

EVALUATION REPORT ON THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES


Inception Report

**Rapid Impact Evaluation of the government's policy on
preferential public procurement towards women, youth,
and persons with disabilities owned businesses**

JULY 2024

Title and Approval Page

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	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD)
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Amendments Page

Date:	Nature of Amendment	Amendment Number:
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Annexure 1: Draft Questionnaire

List of Acronyms

BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DWYPD	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
EEA	Employment Equity Act
GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NT	National Treasury
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development
DAC	Assistance Committee
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Preferential Public Procurement
PPPFA	Preferential Public Procurement Policy Framework Act
SCM	Supplier Chain Management
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
ToC	Theory of Change
WYPD	Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities

1 INTRODUCTION

The origins of public procurement can be connected to government's responsibility to provide goods, services and infrastructure to the people of the country at a national, regional and local level (Fourie & Malan, 2020). Procurement refers to the process of acquiring contracts from businesses that provide specific goods and services. Specifically, when governments engage in a process of acquiring goods and services from local suppliers it can be defined as public procurement (Sibanda & Tshikovhi, 2022; Commission for Gender Equality, 2022: Kaseke, 2017; Ambe & Badenhorst-Weiss, 2012). Public procurement can therefore be seen as a strategic developmental tool that can be used to promote good governance and embed the effective and efficient use of public resources (Fourie & Malan, 2020).

Public procurement can be used for a wide range of economic objectives, such as stimulating economic activity, protecting national industries from foreign competition and improving competitiveness of certain industrial sectors. However, public procurement can also be used to address social objectives and remedying national disparities, for example using public procurement to target specific groups of individuals or businesses and including them within the economic market, which can be defined as preferential public procurement (Ali, 2020; Ambe, & Badenhorst-Weiss, 2012; Taylor & Raga, n.d.).

Specifically, Preferential Public Procurement (PPP) also known as targeted procurement or affirmative procurement is the procurement or acquisition of goods or services from targeted individuals or groups specifically those owned by previously disadvantaged persons or from the marginalised sectors of society. Marginalised sectors of society or previously disadvantaged individuals refer to people who were discriminated against on the basis of race, gender, ethnicity, and disability under the former apartheid regime (Taylor & Raga, n.d.; Smallwood et al., 2011; Sibanda & Tshikovhi, 2022). It therefore involves the deliberate and strategic use of procurement policies and procedures to ensure that public procurement spend is directed towards empowering disadvantaged individuals or groups such as Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), Women Youth and Persons with Disabilities (WYPD), and Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs). The aim of PPP is therefore to create a more equitable and inclusive economy by promoting the growth and competitiveness of these groups while also achieving value for money for the public sector.

In 2020 President Cyril Ramaphosa made a public commitment that government intends to allocate 40% of public procurement expenditure towards women-owned enterprises.

Since 1994, the South African government has played an interventionist role in the economy for WYPD to reduce the socio-economic imbalances caused by the apartheid system. The focus of the role has been twofold: to provide economic opportunities to historically marginalised and disadvantaged groups whilst fostering economic growth (Kajimo-Shakantu, 2007).

In this vein, PPP policies are used as a powerful tool for promoting economic transformation, job creation, and social development to foster economic empowerment for WYPD owned businesses as they are aimed at promoting social and economic inclusion, empowerment and transformation by deliberately and strategically using procurement policies and procedures to ensure that public procurement spend is directed towards empowering disadvantaged individuals or groups, such as SMME, WYPD, and HDI. These policies are based on the principles of fairness, equity, transparency and competitiveness, as well as the recognition of the historical disadvantages and marginalisation faced by WYPD. The policies seek to create opportunities for WYPD owned businesses to participate in the public procurement process, access markets, develop skills and capacities, and contribute to the national development goals. These policies and procedures are implemented through various legislative and regulatory frameworks, such as the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) (No. 5 of 2000) the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (BBBEE) (No. 53 of 2003), the Employment Equity Act (EEA) (No. 55 of 1998) and the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (No. 1 of 1999).

The Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD) is mandated to regulate the socio-economic transformation and implementation of the empowerment and participation of WYDPs through, among others, tracking the implementation of the Presidential pronouncement to increase access to public procurement for women owned businesses and women from designated groups to a minimum of 40%. The DWYPD has, through coordination and facilitation, advanced women's empowerment, gender equality, youth development and persons with disabilities' rights.

In 2021, a rapid evaluation was undertaken to assess the implementation of government's policy on PPP towards WYPD owned businesses and better understand the effectiveness of government's policy on PPP. Findings revealed certain recommendations which were adopted and approved by Cabinet in November 2022. Some of these recommendations included preferential procurement planning to ensure procurement targets towards WYPD, training of accounting officers and Supply Chain Management (SCM) and conducting a full-scale

evaluation with a larger scope on government's policy on PPP towards WYPD-owned businesses.

The 2021 evaluation received a low response rate and was conducted during the court case of the PPPFA (No. 5 of 2000). Additionally, National Treasury (NT) has since drafted the Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) guidelines, which include the issue of PPP. DWYPD is planning to conduct a Rapid Impact Evaluation of the PPP policy in the 2023/24 financial year, to supplement the Rapid Evaluation that was previously conducted, by gathering data on a large scale and interviewing various stakeholders, thus obtaining a comprehensive impact and status on the implementation of government policies on PPP towards WYPD.

Beneficiaries, for the purpose of the evaluation, are those WYPD owned businesses that have benefited from government's PPP. In South Africa women owned businesses is defined as 51% owned, managed and controlled by a women.

According to the National Youth Policy of 2020, youth owned businesses or youth enterprises is defined as businesses that are owned and managed by young people, normally between the ages of 14 to 35 years of age. In South Africa a persons with disability owned business is defined as a small business that is at least 51% owned, controlled and managed by one or more persons with a disability.

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Preferential procurement policies and regulations have been in operation in South African government since the year 2000. However, an evaluation or study to determine the impact of the preferential procurement policies and regulations on WYPD owned business has not been conducted as most studies focused more on the implementation on the policies and regulations.

The South African government spends close to R1.5 trillion a year procuring goods, services, and construction (Williams-Elegbe, 2021), and therefore the need for determining the impact of the procurement spent on women, youth and persons with disabilities owned businesses is paramount to afford an opportunity for learning and improving and most importantly to determine if the procurement policies and regulations are achieving the intended objectives on women, youth and persons with disabilities owned businesses.

Data from Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) shows that the population comprises of more than 50% women, 34% youth and 7,5% persons with disabilities. The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF 2019 – 2024) states that if the lives of these groups can be strong then South Africa will be an empowered and strong nation with sustainable economic growth and development. Although WYPD owned businesses aspire to enter markets, these businesses face several challenges. The Rapid Evaluation on the Preferential Procurement, which was

conducted in 2021/22 financial year found that only 11% of women owned businesses were awarded contracts in the public procurement, youth owned businesses was standing at 4, 8% and 0, 2% for persons with disabilities owned businesses. These numbers are far below the MTSF targets on the economic empowerment as well as 40% pronouncement made by the President of the Republic of South Africa.

Therefore, the proposed rapid impact evaluation on government's policy on preferential public procurement towards women, youth and persons with disabilities owned businesses will focus on assessing the impact of the preferential procurement policy on women, youth and persons with disabilities owned businesses and further to understand what works, what does not work and factors behind the performance to contribute to improved design, provide quick feedback on the impact and strengthen the results going forward.

A rapid impact evaluation provides a structured way to gather expert assessments of a program's impact. A rapid impact evaluation engages a number of experts to provide a balanced perspective on the impacts of a program and ultimately increase acceptance and adoption of the rapid impact evaluation's findings. Each expert assesses program outcomes relative to a counterfactual, which is an alternative program design or situation, in order to assess the program's impact relative to alternatives.

Key benefits of a rapid impact evaluation include:

- Relatively quick and low-cost relative to other methods of evaluation and does not require existing performance data, giving the rapid impact evaluation flexibility to be used during and after the program's design.
- Provides a clear and quantified summary of expert assessments of a program's impact relative to an alternative, which can help inform executives, managers, and program analysts.
- Prioritizes the engagement of external perspectives, which can bring valuable viewpoints not always considered in evaluations of federal programs and increases the legitimacy and accuracy of an evaluation.
- Allows different versions of a program to be compared using the counterfactual.
- Supports the use of the evaluation by engaging widely during its conduct.

2.1 Evaluation Purpose

The purpose of this Rapid Impact Evaluation of government's policies on PPP towards WYPD owned businesses is to assess the impact of these policies on the beneficiaries, identify successes and best practices as well as identify areas for improvement and challenges, and to make recommendations to improve the impact of the policies.

2.2 Evaluation Objective

The objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Assess the impact of the PPP policies and regulations on WYPD owned businesses.
- Assess the contributing factors limiting/ enabling the impacts of the PPP policies and regulations on WYPD owned businesses.
- Assess the socio and economic impact of the PPP policies and regulations on the beneficiaries, i.e., WYPD owning businesses.

2.3 Evaluation Questions

The rapid impact evaluation seeks to answer the following evaluation questions.

- Are the PPP policies and regulations having a positive or negative result and impact on WYPD owned businesses?
- What are the challenges related to the PPP policies and regulations on WYPD owned businesses?
- What are the contributing factors limiting / enabling the impacts of the PPP policies and regulations on WYPD owned businesses?
- Does procurement spend justify the outcomes and impact?
- To what extent has the PPP policy towards WYPD achieved its intended goals of increasing government procurement opportunities?
- To what extent have the policies contributed to improving access to economic opportunities, skills development and inclusion for WYPD owned businesses?

3 KEY DELIVERABLES

The following deliverables are expected:

- Inception report that outlines the detailed methodology, work plan, content structure and data collection tools;
 - Detailed Literature Review; documentary review; international benchmarking;
 - Detailed Theory of Change (ToC) in diagrammatic and narrative form;
 - Draft evaluation report (full plus 1/5/25), an executive summary report and PowerPoint presentation;
 - Workshop with stakeholders to discuss the draft report;
 - Final evaluation report (full plus 1/5/25) and PowerPoint presentation;
 - Final report to include revised ToC and log frame; and
-

- Provision of all datasets, metadata and survey documentation, including interviews.
- Validation workshop.

4 ETHICS APPROVAL

Based on the approach to the study, the team does not believe that ethics approval is required as the majority of the project is limited to the interview of government officials and the owners of WYPD businesses. No minors will be interviewed as part of the evaluation.

The evaluation team will ensure that the evaluation and data collection process is conducted ethically through responsible use of power by those who commission the evaluations. This will ensure the credibility of the results through a fair, impartial and complete assessment by those tasked to do evaluations because ethical conduct is likely to result in acceptance of the results by those for whom it is done, leading to responsible use of resources. Further to this, the evaluation team will observe the principles of Beneficence and Non-maleficence, Fidelity and Responsibility, Integrity, Justice and Respect for People's Rights and Dignity.

To ensure ethical participation, the evaluation team will first email consent letters to each of the selected respondents, which outlines the purpose of the study, their right to participate or withdraw from participation as well as informing the participants of the procedure to ensure their confidentiality. Only if the respondent agrees to be part of the interview will the questionnaire thereafter be emailed as well as uploaded to Survey Monkey for respondents to complete. The evaluation team will ensure that participant's right to privacy and confidentiality will be protected. Anonymity and confidentiality of the participants will be ensured, and the names of the participants will not be used when the results are reported.

5 DOCUMENTS RECEIVED

The evaluation team received the following documentation from the DWYPD:

- Copies of Government's latest PPP legislations, including
 - PPPFA (No. 5 of 2000)
 - Public Procurement Bill 2023
 - The presentation on the Public Procurement Bill
 - The Constitutional Court Judgement Media Statement on the PPP Regulations 2022
- The National Treasury's Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Guideline

- The 2021 DWYPD Rapid Evaluation on the implementation of Government's Policy on Preferential Public Procurement towards Women, Youth and Persons with Disability Owned Businesses.

As part of the data collection process, National Treasury (NT) will be consulted to determine and establish a database of beneficiaries that can be sampled.

6 LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT REVIEW

A separate literature review report will be compiled. The literature review will focus on published and grey literature regarding the impact of PPP's implemented in other developed countries, the African countries and with South Africa. The literature review will aim to highlight the causal effects of the success and/or failure of PPP policies in relation to the intended impact of the policy on vulnerable groups such as WYPD. The hidden and apparent consequences and opportunities of PPP will be identified. The literature review will note the importance in the global and national economies of PPP, while identifying some of the challenges that impede the desired impact of the policy.

During the review of literature, Nema Consulting will:

- Select phenomena, themes or issues for discussion that are pertinent to the impact of the PPP and similar programmes being conducted elsewhere.
- Seek patterns in the data to guide the development of the evaluation instrument.
- Triangulate key observations and bases for interpretation
- Determine the scope for improvements through the literature review

Emanating from the literature review will be a few key points for the evaluation:

- Identified weaknesses regarding the impact of PPP's;
- Identified strengths regarding the impact of PPP's; and
- Recommendations for improvement.

The evaluation tool will be informed by the findings of the literature review.

A preliminary literature review was undertaken by the evaluation team, looking at general themes, legislation and patterns surrounding the implementation of PPP. An overview on the implementation of PPP practices and policies internationally and locally will be assessed from a South African perspective. Case studies from the following countries will be considered:

- Chile;
- Indonesia;
- India;

- Dominican Republic;
- United States of America;
- Mexico;
- Kenya;
- Tanzania;
- Nigeria;
- Uganda;
- Ethiopia;
- Iceland; and
- Namibia.

Lessons learnt and more in depth assessment will be evaluated and expanded upon within the literature review report.

In addition to the review of published literature, various documents will be reviewed. This will include technical documentation existing directly or indirectly. For this evaluation, the data sources, but not limited to, will include domestication of the national PPP, reporting on PPP compliance through annual performance plans, policies, strategies, monitoring reports, minutes of relevant meetings in which key decisions regarding the PPP were recorded, quarterly reports, internal audit reports, internal control reports including management responses.

7 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

7.1 Overview of the Process

The impact evaluation will be conducted in line with 3 principles of the international criteria for quality standards of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), namely: relevancy, impact, and sustainability.

These 3 criteria are most relevant for an impact evaluation. The evaluation questions will be analysed based on these 3 DAC principles. Had the evaluation considered the design and implementation of the intervention then the team would have considered coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. However, given that the scope of the study is a rapid impact evaluation, the team will assess the extent to which the PPP, as an intervention, has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects. It is for this reason that only

Furthermore, the evaluation will also be aligned to the South African evaluation priorities, as identified in the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) Evaluation Guideline No 2.2.13 Guideline on Impact Evaluation.

7.2 Evaluation Matrix

Below, is an overview of the how the evaluation will be undertaken. The evaluation questions will be addressed in line with the DAC principles supported by evidence.

Table 1: Evaluation Matrix – Evaluation Questions and Sources of Data

DAC Principle	Evaluation Question	Data Collection Method	Stakeholders/Informants	Data Sources	Analysis or Assessment
Relevance (Is the intervention doing the right thing?)	What are the contributing factors limiting/enabling the impacts of the preferential procurement policies and regulations on WYPD-owned businesses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key Informant Interviews - Document Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Departments involved in procuring services from WYPD owned Businesses - WYPD owned businesses within the PPP process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPP legislations and policies - Government meetings and presentations - Literature review – articles and project documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevance to the beneficiary and stakeholder needs - Relevance to context - Relevance of quality - Relevance over time
	What are the challenges related to the preferential procurement policies and regulations on WYPD-owned businesses?				
Impact (What difference does the intervention make?)	Are the preferential procurement policies and regulations having a positive or negative result and impact on WYPD-owned businesses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key Informant Interviews - Document Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Departments involved in procuring services from WYPD owned Businesses views and opinions on PPP policies - WYPD owned businesses within the PPP process views and opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Performance plans, progress reports, monitoring data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the significance of the PPP policies - Differential impact - Unintended effects - Transformational changes - Does PPP policy help or hurt
	To what extent has the preferential public policy towards WYPD achieved its intended goals of increasing				

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	<p>government procurement opportunities?</p> <p>To what extent have the policies contributed to improving access to economic opportunities, skills development and inclusion for WYPD-owned businesses?</p>				<p>WYPD owned businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is PPP meeting DWYPD or government vision?
<p>Sustainability (Will the benefits last?)</p>	<p>Does procurement spend justify the outcomes and impact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key Informant Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Departments involved in procuring services from WYPD owned Businesses views and opinions - WYPD owned businesses within the PPP process views and opinions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will these effects or impacts last for upcoming years? - Is it worth it?

7.3 Theory of Change

Theories of Change (ToC) are alternative or competing sets of logical sequences that offer explanations about the reasons why a specific intervention in society is necessary, and why such policy, programme or project should be successful or should achieve its outcomes. A definition of the theory of change, taken from James (2011:27):

“an ongoing process of reflection to explore change and how it happens- and what that means for the part we play in a particular context, sector and/or group of people...”

- *“It locates a programme/project within a wider analysis of how change comes about.*
- *It draws on external learning about development and how change happens at different levels.*
- *It articulates our understanding of change- but also challenges and opens it up.*
- *It acknowledges the complexity of change: the wider systems and actors that influence change.*
- *It is often presented in diagrammatic form with an accompanying narrative summary.”*

Understanding the ToC for the PPP will allow the evaluation team to obtain in-depth understanding of the workings of the programme and activities associated with the implementation. This is one of the outputs of the evaluation.

To develop a theory of change a basic, fundamental theoretical and practical understanding of the problem to be addressed, is necessary. This understanding will arise from the document reviews as well as discussions with key role players. Developing a theory of change is important as theoretical ideas and practical knowledge, are useful because they can be linked together to explain underlying assumptions. The “theory” would explain how and why the implementation of a PPP will result in the intended impacts.

The programme theory of change will allow the team to develop an understanding of the activities and processes of the implementation of the PPP that will have to be carried out to achieve the intended outcomes. These are the desired effects or outcomes and impacts envisaged for the PPP. The benefits of a ToC are that it aids in providing insights to inform future decisions regarding programme elements that require maintenance, termination or adaption for future improvements in efficiency and effectiveness. Essentially, the ToC links the outputs, activities and resources to the outcomes and impacts of the PPP in terms of the applicable theory of change.

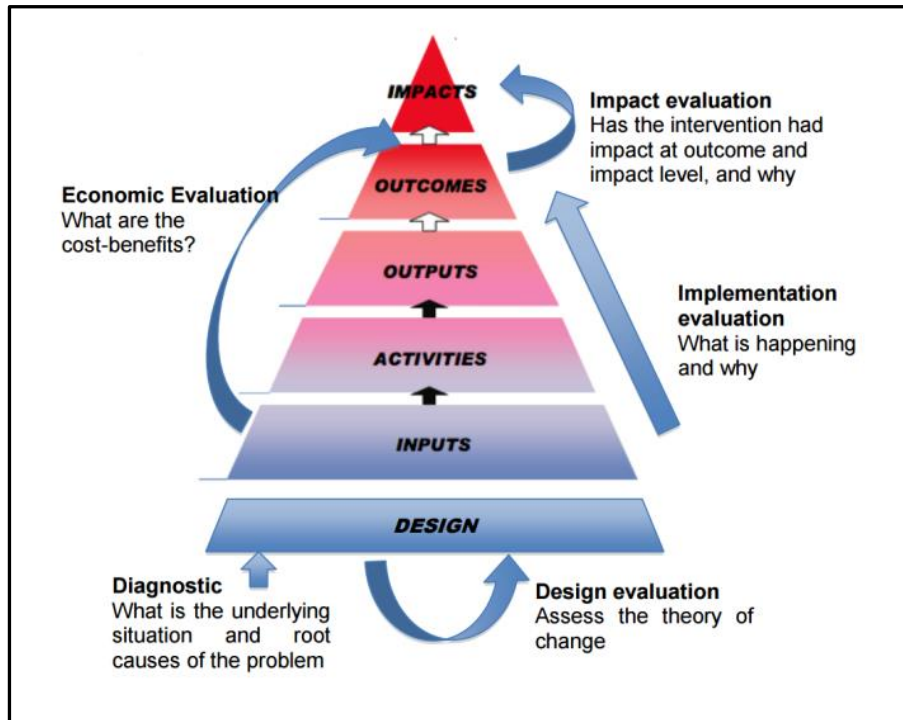


Figure 2 Types of evaluation from NEPF (2011): the role of a theory of change in the design of government interventions

7.4 Sampling

The evaluation will predominantly focus on the impact on the beneficiaries hence, only key government officials such as National Treasury and Department of Small Business Development will be interviewed in person.

The remaining government departments will receive an online questionnaire to complete. The evaluation team will create a database of government departments at a national level who will receive the questionnaire for self administration. At a provincial level all the Offices of the Premier in the 9 provinces will receive the online questionnaire to complete. Similarly, the beneficiaries will receive an online questionnaire which will assess their experiences with the PPP process as well as the challenges they have, and the impact that the PPP policies make towards their businesses. The evaluation team will ensure that in order to gain a holistic view of beneficiaries benefiting from PPP, the sample will include selecting businesses that are owned (either 100% or 50%) by WYPD.

A total of 154 questionnaires needs to be completed. Hence, 129 questionnaires will be sent to the beneficiaries while 15 questionnaires will be sent to government officials and 10 questionnaires will be sent to randomly selected beneficiaries that did not benefit from a PPP. In addition, 5 focus group sessions will be held with government officials.

The sample can only be finalised after the team has assessed the NT database of WYPD owned businesses. The sample will be reflective of the number of registered women owned businesses, youth owned businesses and businesses owned by persons with disabilities.

7.5 Primary Data Collection

Primary data will be collected via self-administered questionnaires and through in person or online interviews either through focus groups or individually.

7.5.1 Self- Administered Questionnaire

Data will be collected systematically through the self-administration of a questionnaire. The questionnaire will include open and closed ended questions. Each question will contribute to testing one or more evaluation questions that have been established in the evaluation design. The team took the following into account when designing the questionnaire:

- Clarity: the team will pose questions that have the same meaning for each respondent;
- Phrasing: the team will create sentences that are short and simple and include only one piece of information at a time. They will avoid negatives if possible, and ask precise questions that are in line with the respondent level of knowledge;
- Sensitive Question: the team will avoid questions that could be embarrassing to respondents; and
- Hypothetical Questions: the team will avoid posing hypothetical questions when possible.

The questionnaire will be completed by the relevant beneficiaries through an online platform. Once all the responses have been received the evaluation team will review the responses from the participants and if there is any missing information, or if the information is unclear or if further details are required the team will contact the beneficiary. A semi-structured telephone interview will be held with the relevant respondents to better understand their responses. The team does not expect to hold more than 10 online interviews.

7.5.2 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions will be organised by the team with government officials between different government departments or within a government department. The team will aim to establish focus groups of eight to ten participants with one facilitator and one note taker present. A total of 5 online focus group discussions will be held.

7.6 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data will be used to answer questions on the factual aspects of the implementation such as the objectives of the PPP policy and institutional arrangements for implementing the policy.

Secondary data will be sourced from academic articles and research reports and legislation. The literature will assist in developing an overview and understanding of how PPP is being implemented and what the intended impact of the policies are towards WYPD owned businesses while the documents reviewed will give a theoretical understanding of the impact of the PPP.

7.7 Analysis Plan

The team will develop a draft analysis plan which will foster an efficient and effective approach to analysing the data and reporting findings. The analysis plan will describe a core set of impact indicators to measure and report on the impact of the PPP.

7.8 Data Analysis

For quantitative data, the team will use either Excel or Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for the analysis. For the qualitative data, the team will use either Excel or NiVo, a data management software for the analysis. In terms of the data analysis approach, thematic analysis will be used to analyse the data. The advantage of this approach is that the themes for analysis will emerge from the interviews. This is more beneficial than imposing preconceived themes onto the analysis.

The proposed analysis framework for this evaluation will be conducted in respect of the evaluation questions. Additional themes are also likely to emerge after the documentation analysis and the literature review. The themes will also be aligned to the objectives of the PPP since the questionnaire will be designed in this way.

7.9 Stakeholder Workshops

The success of the evaluation depends on the close working relationship with the project team; hence, the evaluation team is committed to detailed consultation with the project team and with the participants in the evaluation. The final evaluation report will be presented to the DWYPD management at the end of the project.

7.10 Study Risks and Mitigations

Table 2: Risks and Mitigations

No	Risk	Mitigation Measure
1	Lack of responses from Key Informants or beneficiaries on required data.	Interviews with Key Informants will be arranged and secured in advance. Beneficiary questionnaire will be approved and uploaded to SurveyMonkey in advance.
2	Lack of response towards interview requests from relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries.	Formal gatekeeping letters, explaining the evaluation study as well as informed consent documentation will be sent to all participating stakeholders.
3	Lack of disaggregated data as well as monitoring data on WYPD owned businesses, specifically with regards to PPP opportunities.	Annual Performance Plans, secondary literature and research articles will be used as secondary data and evidence to inform and support all information gathered.
4	NT database of WYPD owned businesses does not contain accurate and/or disaggregated data	An urgent meeting with NT will be arranged by the DWYPD to discuss the database and to provide NT an opportunity to clean the database based on the needs of the evaluation.

8 EVALUATION REPORT

The evaluation team will submit a draft evaluation report to the DWYPD and key stakeholders for comment and review. The draft evaluation report will be discussed in a workshop with stakeholders, which will lead to a revised draft evaluation report, in full and in a 1/3/25 summary format. It will include a revised ToC, as well as all datasets, metadata, and survey documentation. All reports and questionnaires will be presented and approved by the Evaluation Steering Committee. Below, is an overview of the content page of the evaluation report.

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9 RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Since the submission of the proposal, Ms Courtney Puckle, a Social Researcher joined Nemai Consulting and she has been added to the team to strengthen the data collection process.

The table below provides an overview of proposed key personnel:

Table 3: Key Personnel

Proposed Role	Qualification
Mr Ciaran Chidley Evaluation Specialist	MBA B.Sc Eng (Civil) BA (Economics) ECSA Registered
Ms Nicky Naidoo Project Manager & Sector Expert (Women & Persons with Disabilities)	B.Sc Eng (Chem) ECSA Registered
Mr Max Sibanda Other Expert (Theory of Change)	MSc (Development Evaluation) MSc (Policy & Development)
Ms Lenyora Sihwa (Evaluation Expert)	MSc M.Sc. (Development Evaluation and Management)
Ms Courtney Puckle	MSc (Social & Psychological Research)

Ms Avyakta Singh is a person with disabilities and is currently completing her LLB. She will join the project team and will gain value work based learning experience.

10 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

10.1 Monthly Meetings and Progress Reports

An online weekly progress meeting will be held with the DWYPD team. In addition, Nemai Consulting will submit a monthly progress report in the Nemai Consulting template. It is accepted that payments will be made according to the schedule provided in the Contract.

10.2 Project Closure and Document Control

A Project Close-Out report will be compiled at the end of the project and will be handed over to the client and will include:

- An electronic and hardcopies of all submissions made;

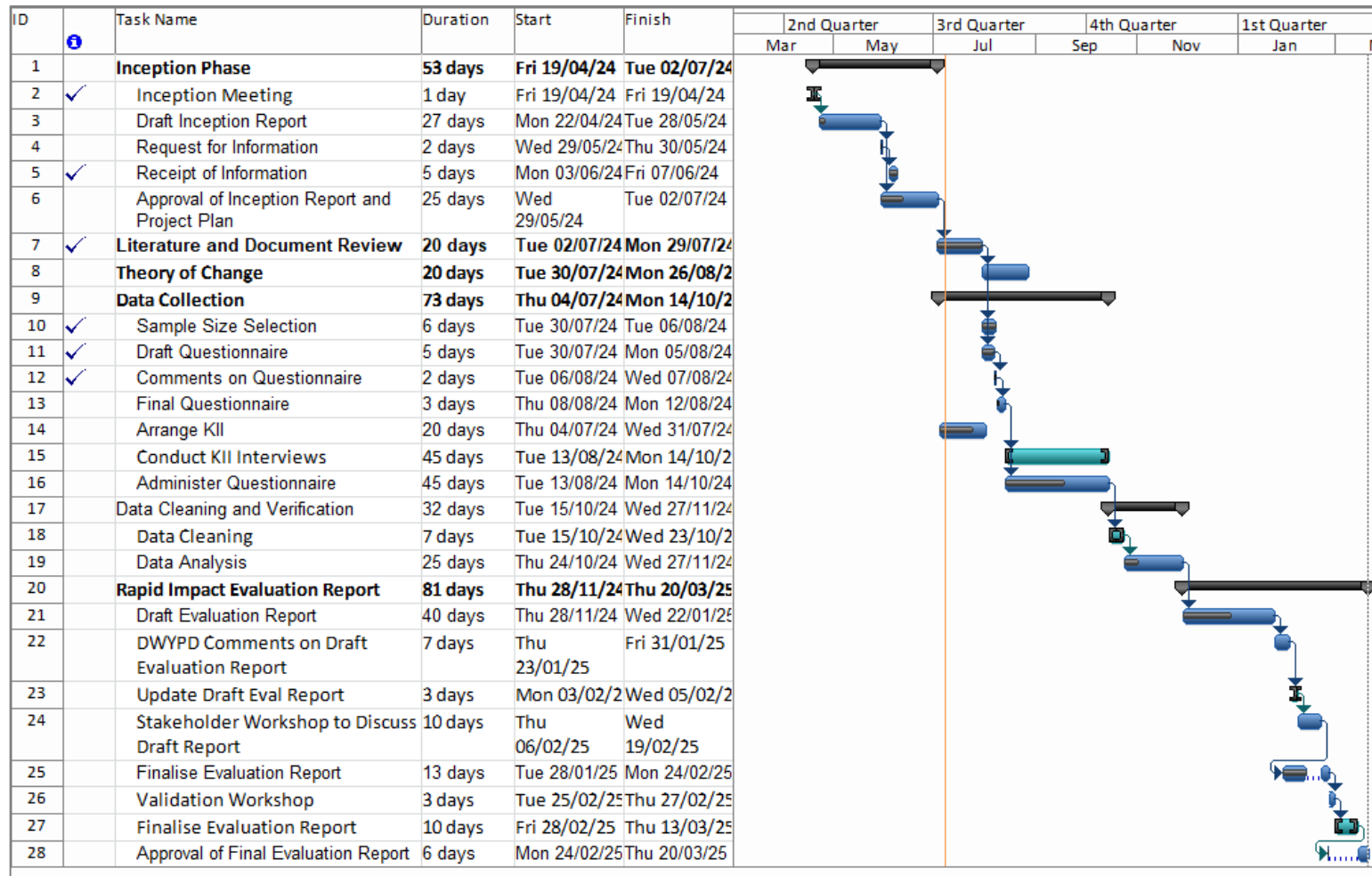
- Lessons learnt from the project; and
- All datasets (metadata documentation, PowerPoint presentation, photographs, etc.) will be handed over to the DWYPD on completion of the project. Captured interview transcripts and other data will be made available as per the DWYPD's request in the requested formats.

With regards to record keeping, it is noted that Nemaï Consulting will not retain any reports after the final report has been submitted to the DWYPD.

11 PROJECT SCHEDULE

The evaluation will be completed within 12 months from the date of the contract. Below, is an overview of the programme deliverable timeline:

Rapid Impact Evaluation Preferential Public Procurement Policies
Inception Report



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Annexure 1

Draft Questionnaire

Instructions for completion of questionnaire: Tick and fill out the responses that apply to your situation.

A1. Name of Respondent.

A2. Gender of Respondent.

1. Male 2. Female 3. Other

A3. Population group of the respondent.

1. African 2. Coloured 3. Asian/Indian 4. White

A4. Age of the Respondent

A5. Highest level of education attained by the respondent.

1. None. 2. Primary. 3. Secondary. 4. Tertiary.

A6. Person living with Disability.

1. Yes 2. No (If No skip to **A8**)

A7. What type of disability (multiple answer)

1. Physical 2. Intellectual 3. Sensory 4. Mental illness
5. Hearing 6. Blindness 7. Deafness 8. Other Specify

A8. Do you own a business?

1. Yes 2. No. If No end interview.

A9. Size of business enterprise

1. Micro enterprise 2. Small enterprise
3. Medium enterprise 4. Large enterprise

A10. Level of Ownership (*tick were appropriate*)

1.	100% owned by respondent.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	75% - 99% owned by respondent.	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.	60% - 74% owned by respondent.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	51% - 59% owned by respondent.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	0 – 50% owned by respondent.	<input type="checkbox"/>

A11. Sector of business

1.	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.	Wholesale trade	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.	Gas and water	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	9.	Finance services	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	10.	Catering	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.	Accommodation	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	12.	Retail	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other Specify

A12. Specific category of business

A13. Location of Business operations (province) (*location based on, does business pay rentals or taxes in that location*)

1.	Western Cape	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Eastern Cape	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Northern Cape	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Free State	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	KwaZulu-Natal	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	North-West	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Gauteng	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Mpumalanga	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Limpopo	<input type="checkbox"/>

A14. Years in the operation of business?

1. Less than 1 year 2. (1-2) years 3. (3-4) years 4. More than 5 years

A15. Is the business subcontracting its work?

1. Yes 2. No

A16. In the past 18 months, have you subcontracted business to businesses in the following category.

1. Women-owned business 2. Youth-owned 3. Business owned by Person with a Disability 4. None

A17. Number of full-time employees at start of your business.

1. 1 to 9 employees 2. 10 to 19 employees
 3. 20 to 49 employees 4. 50 to 249 employees
 5. 250 or more employees

A18. Which policies or procedures set up by the government have you utilised to help increase your business opportunities in the past 2 years?

1.	Preferential Procurement policy (women, youths and PWD)	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	B-BBEE Preferential Procurement Policy	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Local Business Enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Small Business Enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Women business Enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other Specify.

A19. In the past 18 months, has your business been awarded a contract in the public sector? (if no skip A20)

1. Yes 2. No

A20. In the past 18 months, how many contracts has your business been awarded?

1. 1-3 contracts 2. 4-7 contracts 3. More than 7 contracts.

A21. Size of contract awarded by value.

1. Less than R100 000. 2. R 100 000 to R499 999
 3. R500 000 to R1 million 4. More than R 1 million

A22. In the past 18 months has your business created new jobs that have been absorbed by job seekers?

1. Yes 2.No

A22b. If yes above, how many jobs were created in the past 18 months?

A23. Number of full-time employees at time of interview.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 1 to 9 employees <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. 10 to 19 employees <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. 20 to 49 employees <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. 50 to 249 employees <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. 250 or more employees <input type="checkbox"/> | |

A24. What would you say is the reason behind the change in staff complement indicated in Question A17 above? Explain in detail.

A25. In the past 18 months, have you had access to business loans?

1. Yes 2. No

A25b. If yes what were the purposes of these business loans?

1.	Improve cash flow	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Purchase business equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Expand operations (new branch, more space)	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Purchase Inventory	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Enter new markets	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Pay business debts	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Marketing and Advertising	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Other Specify (<i>below</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>

A26. What is your estimated business turnover in the past 18 months, in Rands?

A27. On a scale from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree, can you determine how closely you identify with each of the following attributes. **PPP= Preferential Public Policy, WYPD= Women, Youths, and Persons with Disabilities.** (*tick where appropriate*).

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Because of the PPP towards WYPD, I have increased access to business loans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My access to markets has improved because of the PPP towards WYPD.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My business productivity levels have improved because of the PPP towards WYPD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Despite the PPP towards WYPD I have had no access to capital to expand my business.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The PPP towards WYPD has influenced my business to take on more innovative business practices.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The number of employees developing new skills to further grow the business has increased.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Because of the PPP towards WYPD, my business has grown in the number of fixed term employees.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My business is now able to make long term plans due to the business generated through the provisions of the PPP towards WYPD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My business projections for the coming 2-3 years are declining.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The annual turnover of my business has improved because of the PPP towards WYPD.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am confident in the provisions of the PPP towards WYPD to help grow my business	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The requirements of the of the policy are flexible and allow business owners to apply for tenders.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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A28.In the past 18 months, how many of your employees received some form of on-the-job training/ upskilling?

A29.What are some of the key barriers associated with utilising the provisions of the Preferential Procurement Policy towards women, youths and persons with disabilities. Please explain.

A30. Do you feel that you have sufficient knowledge on this policy to be better able to make use of its provisions to further benefit your business?

1. Yes 2. No

A31. Have you encountered any challenges related to making use of the provisions of the Preferential Procurement Policy (PPP) to expand your business.

2. Yes 2. No

A32. (If yes above.) In the past 18 months what is the main challenge you have faced while making use of the provisions of the Policy.

A33. If there is a call for tenders in the public procurement space, I will apply for the tender without hesitation.

1. Yes 2. No

A34. When faced with barriers in the application process, I have taken action to resolve the issue and proceed with my application.

1. Yes 2. No

A35. Are you a Citizen of South Africa

1. Yes 2. No

A36. How to you think government can improve the impact of the PPP

