWP site inception, implementation and management
- Align CWP strategic and operational planning and budgeting processes;

2.2 Provincial Administrations

The CWP provincial support function is generally allocated to the department responsible for local government. The main functions of provincial administrations include:

- Support the establishment and functionality of Local Reference Committees or similar structures in Local Municipalities and at community level;
- Provide technical support to Implementing Agents and Partners
- Support oversight and monitoring of site implementation through visits and regular meetings; and
- Support the facilitation of co-funding arrangements and other resources for the expansion of the programme.

2.3 Local government

- 2.3.1 Municipalities (local, district and metros) are crucial to the success of CWP at any site. Municipalities generally initiate the Local Reference Committees or similar structures through a Council Resolution that supports the CWP, and recognises the LRC as a structure that coordinates, in an advisory capacity, the CWP in a local area.
- 2.3.2 The municipality is also responsible for ensuring that the Implementing Partner/Agent is supported to implement the CWP in an effective and efficient manner in the local area. It further ensures that the CWP Site Business Plans consider ward plans, Integrated Development Plans and DDM One Plans. The synergy between Site Business Plans and ward plans, DDM One Plans and the IDP priorities will ensure greater impact and sustainability of the CWP.
- 2.3.3 It is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to:
- Develop and adopt a council resolution on formal support of the CWP in the municipal area, and to initiate the Local Reference Committee or similar structure where necessary;
 - Support and participate in an advisory capacity in the efforts of the Local Reference Committee or similar structures to ensure effective and optimal functioning;
 - Facilitate alignment of CWP useful work and relevant training to the ward plans, IDPs, DDM One Plans and SDBIPs where appropriate;
 - Monitor the CWP and provide oversight;
 - Manage CWP assets on behalf of DCOG where appropriate;
 - Support local partnership development for co- resourcing, and improve useful work outputs and relevant training;
 - Update indigent registers with a view to making them reliable, credible and current. (If credible, the indigent register should be one of the primary sources for recruiting participants);
 - Ensure that ward committees and municipal officials participate in the LRC or similar structures and the CWP; and
 - Maintain records and retain minutes of all meetings held in the execution of the above roles and responsibilities, to ensure the transparency of these processes.

2.4 Implementing Partners

Implementing Partners are responsible for managing the Community Work Programme, excluding payments to participants, in line with specific pre-determined programme parameters, including training and related support. An Implementing Partner can be any national or provincial government department, local or district municipality, government agency or entity as well as any other group or organisation that can support the implementation of the CWP on a not-for-profit basis.

2.5 Implementing Agents

Implementing Agents are responsible for managing the Community Work Programme at site level, including payments to participants. IAs are appointed on a contract basis for a fixed period and are responsible for specified aspects of the implementation of the CWP. This includes site consultation, recommending useful work and relevant training needs as well as overall site management. IA functions include:

- Implement the CWP at approved sites in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, policies and procedures.
- Sustain and/or expand participation levels at existing sites in order to achieve the total work-day targets and participation rates. Ensure that all participants complete the baseline registration forms and enrol qualifying participants on the applicable system(s).
- Maintain daily attendance registers at site and work-group level.

- Support the establishment and strengthening of CWP Local Reference Committees or similar structures at all sites in accordance with the procedures for the establishment and Terms of Reference for these committees involving the provinces, municipalities and all stakeholders in this process. Provide secretariat services to LRCs.
- Interface with beneficiary communities and relevant municipalities and departments responsible for local government,
- Develop annual Site Business Plans following consultation with Local Reference Committees or similar structures, communities, municipalities and provincial departments responsible for local government. This would include useful work, procurement plans and training plans. These are to be updated regularly, as necessary.
- Procure, distribute and keep safe protective gear/clothing, equipment, tools and consumables necessary for participants to perform the useful work at each CWP site
- Conduct all procurement in full compliance with all applicable legislation, regulations, policies, prescripts and instructions in accordance with a system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.
- Prepare relevant training plans taking into consideration the useful work projects identified in Site Business Plans and the participants' skills profiles and facilitate the training of participants to equip them with the required skills and capacity to do CWP useful work.
- Ensure, through the Local Reference Committees or similar structures, that useful work is operational and benefits the community.
- Provide necessary technical support to the site to ensure standardised systems for registers, baseline forms, asset registers, task management and work organisation management.
- Provide a financial and narrative reports on CWP site implementation progress to DCOG within the prescribed periods.
- Facilitate, manage and monitor financial and non-financial performance (including relevant training and useful work activities) of CWP sites assigned to the IA and report thereon.
- Maintain adequate site records for all CWP sites and ensure that these records are available for inspection by the DCOG and the Auditor General at all times (this includes original receipts and copies of invoices).
- Ensure compliance with the Ministerial Determination on conditions of work in the Expanded Public Works Programme, as well as other statutory requirements, such as UIF and COID, where applicable.
- Keep and update registers of all stock, equipment, tools and assets per site and ensure that consumables and asset registers are available for inspection by DCOG and auditors.
- Manage all CWP assets in accordance with a system that ensures full compliance with all applicable legislation, regulations, policies, prescripts and instructions.
- Participate in periodic performance and compliance assessments undertaken by the Department and implement all interventions identified by the Department and report on progress within agreed time frames;

2.6 Local Reference Committees

Local Reference Committees (LRCs) are community-based development forums which are intended to support the CWP in the ward(s) it is implemented in. The LRC should generally be initiated through a Municipal Council Resolution that supports the CWP in its locality and recognises that the local advisory structure for the CWP is the LRC.

3. CWP BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The management of public funds in South Africa is governed by the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 (PFMA) and associated Treasury Regulations and Treasury Instructions. It requires that all public funds can only be used for the purposes assigned to them as voted by Parliament, and that the use of these resources must be “effective, efficient, economical and transparent”. The responsibility for ensuring this vest with accounting officers of departments, who have a range of responsibilities relating to the proper use of funds in the procurement and utilisation of goods and services, the employment and compensation of personnel, and the proper management of public funds.
- 3.1.2 In the case of the CWP, expenditure from the Departmental disbursements to IAs and IPs is classified as goods and services. The IA/IP itself is dispensing public funds on behalf of the Department and thus its financial activities must be above reproach to avoid any material audit findings.
- 3.1.3 IAs/IPs are required to keep a separate set of accounts and records for each site it implements, and that site accounts and records be kept separate from the IA’s/IP’s own accounts. Standard accounting packages (such as Accpac or Sage) are acceptable for this purpose and the record keeping as prescribed in this document is applicable.
- 3.1.4 This policy sets out the requirements of IAs/IPs to ensure PFMA compliance and good governance. To the extent that IAs/IPs are unable to comply with these requirements, financial penalties may be applied, conditions may be imposed on future disbursements, and, in the extreme, the SLA may be terminated. Proper management of disbursed funds means that IAs/IPs must:
- maintain a sound, reliable system of financial management based on the principles of modified cash-based accounting.
 - implement compliant procurement processes that minimise costs of complementary inputs.
 - manage consumables, tools, equipment and assets to prevent losses as a result of breakage, loss or theft.
 - maintain accurate records of all transactions, as well as for the management of all assets and equipment.
 - ensure an annual audit by external auditors.

3.1.5 The Service Level Agreement (SLA) entered into between the Department and IAs/IPs, sets out the IA's/IP's responsibility for financial management and the responsible use of public funds. These responsibilities are discussed in more detail throughout this implementation policy.

3.2 CWP Budget Allocation

3.2.1 The total budget allocated to the CWP programme per financial year (1 April to 31 March) will be determined by the Department. This budget framework has been designed for simplicity and to facilitate programme implementation of the CWP.

3.2.2 Typically, 2.5% of the overall appropriated budget will be allocated to DCOG Head Office costs, including salaries of staff; development and maintenance of electronic payment and integrated monitoring and management systems; staff travel costs; banking fees; and other DCOG Head Office operational costs related to the implementation of the CWP.

3.2.3 A key resourcing norm for the Community Work Programme is that the programme must maintain a 70% to 75% labour intensity at site level. This means that at least 70% of the total site budget must be dedicated and paid out in stipends to participants. The remaining 30% of the budget must fund all other site costs, which will primarily consist of protective work gear; tools, equipment and consumables; training and capacity building at community level, technical support and the management fee or project overheads of the Implementing Agent / Partner.

3.2.4 The overall budget allocated to the CWP as well as the budget allocated to each of the Main Items and to each Province is approved by the Director General of DCOG. The budget allocated for the implementing of the CWP at each site and in each province will be determined by the Department. The budget allocated per site will consist of the following three Main Items:

- **Main Item A: Stipends to be paid to Participants and COID/UIF contributions related to Participants.**
 - A1: Stipends to be paid directly by the Department to registered and valid CWP participants. Stipends are based on the actual valid and verified days worked per registered participant as facilitated by the IA, IP or directly by DCOG.
 - A2: COID and UIF to be paid on behalf of participants, either paid directly by the Department or paid by the IA/IP and refunded by the Department.
- **Main Item B: Agreed expenditure (based on approved Site Business Plans) on goods / services as follows:**
 - B1: Protective gear and clothing for participants.
 - B2: Tools, equipment and consumables required by participants to perform useful work.
 - B3: Training of participants.
 - B4: Technical support.
- **Main item C: Project management fees / overheads.**

3.2.5 The following variances are allowed on overall annual expenditure:

- Expenditure per Main Item per site: 5%
- Expenditure on any of the sub-items B1 to B4 per site: 5%
- Overall expenditure on Main Item A at all sites allocated to the IA/IP in a Province: 1%
- Overall expenditure on Main Item B at all sites allocated to the IA/IP in a Province: 1%

3.2.6 The Department will pay the IA/IP a fixed once-off fee not exceeding R10,000.00 for taking over an existing site from another IA/IP and R25,000.00 for establishing a new site. The budget allocated to Technical Support will be utilised for such once-off fixed fees.

3.2.7 Budget allocation letters

3.2.7.1 Budget Allocation Letters, derived from total budget allocations approved by the Accounting

Officer, will be issued by the DCOG CFO to each IA/IP. Budget allocation letters must indicate the target number of participants (number of work opportunities) envisaged at each Site. The main and sub-components of the budget allocated to each site is generally a function of the target number of participants.

- 3.2.7.2 Non-wage budgets will cover essential complementary inputs required to conduct useful work (Main Item B). The non-wage component of the budget also includes the project management fee (Main Item C - Project management fees / overheads as indicated in IA/IP SLAs and appointment letters) which covers the IA's/IP's operational costs.
- 3.2.7.3 While it is expected that stipends (and therefore the quantum of useful work performed) will be reasonably uniform and predictable across the life-span of the project, there is no requirement that expenditure on tools, equipment, training or protective gear will be equally uniform. It is to be expected that some goods will be purchased in bulk and/or only periodically. Budgets (and expenditure) should reflect this.
- 3.2.7.4 Within these broad parameters, it is DCOG's intention to provide IAs/IPs with as much latitude as possible in managing sites and programmes, and, as far as possible, to assist IAs/IPs to overcome any challenges as they arise. In this regard, DCOG expects to revise its systems periodically and to supplement them with further guidance as and when this is necessary. Guideline prices on commonly used complementary inputs may, for example, be issued to IAs/IPs where appropriate.

3.2.8 Site Business Plans, Training Plans and Budgets

IAs/IPs are required to complete a Site Business Plan (including training plans) to be approved by DCOG for each site. Site Business Plans will define the portfolio of useful work for which the IA/IP will use CWP participants. This, in turn, will determine the nature and quantity of the complementary inputs that need to be procured for the project, as well as the timing of such procurement. (See Section 4)

3.2.9 Budget for wage costs (Main Item A)

Funds for the paying of stipends will not be disbursed to IAs/IPs as the actual payments will be made by DCOG directly to participants. IAs'/IPs' responsibilities for the payment of stipends to participants are confined to the validation and registration of participants, the gathering of their banking details, and the maintenance and timeous provision/capturing of accurate attendance / participation registers. It is expected that sites will provide steady, predictable work for participants, so budgets should project reasonably consistent monthly wage expenditure. (See Section 5)

3.2.10 Procurement of goods and services (Main Item B)

The apportioning of non-wage costs will be finalised during the process of compiling site plans and budgets, these must cover four major categories of spending. (See Sections 6 and 7)

All budgets for goods and services must be inclusive of VAT.

3.2.11 Budget for project management overheads (Main Item C)

Project management fees / overheads shall be utilised by the IA/IP for all overheads and operational expenses related to the implementation of the CWP as specified in this Policy and the SLA, including but not limited to:

- All IA staff costs (including remuneration of head-office staff and site staff such as site managers and administrators).
- All operational expenses and overheads, including communication and travel costs for IA personnel and site staff.

- Establishment and maintenance of a site offices (including rent and operational costs), office equipment, telecommunications etc.
- Site level infrastructure and systems.
- Collection, verification and capturing of participant time sheets.
- the costs of conducting an external audit each year.
- Any other costs not specifically and explicitly provided for in terms of the SLA or this Policy.

3.2.12 As long as project management costs are within budget, DCOG may not necessarily require IAs/IPs to submit supporting documentation justifying this expenditure in the course of the monthly disbursement process (although all records in this regard must be maintained for spot-check and audit purposes). The DCOG CFO may issue specific directives in this regard.

3.2.13 All budgets for project management fees / overheads must be inclusive of VAT.

3.3 Cash-flow projections and Prepayments / Advances

3.3.1 Cash Flow Projections

3.3.1.1 After site budgets are approved, IAs/IPs must compile site cash-flow projections that set out the monthly financial needs for each site with line items for budget items B1 to B4. Supporting documentation must disaggregate financial needs into the commonly used categories that align with definitions of spending items used in government's standard chart of accounts, and which will be provided to IAs/IPs by DCOG.

3.3.1.2 Site-level cash-flow projections must be consolidated into **provincial cash flow projections** that indicates the total procurement funding requirements per province per month and per quarter. Disbursements to IAs/IPs will be informed by the consolidated **provincial cash flow projections**. Accruals from one financial year to the next must be avoided as far as possible.

3.3.1.3 **Funds/Budgets cannot be rolled over from one financial year to the next.**

3.3.1.4 It is expected that IAs will remain on plan and on budget for the majority of the time, and that site and training plan implementation and related procurement will be in line with the provisions of the budget and cash flow projections. Adjustments to cash-flow projections can be considered on a quarterly basis. Requests for disbursements will be considered based on the following criteria:

- Actual expenditure to date.
- IA/IP performance against set performance indicators.
- Funding requirements indicated in Drawings Schedules.
- Actual cash-flow requirements based on commitments or goods/services already procured and delivered.
- Accruals (goods already procured and delivered).
- Commitments (goods procured but not yet delivered).

3.3.2 Prepayments and Advances

3.3.2.1 In order for the disbursement of funds to be affected on a regular basis, the IA/IP must submit a series of **financial and non-financial reports** to DCOG as stipulated in this Policy or in CWP Circulars. These will reflect both the quantum of the work performed by participants, levels of expenditure on wages and non-wage costs, as well as any committed spending that has not yet been affected.

3.3.2.2 Requests for disbursements must reflect the needs of all sites managed by an IA/IP, but only a single payment will be made to each IA/IP. This will be deposited into a **bank account that is used exclusively for the CWP project**. The IA/IP will be responsible for apportioning funds to

the needs of all the sites it manages, and for maintaining site-level budgets and financial records.

3.3.2.3 **Disbursed funds must be effectively, efficiently, economically and transparently managed by the IA/IP.** CWP funds can be used only for activities identified in Site Business Plans and under no circumstances can these be used for any other purpose. Unless otherwise determined, all goods and equipment purchased for the project are owned by the DCOG and can be used only for the implementation of the CWP.

3.3.2.4 Disbursements (Payments/Prepayments/Advances) will consider the following:

- Funds required for the period (based on cash flow projections)
- Accruals
- Commitments

3.3.2.5 Invoices related to expenditure in a particular month must reach the Department at most five (5) business after the end of the month. Invoices related to expenditure for a particular financial year must reach the Department at least five (5) working days before the end of that financial year.

3.3.2.6 The Department reserves the right to disburse funds for Main Item B based on actual invoices received only.

3.4 Accounting and financial management systems

3.4.1.1 IAs/IPs are expected to run a system of modified cash-based accounting (rather than accrual accounting). This system aligns more closely with government's system. The core principle of cash accounting is that income and expenditure is recorded only when payment associated with a transaction is received or made.

3.4.1.2 Cash-based accounting implies that no provision is made for depreciation, bad debts or other accounting concepts that are used in accrual systems, so budgets and expenditure statements cannot reflect these. In order to ensure that a complete picture of projects/sites financial position is available, it is necessary to supplement records of transactions for which monies have been received and paid, with a "commitments register" in which IAs/IPs record transactions that are in process but in relation to which monies have not yet flowed. This would include, for example, a purchase order for goods and services that have not yet been delivered (assuming payment is made after delivery).

3.4.1.3 IAs/IPs are responsible for ensuring that proper internal controls are in place to ensure the efficient, effective, economical and transparent use of resources – financial and non-financial – in pursuit of the objectives of the CWP. These controls must:

- Ensure that procurement is efficient, transparent and competitive.
- Ensure separation of duties, with proper checks and balances, along with appropriate sign-off procedures for all transactions.
- Ensure proper control of project expenditure to prevent irregular and fruitless and/or wasteful expenditure.
- Minimise errors .
- Prevent fraud and theft.
- Safeguard project assets and consumables.
- Ensure the accuracy and completeness of financial records for reporting and auditing.

3.4.2 Project bank account

3.4.2.1 It is a requirement that IAs/IPs open a bank account to be used exclusively for CWP activities and which is segregated from any other funding flows into or out of the IA/IP. This requirement

exists to ensure that all income and expenditure is recorded in one place to facilitate easy reporting, monitoring and auditing. IAs/IPs are required to provide a confirmation letter to DCOG to the effect that they have opened a dedicated project account for the purposes of CWP activities and the details thereof.

3.4.2.2 All project expenses must be paid for from the dedicated CWP bank account on the basis of invoiced costs, with payments effected through EFTs. Cash payments for amounts up to R2,000.00 are permitted only in exceptional circumstances and should be avoided. The IA/IP has sole and exclusive responsibility for ensuring that petty cash is properly managed. Under no circumstances are ATM or credit cards to be issued for the project bank account.

3.4.2.3 Disbursements from the project bank account to other accounts managed by the IA/IP are not permitted (except for Project Management Fees).

3.4.3 Apportioning funds and costs to individual sites

3.4.3.1 Although only one bank account is to be used for all sites being managed by the IA/IP, IAs/IPs are responsible for ensuring that accurate financial records exist for each project site. In order to give effect to this requirement, every disbursement from DCOG to the project bank account must be followed by an internal process of apportioning funds to individual site budgets.

3.4.3.2 Financial records must also reflect all expenditure out of the account against the relevant site budgets. Where IAs/IPs purchase goods or services centrally, they must apportion the costs between sites to reflect how these goods and services are used by each site, and purchase orders and delivery notes should reflect the distribution of goods to sites.

3.4.3.3 DCOG will provide IAs/IPs with guidance on the government coding of standard, commonly procured items so that this can align with the standard chart of accounts used across government. This will provide the basis for standardised reporting of non-wage expenditure across all sites and all provinces.

3.5 Financial record-keeping

3.5.1.1 IAs/IPs are responsible for maintaining comprehensive and accurate financial records relating to all income and expenditure. Where expenditure is managed centrally, spending should be apportioned to sites in a reasonable, justifiable and transparent way. Records are required primarily for audit purposes.

3.5.1.2 Financial records that are to be maintained for a period of at least 5 financial years include:

- All bank statements.
- All records of deposits and withdrawals from the designated CWP bank account.
- All invoices and bank records relating to payments effected in relation to the CWP.
- Complete records relating to the procurement of all goods and services.
- Certificates explaining why any petty cash transactions might have been entered into.
- Participant Attendance registers

3.5.1.3 Detailed record keeping and financial records in respect of all assets is required. Asset registers must be retained for both major and minor assets including a record of the current status of the asset. In the event that the asset is no longer fit for purpose an explanation of what happened must be provided.

3.5.1.4 Record keeping would include how an asset was procured and used while major and minor assets must each be reflected as a line item in the IA/IP audited annual financial statements which record how DCOG disbursements to the IA/IP for the CWP have been used.

3.6 Financial year-end and auditing

- 3.6.1.1 At the conclusion of each financial year (as well at the end of the contract period), a process of review and planning will be undertaken to set out the goals and budgets for the following financial year. An annual audit must also be concluded after the end of each financial year.
- 3.6.1.2 The purpose of the year-end review and planning process is to revisit targets for useful work at all sites to assess their realism, and to make any adjustments that might be needed based on changed circumstances. The outcome of the process is a series of agreed documents:
- New Site Business Plans
 - New site budgets
 - New cash flow projections
- 3.6.1.3 IAs/IPs must ensure that annual audits of all sites are conducted at the conclusion of each financial year. Proof that independent external auditors have been appointed must be provided to DCOG as part of the SLA process. An audit is intended to verify all project financial statements provided to DCOG and must be concluded by 31 July of each year. Non-compliance with this will lead to the automatic withholding of future disbursements and possibly also termination of the SLA. Audit objectives are:
- To verify all financial statements of the project and assessing whether project accounts are a true and fair reflection of its financial performance. This necessitates the examination of project bank accounts and all other financial reports, as well as of their underlying documents and records. Expenditure should also be assessed against initial and amended budgets to assess whether it departed from intention uses defined in site plans.
 - To verify project performance data against underlying documentation.
 - To verify that all transactions have been properly recorded and reported.
 - To verify compliance by the IA/IP with all commitments in the SLA.
 - To verify that the IA/IP maintains sound internal controls, appropriate financial information systems, and management processes.
 - To verify that asset and equipment registers are comprehensive and accurate.
- 3.6.1.4 Auditors appointed by IAs/IPs as well as the Auditor General of South Africa must be granted access to any and all documentation that they require to achieve these objectives, including internal policy documents, minutes of meetings, original source documentation, correspondence with suppliers, correspondence with DCOG and any other relevant audit information. Should an external audit generate queries or qualifications, IAs/IPs are required to provide comprehensive responses to those findings within three (3) business days.

3.7 Management Information System

The Department has developed and implemented a centralised Management Information System with the primary function to enrol participants, capture monthly time sheets and facilitate payment to participants of valid wages. A separate guide and manual detailing the method of access and use of the CWP MIS will be issued to IAs.

4. CWP SITES

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1.1 CWP sites are identified by the Department in consultation with Provinces and local government structures. A CWP site may require the formal support of the relevant local government structures as a condition of recognition as part of the CWP. Formal partnerships with local government through Ward Committees and **Local Reference Committees** (or other local development forums) are essential in identifying **Useful Work** and **Appropriate Training** for each site.
- 4.1.1.2 Broad consultation is required to align Useful Work and Training to ward plans, Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and DDM One Plans where appropriate, at Site and District level. The CWP's quick turnaround from decision-making to implementation means the CWP can contribute to strengthening community participation and energising these structures. Institutionalising these relationships appropriately is therefore vital.
- 4.1.1.3 Ward Committee structures and CDWs are important mechanisms designed to institutionalise participatory decision-making and budgeting at the local level, and the emphasis should be on strengthening these, rather than setting up parallel mechanisms. The CWP can contribute to doing so by using and aligning with these structures and by providing supplementary capacity at the local level – in a way that does not place an extra burden on local government.
- 4.1.1.4 Community development workers play a key linkage role in most sites, and the importance of growing this relationship should be emphasised.

4.2 LRCs and Community consultation

- 4.2.1 The groundwork leading up to the formation and maintenance thereafter of the LRC is the joint responsibility of the various role players, including the Implementing Agent and/or Partner. Local Reference Committees may be constituted from:
- Local community leaders;
 - Ward committee members;
 - Traditional leaders;
 - Representatives of CBOs, NGOs and faith-based organisations;
 - Government representatives;
 - CWP Implementing Agents/Partners, and other relevant stakeholders.
- 4.2.2 LRCs are community, not political structures, and should not be biased towards or prejudiced against any local formations or political parties. LRCs must ensure that the participants and the CWP are served, irrespective of the political or religious affiliations of CWP participants or potential participants.
- 4.2.3 LRCs are advisory committees. They provide input into the development and implementation of Site Business Plans, link the CWP to the community, ensure that useful work benefits the community and generally provide local level oversight. LRCs also guide the method of selection of participants and may monitor the implementation thereof.
- 4.2.4 LRCs need to ensure that the local community is informed of CWP developments on an ongoing basis. Since LRCs have many members representing various structures, it is expected that members will report back to their structures following each meeting.

- 4.2.5 LRCs should meet on a quarterly basis to provide support and oversight to the CWP. They should constitute themselves through formal acceptance of Terms of Reference, which dictates that annual elections are held to elect a Chairperson and a Secretary, whose role is to convene and coordinate the LRC.
- 4.2.6 Although the CWP is not prescriptive about the kinds of community development approaches used, effective local consultation and the use of participatory methods is required, and innovation in this area is encouraged.
- 4.2.7 The functioning of the Local Reference Committee, effective and efficient community development and participatory approaches and support to ward committees must be central to the role that IAs/IPs play. IAs/IPs will also be expected to contribute to the CWP national discourse, and to consultations on community development options.

4.3 IA/IP Site management functions

The IA/IP is responsible for the following functional areas at a site level.

Function	Description
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruiting and registering participants in consultation with the Local Reference Committee or another locally recognized and accepted governance structure in the absence of the LRC. Ensuring that participants understand the systems and procedures of CWP.
Coordination / supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating the implementation of the CWP in various sub-sites; Planning of daily activities, and allocating tasks to participants; Monitoring tasks and outputs of work undertaken by the CWP participants. Checking the daily work attendance register, signing it and handing it over to site staff for capturing.
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiling draft training plans Implementing training plans Providing technical support
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procuring consumables and assets required or site implementation.
Storekeeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving deliveries of tools, materials and equipment Keeping records of tools and materials allocated to each site; Registering losses or breakages and reporting them to the person responsible for managing the site assets; Issuing assets and consumables required for work activities and keeping relevant registers Conducting regular verification of assets and consumables
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating narrative reports for each sub-site and submitting them to the Site Manager; Compiling narrative, financial and output reports, and other relevant reports and submitting these to DCOG

4.4 Site Establishment

4.4.1 Inception process

- 4.4.2 Procedures for site inception will vary with the specific circumstances of each site –its physical location, local institutional capacities and dynamics, the level of community cohesion and organisation, etc. – and with the management arrangements and approaches of each IA/IP. However, they must always involve the processes of local consultation and the forging of the institutional partnerships previously described.
- 4.4.3 On identification of a possible new site, DCOG will liaise with the relevant Provincial Department and Municipality in order to enlist their support and cooperation, beginning with the site inception phase. In the ensuing consultative process, it is essential that the IA/IP recognise local authorities and follow established protocol.
- 4.4.4 Site inception involves all three spheres of government and the IA/IP. Generally, the site inception process lasts for approximately three months and should include the following steps:

	Description	Activities	Outputs / Verification
1	Consult with local stakeholders and secure their support, commitment and involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas of implementation and partners in the programme, and agree on the wards and sub-wards where the CWP will operate. Brief other stakeholders (Council, Mayoral Committee, etc.) about the CWP and confirm that the areas/wards identified meet the CWP site criteria related to poverty and unemployment. Hold meetings or workshops for councillors and relevant officials in order to discuss the steps for CWP inception; to identify key people to be involved in the inception process; and to set up schedules, timetables and agendas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution passed by local council or mayoral committee approving inception of CWP. Identification of local actors able to participate in LRC. Minutes / Reports of consultative engagements
2	Establish a local Reference Committee for the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of local actors able to participate in LRC Resolution passed by local council or mayoral committee approving inception of CWP. 	Minutes / Reports of consultative engagements
3	Establish and initiate mechanisms through which the CWP will consult the community, directly and through the LRC	Facilitate an information gathering exercise to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local role-players and capacity, that could be mobilised to support the CWP at local level; The level of skills and training required; and Needs and opportunities, in order to inform the CWP Site Business Plan 	A record of the process and its outcomes is reflected in the Site Business Plan.
4	Review local plans	Consult Ward Plans, Integrated Development Plans and District Development Model One-Plans	Site Business Plan aligned to local priorities

	Description	Activities	Outputs / Verification
5	Work with the Local Reference Committee or similar structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief the community and participants on the programme; Identify work activities, which must be reflected in the site business plan, including anchor activities relevant to the site; Develop administrative and other capacities for the LRC to become a key local advisory and approval structure for the CWP; Ensure that good working relations with the programme are established; Ensure that accountability and transparency is strictly observed; Ensure that relevant representatives and leaders are active participants. 	A record of the process and its outcomes is reflected in the Site Business Plan.

4.4.5 Site operations

	Description	Activities	Outputs / Verification
1	Identify participants	<p>Together with the Local Reference Committee, identify participants that fit in with CWP set criteria;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear and transparent recruitment and selection prioritisation policy is consulted with the LRC and approved by DCOG, to achieve this outcome. Participant numbers and demographics reflect approved targets. Contract and register the participants, ensuring that all have active bank accounts, and that they are registered for UIF and COID; Compliance with all registration requirements in this Policy. Capture participant on CWP MIS and submit documents to the CWP Data Centre. 	<p>Recommendation by LRC, reflected in LRC minutes</p> <p>Registered participants</p>
2	Prepare a comprehensive Site Business Plan	Prepare a comprehensive Site Business Plan based on the activities identified, ensuring that it is feasible and within the budget; that it conforms to a labour intensity ratio of at least 70%; and that activities meet the 'useful work' criteria.	Site Business Plan
3	Work Plans	Develop detailed work plans aligned to Site Business Plans and establish work groups to implement work plans.	Work Plans
4	Training Plans	Develop detailed training plans aligned to Site Business Plans to ensure that participants receive appropriate training	Training Plans
5	Site-level infrastructure and systems are in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A site level office is established IA/IP staff are appointed Administrative systems are in place 	Site Report
6	Operationalise Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure tools and materials, and allocate participants to tasks and Work Groups as per work plan; Induct participants and initiate work tasks. Assign participants to work groups 	Quarterly reports

4.4.6 Site Staff

IAs/IPs must appoint suitably qualified site staff to support the implementation of the CWP at site level. Site staff are appointed on contract by the IA/IP and is remunerated from Project

Management Fees / Overheads. The following minimum requirements are recommended:

4.4.6.1 Site Managers:

- Minimum qualifications: Grade 12 (tertiary qualification will be an advantage)
- Minimum working experience: 2 years
- Minimum monthly gross salary for Site Managers: R7,500.00

4.4.6.2 Site Administrators:

- Minimum qualifications: Grade 12 (tertiary qualification will be an advantage)
- Minimum working experience: None
- Minimum monthly gross salary for Site Administrators: R6,000.00

4.4.6.3 Demographic targets for site staff:

- Youth (35 years or younger): 55%
- Women: 50%
- Persons with disabilities: 2%

4.4.6.4 Site staff for a particular site must preferably be recruited from the municipality where the site is located. Where this is not feasible, site staff must be recruited from the district where the site is located. IAs/IPs must appoint one Site Manager per site and a sufficient number of site administrators to maintain a ratio of approximately 1 site staff member per 500 participants. A maximum ratio of site staff to participants of 1:750 must be maintained.

4.4.6.5 IAs/IPs must ensure that all site staff are provided with the required tools of trade to perform the duties effectively and efficiently. This will include computers (with internet access), mobile phones (with appropriate voice and data contracts), printers, stationery etc. Project management fees / overheads must be sufficient to cover all such expenditure.

4.4.6.6 The filling of vacant Site Staff positions must follow a transparent process. Existing CWP participants must be considered where positions are advertised. All vacant site staff positions must be advertised in the municipality where the site is located. DCOG reserves the right to intervene in the recruitment and appointment of site staff to ensure that transparent and fair recruitment processes are followed.

4.4.6.7 When taking over existing sites, IAs/IPs should consider retaining existing site staff for at least one month to ensure continuity.

4.4.7 Handover of existing sites

When handing over existing sites, outgoing IAs/IPs must ensure that incoming IAs/IPs are inducted and that all requirements in terms of 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 are in place. IAs/IPs must comply with site hand-over procedures as determined by the Department.

4.5 Site Business Plans

4.5.1 A Site Business Plan must be developed for each Site:

- Site Business Plans for new sites must be submitted to DCOG within 60 calendar days of being granted approval to establish a new site.
- Existing Site Business Plans must be reviewed at least annually and must be submitted to DCOG for approval at least 30 calendar days before each new financial year, or as otherwise determined by the Department.

- 4.5.2 IAs/IPs, in consultation with LRCs and other relevant stakeholders, must develop draft Site Business Plans and submit these to the Department. The Department will assist with the evaluation and refinement of draft plans. Each Site Business Plan must conform to the CWP Norms and Standards, must reflect local development priorities and must demonstrate the support and commitment of the Municipality.
- 4.5.3 Site Business Plans must establish some resonance and congruence with ward and municipal plans. The desired close relationship between the site and municipal plans would ensure that any opportunity to improve and make “useful work” more relevant, would not be lost. DCOG must develop a template for Site Business Plans which shall include:
- Recommendations emanating from LRC meetings and other community consultations.
 - Summary of key priorities emanating from local and district plans.
 - A work plan for the implementation of at least five different forms of 'useful work' identified in the consultation process.
 - Target number of participants (as determined by DCOG)
 - A procurement plan relevant to the work plan.
 - A training plan.
 - A technical support plan.
 - Cash-flow projections.
- 4.5.4 Subject to the approval of the Site Business Plan by DCOG, the IA/IP shall operationalise the site by commencing work and implementing the Site Business Plan.

4.6 Understanding “useful work”

- 4.6.1 The work undertaken in a Community Work Programme (CWP) site has to be ‘useful work’, i.e. work that is labour intensive and contributes to the public good, community good, or social services. The definition is intentionally wide to allow scope for local initiatives to respond to specific local needs, and to include a diverse range of activities.
- 4.6.2 Identifying enough genuinely useful work to keep the target number of participants busy for the allowable number of days each month takes initiative and good project management. It is not expected that any single activity can absorb a sufficient number of Participants, and consequently the CWP has to focus on a number of diverse and multi-sectoral activities, straddling social, environmental, cultural, infrastructure and maintenance initiatives, as well as other activities designed to stimulate economic activity.

4.6.3 Useful Work examples

Examples of labour-intensive useful work undertaken at CWP sites include the following:

- Maintenance of feeder roads;
- Donga repair;
- Spring protection;
- Building water tanks;
- Fixing classrooms, with authorisation and cooperation from DBE;
- Developing and maintaining productive food gardens (household and community);
- Planting trees;
- Environmental clean-ups;
- Home- and community-based care work;
- Caring for orphans and vulnerable children;
- Supporting Early Childhood Development
- Providing labour to maintain food security for vulnerable households;

- Running sports activities or homework classes at schools;
- Organising community sports events;
- Holding community arts and culture activities (e.g. craftwork, organising drama groups, researching the community's social history);
- Initiating community policing and patrols, and responding to social challenges such as reducing violence against women (converted to 'work' by providing street guards in rape hotspots, or cutting the long grass adjacent to pathways, for example);
- Supporting local governance, planning and research and relevant national campaigns.

4.6.4 Anchor activities

While the ability of the CWP to respond to ideas and initiatives at local level is important, it has become clear that sustaining this scale of work requires a set of anchor programmes with a core of standard, recurrent, labour-intensive activities. The following have emerged as the most common sets of anchor activities:

	Title	Description
1	Food and Nutrition Security support	This straddles the provision of labour support to HIV/AIDS affected households, orphans and vulnerable children, child-headed households, and people with disabilities. It also includes the development of community gardens and infrastructure, with local-level forms of training and extension support provided through the CWP.
2	Informal settlement upgrading/urban renewal activities	This excludes bulk infrastructure, focusing instead on some of the 'softer' aspects: tree planting, establishment of infrastructure for food-gardens/ allotments, paving, and water harvesting infrastructure, murals and installations in public spaces, landscaping of public spaces, and clearing and cleaning.
3	Environmental programmes	Through cooperation agreements the CWP is able to assist other agencies with 'greening' initiatives, afforestation, erosion control, and other environmental services.
4	Support to schools	School governing bodies are approached and requested to identify where the CWP may provide services such as supervision of homework classes and sports activities, labour for school-based food gardens and other support activities
5	Miscellaneous maintenance tasks	This includes services like painting, fencing repair, grass cutting and drain clearance, which tend otherwise to be neglected by local government in marginal areas, in favour of larger bulk service-delivery challenges.
6	Home-based care and auxiliary care services	This includes cooking and cleaning in vulnerable households, care programmes for orphans and child-headed households, and after-school programmes.

4.7 Training

- 4.7.1 The successful implementation of Site Business Plans requires well-capacitated local teams with a sound understanding of the CWP, and of their respective functions and roles within it. IAs/IPs should assess training needs and arrange to provide the necessary training to enable and empower such teams.
- 4.7.2 IAs/IPs are also encouraged to develop training programmes that strive to establish links with training institutions and opportunities to enable participants to access further training, and to assist participants in identifying possible career paths available to them beyond the CWP.
- 4.7.3 Given the nature and ambit of CWP training there is no inherent requirement that training courses must be SAQA accredited. DGOC may however stipulate minimum requirements for specific types or categories of training.

4.7.4 Induction

The IA/IP should conduct induction training for all site management staff and participants immediately after recruitment. The training / induction should be designed to enable local project management to understand all processes in the CWP and launch the work immediately upon completion. Community development workers and other municipal officials could be invited to attend the induction training, to ensure that they also understand the CWP.

Function	Description
CWP Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Background of the CWP; ● The purpose of the CWP; ● CWP Norms and Standards; ● What kind of work is done in the CWP and how is work decided ● The weekly planning cycle; ● How does the CWP relate to local priorities ● How does the CWP avoid duplication in relation to existing programmes ● How is the CWP managed. ● CWP governance structures ● Local management structure ● The CWP Local Reference Committee: function, composition, roles and responsibilities. ● Code of conduct and applicable legislation
Understanding your community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is a community. What is the history of your community. ● Resources in the community; ● What is your role in your community ● Do you like your community, and if so, why? ● What are the problems in your community, and what should be done about them? ● Community development approaches, including community participation.
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Time management; ● Listening skills; ● The value of work

4.7.5 On-the job-training

4.7.6 At each site, IA/IP staff supervise and mentor local project management, by providing ongoing on-the- job training, depending on the respective needs and capability levels of local management. Supervisors should undergo accredited and updated training in health and safety.

4.7.7 Strong partnerships should be sought with local government to ensure that there is adequate opportunity and technical expertise to source relevant and practical skills training.

4.7.8 The training of site managers, administrators and supervisors must be prioritised. Every participant should also be provided with guidance relevant to the task(s) s/he is contracted to perform. Sites should also seek to provide various life skills courses for participants. All sites should aim in particular to 'career-path' administrators / supervisors, with training and mentoring provided by site managers and facilitators/administrators in line with participants' interests and capabilities.

4.7.9 Training opportunities through EPWP

The Department of Labour has an extensive catalogue of training opportunities which are available to the CWP through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). These opportunities can be accessed to address the capacity needs of local site staff and participants.

4.7.10 Overview of training responsibilities and processes

The overall roles and responsibilities in providing training opportunities to participants are set out in the table below.

Roles	Responsibility
Establish skills levels of participants through a questionnaire or during the registration process to ascertain the available skills and skills shortages	IAs/IPs
Identify training needs (needs analysis)	IAs/IPs
Develop a Training Plan	IAs/IPs
Inputs to the Training Plan by the LRCs as part of the Site Business Plan and it should also appear in the Procurement Plan	LRC
Draft training requisition and submit to DCOG National for both internal/ in-house as well as outsourced training	IAs/IPs
Approval of training plan and requisition	DCOG
Appoint Service Provider	IAs and DCOG representative
Draw a training roll out plan with the identified service provider	IAs/IPs
Service provider conducts training and draft training report	Service provider
Submit training reports with portfolio of evidence within 5 working days after training	IAs/IPs

4.7.11 Training processes

The CWP processes associated with the provision of training at CWP sites is as follows:

- DCOG, Municipalities and IAs/IPs to develop the CWP Training Framework and review it from time to time to guide CWP training.
- DCOG to determine and communicate annually the training budget per site.
- IAs/IPs establish skills levels of participants through a questionnaire (skills audit) to ascertain the available skills and skills shortages.
- Lists all identified training needs and classify them into either accredited or non-accredited courses.

- Non-Accredited training: This refers to courses that are not credit bearing and not aligned to National Qualification Framework (NQF). Information on the course need to be checked and verified with the training provider.
- IAs/IPs develop a Training Plan as part of the Site Business Plans.
- LRCs in each CWP site to make inputs into the Training Plans.
- Contracts to be signed between the IAs/IPs and Training Providers.
- Training Monitoring – DCOG and municipalities through the LRCs will monitor training together with IAs/IPs.
- The Service provider writes a report which is consolidated by the IAs/IPs and submitted to DCOG.
- Training Reports to be accompanied by the following documents:
 - Attendance registers
 - Signed training plan
 - Training manual or course pack
 - Evaluation forms.
 - Certificates issued to participants
 - Pictures
- At the end of training, IAs/IPs must do the following:
 - Submit evidence of Training to DCOG in the form of training reports, registers and invoices with correct supporting documents stipulated above within five working days after the implementation of training.
 - Capture training details on to the Management Information System (MIS).
 - Conduct post-training evaluation of the service provider (questionnaire to be completed by participants).
 - The following will be evaluated:
 - Overall impression of the course by the learners.
 - The practicality of the course to the workplace environment.
 - The overall facilitation of the course.
 - Logistical arrangements.

4.8 Technical Support

4.8.1 The Technical Support budget (B4) is intended to support useful work and training activities and is primarily utilised for the payment of honoraria to specialists and professionals contracted to support the development and implementation of Site Business Plans.

4.8.2 Unless otherwise approved by DCOG, only the following may be paid from the Technical Support Budget:

- Once/off fee for taking over existing sites / establishing a new sites
- Actual costs paid to specialists / professionals.
- Reasonable actual costs related to LRC / Community engagement meetings.
- Reasonable actual costs related to participants' attendance of site meetings.

4.8.3 Contracting of specialists / professionals

4.8.3.1 Technical support generally include:

- Providing technical assistance in relation to CWP norms and standards, and monitor adherence to the implementation policy;

- Facilitating technical support in relation to standards and benchmarks for sectoral work, straddling, inter alia, home based care, environmental work, minor infrastructure provision, food security, etc.;
- Pilot, develop, advance and document community development approaches for CWP.

4.8.3.2 Specialists and professionals can be contracted directly and must meet the following minimum criteria:

- A bachelors degree or similar NQF level 7 qualification.
- At least 5 years' experience in the required area of specialisation.
- Must be a South African citizen unless approved otherwise by DCOG.
- May not be an IA/IP staff member or a member of the board of the IA/IP.

4.8.3.3 The direct contracting of technical experts or professionals (without following the prescribed procurement procedures) are allowed on condition that the total honorarium to be paid will not exceed R10,000 for a particular assignment or a particular month and will not exceed R50,000 in any financial year.

4.8.3.4 Expenditure claims for technical experts/professionals must include the following:

- Appointment letter, clearly stipulating the nature and duration of support required.
- Copies of CV, qualifications and SA ID document.
- Assessment report signed by an IA/IP staff member, indicating the work completed by the expert/professional.

4.8.4 LRC meetings

4.8.4.1 The Technical Support budget may be used to cover reasonable costs related to quarterly meetings of LRCs. The following expenses are permitted:

- Transport costs for members the LRCs up to R100 per person on average per meeting (This excludes IA/IP staff and site staff).
- Meals/refreshments for LRC meetings up to R100 per person (supported by signed attendance registers).
- Venue hire (National Treasury limits apply).

4.8.4.2 Expenditure claims for LRC meetings must be submitted as one IA/IP invoice per LRC meeting and must include:

- Meeting Agenda.
- Signed attendance register.
- Expenses cost summary.
- Signed cash receipts where transport / meal / refreshments were paid in cash.
- Invoice and proof of payment for venue hire.
- All other invoices and proof of payments and related procurement documentation.

4.8.4.3 The procurement of venues and catering must comply with the prescripts contained in this Policy.

4.8.5 Travel expenses for Participants and Supervisors to attend meetings

4.8.5.1 The Technical Support budget may be used to cover reasonable travel expenses for participants and supervisors to attend monthly site management meetings, limited to R100 per person on average for meeting.

4.8.5.2 Expenditure claims for site management meetings must be submitted as one IA/IP invoice per LRC meeting and must include the following:

- Receipts signed by participants/supervisors for cash disbursements
- Receipts signed by transport providers for cash disbursements
- Proof of payment were paid via EFT
- Signed attendance registers

4.9 Safety and emergency action plans

IAs/IPs must ensure that the following are in place for each site

Function	Description / Tasks
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workgroup supervisors are trained and appointed as health and safety officers. • Ensure that health and safety standards are adhered to by all work groups and by every coordinator and participant; • Conduct a baseline risk assessment and prepare an emergency action plan of all CWP work at the site; • Maintain the site's first aid kits and ensuring that every work groups has a full kit on site; • Report all work-related accidents or injuries to the Site Manager or Site Administrator. • Provide all supervisors and site staff with basic first aid training and ensuring that at least one person per work group is able to administer basic first aid; • Arrange any health and safety training, as may be required.
Emergency Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard assessment • Communication systems • Emergency services • On-site emergency personnel • Emergency procedures • Evacuation procedures • Emergency checklist • Education and training • Other useful considerations

5. PARTICIPANT RECRUITMENT, REGISTRATION AND WAGES

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 The Ministerial Determination by the Minister of Employment and Labour sets out the conditions of employment for participants in Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP) – such as the CWP. The following provisions of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act are listed as not applicable to EPWP:
- Overtime rate;
 - Remuneration required for meal intervals of longer than 75 minutes;
 - Notice of termination;
 - Severance pay; and
 - Sectoral determinations.
- 5.1.2 The Ministerial Determination sets forth special provisions in place of the above exclusions, covering areas like working hours, leave entitlement, payment, and health and safety.
- 5.1.3 The Code of Good Practice does not impose any legal obligation in respect of employment and work conditions, but gives useful guidance on key legal provisions in relevant legislation.
- 5.1.4 Employers in EPWPs must comply with relevant legislation such as the -
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act 75 of 1997
 - Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995
 - Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998
 - Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993
 - Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993
 - Unemployment Insurance Act 63 of 2001
 - Skills Development Act of 1998.

5.2 Recruitment

- 5.2.1 The recruitment of CWP Participants is the responsibility of the IA/IP in consultation with the LRC and must be undertaken on a fair and transparent basis. Where possible local indigent registers will be used but if such registers are not accurate then any other equitable process may be used provided that it is targeted at indigent participants and no political or other bias is introduced.
- 5.2.2 Eligibility requirements for CWP participation are outlined in the CWP Norms and Standards (Annexure A). The roles and responsibilities with respect to the recruitment of CWP participants are set out below.

Roles	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine total number of participants to be recruited in a CWP site. • Stipulates Criteria for participants' identification. • Verify and approve participants captured on the MIS. 	DCOG
Identifies participants based on stipulated criteria as well as target demographics.	LRC / Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the registration of recruited participants by filling in registration documents. • Capture prospective Participants on to the MIS • Submission of all original registration documents to DCOG for approval. • Allocation of approved participants to work groups and assignment of supervisors. • Induction of new CWP participants. 	IA/IP

5.3 Registration

- 5.3.1 Each prospective participant must complete the applicable CWP Participant Registration Form and submit:
- a completed and signed CWP Participant Registration Form and Participation Agreement.
 - a copy of his/her identity document (certified copies not required).
 - a completed and signed CWP Banking Details Form and proof of banking details (issued by a registered South African Bank).
- 5.3.2 The registration form must contain the terms and conditions of participation in the Community Work Programme (CWP Participation Agreement). CWP Participant registration remains valid unless a participant is de-registered as provided for in this Policy.
- 5.3.3 IAs / IPs must enrol a sufficient number of participants to meet the target number of participants indicated in the approved budget per site. The total number of participants enrolled at a particular site may not exceed 10% of the target number of participants indicated in the approved budget per site.
- 5.3.4 Registration as a participant is not a guarantee of being assigned to a workgroup.
- 5.3.5 Should a participant wish to utilise the bank account of another person, the following additional documents must be submitted:
- A copy of the identity document of the account holder.
 - Written permission from the account holder for the participant to utilise the bank account.
- 5.3.6 The person capturing participant details on the CWP MIS and the person approving registration may not be the same person.
- 5.3.7 Prior to registering a participant on the CWP MIS, the IA/IP must verify the public service employment status of the participant at <http://www.dpsa.gov.za/psearch/>. The registration of a participant with a government employee number must be approved by the CWP Data Centre and only where such participant qualifies in terms of the criteria set in the CWP Policy Framework. CWP wages paid to ineligible participants will be recovered from the IA/IP.
- 5.3.8 CWP Participant Registration Forms must be retained for as long as the individual participates in the CWP. Once the required validation processes have been completed, the status of the participant will be indicated as "Active" on the CWP MIS.
- 5.3.9 DCOG must approve detailed participant registration procedures, manuals and forms.
- 5.3.10 Where there is a change in IA/IP at a particular site, all rights and obligations of the IA/IP that signed a CWP Participation Agreement, or a CWP Work Contract will automatically transfer to the newly appointed IA/IP.

5.4 Allocation to workgroups and CWP Work Contracts

- 5.4.1 Only registered and "Active" participants may be allocated to work groups.
- 5.4.2 IAs/IPs must ensure that enrolled participants are allocated to available work opportunities at sites in order to meet the participation targets at sites.
- 5.4.3 Before a participant can be allocated to a work group, he/she must sign a CWP Work Contract. The Work Contract must be signed each time a participant is assigned to a new Work Group and must be renewed at least annually.
- 5.4.4 The CWP Work Contract must contain the following details:
- The IA/IP name and address and the name of the site or project;

- The tasks or jobs that the participant will be required to perform;
- The period for which the participant is hired, or the expected duration of the contract (not exceeding 1 year);
- The applicable daily wage rate
- The maximum allowable days to be worked per month and per year.

5.4.5 The IA must ensure that these terms are also verbally explained in a suitable language to any participant who is unable to read the statement.

5.4.6 Work Contracts must be retained for a minimum period of 3 years.

5.5 Supervisors

5.5.1 A supervisor is appointment for each workgroup. Supervisors must be a registered participant and must meet the criteria stipulated in the CWP Policy Framework. A supervisor must have worked at a CWP site for a period of at least 1 year (except for new sites)

5.5.2 Vacant supervisor positions must be advertised and all registered CWP participants at a particular site must be that has been allocated to a workgroup for at least one year are eligible.

- Interested participants must submit their CVs and certified supporting documents before the due date.
- Interviews must be held 30 days after the expiry date of the advert.
- The process of appointing a supervisor must be fair and non-discriminatory in line with the Constitution.
- After appointment, the Site Manager must introduce the supervisor to the group and the ward councillor.

5.5.3 The main duties of supervisors include:

- Ensuring that all participants sign in before commencing work and sign out after work is completed.
- Ensuring that work is performed in accordance with the Site Business Plan and/or Work Plan.
- Issuing participants with the required protective gear, tools, equipment and consumables to enable work activities and ensuring that same is returned (where required) and the end of each work day.
- Health and Safety officer for workgroup.
- Designate one or more participant (on a rotational basis) to assist with these duties
- Support the site manager and / or administrator in the execution of his/her duties.

5.5.4 Where a supervisor is unable to report for duty for a period of 20 working days or less, an acting supervisor must be appointed on a rotational basis from other participants on the workgroup. Acting supervisors will continue to receive the normal daily wage and may not work more than the prescribed 8 days per month or 100 days per year.

5.5.5 Where a supervisor is unable to report for duty for a period of more than 20 consecutive working days, a new supervisor must be appointed.

5.6 Stipend Payments

5.6.1 The CWP operates a cashless payment system (EFTs) in order to eliminate the dangers inherent in the transportation and disbursement of large amounts of cash and to ensure that there is proper payment documentation and audit control. DCOG will assist with challenges, blockages and communication with banks, if needed.

- 5.6.2 The wage (stipend) component of site implementation is paid directly by DCOG to participants using electronic payments. IAs/IPs are required to facilitate this process by providing supporting documentation (such as signed time sheets) to DCOG as evidence of the useful work performed during a given payment period.
- 5.6.3 Site payments are undertaken at a workgroup level. Participants are required to sign in and out on a work group register (time sheet) on a daily basis. The work group register will cover possible workday allocations per participant per pay period. Site administrators or other delegated IA/IP staff are responsible for the initial capturing with site managers providing oversight and countersigning.
- 5.6.4 The number of days worked per participant is loaded onto the MIS and supporting documentation is uploaded onto the designated MIS Portal by IAs/IPs. DCOG must verify the number of days captured against the time sheets and at the same time conduct an analysis of signature presence and validity.
- 5.6.5 The IA/IP monthly narrative reporting must contain information as to, inter alia, the useful work activities undertaken at a site level in the relevant time period and can be cross-referenced during the validation process if required. Once the information has been verified the payments per work group are triggered. If errors are found the IA/IP must resolve queries in the shortest possible time frame to avoid late payments. All valid wages must be paid on or before the last working day of each month in which the work period ended.
- 5.6.6 The specific steps in the work process will vary with each site (in response to issues like community organisation and priorities, availability of banking facilities in the area, etc.), and with the institutional arrangements of each IA/IP. The detailed steps to be followed are contained in the MIS Manual.
- 5.6.7 All checks, reviews and approvals should be signed and dated by the persons who performed them, as evidence that the work was done in a timely manner, and reviewed for accuracy, completeness and validity, before it is finally submitted to effect payment.
- 5.6.8 All documents required to affect payments to participants must be retained for at least three financial years for external verification purposes. Where emails are used to express approval for payments, these emails must be retained to ensure transparency and accountability.
- 5.6.9 The following will be regarded as dismissible offenses. Any person found guilty of committing these offenses must be dismissed and may not be employed by any IA/IP and may not participate in the CWP programme for a period of 5 years:
- Submitting time sheets for a deceased participant (days worked by a participant prior to passing on must however be submitted and captured).
 - Capturing days worked for a deceased participant after the date he/she passed on.
 - Falsification of timesheets.
 - Enrolling ineligible participants on the CWP MIS
 - Allowing anyone other than the participant to sign his/her time sheet or signing a time sheet on behalf of another participant.
 - Negligence resulting in missing time sheets and participant contracts.

5.6.10 Failure by an IA/IP to comply with these requirements will be regarded as a material breach of contract.

5.7 CWP conditions of work

5.7.1 Hours of work

5.7.1.1 CWP participants should work for 8 hours a day . An IA/IP may not set tasks or hours of work that require a participant to work:

- more than forty hours a week;
- more than five days a week;
- more than eight hours a day, excluding meal breaks

5.7.1.2 Participants must be given a meal break of at least thirty minutes after no more than five hours worked.

5.7.1.3 Every participant is entitled to a daily rest period of at least twelve consecutive hours and a weekly rest period of two days.

5.7.1.4 Participants are not generally expected to work on Sundays and public holidays. Participants may however be required to work on Sundays and public holidays only to perform emergency or security work.

5.7.2 Leave and Absenteeism

5.7.2.1 Matters relating to leave and absenteeism will be dealt with in accordance with the current Ministerial Determination made in terms of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act for the EPWP.

5.7.2.2 The CWP allows/encourages participants to temporarily leave the programme for other work opportunities. Commonly these work opportunities are seasonal such as fruit picking and are predictable. IAs should encourage participants to fill in leave forms prior to temporarily leaving their CWP site.

5.7.2.3 A participant, if advance notice in writing is submitted, can engage in another work opportunities for up to six months. If a participant leaves the programme without advanced written notification or leaves the programme for more than 6 months, the participant will have to join the queue again and wait for a vacancy when returning to the site.

5.7.3 Pay frequency and documentation

- All stipends must be paid monthly on or before the last working day of the month;
- Participants must, upon request, be provided with a written participation slip which sets out the period for which payment is made, the number of days worked, the participant's earnings, any deductions made, and the actual amount to be paid to the participant;
- If a participant's participation is ended, DCOG must pay all moneys owed to the participant within one month of the termination;
- Neither the IA/IP nor DCOG may deduct money from a participant's payment unless this is required in terms of a law;

5.7.4 Health and safety

5.7.4.1 Key health and safety principles include:

- The IA/IP is required to do everything that is reasonably practicable to ensure the health and safety of persons working on a CWP site;

- Participants are required to perform their duties in a manner that does not endanger their health or safety, or that of other persons;
- Behaviour that endangers the health and safety of others is a serious disciplinary offence, for which a participant can be dismissed;

5.7.4.2 The IA/IP must:

- Ensure that all Participants are informed and trained in respect of any risks and dangers associated with their tasks, and the precautions that must be taken to avoid or minimise those risks;
- Ensure that participants are trained to operate equipment required to perform a particular task
- Not permit participants to operate machinery / equipment for which they have not been trained;
- Provide participants with the necessary protective clothing and equipment – such as hard hats, goggles, ear-plugs and boots – to complete their tasks in safety;
- Provide First Aid Kits on site;
- Ensure that at least one person per site is trained to act as a First Aid Officer and that that person is capable of providing First Aid to injured or ill participants;
- Provide sufficient clean drinking water and adequate sanitation to all participants.

5.7.4.3 Participants must:

- Obey all safety rules and instructions;
- Wear all protective clothing required for the particular task;
- Report any accident or near-miss incident, or any dangerous conduct by another participant, to the IA/IP Site Manager and/or delegated person.

5.7.4.4 IAs/IPs must take particular care to ensure participants with a disability, pregnant workers or workers who are breast-feeding do not perform work that may endanger their health and safety, or that of their child.

5.7.5 Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases (COID)

5.7.5.1 It is the responsibility of the IAs/IPs to arrange for all participants to be covered in terms of the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 130 of 1993. The IA/IP must annually obtain an assessment from the Compensation Commission. DCOG will advance funds to the IA/IP to pay the assessed amount and will clear the advance once proof of payment to the Compensation Commission has been received from the IA/IP.

5.7.5.2 The IA/IP must report all incidents and accident within 7 days, and disease within 14 days, to the Compensation Commissioner.

5.7.6 Disciplinary and grievance procedures

5.7.6.1 The following principles must be adhered to in respect of disciplinary and grievance procedures:

- Every EPWP must have a disciplinary code and a grievance procedure. These procedures will apply to all persons employed in the EPWP.
- When exercising their powers of discipline and dismissal, IAs/IPs should make use of the Code of Good Practice: Dismissal (Schedule 8 to the Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995) as a guideline.
- An IA/IP may only dismiss a participant if there is a good reason for the dismissal and if a fair procedure is followed.

- Good reasons for dismissal or termination may include the participant's misconduct (e.g. late coming, drunkenness); the participant's capacity (inability to perform a job despite receiving training); or failure to attend required training without good reasons.
- A fair procedure means that the IA/IP should investigate the charge; notify the participant of any allegations against her/him; and give the participant an opportunity to respond to the allegations.
- It is important that an IA/IP informs participants of workplace rules and standards, as workers may only be disciplined for contravening rules and standards of which they should reasonably have been aware of.
- IAs/IPs may take action against Participants for poor work performance, but participants must have been informed of the standard of performance expected of them, and must be given a reasonable opportunity to improve, before a decision is taken to dismiss them.
- Disciplinary sanctions could include:
 - Verbal warnings for minor offences, such as arriving at work late (only one verbal warning is required before moving on to written warnings).
 - Written warnings for repeated minor offences or for more serious offences (e.g. drunkenness, fighting, and abusive behaviour, dangerous or negligent use of programme equipment or failure to attend training).
 - Dismissal for serious offences that would make continued employment intolerable, even if the participant previously had a clean record (e.g. wilful damage to property, theft, fraud, assault, sexual harassment or endangering the health and safety of others).
- IAs/IPs must keep a written record of all disciplinary actions taken and must include a summary in their monthly reports to DCOG.
- A participant with a grievance should bring it to the attention of the IA/IP. The IA/IP must listen to the grievance and attempt to settle the matter by discussion. If this is not possible, the IA/IP may conduct an investigation or inquiry.

5.7.7 Termination

5.7.7.1 The following principles apply to termination:

- The IA/IP may terminate the employment of a participant for good cause after following a fair procedure. The worker will not receive severance pay on termination.
- A participant is not required to give notice to terminate employment. However, a participant who wishes to resign should advise the IA/IP in advance to allow the IA/IP to find a replacement.
- A participant who is absent for more than 20 (twenty) consecutive days without informing the IA/IP will be deemed to have left the CWP, and should be deactivated on the MIS.
- On termination of employment, a participant is entitled to a certificate of service stating the participant's name, the name and address of the IA/IP, the project on which the participant worked, the work performed by the participant, any training s/he received, and the period worked.

5.8 Retention of documents

5.8.1.1 IAs are required to retain documents for the following minimum periods

Document	Period
CWP Participant Registration Forms and all required supporting documents	3 years after the participant permanently exits the programme
Work Agreements	3 years
Time Sheets	5 years

Document	Period
Training attendance registers	3 Years

- 5.8.1.2 The IA/IP must furnish the department and/or the Auditor General with all documents requested for verification and audit purposes within 3 business days. Failure to provide requested documents will be regarded as a material breach of contract.
- 5.8.1.3 Where missing or incomplete documents result in a material audit finding against DCOG, the minimum penalty to be imposed by DCOG shall be 100% of the retained portion of Project Management Fees for the financial year in question.

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6. PROCUREMENT AND EXPENDITURE CLAIMS

6.1 Procurement overview

IAs/IPs are required to have procurement policies and processes in place that are aligned to the SLA and CWP Implementation Policy. The following general principles applies to all CWP procurement conducted by IAs:

6.1.1 Procurement prescripts

6.1.1.1 All procurement must comply with the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), National Treasury Regulations and Instruction Notes, the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) and Regulations as well as Directives issued by DCOG.

6.1.1.2 IAs/IPs must comply with the same procurement prescripts that govern the public sector, as provided for in the PFMA as read together with associated National Treasury Regulations and practice notes. Deviations from this requirement must receive prior written approval from the DCOG CFO and/or National Treasury.

6.1.1.3 Government generally permits three types of procurement process:

- petty cash purchases (Up to R2,000),
- written price quotations (less than R1,000,000), and
- competitive bidding / tenders (from R1,000,000)

6.1.1.4 The use of a procurement type depends on the financial value of the transaction. The following general principles will apply to all procurement by IAs:

- The procurement of goods and services must consider the provisions of Section 217 of the Constitution and must therefore be done in a manner that is equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.
- Where possible, goods and services should be procured from local suppliers in the provinces and districts allocated to the IA/IP. The use of local intermediaries is discouraged and if no local suppliers are readily available then the use of provincial or national suppliers is acceptable.
- Where possible, procurement should target local emerging micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, in particular enterprises owned by women, youth and persons with disabilities.
- When requesting quotations or when tendering, the specifications or terms of reference which form part of the requisition should be compiled in a manner which promotes competition and which does not favour a particular supplier or service provider.
- Where competitive price quotations are required in the procurement of goods or services, preference should normally be given to the supplier whose offer represents the best value for money.
- As a general rule, preference should be given to South African made quality products rather than cheap imports. However, in cases where savings could be justified, price should be the main consideration.

6.1.1.5 IAs/IPs must, on a rotational basis, procure goods and services from suppliers that are registered on the Central Suppliers Database (CSD) administered by National Treasury. IAs/IPs must, prior to issuing a purchase order to a supplier, verify on CSD that:

- The supplier is Tax compliant;
- None of the owners / directors of the supplier are employed by government; and
- The supplier is registered for VAT if charging VAT.

- 6.1.1.6 DCOG will facilitate access to CSD for up to 2 IA/IP employees.
- 6.1.1.7 A printout of the CSD report for the supplier must be included in the procurement documentation to be submitted to DCOG. The Department will under no circumstances reimburse the IA/IP for any procurement from suppliers that do not meet the above minimum requirements.
- 6.1.1.8 The DCOG CFO may implement additional requirements related to the pre-approval of specifications and approval of the award of bids by DCOG.

6.1.2 Conflict of interest and combatting corruption

- 6.1.2.1 IAs/IPs must maintain arms-length relationships between themselves and suppliers at all times. IAs/IPs must identify any transaction between the IA/IP and any firm/individual owned or managed by someone who is a relative or friend of an employee of the IA/IP. Any such transaction must receive prior written approval from the DCOG CFO. Where necessary, IAs/IPs should conduct due diligence enquiries into suppliers to ensure that there is an arms-length relationship between them and employees/officials of the IA/IP.
- 6.1.2.2 The following will be regarded as a material breach of the Service Level Agreement between the IA/IP and the Department:
- Awarding of contracts to employees or direct family members of employees of the IA/IP, directors or board members of the IA/IP.
 - Manipulating procurement processes for the purposes of private or personal gain.
 - Accepting any form of compensation (whether in cash or in kind) in exchange for or as a result of the awarding of contracts.

6.1.3 Record keeping

- 6.1.3.1 IAs/IPs must maintain comprehensive records of all procurement undertaken in implementing the CWP, including specifications / ToRs, requests for quotations / proposals, quotations / proposals received, contracts, statements/invoices, payment records/deposit slips, and delivery notes. These must be maintained both at sites (where relevant) and at a central location and must be available for inspection by DCOG and auditors.
- 6.1.3.2 DCOG procedures and check-lists indicating the documents to be kept for records purposes must be complied with at all times.

6.1.4 Value for money

- 6.1.4.1 DCOG may provide IAs/IPs with guidelines relating to the costs of commonly used goods and equipment. When these guides are provided, it is expected that IAs/IPs will ensure that the procurement of goods for which guideline prices have been provided will conform to those guidelines.
- 6.1.4.2 The Department reserves the right to establish transversal contracts for certain categories of goods and services through an open tender process. Where such a transversal contract is in place, goods and services available through such a contract may not be procured through any other means (unless otherwise approved by the DCOG CFO).
- 6.1.4.3 Where DCOG already participates in a transversal contract arranged by National Treasury, goods and services available through such contract may not be procured through any other means (unless otherwise approved by the DCOG CFO).

6.2 Procurement thresholds and approvals

6.2.1 Procurement of goods and services up to R2 000

6.2.1.1 Procurement in this band should take place as follows:

- Written specifications of the items/services required must be signed-off by the relevant authority as per the approved IA/IP delegations of authority.
- The IA/IP must secure at least one written price quotation (the CSD requirement does not apply to this band).
- No assets or stock items may be procured utilizing this method.
- No splitting of services to fall within this threshold should be allowed.
- Where relevant DCOG's petty cash policy must be followed.

6.2.1.2 National Treasury regulations do not make provision for the utilisation of Petty Cash for procurement above R2,000.00. No deviation from this provision can therefore be considered or approved.

6.2.2 Procurement of goods and services from R2 000 up to R200 000

6.2.2.1 Procurement in this band should take place as follows:

- Written specifications of the items/services required must be signed-off by the relevant authority as per the approved IA/IP delegations of authority.
- Three or more written quotations must be obtained from suppliers registered on the Central Supplier Database.
- Suppliers must complete all standard bid documents as prescribed by National Treasury and/or DCOG
- Proof of all invitations to submit price quotations must be kept and attached to the claim.
- Evaluation criteria should normally be price-based, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the request for quotations.
- The 80/20 preference points systems as prescribed by the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act 5 of 2000) and Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022 (or as amended) must be utilised for all procurement from R30,000.00.

6.2.2.2 If less than three quotations are obtained or if the lowest quote is not chosen, a detailed motivation signed by a delegated IA/IP employee should be provided. The detailed motivation must be sent to DCOG for approval by the DCOG CFO prior to awarding the contract. DCOG must respond to the IA/IP within 5 working days.

6.2.3 Procurement of goods and services above R200 000, less than R1 000 000

6.2.3.1 The following provisions will apply in addition to the requirements stipulated under 6.2.2:

- Specifications / ToRs must be approved by the DCOG CFO or delegated official. DCOG must respond within 5 working days to requests to approve specifications / ToRs.
- The award of the procurement must be approved in writing by the DCOG CFO or delegated official prior to communication with the successful supplier. DCOG must respond within 5 working days to requests to approve the award of contracts.

6.2.3.2 Procurement processes in this band that do not comply with the provisions of 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 will be for the IA/IPs own account.

6.2.4 Procurement of goods and services from R1 000 000

6.2.4.1 The following provisions will apply in addition to the requirements stipulated under 6.2.2:

- All procurement in this band must follow an open competitive bidding process (open tender) unless such procurement is done from a transversal contract established by National Treasury, DCOG, or a Provincial Department.
- Prior approval of the specifications / TOR as well as the award of bids must be obtained from the DCOG CFO or delegated official. DCOG must respond to the IA within 7 working days.
- A request for such approval must explain why the particular tender is required and detail the fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, cost effective and PFMA compliant process which it proposes to follow when issuing and awarding the tender. DCOG retains the right to refuse the request to allow the tender to proceed or may approve the proposed tender subject to any conditions which it deems prudent.
- The award of the tender must be approved in writing by the DCOG CFO or delegated official prior to communication with the successful bidder. DCOG must respond within 7 working days to requests to approve the award of contracts.

6.2.4.2 Procurement processes in this band that do not comply with the provisions of 6.2.2 and 6.2.4 will be for the IA/IPs own account.

6.2.5 Exceptions

The DCOG CFO may exempt Implementing Agents or Implementing Partners that are government departments or government entities from the provisions of this section 6.2 where deemed appropriate, on condition that such departments/entities shall except full liability for all irregular expenditure incurred as a result of procurement.

6.3 Receipt of goods

- 6.3.1 Delivered goods should be thoroughly checked for quantity and quality. The person receiving the goods must compare the delivery note with the purchase requisition and invoice to ensure that the correct goods were received. Both the person receiving and the person delivering the goods should sign and date the delivery note as evidence that the goods were received in good order and in a timely manner.
- 6.3.2 The person accepting delivery of goods must also sign and date copies of the purchase requisition and invoice, as evidence of the comparison done between the relevant supporting documentation.
- 6.3.3 Delivery notes and invoices must list goods with details about respective sizes, prices, quantities and cost, with the total and VAT amount shown separately.

6.4 Procurement of training

- 6.4.1 All procurement for training must be undertaken in accordance with Site Business Plans and Training Plans and the principles set out in this section.
- 6.4.2 Acquisition of external (outsourced) training for CWP participants refers to any professional services in the form of training for CWP participants. This can be either accredited or non-accredited training.
- 6.4.3 Acquisition of transport for CWP participants to enable them to attend organised training and or events can be included in the cost of training
- 6.4.4 Acquisition of catering provided to participants during training and or organised events can be included in the cost of training.
- 6.4.5 Venue hire to accommodate participants during organised training. According to current cost containment measures all IAs/IPs must consider venues where there are no financial implications.
- 6.4.6 The IA/IP must ensure that all the required services are clearly indicated on the procurement request (RFQ or Tender). For example, requests for quotations for training should clearly indicate all other services required such as venue, transport and catering.
- 6.4.7 In order to allow for the processing of training costs, a training summary report (template to be provided by DCOG) must be compiled. This report must include:
- The number of participants who were trained (supported by daily attendance registers signed by the participants who attended the training);
 - The name of the service provider;
 - The venue where the training was held;
 - The duration of the training; and
 - The training material utilised for the training.

6.5 Goods and services expenditure claims

- 6.5.1 The Department will reimburse the IA/IP (or will offset against advances) all valid expenditure incurred in relation to the implementation of the CWP. The term “valid expenditure” implies full compliance with the requirements stipulated herein and in other applicable legislation, policies and prescripts. All invalid, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure will be for the account of the IA/IP and may not be funded from CWP budgets.
- 6.5.2 Valid expenditure on goods and services must meet all the following minimum criteria:
- Goods / services were required for the implementation of the CWP as provided for in the applicable Site Business Plans, Training Plans and DCOG policies, procedures and directives.

- Goods / services were procured in full compliance with existing legislation, regulations, National Treasury instructions as well as applicable Departmental policies and procedures.
- The goods were delivered or services were rendered. Pre-payments for goods/services are not permitted.
- Certification by the IA that goods were delivered / services were rendered.

6.5.3 The IA/IP must submit invoices for valid expenditure as soon as possible but no later than 5 business days after payment was made to the supplier, or after goods/services were delivered/rendered but not paid. The Department will endeavour to process all valid IA/IP invoices within 10 business days but no later than 30 calendar days.

6.5.4 All goods and services procured during a particular financial year, must be delivered / rendered by the last day of February. All invoices related to a particular financial year, must be submitted to the Department by the 5th business of March.

6.5.5 The IA/IP must invoice the Department for valid expenditure on goods and services. IA/IP invoices must comply with the minimum requirements as stipulated by the Department, including but not limited to:

- A unique system generated IA/IP invoice number;
- Invoice date;
- IA/IP VAT Number (if applicable)
- A detailed description of the goods or services procured;
- Supporting documentation

6.5.6 The following supporting documentation must accompany all IA/IP invoices for goods and services (excluding training):

- Part A:
 - Supplier invoice(s);
 - Signed delivery note for goods or written confirmation by the IA/IP that services were rendered;
 - Proof of payment by the IA/IP to the supplier (unless disbursements are based on goods/services delivered/rendered but not paid).
 - For part payment: Breakdown and details of previous / future payments.
- Part B: All required procurement related documentation. The Department will develop separate checklists for different categories of goods and services and different procurement processes.

6.5.7 Supporting documentation: Invoices for training

6.5.7.1 A single IA/IP invoice must be generated for all expenses related to a particular training course. The following **supporting documentation** must accompany all IA/IP invoices for training:

- Part A:
 - Detailed cost breakdown and summary.
 - Supplier invoices (training, venues, catering, transport etc.);
 - Signed delivery notes for goods or written confirmation by the IA that services were rendered;
 - Proof of payment by the IA to the suppliers (unless disbursements are based on goods/services delivered/rendered but not paid).
 - Signed receipts for cash payments (goods/services procured below the R2,000 threshold).

- Part B: All required procurement related documentation. The Department will develop separate checklists for procurement of training.
- Part C: Training reports and documents as stipulated under paragraph 6.4.

6.5.8 Invoices for travel (participants and supervisors)

6.5.8.1 Expenditure claims for travel for participants and supervisors to attend monthly site management meetings must be submitted as follows:

- A single IA/IP invoice for all meetings per month per province.
- A summary of total costs per site and per meeting.
- Proof of payment by the IA/IP to the suppliers / participants (unless disbursements are based on goods/services delivered/rendered but not paid).
- Signed meeting attendance registers.

6.6 Supplier performance

IAs/IPs should verify and assess the level of compliance by service providers to the terms and conditions of the SLA and must communicate identified deviations with affected service providers to resolve or agree on the solutions.

- IAs/IPs must indicate areas of improvement required from effected service providers and should indicate timeframes for improvement.
- IAs/IPs must monitor compliance by service providers with interventions agreed upon for an improved service.
- IAs/IPs must advise on service providers who should be restricted from doing business with the State. A report with detailed findings should be submitted to DCOG for consideration.

6.7 Penalties

6.7.1 Where a procurement process or processes conducted by an IA/IP result in a material audit finding against DCOG, the minimum penalty to be imposed by DCOG shall be the full value of any losses suffered as well as 100% of the retained portion of Project Management Fees for the financial year in question.

6.7.2 All irregular, fruitless or wasteful expenditure will be for the account of the IA/IP.

7. MANAGEMENT OF CONSUMABLES AND ASSETS

7.1 General principles

- 7.1.1 All consumables and assets acquired by IAs in the course of implementing the CWP belong to DCOG and can be used only for CWP business. Consumables and assets must be managed and controlled by the IA in a transparent and responsible manner and IAs/IPs must institute risk mitigation strategies to minimise losses of, and damage to, consumables and assets.
- 7.1.2 The storage and recording keeping of all consumables and assets are the responsibility of a local Storekeeper, recruited and trained under the CWP wages budget, and supervised by a member of the IAs/IPs Site Management team. The Storekeeper issues consumables and tools at the start of the workday and records their return at the end of the day, registering any losses or breakages and reporting them to her/ his supervisor. S/he is also responsible for conducting regular stock counts.
- 7.1.3 A designated member of the site management team should be responsible for carrying out regular and periodical physical inspections of consumables and assets, ensuring that registers are up to date and accurate.
- 7.1.4 All physical assets must be carefully managed, with accurate records maintained about the use of all goods purchased, and their physical location. Registers must be maintained for all assets, indicating who has possession and responsibility for such assets. All losses and damages sustained through wear-and-tear, theft and accidents must be recorded in appropriate registers, and where negligence or theft is suspected, appropriate steps must be taken against those responsible.
- 7.1.5 Consumables and assets procured must be allocated to the respective CWP sites based on their actual participation rates and requirements as contained in Site Business Plans. Records of these allocations and proof of delivery of goods must be retained for audit purposes.
- 7.1.6 Asset and equipment registers must be maintained for all CWP tools and equipment. Major and Minor assets must be marked and identifiable with a CWP aluminium barcode or any approved unique mark/tag. IAs are responsible for instituting systems and processes that ensure they are able to identify who has control over all assets and equipment at all times.
- 7.1.7 Comprehensive assets verification must be conducted on an annual basis, as a minimum requirement. Verification of Major Assets must be conducted on a quarterly basis. In keeping with the CWP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, DCOG will conduct periodic inspections implementing internal control verification of assets and performance. The outcome of such Monitoring and Evaluation inspections will be reported to the CWP governance structures on a quarterly basis.

7.2 Consumables

- 7.2.1 Consumables are considered to be:
- Any item with a value of less than R5,000 and a useful lifespan of less than 1 year.
 - Any item with a value of less than R500, regardless of useful lifespan.
 - All clothing and protective gear issued to participants.

7.2.2 Simple record keeping in respect of consumables is required. This record keeping would include how the consumable was procured and used. Consumables must be reflected as a line item in the IA/IP audited annual financial statements which record how DCOG disbursements to the IA/IP for the CWP have been used.

7.2.3 While it is not expected that items of protective clothing will be returned to IAs\IPs by CWP participants at the conclusion of their involvement, IAs\IPs must maintain accurate records relating to the issuing of protective clothing to participants. Participants are not permitted to participate in CWP activities without protective gear, so if protective gear is lost, individuals to whom it has been issued may be excluded from further participation in the CWP until replacements can be purchased.

7.3 Assets

7.3.1 Assets are considered to be:

- Tools and equipment valued at R5,000 or more (regardless of useful lifespan) are classified as Major Assets.
- Tools and equipment valued between R500 and R4,999.99 with a useful lifespan of 1 year or longer are classified as Minor Assets.

7.3.2 The procurement of all Major Assets must receive prior written approval from the DCOG CFO or delegated officials. Under no circumstances should IAs\IPs purchase fixed property using funds intended for the CWP project.

7.3.3 IAs\IPs should avoid purchasing expensive, long-lived assets such as vehicles and should instead seek to engage in operating lease agreements, unless a careful cost-benefit analysis shows that purchase is a decisively better option. IAs\IPs may not enter into Finance Lease agreements for any CWP assets.

7.3.4 Where it is deemed desirable to purchase long-lived assets, IAs\IPs must budget for insuring these against accident or theft.

7.3.5 No provision is made for depreciation of CWP assets.

7.3.6 General:

- The IA/IP must conduct a monthly reconciliation between the assets register and CWP expenditure to ensure accuracy of the CWP Assets register.
- Assets lost or damaged through criminal acts must be reported to the South African Police Service within 24 hours. The SAPS case number must be included on the assets register.
- Assets procured using project management fees will remain the property of IAs\IPs.

7.4 Disposal of consumables and assets

The DCOG CFO must develop and implement appropriate policies and procedures related to the disposal or transfer of assets.

7.5 Penalties

Where inadequate assets or consumables management by an IA/IP result in a material audit finding against DCOG, the minimum penalty to be imposed by DCOG shall be the full value of any losses suffered as well as 100% of the retained portion of Project Management Fees for the financial year in question.

8. PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND REPORTING

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 DCOG is responsible for evaluating IA/IP performance on a quarterly basis. The first step in this performance evaluation focuses on the delivery of useful work and training and whether this matches the commitments made in the SLA and site business plans.
- 8.1.2 The review will assess the extent to which the delivery of useful work accords with the expectations set out in the SLA and Site Business Plans. In this regard, it is crucial to understand that it is DCOG's intention that the CWP provide continuous, predictable income to participants. It is for this reason critical that sites achieve their monthly and annual targets, failing which site budgets might be reduced and funds may be redirected elsewhere. For this reason, the performance review will identify any divergence from agreed levels of performance, and where these depart too far from expected levels, DCOG may insist on changes in the pace of delivery.
- 8.1.3 If a site has delivered less than 90% of the useful work to which the IA/IP committed in the site plan for the relevant period, the Department may require that conditions be imposed on the disbursement of funds in the next period such that the IA/IP increase the pace of delivery or face a reduction in the budget for a particular site to be effected in later periods.
- 8.1.4 If delivery is below 80% of the target amount, site budgets for the remainder of the year may be reduced proportionally, with the funds directed to other sites, some or all of which may be under the control of other IAs/IPs.
- 8.1.5 The next step of the process is the review of sites' financial performance. Like the non-financial review, the financial review assesses the extent to which sites are on track relative to the commitments made by the IA/IP in the SLA, drawing schedules, and Site Business Plans. Like the non-financial review, a key consideration in the review is the extent to which the site is delivering continuous, predictable income for participants. To the extent that there are departures from commitments in site plans, it is possible that conditions might be imposed on future disbursements.
- 8.1.6 CWP provincial managers play a key role in authorising the disbursement of funds, and they are required to make recommendations in relation to conditions (if any) that should be imposed on disbursements. This decision will depend on site performance: if the delivery of useful work and training is on-time and expenditure on non-wage items is within budget, no conditions will be imposed unless the Programme Manager has received credible information relating to serious deficiencies in the management of sites. If, on the other hand, delivery is below target or expenditure on non-wage items exceeds the budget, conditions might be imposed on disbursements to ensure that these are rectified.

8.2 Project management fees / overheads

- 8.2.1 Project management fees shall be utilised by the IA/IP for all overheads and operational expenses related to the implementation of the CWP as specified in the SLA and this CWP Implementation Policy.
- 8.2.2 The project management fee for an IA/IP is a tender response contained in the bid documents. The project management fee is based on a fixed rand amount per participant (variable component) and a fixed rand amount per site (fixed component). The total variable cost component must constitute at least 20% of the total PM Fee.
- 8.2.3 The project management fees (PM Fees) due by the Department to the IA/IP will be calculated as follows:

- **Variable Component (VC):** Actual number of eligible participants employed (regardless of number of days worked) during the particular month (number of unique and valid identity numbers that worked at least one day during the month) multiplied by the variable cost amount indicated in the SLA. Ineligible participants are excluded from this calculation.
- **Fixed Component (FC):** Total number of sites allocated for a particular month multiplied by the fixed cost amount indicated in the SLA.
- **PM Fee Due (PMD):** VC + FC for a particular month.
- **PM Fee Payable (PMP) = PM Fee due (PMD) less 5% retention fee.**

8.2.4 The monthly amount to be paid to IAs/IPs will be calculated as follows: PM Fee Payable (PMP) for the entire contracting period less PM Fees already paid during the contracting period.

8.2.5 The following procedure for the calculation and payment of PM Fees must be followed monthly:

- The Department must provide the IA/IP by the 10th business day of each month with a PM Fee Assessment, indicating the relevant PM Fee amount due for that particular month. Where the number of eligible participants is not yet available, the Department may utilise an estimate based on the last known period.
- The IA/IP must invoice the Department by the 12th business day of each month for the PM Fee due for that month, based on the PM Fee amount provided by the Department.
- The Department must settle valid and correct PM Fee invoices within 10 business days of receipt.

8.2.6 Retained Project Management fees (Retention Fees) will be paid to the IA within 30 calendar days of finalisation of the applicable handover and close-out processes as defined in the SLA, this Implementation Policy as well as directives issued by DCOG.

8.2.7 Once-off fixed fees related to the taking over of existing sites or the establishment of new sites are excluded from Project Management Fees. The budget allocated to Technical Support will be utilised for such once-off fixed fees.

8.3 CWP monitoring and reporting framework

8.3.1 The current focus of reporting in the Community Work Programme is on the programme's primary objective –the creation of predictable work opportunities – and the outcomes most directly associated with this.

8.3.2 Although complemented by narrative reports that describe more qualitative development outcomes, CWP reports have been designed primarily to enable the evaluation of quantitative and qualitative performance management outcomes.

8.3.3 While the monitoring and evaluation system is being developed, Implementing Agents must ensure that documents are always readily available for regular audits of documentation and unannounced site visits conducted to check on programme implementation. The inspection of the procurement process and assets must be conducted regularly.

8.3.4 The municipality, provincial departments responsible for CWP, and the CWP Branch must also ensure that the programme is closely monitored through inspection of documentation, procurement processes, assets and site visits. Local, provincial and national officials are also encouraged to attend local reference committees to observe and provide support.

8.3.5 Reporting overview

IAs are required to submit monthly, quarterly and annual reports. The content, format and required supporting documents indicated in this section may be amended by the CWP Branch where required.

Report	Frequency	Due
Summary report on implementation of site business plans (not required in months when quarterly reports are submitted) Purpose is to highlight matters that require intervention	Monthly	10 th business day of next month
Quarterly report on implementation of site business plans. Purpose is to review CWP and IA performance	Q1 to Q3	10 th business day after end of quarter
Annual Report on CWP and IA performance	Annually	20 April or first business day thereafter

Report	Content
Summary Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short narrative section highlighting specific challenges and interventions • Summary of achievement of participant targets (per site and aggregate per province) • Training summary report • Site staff wage bill • Updated Assets register • Financial report
Quarterly Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of overall progress per Province (Detailed addendum for each site) • Summary of achievement of participant targets (per site and aggregate per province) • Training summary report (Detailed report per site as attachment) • Summary of LRC Meetings (Detailed report per site and Minutes as attachment) • Performance of site staff • Financial report (Actual cash-flow and projected cash-flows) + Proposed revisions to Drawing Schedules
Annual Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of overall progress per Province (Detailed addendum for each site) • Summary of achievement of participant targets (per site and aggregate per province) • Training summary report (Detailed report per site as attachment) • Summary of LRC Meetings (Detailed report per site and Minutes as attachment) • Performance of site staff • Financial report (Actual cash-flow and projected cash-flows)

8.3.6 IA performance indicators

IAs are required to report regularly on their performance at Provincial and at site levels.

Measure	Indicator	Target	Frequency	Means of Verification
Reporting	Percentage of on-time submission of reports	100%	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	DCOG Register
Site Plans	Percentage of sites with approved and up to date Site Business Plans	100%	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	IA reports and DCOG verification report
Participation levels and payments	Total number of participants working at least one day during the period as percentage of target	98%	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	MIS Reports
	Total number of participant days worked during the period as percentage of target	95%	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	MIS Reports
	Percentage expenditure of wage budget	95%	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	MIS Reports
	Percentage of participants paid on time	99%	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	MIS Reports

Measure	Indicator	Target	Frequency	Means of Verification
	Deviation from demographic targets	<2%	Quarterly, Annually	MIS Reports
Functioning LRCs	Number of LRCs or similar structures established as percentage of number of sites	100%	Quarterly, Annually	Council resolutions. Terms of reference and list of LRC members
	Number of LRC meetings during the period as percentage of number of sites	90%	Quarterly, Annually	Minutes and attendance registers
IA Site Staff	Ratio of site staff to target number of participants	1:250 to 1:750	Quarterly, Annually	IA Report
Financial	Percentage variation of actual expenditure from total projected expenditure on G&S	+ - 2%	Quarterly, Annually	IA Report / CWP Data
	Percentage variation of actual expenditure from projected expenditure per category (B1-B4)	+ - 5%	Quarterly, Annually	IA Report / CWP Data
	Percentage of invoices processed without queries	98%	Quarterly, Annually	CWP Report
Training	Total number of participants trained as percentage of target number of participants	100%	Quarterly, Annually	IA Training reports
Assets	Accuracy of assets registers. Variance between total value of assets per category and recorded expenditure .	<0.1%	Quarterly, Annually	CWP report

In addition to the above quantitative indicators, the CWP Branch should develop and implement qualitative indicators to assess useful work and relevant training as well as procurement efficiency and value for money.

8.3.7 DCOG Reporting Indicators

These indicators are those that DCOG uses to measure its own performance and that of the CWP generally. IA performance indicators above (where applicable) will also apply to DCOG CWP Reporting. The following additional indicators should also be considered:

Measure	Indicator	Target	Frequency	Means of Verification
Site visits	Percentage of sites visited by DCOG employees	Q: 20% A: 80%	Quarterly, Annually	DCOG Register
Finance	Average turnaround time in calendar days to process IA invoices.	10	Monthly	DCOG Register
	Percentage of invoices processed after 20 calendar days	<1%	Monthly	DCOG Register
Site Business Plans	% of Site Business Plans approved within 15 calendar days of receipt.	95%	Monthly, Quarterly, Annually	DCOG Register

ANNEXURE A: CWP NORMS AND STANDARDS

The Norms and Standards set out below reflect the key design features of the CWP. The implementation of the CWP must be managed and regulated by DCOG and all Implementing Agents and Partners in terms of these norms and standards:

<p>1. The CWP targets the poorest and most marginalised</p> <p>1.1. Eligibility to participate in the CWP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Between the ages of 18 and 60. Unemployed (not earning an income from any formal full-time or part-time employment – excluding self-employment). Not receiving any form of pension or gratuity income (including old age pension grants). Not receiving a government grant (excluding grants indicated under 2.2 below). <p>1.2. The following <u>does not</u> disqualify individuals from participating in the programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving a child support grant. Receiving a foster child grant <p>1.3. DCOG must develop an approach to targeting that includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where resources are constrained, <u>CWP should target those who need it most</u>. Mechanisms to decide this must be put in place by DCOG in consultation with the relevant provincial department, local authority and community. This could include utilising available indigent registers or alternative transparent mechanisms. The methods of selection should be transparent and without bias. <p>1.4. Agreed participation rates of target constituencies such as women, youth and people with disabilities must, as far as possible, be adhered to.</p>
<p>2. The CWP must provide a minimum level of regular and predictable work for participants, to provide an employment safety net.</p> <p>2.1. Regular and predictable work means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Participants – 8 to 10 days of work per month (depending on the number of weeks in a payment cycle) and 104 days of work per year (12 payment cycles). Supervisors - Up to 25 days of work per month (depending on the number of weeks in a payment cycle) and 240 days of work per year. <p>2.2. While flexibility to meet contextual requirements is encouraged, these must meet the criteria of “regularity” and “predictability” and contribute to a sustainable earnings floor.</p> <p>2.3. The point of a safety net is that it is there when people need it. While budget constraints may impose limits on this, there is no explicit requirement of “exiting” participants within any timeframe.</p>
<p>3. The CWP is an area based local programme that operates at a “Site”</p> <p>3.1. The allocation of DCOG funds for the CWP must balance geographical spread with methods to target the poorest communities in each Province. Other players must be encouraged to mobilise additional resources to support CWP rollout against their own priorities, within this framework of norms and standards and the provisions of the CWP Implementation Policy.</p> <p>3.2. The Community Work Programme, as an area based local programme comprises of "Sites". Where possible, a CWP “Site” should be in an area that aligns with municipal and ward structures.</p> <p>3.3. A site usually encompasses one or more wards and when fully operational has at least 300 active participants.</p> <p>3.4. Sites are selected by DCOG based on set criteria and in consultation with provincial departments responsible for local government. Criteria for selection of a site include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> poor areas with high rates of unemployment; wards with the highest percentage of indigent families; and the interest and involvement of local government in the establishment of a CWP site in their locality. <p>3.5. A CWP site may organise work to take place in separate areas within the total site area: e.g., a site may include several villages, with each sub-site running as a discrete work site or work group.</p> <p>3.6. CWP sites are encouraged to undertake work in partnership with local government, agencies and partners as well as NGOs or other non-state actors.</p>

* The provisions of 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1 must be phased in over a period of 12 months from the date of implementation of this policy

<p>4. Work and training in the CWP are prioritised through consultative local processes</p> <p>4.1. The work undertaken in the CWP must be “useful work”:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Work undertaken by the CWP must create/improve public goods and services, contribute to community development and/or complement/enhance/expand core services being delivered. b) Such work must not displace or replace existing employment in the public sector. <p>4.2. Useful work and relevant training should be identified and prioritised through local consultation processes. Typically, useful work will be identified in consultation with a local reference committee or similar structure, or in terms of pre-defined work / training programmes undertaken by Implementing Partners.</p> <p>4.3. This process aims to encourage alignment between the CWP and DDM or IDP priorities, assist in identifying potential partnerships, and avoid duplication with existing government or non-governmental initiatives.</p> <p>4.4. Where proposals for work and/or training interface with the mandates of public bodies responsible for service delivery, DCOG is responsible for consultation with such bodies to ensure complementarity and alignment.</p> <p>4.5. DCOG is responsible for assessing the “usefulness” of the work and “relevance” of training proposed, the feasibility of the proposed work and training in terms of affordability, labour intensity and capacity/technical support requirements.</p> <p>4.6. While each CWP site will need to develop a set of “anchor activities,” and may not be able to cover all areas of work proposed, a CWP site is expected to enable a multi-sectoral approach rather than having a single-issue focus.</p> <p>4.7. The CWP cannot fund enterprise activity directly (i.e., invest in businesses).</p>
<p>5. The CWP must comply with set employment conditions</p> <p>5.1. All CWP participants should be employed under EPWP conditions of employment as determined by the Minister of Employment and Labour.</p> <p>5.2. Wage levels (stipends) for all categories of CWP participants should be determined annually by DCOG, taking into consideration budget allocations and EPWP minimum wage rates.</p> <p>5.3. Participants must be covered by Workmen’s Compensation (COID) provisions.</p>
<p>6. The CWP must achieve targeted labour intensity requirements.</p> <p>6.1. After a site inception phase of approximately 3 months (which includes consultation, site establishment and the initiation of work) the programme should as far as possible spend not less than 70% of site costs on stipends.</p> <p>6.2. Managing a site to achieve this level of labour intensity is a critical function of DCOG, Implementing Agents and Implementing Partners and will require the capacity to forge partnerships and to mobilise complementary resources for training, tools and materials.</p>
<p>7. Encourage Innovation and Scale</p> <p>7.1. The CWP must encourage innovation in respect of delivery models, useful work opportunities, appropriate training as well as partnerships that can drive the scale and reach of the programme.</p> <p>7.2. Dedicated funding for the testing / piloting of innovations should be provided.</p>
<p>8. Where required, CWP implementation is supported by Implementing Partners.</p> <p>8.1. The multi-sectoral nature of CWP and the need to mobilise resources across all spheres of government and the private sector implies that a range of partnerships will be essential.</p> <p>8.2. DCOG may partner with any national or provincial government department, local or district municipality, government agency or entity as well as any other group or organisation that can support the implementation of the CWP on a not-for-profit basis.</p> <p>8.3. Implementing Partners can support innovation and support specific aspects of CWP implementation including useful work and relevant training.</p> <p>8.4. Implementing Partners are responsible for the management of specific aspects of the programme as defined in the CWP Implementation Policy.</p>

9. Where required CWP implementation is supported by Implementing Agents

- 9.1. DCOG may from time to time undertake a procurement process to appoint a panel of Implementing Agents (IAs).
- 9.2. IAs are responsible for the management of specific aspects of the programme as defined in the CWP Implementation Policy.
- 9.3. Where other government entities and agencies want to support CWP sites and procure IAs, this must be against guidelines provided by DCOG.
- 9.4. All implementing agents must meet the due diligence requirements of DCOG as specified in the CWP Implementation Policy and/or relevant tender documents and procurement policies. These criteria include:
 - a) Implement the CWP on a not-for-profit basis.
 - b) Able to implement an effective community development / capacity building methodology.
 - c) Able to fully comply with all relevant legislation, regulations, policies and prescripts.

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