

# **Europe and South Africa Development Partners**

**Project**

**Information Sheets**

2007 / 8

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# PROJECT INFORMATION SHEETS

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# Employment

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## Local and Rural Development

### 1. Local Economic Development (LED) in the Limpopo Province

Project Name	Local Economic Development (LED) in the Limpopo Province
Project Location	Limpopo
Project Number	SA/73200-01/03
Project Completion Date	June 2010
EC Funding	€34,000,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Local Government and Housing (DLGH)
Contact Details	Mr Alfred Netshifhefhe Tel: +27 (0)15 294-2300 Website:www.limpopoled.com

#### Context and purpose

Presenting a holistic approach to stimulate economic development in Limpopo through job creation and income generation, the LED programme's overall goal is to reduce poverty through economic growth to the benefit of the poor.

Firstly, it aims to support poor and marginalised local communities with a special focus on women, the unemployed, the under-employed, the landless, survivalist entrepreneurs and people working in the emerging enterprise sector. Secondly, local economic development aims to assist local businesses by creating meaningful partnerships and by promoting linkages between emerging businesses, companies working in the established formal economy and civil society organisations. Thirdly, to strengthen the capacity of national, provincial and municipal government in order to be in a position to adopt a more pro-active role in helping beneficiaries in poor communities by facilitating viable local activities.

LED is unique in South Africa for its transfer of ownership to provincial governments overseeing the implementation of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS). The programme combines grant funded instruments with technical assistance and features three grants to fund projects and studies: The Local Government Support Fund (LGSF) that assists municipalities to improve the business climate and build capacities to remove barriers to job creation, the Local Competitiveness Fund (LCF)

that co-finances business growth opportunities and the Marginalised Community Fund (MCF) that supports communities in their efforts to develop assets and thus move from being “shadow” to becoming mainstream economies.

Finally, the programme funds two specific initiatives, namely the Capacity Building Programme (to enable weak and under-capacitated municipalities to better promote investor-friendly climates) and The Limpopo Centre of Local Economic Development with the University of Limpopo, which was established as a long-term research facility for the region. A small number of pilot grants were set up to jump start some initiatives.

### **Expected results**

Target groups in all 30 districts and local municipalities will benefit from this programme. In addition, six municipalities, in which key provincial “growth points” are located, will benefit from additional support, especially in terms of the focused LED Capacity Building Programme. At the heart of local economic development is a crucial need for the public and private sectors to initiate and sustain a meaningful developmental dialogue. Thus LED is expected to create additional jobs beyond “project life” and the overall number of beneficiary families and their respective household incomes should increase.

Individuals or traditional community representations will learn to develop plans for profitable businesses and for their expansion. Access to business services will be improved by supporting effective structures and existing partnership groups in Limpopo. The LGSF is seen as a strong support to local planning and impact analysis of policy decisions on private investments.

Overall, a total of 81 projects in the province have been approved to receive grant funding through the indicated grant fund mechanisms. The total value committed amounts to about R 150.6 million<sup>1</sup>.

The capacity building programme within LED strengthens the ability of many municipalities to establish an investor-friendly and job-creating climate. This initiative will include the hosting of a series of training workshops and seminars, revision and updating of LED strategies at municipal level and the development of an LED Toolkit that will be made available to LED role-players in the province. The establishment of the Limpopo Centre for LED with the University of Limpopo should

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<sup>1</sup> Calls for proposal have closed.

also increase awareness levels of programme benefits and enhance the ability of municipalities to implement strategies at local level. Overall, the programme envisages the establishment of partnerships between communities, government and the private sector that will be sustained and make profits grow for the benefit of the communities in the Limpopo Province.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## **2. Local Economic Development Support Programme in KwaZulu-Natal (LED KZN)**

Project Name	Local Economic Development Support Programme in KwaZulu-Natal (LED KZN)
Location:	KwaZulu-Natal
Project Number	SA/73200-02-04
Project Completion Date	July 2009
EC Funding	€38,500,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDT)
Contact	Ranveer Persad Tel: +27 (0)33-264-2595 Website: <a href="http://www.gijimakzn.org.za">www.gijimakzn.org.za</a>

### **Context and purpose**

The core problem to which the programme responds is market failures and human and institutional capacity limitations that have, in the past, resulted in the exclusion of the majority of the population from mainstream economies. The LED KZN support programme, known also as “Gijima” aims at supporting the DEDT and a variety of local and provincial stakeholders to achieve equitable growth by creating sustainable partnerships and networks to generate employment. As a non-agricultural development assistance initiative, LED started in four carefully selected “learning areas” and then spread across KwaZulu-Natal; the replication of successful experiences is also a key element of this programme. LED networks look at ways to bind the enabling environment for investment and enterprise creation/development through skills development and the mitigation of cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and TB. It encourages local government to focus on activities around projects that promote economic growth, learning, knowledge exchange and the replication of success models and innovative LED management functions at provincial level.

### **Expected results**

Stakeholders are expected to combine in partnership to develop and implement sustainable employment generating investment and enterprise growth plans with pro-poor outcomes. This will entail the mobilisation of local or private and public sector stakeholders around LED strategy formulation and implementation, based on the appraisal of the competitive advantage and identification of economic opportunities and their connection with social needs. A Local Competition Fund (LCF) will provide partnership groups with support to establish integrated projects.

Enabling public sector stakeholders involved in LED- related processes to create and operate in an enabling environment for LED and pro-poor development would take place through the enablement of grants. Provincial and local governments and public agencies would be assisted in planning and implementation of actions that would generate local conditions conducive to enterprise establishment/expansion and equitable economic growth. The Business Enabling Fund (BEF) would provide support by means of grants.

Sustainable mechanisms for learning, knowledge exchange, information dissemination, training and replication would be established and utilised. An effective LED management function would be established and operational at provincial and area levels. The dplg at national level would be strengthened through enhancing the national LED strategy and a LED sector strategy is to be developed.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

### 3. Local Economic Development (LED) in the Eastern Cape Province

Project Name	Local Economic Development (LED) in the Eastern Cape Province
Project Location	Eastern Cape Province
Project Number	SA/21.031700-04-06
Project Completion Date	December 2009
EC Funding	€30,000,000 (2 phases)
Implementing Partner	The Provincial Treasury; the Eastern Cape Development Corporation; the Office of the Premier of the Eastern Cape, the Provincial Government of Housing, Local Government and Traditional Authorities
Contact Details	Ms Bulelwa Nqadolo Tel: +27 (0)82-448-2167, Website: <a href="http://www.thinasinako.co.za">www.thinasinako.co.za</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

The LED Eastern Cape Programme, also known as 'Thina Sinako Provincial Local Economic Development Support Programme', is the third in a series of EC-supported provincially- based LED initiatives. It aims to create sustainable employment within the province in order to reduce the number of households living below the poverty line. In practical terms, the programme is to contribute to the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) targets for 2014. It delivers support by way of three funds: the Local Government Support Fund (LGSF) that assists municipalities to improve the business climate and build capacities to remove barriers to job creation; the Local Competitiveness Fund (LCF) that aims to support local partnerships – primarily, but not exclusively, public-private partnerships – to identify and capitalize upon market opportunities based upon specific economic potential by preparing and implementing a Competitiveness Action Plan (CAP); and the Financial Innovation Fund that will help improve access to finance to allow partnership members to undertake investment in private goods to invest according to the competitive advantage of the locality.

The programme's primary beneficiaries are the residents of the Eastern Cape Province and it is expected that the livelihoods of 37,500 people will be enhanced through the creation of 7,500 jobs.

### **Expected results**

It is expected that between 45 and 60 local governments will be supported in order to minimise barriers for the establishment and growth of indigenous and non-indigenous enterprises. This will be achieved through the financing of activities such as clarifying the legislative and regulatory requirements for LED, strengthening local government planning, supporting the development of a cluster approach to LED; decentralizing service delivery and supporting local governments to make effective developmental use of the funding available to local government.

About 75 to 95 local partnership groups will be assisted with the development of Competitive Action Plans (CAP) and successfully implementing about 60 per cent of them. Through the LCF Local stakeholders will be financed to determine the competitive advantage of their locality and facilitate the establishment of partnership groups to exploit its economic potential.

About 17 Financial institutions will be supported to pilot innovative means of providing sustainable access to the investment finance necessary to capitalise on local competitive advantage. It is expected that 50 per cent of the supported financial institutions will adopt innovative financial instruments and that the Eastern Cape Development Co-operation (ECDC) will implement a new approach to project generation, loan portfolio and risk management.

In addition, best practices in LED arising from the Programme will be disseminated locally, provincially and nationally to ensure a high multiplier effect and to contribute to policy development. This will be achieved by networking, information management and sharing and co-operation among different ongoing initiatives and entities.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

#### **4. Programme to Support Pro-poor Policy Development in South Africa (PSPPD)**

Project Name	Programme to Support Pro-poor Policy Development in South Africa (PSPPD)
Location	National
Project Number	SA/21.031700-06-01
Project Completion Date	December 2012
EC Funding	€5,000,000
Implementing Partner	The Presidency of the Republic of South Africa
Contact Details	Mastoera Sadan Tel: +27 (0)12-302-2340

#### **Context and purpose**

The main objective of the PSPPD is to contribute towards improved public policy making. The aim is to support policy makers and researchers so that they are in a position to study the dynamics of poverty and analyse the impact of policy decisions. The programme will deepen the statistical base of information and understanding about household level of income and expenditure dynamics as well as their economic decision-making patterns. By strengthening local research capacity, a cadre of well-informed researchers and politicians would be enabled to intervene, in a structured way at policy levels, according to evidence-based decisions.

#### **Expected results**

To improve the quality of policy favouring the poor, a Monitoring and Learning Facility as well as a Research Facility are to be set-up to commission ad hoc research studies to compliment the National Income Dynamic Study (NIDS) and other quantitative aspects of the programme. This action, which will use a major part of the budget, is expected to boost the knowledge and understanding of poverty and household dynamics. (Expert panels, research studies, workshops and seminars will contribute by means of advice and guidance). Under the auspices of the Programme Coordination Unit, the knowledge gained is expected to be disseminated to a large national audience and to international research institutions such as the University of Essex, Michigan, Mexico and others. A comprehensive Training and Development Needs Analysis (TDNA) will be carried out, training materials developed and workshops presented, study tours undertaken and exchange visits organised. Policy makers and researchers will be trained in conducting evidence-based policy analysis and training.

A manual for officials in government departments is to be produced to support the overall efforts of capacity building in this field.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## 5. Sustainable Rural Development in the Eastern Cape (SURUDEC)

Project Name	Sustainable Rural Development in the Eastern Cape (SURUDEC)
Project Location	Eastern Cape
Project Number	SA/21.031700-06-05
Project Completion Date	December 2009
EC Funding	€12,000,000
Implementing Partner	Promotion of Rural and Urban Livelihoods Programme (RuLiv)
Contact Details	Nik Hugow Tel: +27 (0) 43-704-8812 Website: <a href="http://www.ruliv.org.za/">http://www.ruliv.org.za/</a>

### **Context and purpose**

Relying on lessons learned from previous EC funded local economic development programmes, as well as the Eastern Cape Micro Projects Programme, the focus of SURUDEC consists of achieving the creation of sustainable livelihoods in ten poor, rural communities in the Eastern Cape by developing and implementing community development plans. The advantages of forming partnerships between communities and with either public or private entities (such as a development facilitation agency, economic development agency or development consultancy) or NGOs have been known to draw benefits, apart from increased capacities for communities in the form of jobs (employment and/or self employment) and generating income. The partnership approach, whereby communities apply for grant funding, is designed to stimulate actions that bring community assets into use to develop activities that generate income. At community level, the institutional capacities to plan, attract and manage projects should also be improved. This programme forms the second phase of the micro-projects programme in the Eastern Cape that was completed in April 2006.

### **Expected results**

It is envisaged that ten rural communities are to be assisted in putting together their grant proposals and that best practices on sustainable community development are to be developed and disseminated. Assisted by the Programme Co-ordination Unit (PCU), communities are to develop proposals and development plans. It is expected that approximately 20 community development action plans will be developed, of which ten will be implemented. Through workshops and other organised meetings, best practices are to be disseminated. Linkages with other related initiatives such as

the EC-funded Local Economic Development in the Eastern Cape Programme (Thina Sinako) will be established.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

### 6. SA Pesticides Initiative Programme (SA PIP)

Project Name	Pesticides Initiative Programme (SA PIP)
Project Location	Western Cape
Project Number	SA/73200-03-06
Project Completion Date	December 2009
EC Funding	€4,800,000
Contracting Partner	Perishable Produce Exports Control Board (PPECB)
Contact Details	Gerrit Bruwer Tel: +27(021) 930 1134 Website: <a href="http://www.ppecb.com/sapip">www.ppecb.com/sapip</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

South Africa earns more than €800 million every year from horticultural exports and employs over a million people in the production, processing and distribution of fruit. The single European market and increasing consumer demand for food safety led to the harmonisation and regulation of legal limits on pesticide residues, known as Maximum Residue Levels (MRL). Based on “good farming” practices and respect for human health, the regulation applies among others, to all fresh produce sold to EU Member States and to all imported fruit and vegetables from SA. Compliance with the new food safety requirements is therefore essential to maintain market access for all beneficiaries including small-scale, exporting farmers and those with a potential to do so (up to 8,000 emerging farmers), growers’ associations, food business operators, the chemical industry and key governmental regulatory entities such as the PPECB and the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) .

In order to ensure this and avoid negative economic and social developments, SA PIP assists SA producers and relevant state entities to understand and comply with European food safety regulations, in particular those related to the MRL.

By targeting the emerging farmers to grow quality, exportable produce - more than 100 different types are grown and exported - the SA PIP builds on the capacity building components within the programme to ensure sustainability of quality control through regulation, research and responsible, demand-driven farming.

#### **Expected results**

Increased awareness and understanding among stakeholders of the EU food safety and consumer protection requirements is expected to be achieved by establishing a comprehensive information system for collating and disseminating information on

new EU legislation and programme objectives. Workshops and seminars are to be held on behalf of the MRL Task Force by the Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEAPC). An emerging Farmer sub-Working Group (EFWG) is to be established. And a National Emerging Farmer Pesticide Specialist (NEFPS) will be employed to liaise and co-ordinate programme efforts. Contacts will also be established with agricultural colleges and universities as well as regular consultations with COLEACP and other relevant interest bodies and representative groups in other relevant markets affected by the EU regulations.

The regulation component of the programme is to be addressed by growers' associations who should identify adaptive research and development projects to replace chemicals and practices currently in use. The associations and other less organised groups should prepare proposals for SA PIP funding – on a demand-driven basis.

Training will be conducted for association specialists, emerging farmers and emerging farmer support organisations regarding adjusting agricultural practices to comply with EU pesticide regulations.

The analysis and interpretation and engagement with EU pesticide legislation as well as the establishment of a database/survey on emerging export farmers will form the base for capacity building. Increased representation of emerging farmers will be supported as well as the training of existing and potential emerging farmers to meet EU food safety and environmental standards on international markets.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## 7. Support to the Risk Capital Facility

Project Name	Support to the Risk Capital Facility
Project Location	National
Project Number	SA/21.031700-05-01
Project Completion Date	December 2009
EC Funding	€50,000,000
Implementing Partner	Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)
Contact Details	Ms Meryl Mamathuba Tel: +27 (0)11-269-3038 Website: idc.co.za

### **Context and purpose**

Following the successful implementation of the Private Sector Development Strategy (Risk Capital Facility 1), the Risk Capital Facility 2 constitutes a second phase to this initiative with the objective to assist South Africa in accelerating employment growth in the small and medium enterprise sector, which has been the centre of Government's economic development policy. It was set up by the GoSA and is managed by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) in the form of sector budget support. As such it is in direct support to the GoSA's Microeconomic Reform Strategy and its Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Strategy.

It aims to provide employment opportunities specifically to Historically Disadvantaged Persons (HDPs) active within the small and medium enterprise sector through the provision of financial assistance in the form of equity and quasi-equity. The investments are supported by Business Support Services by which low or interest-free loans are provided to enable SMEs acquire technical assistance and training.

As the facility provides 'gap' finance to small enterprises that is not currently available to businesses with inherently high-risk profiles, this risk is mitigated through active monitoring by the implementing organisation and the provision of business support services as well as enhanced co-operation with other funding channels and the use of their support networks. This support will also contribute to improvements in planning, management and the execution of financial assistance schemes to HDPs through the availability of technical assistance.

The creation of two revolving investment funds (RCF1 and RCF2, value ZAR 800 million), the largest in this market segment in South Africa, will form a model for Governments' other interventions in the sector. Three channels will be used mainly

for investment namely, the direct channel, niche fund channel and the third party channel.

The EU support will assist the achievement of this overall goal by increasing the contribution of small enterprises to the economy, progressing broad-based black economic empowerment and increasing the level of direct investment in the economy and specific priority sectors.

### **Expected results**

It is envisaged to provide access to development funding to about 70 SMEs as well as to increase the number of new jobs created for HDPs (in particular women) to some 6,000, thereby providing the means of livelihood to some 30,000 individuals. A revolving self-sustainable RCF2 will be established to achieve the financial goals set by the Department of Trade and Industry (dti) and to meet the agreed expectations of other investors. HDP empowerment will be increased through shareholding and possibilities for HDPs to hold managerial positions through which it will achieve 25 per cent HDP ownership within one year from investment. Access to and use of BSS will be improved through effective assistance to SMEs. It is hoped to increase South African SME investments in African countries resulting in the funding of approximately 15 South African SMEs investing in other African countries to provide around 500 new jobs of which approximately 30 per cent should be for women.

Environmental enhancement activities will be actively encouraged through strengthening the socio-cultural, health and environmental aspects of Investee businesses. It is expected of every Investee business to have socio-cultural, HIV&AIDS and environmental protection plans in place.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## **8. Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP), Phase II**

Project Name	Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP), Phase II
Project Location	National, Provincial, Municipal
Project Number	AFS/2005/017-632
Project Completion Date	December 2009
EC Funding	€7,950,000
Implementing Partner	National Treasury, Office of the Accounting General and Auditors General's Office
Contact Details	Mr Siphwe Ndlovu Tel: +27 (0)12-315-5095

### **Context and purpose**

Succeeding the successful implementation of the “first” FMIP, which was implemented from 1999 to 2005 to improve public finance management at both national and provincial levels – the Public Financial Management Act (PFMA) at national and the Municipal Financial Management Act (MFMA at municipal level) - the programme provides direct support to the focal area of promoting economic growth by improving the efficiency and transparency relating to government finances. By strengthening of the government’s financial management capacity (in management, standards, human resources and IT) at national, provincial and local level, the FMIP aims at improving the overall financial management performance on the part of government - on a sustainable basis. Government employees engaged in finances will benefit and improve their performance as well as obtain a comprehensive understanding of the importance of correct implementations of PFMA and MFMA.

It also contributes to the cross-cutting area of governance. Key stakeholders are the Auditor General’s Office, the National Treasury Divisions, Specialist Functions, the Budget Office and Public Finance, as well as Intergovernmental Relations to support the roll out of reforms to provincial and municipal levels.

### **Expected results**

A diagnostic study on Public Finance Management (PFM) reform targets and achievements has been developed with the aim of providing information on priority interventions, in terms of policy research and capacity development, and indicate which of these should be supported by the project. In the areas of accounting, internal control, budget reform and financial systems, PFM policies, procedures and standards are to be developed to induce a change in management strategy that deals with human

resource development and strengthening of organisational capacity. Support will also be provided for the roll-out of the improved PFM to the provinces in the areas of financial reporting, accounting reforms and especially when related to assessing management, accrual accounting, internal controls, internal audit and risk management. Work is underway to establish an international Technical Assistance Facility within the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) to undertake this work in collaboration with SA government officials.

In addition, the programme looks at ways to focus on introducing multi-year and goal-oriented budgeting, introducing Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) accounting standards, report (including in-year reporting) supply management and revenue. At present, 50 municipalities classified as “high” (in terms of capacity) have been targeted; however, the goal is to extend interventions to municipalities classified as “middle” when speaking of MFMA implementation capacity. The programme has seen the successful completion of the Consolidated Budgeting Policy Formulation study and hosting of the FMIP II Inaugural Classification Workshop in June 2007. This workshop involved key role-players from National Treasury, the Budget Office, the Reserve Bank and StatsSA on the issue of revised budget classifications and consolidation.

To build capacities in the context of the Collaborative African Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI), local and international networks are expected to be formed; equipment and diverse materials are to be provided for as well as support for seminar and travel initiatives. Funding has been applied partly to the hosting of the 2007 Budget Management and Public Financial Accountability Training Workshop and Study Tour to National Treasury, which was attended by delegates from Financial Ministries across Africa.

Support to the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) will focus on strengthening the OAG’s capacity in line with international harmonized approaches and performance indicators for external auditing.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## 9. Sector-wide Enterprise, Employment & Equity Programme (SWEEEP) - Phase II

Project Name	Sector- wide Enterprise, Employment & Equity Programme (SWEEEP)- Phase II
Project Location	National
Project Number	SA/21.031700-06-07
Project Completion Date	August 2008
EC Funding	€25,000,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Trade and Industry (dti)
Contact Details	Mr Cas Weber Tel: +27 (0)12-394-1967

### **Context and purpose**

The purpose of the programme is to maximize the impact of the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and to implement the National Industrial Policy Action Plan (NIPF – national industrial policy framework and action plan) to accelerate growth employment within the SA economy (adopted in July 2007). Key implementing partners will be dti's departments and agencies as well as other Departments working closely with the dti such as DPE. The programme will also accelerate the development of technology-driven enterprise, increase skills in the development and management of technology for industry, develop an integrated cluster of suppliers, promote growth in equity, the employment of key individuals and growth in the industry as well as a contribution towards building access to services and platforms from which SMMEs can benefit. A number of initiatives support the implementation of Public Private Partnerships in various fields of activities including: aerospace industry, fruit canning industry and the tooling industry.

Selected innovative initiatives include:

- Implementation of ASGISA to reduce economic inequalities by 2014; this aims at bridging the gap between first and second economy, including promoting the voice of marginalized economic citizens. The dti, as a key government department co-chairing the Economic Cluster, will ensure that partners and stakeholders support the objectives;
- Promote direct investment and growth in the industrial and service economy with a focus on employment creation;
- Promote broader participation of HDPs in the first economy and maximize the implementation of the BEE Bill;

- Redress the economy;
- Raise the level of exports and promote equitable global trade;
- Contribute towards the development and regional integration of the African Continent with NEPAD.

### **Expected results**

A key result will be increased competitiveness of specific sectors which include clothing and textiles, agro-processing, metals and minerals, tourism, auto-motive and transport, cultural and crafts, chemical and biotechnology and ICT/knowledge intensive services.

The programme will also contribute to an improved enabling environment for business.

Furthermore, it is expected to increase the number of SMME and black-owned companies established/registered and the number of skilled black individuals.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## **10. Innovations for poverty Alleviation Sector-wide Budget Support to the Department of Science and Technology**

Project Name	Innovations for Poverty Alleviation: Sector-wide Budget Support to the Department of Science and Technology
Project Location	South Africa
Project Number	SA/21.060200-07-01
Project Completion Date	December 2011
EC Funding	€30,000,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Science and Technology (DST)
Contact Details	Mr Mmboneni Muofhe Tel: +27 (0)12 843-6341

### **Context and purpose**

The SA government's path of economic reconstruction and development to facilitate economic growth is embodied in the 2003 ASGISA and reflects government's policy to place greater emphasis on growth and development now that substantial progress has been made in reversing the inequalities of the previous political dispensation.

The DST's role is to develop, co-ordinate and manage the S&T sector or systems in SA. The publicly-funded part of SA's S&T system includes a range of research institutions, known as Science Councils, some focused on specific sectors and others fulfilling a multi-sectoral role. In terms of its poverty reduction objectives, the DST is guided by the National Research and Development Plan, which formulated the key intervention areas to address the challenges facing S&T development, namely innovation, science, engineering and technology (SET) human resources and transformation and creating an effective government S&T system.

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the Department of Science and Technology's policy and strategy of using science and technology for reducing poverty through job creation, SME development, economic growth and the improvement of the quality of life.

The programme will contribute to the following areas: creating sustainable livelihoods, social services and infrastructure, high-impact health initiatives, human capital development, ICTs for access to government services and S&T in rural areas, technology and knowledge transfer.

### **Expected results**

Sustainable livelihoods for poor communities will be prioritised in terms of their vulnerability and where there are constraints in accessing the capacities and know-

how needed to exploit existing economic opportunities in order to establish sustainable revenue generating activities.

Social services and infrastructure would contribute to the piloting of projects based on the application of S&T for improved social services and infrastructure with the aim to enhance delivery informed by new learning created on “sustainable human settlements”.

High-impact health initiatives are aimed at the implementation of programmes with medium to long-term impacts on the health sector and include research programmes for tuberculosis, SA-specific malaria and for microbicides (for the prevention of HIV&AIDS infection as well as for example telemedicine to extend the reach of the health sector into rural and impoverished areas). This should lead to a healthier and better- educated society, lower mortality rate and improved quality of life.

Human capital development would involve systematic investment of intellectual development, particularly in S&T amongst those from impoverished backgrounds to strive towards an environment that fosters innovation. This should result in a higher level of skills available to the economy and for science-based social services and an increased number of people employed in knowledge-based jobs.

ICTs for access to government services and S&T in rural areas would include initiatives for unlocking the potential of ICTs to make on-line services, as well as S&T-based know-how and skills, accessible to rural communities. The purpose is to enhance information and communication connectivity for remote areas, ICT-based access to science- and technology- based services and government capacity in delivering social services.

Technology and knowledge transfer would take place through the establishment of technology stations in Universities of Technology to provide specialised technology transfer to SMEs in targeted sectors. A major potential exists to provide specialised extension services to the rural poor by partnering with, for example, rural universities through which these universities would be able to provide entrepreneurial development. It is envisaged that a strong integration of SMEs in the formal economy would take place, stronger compliance levels by SMEs in terms of mandatory quality and safety standards would be achieved and a stronger base of manufacturing SMEs developed in lower-Gross Geographical Product provinces.

Climate change science and response measures would be supported through the development of expertise in climate change science to better inform government

decision-making on response measures as well as the introduction of actions and responses to address the negative impacts of climate change on society and the economy. This will ensure long- term sustainability of ecosystems and economic activities.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY

### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

#### 11. Schools Infrastructure Support Programme (SISP)

Project Name	Schools Infrastructure Support Programme (SISP)
Project Location	Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo
Project Number	SA/73200-03-05
Project Completion Date	February 2009
EC Funding	€21,726,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Education (DoE)
Contact Details	Mr Mthobeli Dintsi, Tel. +27 (0)12 312 5951 Website: <a href="http://www.sisp.org.za">www.sisp.org.za</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

In order to assist the SA DoE to achieve its vision of “access for all people to lifelong learning and training opportunities”, the EC has committed itself to contribute to this goal by helping to improve overall teaching and learning facilities in the three poorest provinces that have been historically disadvantaged. By providing support for addressing the infrastructure needs in poor communities in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo by extending school facilities and providing furniture/fittings, water, sanitation and electricity, the SISP hopes to maximise the returns from other educational inputs and investments (human resources, curriculum resources such as books and materials, training and system development interventions). The SISP also aims at ensuring that provincial education officials, School Governing Bodies (SGBs) and School Management Teams (SMTs) are equipped with the skills and systems to optimally utilise, manage and maintain the improved school facilities.

Given that in 2002/3, when the programme was designed, almost 5 million learners in 12,300 schools nationwide were being educated either in the open or in structures which did not meet the minimum requirements detailed in “Norms and Standards for Schools” (shipping containers, cattle shelters, mud shelters, and so forth) and that 7,500, or 27 per cent, of the 27,500 schools in the country did not have access to water on the premises, the improvement of school infrastructure is a national priority.

### **Expected results**

Facilities will be improved at schools in the targeted areas, selected according to set criteria. Additional classrooms and toilet facilities will be provided at all these schools. All primary schools will be provided with a nutrition centre where food provided under the Primary School Nutrition Programme can be started, prepared and served. Some schools will be provided with an administration block, which will include a sick bay. Learners with special needs will also be catered for through the provision of access ramps and special toilet facilities. To ensure that improved school facilities are well used, repaired and maintained, the SGBs and SMTs of all schools included in the SISP, will receive training specifically for this purpose. Finally, the facilities management capacity and systems of the National and all Provincial Departments of Education will be enhanced by providing technical assistance for the development and/or refinement of such systems, and associated training.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## 12. Technical and Business Education Initiative in South Africa (TABEISA), Phase II

Project Name	Technical and Business Education Initiative in South Africa (TABEISA), Phase II
Project Location	Western Cape, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng
Project Number	SA/21.031700-04-01
Project Completion Date	December 2008
Implementing Partner	Department of Education
EC Funding	€4,950,000
Contact Details	Prof Jane Conlon Tel: +27 (0)21-951-8104 Website: <a href="http://www.tabeisa.com">www.tabeisa.com</a>

### **Context and purpose**

TABEISA, established in 1994 by a consortium of four South African Technikons and two European universities, has been supported by the European Commission since 1998. The aim of the institutional co-operation between the Europeans (Coventry University and the University of Greenwich) and their South African counterparts (Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Durban University of Technology, Tshwane University of Technology and Walter Sisulu University of Technology) was to upgrade courses presented by these academic institutions to standards that would make them catalysts for economic empowerment. Initially, the programme supported these institutions by improving the educational services provided to (previously disadvantaged) communities and helped to generate employment opportunities for students. TABEISA has also been active in promoting research, developing curriculum and learning materials as well as teacher training, introducing new education and training programmes and establishing Tabeisa Enterprise Centres (TECs) at the Technikons. Completed in June 2003, it became evident that it was advantageous to expand the programme to address more specific problems. Tabeisa II was launched to foster and promote economic and social development within disadvantaged communities in South Africa. At the heart of the programme was the aim to generate employment for the underprivileged by making available entrepreneurial skills and creating the confidence to develop small businesses. Tabeisa II specifically addresses: unemployment, lack of entrepreneurial confidence and barriers to entrepreneurship in disadvantaged communities such as limited access to

financial, technical and educational support on the part of disadvantaged entrepreneurs.

### **Expected results**

A strong integration between training institutions and economic actors in selected geographical areas is expected through the maintenance and expansion of the existing TECs to accommodate the merger of each Technikon into considerably larger institutions. It is foreseen that satellite TECs would be created to accommodate rural communities and the Further Education and Training (FET) sector. It is envisaged that Tabeisa clients will have access to a minimum of R20 million in the form of external financing as a result of an improved social and entrepreneurial culture in disadvantaged communities. It is anticipated that 1 500 clients will present business ideas to the TECs and that 300 students will present social entrepreneurship projects.

A “knowledge base”, centred on challenges and solutions for entrepreneurship is to be created by developing, piloting and adapting business materials across selected institutions in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, a research bank would identify challenges and solutions (for entrepreneurship in disadvantaged communities) by means of an M Tech (Entrepreneurship), surveys, commissions, seminars, workshops and an International Conference and Action Exhibition.

It is expected that Fair-trade endorsement will be obtained for 30 Tabeisa businesses through the establishment of small business firms and social enterprises that would exploit Fair-trade opportunities as well as 50 businesses exporting to Europe. This is to be realised by linking up with relevant partners with the purpose of providing export training and product development. It is envisaged that 12,000 jobs will be directly and indirectly created within two years of project completion as well as 1,000 small businesses and 200 social enterprise projects.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

### **13. Higher Education HIV & AIDS (HEAIDS)**

Project Name	Higher Education HIV & AIDS (HEAIDS)
Location	National
Project Number	SA/21.031700-04-05
Project Completion Date	May 2009
EC Funding	€20,000,000
Implementing Partner	Higher Education South Africa (HESA) on behalf of the Department of Education (DoE)
Contact Detail	Dr Shaidah Asmall Tel. +27 (0)12 484 1134 Website <a href="http://www.heaids.org.za">www.heaids.org.za</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

Faced by the challenges posed by the spread of HIV & AIDS, the DoE, realising that only a small percentage of institutions of higher education had dedicated support for HIV & AIDS initiatives, decided to tackle the critical issues in a sub-sector considered the “age-related most-at-risk” segment of society. The need to reduce, mitigate and manage the devastating impact of HIV & AIDS in a way that reflects the ethical, social, academic and productive responsibilities of SA’s Higher Education Institutions (HEI) was evident. To address this need, the HEAIDS programme was conceived and designed. Its purpose is to promote the overall provision of adequate and sustainable technical, educational and informational services to students and academic and administrative staff of public universities in all provinces. Implemented by Higher Education South Africa (HESA), the official body representing the leadership of the 23 HEIs nationwide, the programme is expected to make a significant impact on addressing HIV & AIDS in the higher education sub-sector.

#### **Expected results**

By strengthening the human resource and management capacities of HEIs required to respond effectively to HIV & AIDS, the programme is supposed to effectively reach 675,000 students, 23,000 academic and 10,000 administrative staff – in 23 universities. The improvement of service delivery by HEIs to students and staff is dependent on a variety of factors such as better role definitions, policy formulations, sustainable funding, and the generation and dissemination of relevant knowledge, including the establishment of reliable baseline data on the prevalence of HIV amongst students and staff. All public institutions in the sub-sector are to be brought to a standardised (and high) level of information regarding best practices (prevention, behavioural changes, care, support, and gender and curriculum integration). Special

attention is to be paid to equipping student teachers with the appropriate knowledge and skills, so that they can effectively respond to HIV in the environments where they will be teaching. Each HEI will also be assisted to develop or refine a workplace programme for its staff.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## HEALTH AND POPULATION

### 14. Partnership for the Delivery of Primary Health Care Including HIV&AIDS Services (PDPHC)

Project Name	Partnership for the Delivery of Primary Health Care Including HIV&AIDS Services (PDPHC)
Location	Eastern Cape, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Western Cape
Project Number	SA/73200-01-01
Project Completion Date	June 2009
EC Funding	€25,000,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Health
Contact	Peter Netshipale Tel: +27 (0)12-312-0034 Website: www.doh.gov.za

#### **Context and purpose**

In a unique partnership between state and Non State Actors (NSAs), the PDPHC project, one of the flagship programmes of development co-operation between the EU and SA in the sector of Primary Health Care (PHC), aims at improving access and quality of affordable basic health care, especially for the millions of poor people in rural and urban settings in the five target provinces. Often referred to as “Partnership for Health”, the project intends to boost the government’s capacity to mobilise resources to strengthen local municipalities and the District Health Systems (DHS) by building partnerships with – and supporting – Non Profit Organisations (NPOs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) based on a strategic plan and existing policies. These include the Tuberculosis Control Programme, the HIV/AIDS/STD Strategic Plan for South Africa and Presidential Priority Projects, namely the Urban Renewal Strategy (URS) and the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS). Other purposes of PDPHC include developing skills and career pathways for local health workers as well as fostering a “social contract” between government, communities and civil society as a whole.

#### **Expected results**

In the five target provinces, more people are expected to use PHC services. It is also expected that provincial DoH, municipalities and NPOs together operate an integrated health system. Overall, approximately 5,000 trained workers (mainly locals who work for a small stipend) should deliver health services and change the health conditions of more than 400,000 poor people. The overall capacities of more than 400 organisations

in civil society (especially regarding their role definition and negotiation skills to implement service delivery) and government health workers are to be strengthened. A framework of collaboration between the government and non-profit providers is to be established leading to better recognition and qualifications for health workers.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

**15. Support for the South African Government's Comprehensive Plan for the Care, Management and Treatment of HIV&AIDS (SuCop) (2004)**

Project Name	Support for the South African Government's Comprehensive Plan for the Care, Management and Treatment of HIV&AIDS (SuCop) (2004)
Location:	National
Project Number	SA/21.031700-04/04
Project Completion Date	November 2007
EC Funding	€25,000,000
Implementing Partner	National Department of Health (DoH)
Contact	G Brown Tel : +27 (0)12-312-0553 Website : www.doh.gov.za

**Context and purpose**

With an estimated five million people infected with HIV&AIDS in SA , much attention has been focused on the urgent need to comprehensively strengthen the technical capacity of the nation's health system at all levels while also concentrating on the provision of anti-retroviral medication. The nature of the government's "Comprehensive Plan" (for HIV&AIDS care, management and treatment), which requires strategic interventions in the key areas of prevention/lifestyle, treatment, care and support, research monitoring and surveillance, legal frameworks and human rights, is the most far reaching of its kind worldwide. The SuCop for HIV and AIDS aims at making a difference to the health status of the country's poorest by strengthening health service delivery (at national, provincial and district levels) especially in 15 rural development nodes and eight urban renewal sites. These areas have been identified as home to the neediest and those most affected and infected by the deadly virus. All governmental employees and social service deliverers participating in SuCop will benefit from the programme by becoming more knowledgeable and efficient. Finally, the purpose of the interventions is to ameliorate the direct and indirect economic and social impact of HIV&AIDS on society in general and, in particular, the educational and health development in SA.

**Expected results**

By improving the delivery of PHC including detection, treatment follow-up and care of HIV and AIDS patients and those suffering from TB and mental illnesses, the programme is expected to contribute to increasing the cure rate to about 80 per cent, facilitate an increase in uptake of diverse treatments (such as PMTCT or VCT) and to

reduce in the possibility of treatment interruption. Data collection mechanisms and systems are to be developed and a system monitoring the implementation of PHC would be supported.

Legal, regulatory and management systems for health care delivery should be consolidated by reviewing and improving existing systems and improving distribution networks of supplies and services. SuCop is to support the development of Social Health Insurance (SHI) schemes and improve the capacity of the Medicines Regulatory Authority (MRA) by enabling speedier approval procedures and helping to render early warning and surveillance systems more effective. The existence of a Health Information System (HIS) as part of an epidemiological surveillance system for monitoring infections and chronic disease will greatly support the programme's main objectives.

The DoH's capacity maybe improved and enhanced by increased training of staff to establish a stable public service core. Adequate quality staffing in target rural areas and the attaining of established standards for human resources (also in management and supervisory staff) is envisaged through SuCoP supported training courses and administrative support. A "product" expected to be developed is a National Human Resource database. Inter and intra-institutional programmes may be designed and implemented.

Finally, the scope of health promotion and prevention programme is to be expanded to reach a maximum audience through radio, outreach and promotion campaigns, health-related community events and social development in the CSOs and CBOs.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

<p><b>16. Expanded Programme of Partnership for the Delivery of Primary Health Care and HIV&amp;AIDS Services (“Partnership for Health II”)</b></p>
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Project Name	Expanded Programme of Partnership for the Delivery of Primary Health Care and HIV&AIDS Services (“Partnership for Health II”)
Location:	National
Project Number	SA/21.031700-06-04
Project Completion Date	December 2009
EC Funding	€45,000,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Health
Contact	Peter Netshipale Tel: +27 (0)12-312-0034 Website: <a href="http://www.doh.gov.za/pdphcp">www.doh.gov.za/pdphcp</a>

**Context and purpose**

In line with the goals of the project PDPHC project, the objective of the expanded PDPHC (“Partnership for Health II”) continues to contribute to more accessible, affordable quality primary health services in poor urban and rural areas in all nine provinces of the country. “Partnership for Health II” builds on the success and lessons learned from the “predecessor” and foresees to further the mutual partnerships between state and non-state actors and consolidate health care services within the national structure of PHC systems in South Africa. Based on relative cost effectiveness of contracted NPO PHC services, and skills analysis strategy, “Partnership for Health II” will further benefit government and community health workers (mainly women), NPO staff and volunteers and people working for CBOs (in the field of health) by developing their capacities. Through streamlining administrative procedures, identifying “gaps” and focusing on training partners in the “new” provinces, the programme intends to link up with the government’s educational and employment development projects.

**Expected results**

The expanded PDPHC is expected to perform well for beneficiaries in three particular result domains: significant progress towards operating a truly integrated district health system, increased partnerships with NPOs in all provinces and improved capacity of provincial departments of health to identify and support NPOs in all aspects of health service delivery. To achieve the first result, officials working in the programme are expected to further develop a skills analysis strategy. District task teams in “new” provinces are to be trained to ensure sustainability and data collected is used to

continuously update District Health Information System (DHIS). In general, technical support is to be provided to all stakeholders regarding all aspects of programme functioning. In the second result domain an estimated 700-800 NPOs are to be identified as potential partners. A programme for technical assistance for NPOs in areas such as planning, management, accounting, monitoring and evaluation and reporting should be developed along with a career development framework for personnel working in NPOs. Over 5,000 health workers (in NPOs) should receive education “equivalencies” in line with the Health Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA). Expected results in the third domain include the selection of NPOs as partners including the drafting of co-operation frameworks (between government and NPOs). Approximately 700 to 800 contracts are to be awarded. A series of research studies and reviews are to be undertaken on PHC and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system is to be finalised.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## WATER AND SANITATION

### 17. Water for Growth and Development (Masibambane III)

Project Name	Water for Growth and Development (Masibambane III)
Location:	National
Project Number	SA/21.060200-07-02
Project Completion Date	December 2012
EC Funding	€ 107,000,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Water and Forestry (DWAF)
Contact	Kalinga Pelpola Tel: +27 (0)12-336-8798 Website: <a href="http://www.dwaf.gov.za/masibambane">www.dwaf.gov.za/masibambane</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

The water sector and water resource management is one of the main contributors to sustained growth and development in South Africa.. As embodied in the government's Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA) 2003, the major objective of Masibambane III, like the previous successfully implemented programmes in the water sector (Masibambane & Masibambane II, EC budget support totaling € 135 million) is to continue to improve the quality of life in poor communities by increasing people's access to adequate, safe, appropriate and affordable basic water supply and sanitation services. The capacities of state institutions accountable and responsive to those whom they serve will be strengthened by consultative processes happening at national, catchment area, provincial and local levels. Masibambane III follows strategic objectives of the water sector outlined in the National Water resource Strategy and the Strategic Framework for water Services. As water service backlogs are being reduced, this programme aims at ensuring sustainability of the investments based on the need to encapsulate water services into water resource management. The new priority incorporates "lessons learned" from past EC-funded support projects in the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, and KwaZulu-Natal. Masibambane III builds on achievements (completed in 2004) such as a developed strategic framework, the expansion of a sector approach to all provinces, White Papers on household sanitation, exceeded water and sanitation targets and good support to the Water Service Authorities.

### **Expected results**

The overall results expected from the DWAF is that by the end of this programme all households, schools and clinics in South Africa are to have access to safe, adequate and affordable water and the use of bucket toilets will no longer exist. All South Africans are expected to be educated in healthy living practices especially with respect to water use and sanitation. Water and sanitation services are to be effectively regulated. Concretely, this means that stakeholder collaboration is not only in place but also focused on water management. All 19 catchment management agencies should be established and operational in a self-sufficient way as reflected in the budgets and audited accounts. Masibambane III is expected to support municipalities with training needs analyses and the implementation of the programmes as well as by facilitating the participation of local government officials in planning processes. The DWAF should become a capacitated leader in policy direction and regulation in the sector and up to 50 CSOs are to be enabled to provide training and advocacy in the water sector and train 500 municipal staff. A review of alternative financing mechanisms to deliver water services would be undertaken and municipalities should ensure that water service providers meet all norms and standards. Through the programme, municipalities would be assisted in incorporating cross-cutting issues (gender, HIV&AIDS, environment, employment creation, and so forth in business plans and practices – in line with government strategies.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### 18. Urban Development Support to the eThekweni Municipality

Project Name	Urban Development Support to the eThekweni Municipality
Location:	SA/73200
Project Number	AFS/2002/004-555
Project Completion Date	July 2008
EC Funding	€35,000,000
Implementing Partner	eThekweni Municipal Authority (EMA)
Contact	Gonie Dorasamy Tel: +27 (0)31-333-8140

#### **Context and purpose**

In 2003, eThekweni Municipality, with the EC as its partner, implemented a 5 year development programme with the explicit intention of enhancing service delivery, addressing spatial and social inequalities as well as deepening democracy. Aptly named, Area Based Management & Development Programme (ABMD), the programme was piloted in 5 geographically defined “learning areas” using an area based approach and innovation to address the development challenges in these areas. These learning areas correspond to sub-projects which are incorporated into the programme framework: rural areas on the urban periphery (Rural Areas), the densely populated settled areas of dormitory townships and informal settlements Inanda, Ntuzuma, KwaMashu (INK), the Cato Manor Development Programme for the urban poor, the inner city centre (iTRUMP) and the South Durban Basin, the city of Durban’s industrial heartland. Other objectives of the support programme include the improvement of urban management and governance practices within the EMA, the introduction of service delivery to the poor and local economic development stimulation.

#### **Expected results**

More than 1,5 million people who reside in the learning areas would profit economically and socially from the interventions of this programme not taking into account spin-off opportunities through new markets and business opportunities that have been created. By providing improvements in infrastructure rehabilitation, as visible in the Warwick Junction downtown, trade and commerce have been streamlined with impacts, if not directly measurable yet, definitely on quality and

quantity of jobs. The desired outcome of the ABMD programme is the implementation and testing of the different approaches to ABMD through the various models. Hence the documentation and evaluation of learning is deemed critical. Through capacity building, research and operational management role players, ABMD managers, municipality staff, councilors and other stakeholders are expected to be in positions to effectively ply their respective roles in urban development initiatives. Local level partnerships and the introduction of participatory planning approaches, communities have been mobilised leading to the deepening of democratic processes in communities. The EMA's function of being an enabler and promoter of labour and market linkages ought to strengthen the external and internal positioning of the city for overall economic development.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## **19. Support to Urban Renewal Programme in the Eastern Cape**

Project Name	Support to Urban Renewal Programme in the Eastern Cape
Location:	Eastern Cape
Project Number	SA/21.031700-05-03
Project Completion Date	December 2012
EC Funding	€30,000,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Provincial and Local Government
Contact Details	Francois Menquele Tel: +27-(0)336-5714

### **Context and purpose**

Within the framework of the government's Urban Renewal Programme (URP) the EC support aims to improve the quality of life of marginalised people in urban areas of the Eastern Cape, namely in the Buffalo City Municipality (Mdantsane) and the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (Motherwell) by contributing to the sector budget and by financing technical assistance initiatives. By focusing on the "urban renewal nodes", the programme includes the objectives of addressing lack of equity in access to resources and opportunities as well as poverty and under-development. It foresees enhancing the capacity of municipal authorities to provide infrastructure, housing and social services and tackling issues such as high unemployment, economic isolation and severe social problems resulting from high crime levels and inter-personal crime. Strong technical assistance support is aimed at strengthening national and urban renewal units.

### **Expected results**

Local economic development is to be improved by developing better strategies and implement them to provide jobs and opportunities to the 200,000 residents. It is expected to reduce the current economic isolation of the areas and to strengthen the economic links with the cities.

The urban renewal nodes are to become habitable living environments where people can live, work and play. These areas should offer people increased access to social services, a socially and culturally interesting environment for all including vulnerable groups. An increase in residents' participation in decision-making and project implementation is expected as well as the improved strategy, programming, co-ordination and service delivery to the two nodes on the part of government officials. By strengthening municipal institutional capacity, the programme intends to support project management from finances, procurement and auditing to integrated planning.

Support to the functions of the National and Provincial Urban Renewal Programme will focus on increasing the meaningful and effective role for the unit to create an enabling environment for Urban Renewal (UR) at a local level and to support municipal programmes in terms of improved allocation of resources to urban renewal. It is also envisaged that the knowledge and capacity of provincial and national stakeholders will be shared within and across sphere by means of seminars, capacity building initiatives and the documentation and dissemination of lessons and good practices.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## **20. Support Programme for Social Housing: Institutional Development and Capacity Building**

Project Name	Support Programme for Social Housing: Institutional Development and Capacity Building
Location:	National
Project Number	SA/73200-99/26
Project Completion Date	June 2007
EC Funding	€20,700,000
Implementing Partner	National Department of Housing
Contact	Linda Chamberlain Tel+27 12 452 5255

### **Context and purpose**

When the programme was initiated in 1999, social housing institutions were weak, awareness and delivery capacities were limited and there was no realistic model in the country regarding social housing. The programme responded to these needs by focusing on the financial and capacity needs of the social housing sector (and institutions) and contributing toward the establishment of sustainable social housing institutions with quality shelters in stable communities and neighborhoods. By supporting organisations, practices and policies in SA, the programme aimed to provide for a basis of expansion of the sector. The programme was managed by a PMU that was supported by the National Housing Financing Corporation (NHFC), the Trust for Urban Housing Finance (TUHF) and the National Association of Social Housing Organisations (NASHO). These institutions and tenants and future tenants of social housing units were the direct and indirect beneficiaries. The purpose of the programme was to improve the capacity of Social Housing Institutions (SHI) to plan and manage projects and to assist the government and the sector at large to establish an institutional regulatory framework including the development of policy conducive to growth and sustainability.

### **Expected results**

The PMU and supporting organisations had the necessary capacity for programme implementation to support, secure and sustain growth in the sector. Grant schemes of the programme were expected to assist SHIs in a manner that secures long-term sustainability or by expanding the growth potential in a way that is replicable. Support in capacity building and a structured documentation led to an improvement of the operational services of SHI and national agencies. A total of 20 social housing

institutions were supported. By means of the bridging finance budget, property development for social housing were to be facilitated and statistics and performance monitoring systems to be put in place to create a model for future regulation of the social housing sector. Through increased participation of commercial, institutional and public organisations, either in formal structures or informal networks, the sector was expected to deliver an overall improved performance. A sector-related database, industry research and communication strategies were some of the tools that facilitated in achieving results.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## GOVERNANCE

### SAFETY AND SECURITY, JUSTICE

#### **21. Support to Policing of Crimes against Women and Children in the Eastern Cape**

Project Name	Support to Policing of Crimes against Women and Children in the Eastern Cape
Location:	Bisho, Eastern Cape
Project Number	SA/73200-03-01
Project Completion Date	December 2007
EC Funding	€7,200,000
Implementing Partner	South African Police Service (SAPS)
Contact	Irene Wolvaard Tel: +27 (0)40-635-1794 Website: <a href="http://www.saps.org.za">www.saps.org.za</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

Focusing on 29 priority areas within the Eastern Cape, where a relatively high occurrence of crimes are committed against women and children, this programme aimed at promoting better safety and security conditions by specifically preventing crimes against women, children and other vulnerable citizens. Since crime prevention is under resourced and the Criminal Justice System does not operate well at provincial levels, this programme also envisaged to improve the services delivered to people affected by criminal violence. The programme objectives, which were in line with other EC supported security initiatives, namely the Capacity Development & Institutional Development for the SAPS and the Department of Safety and Security, are in compliance with the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS). Crime prevention, the developing of the criminal justice system, service delivery on behalf of the police, facilities to provide help to victims and awareness are cornerstones of the NCPS which have been integrated into the implementation of this programme.

#### **Expected results**

Under the special responsibility of the Office of the MEC for Safety and Security Management in the Eastern Cape, an effective Provincial Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy (PCPS) focusing on women and children is to be developed and put into action. The current aim is a 5 per cent reduction in incidents, 50 per cent

increase in the number of victims satisfied with police treatment and a 20 per cent increase in the reporting of crimes against women and children.

The programme seeks to establish eight Community Safety Forums (CSF) or similar mechanisms in order to co-ordinate social crime prevention. In addition, existing “one-stop” models for victims of sexual offences would be reviewed. Members of the police services (80 per cent) are to acquire relevant skills to deliver professional services to victims. In order to expand the job-related training capacity, a (sub) project would be set up consisting of three mobile training units managed by SAPS trainers and designing and building one Mobile Police Stations (MPS) to patrol deep rural areas to service beneficiaries. 27 Community service centres at SAPS stations upgraded and the erection of 25 victim friendly centres throughout the Eastern Cape Province.

It is expected that, by adding weight behind crime prevention partnerships, communities would take ownership in addressing crime issues through better awareness and an increase in volunteer numbers. Compliance to legislation is to be improved through maximizing the investigative capacity of the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) and setting up an effective monitoring system.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

<b>22. Support to the Transformation of the Justice System: The e-Justice Programme</b>
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Project Name	Support to the Transformation of the Justice System: The e-Justice Programme
Location:	National
Project Number	SA/73200-00/28
Project Completion Date	31 March 2007
EC Funding	€25,000,000 (2 phases)
Implementing Partner	Department of Justice (DoJ)
Contact Details	Sharon Thomas Tel: +27 12 315 1120/1655
Contact Details	Daven Moodley, Head – Programme Management Tel: +27 12 315 1057

**Context and purpose**

To ensure better access to and more effective justice system, in particular for the poor and people living in very remote areas, e-Justice is designed to support fundamental reforms necessary in the system in SA and contribute to creating a better business environment. This can be achieved by building the capacity in the DoJ and in courts and by re-engineering work processes, using appropriate enabling technology, strengthening strategic planning and management capacity and streamlining organisational and human resource development. The administration's overall delivery capacity would be modernised in line with the government's priority objectives: better access to court files and court MIS, effective case registration systems, improved funds administration (e.g. guardian, maintenance), access to databases for all and improved policy implementation. Fully supported at all government levels, e-Justice will benefit people involved in legal cases, counsellors, lawyers, judges and civil servants in the government dealing with the DoJ by reducing previous inequalities.

**Expected results**

If people working in the 550 courts who receive in-service training actually use obtained skills, case cycles would be reduced significantly thus improving the efficiency of the system. It is expected that this and the Digital Nervous System (DNS) that connects the countries' courts for information sharing purposes, would be an important result of e-Justice.

The administration of the Guardians' Fund (taking care of minors), State Attorneys and the maintenance systems are to be automated and rationalised to facilitate cost

effectiveness through Financial Administration Systems (FAS) while departmental managers in the Integrated Justice System (IJS) would have the know-how to operate the comprehensive MIS tool. In other words, a transparent, sound and user-friendly administration is to be established in the judicial system. To address backlogs, a specially- designed Court Process Project (CPP) - a system – deals with aspects such as case registration, documentation, roll and hearing schedules, cases files administration, notification and adjudication. By reinforcing the financial management capacity of the DoJ (including internal control), the department's ability to plan and develop strategic policies is to be enhanced especially with regard to gender, monitoring and evaluation.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## HUMAN RIGHTS, GOOD GOVERNANCE, SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### 23. Conflict and Governance Facility (CAGE)

Project Name	Conflict and Governance Facility (CAGE)
Project Location	National
Project Number	SA/73200-02/02
Project Completion Date	August 2007
EC Funding	€4,000,000
Implementing Partner	National Treasury
Contact Details	Mr Thulani Mabaso-Mahlangu Tel: +27 (0)12-315-5479 Website: <a href="http://cage.dcis.gov.za">http://cage.dcis.gov.za</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

CAGE was a grant-making fund aimed at a wider and more effective participation of SA policy research institutions on issues of regional and domestic policy making and implementation within the fields of Conflict and Governance. CAGE established the concept of the “CAGE Community” which aimed at strategic co-operation between CAGE and Grant Partners. It was a form of inclusive stakeholder consultation and endeavours to take CAGE’s legal contracts beyond “the letter of the contracts” to a well-networked and supportive community. The programme has been designed to contribute towards co-operation and dialogue between policy research institutions, activate involvement of policy makers and leaders in civil society and to widen the dissemination of findings.

The programme has been designed ultimately to contribute towards improving national policy decision-making and implementation on foreign and domestic policy issues that avert and/or migrate conflicts, thereby enhancing good governance and deepening democracy in SA, the region and possibly on the continent.

#### **Expected results**

Various research studies were undertaken in order to improve policy analysis as a basis for better informed policy-making and implementation and ultimately used as input into policy making. These results would be discussed widely and impact and “lessons learnt” documented. Collaborative research initiatives would be encouraged between established and emerging institutions through twinning which will include debates and exchanges among researchers, policy makers and civil society

organisations. The transfer of knowledge and skills promotes policy debate through dissemination of results by means of publications, workshops and media coverage.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## 24. Civil Society Advocacy Programme

Project Name	Civil Society Advocacy Programme (CSAP)
Project Location	Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape
Project Number	AFS/2003/006-004
Project Completion Date	December 2008
EC Funding	€10,000,000
Implementing Partner	South African Human Rights Commission
Contact Details	Ms Mirriam Lehlokoa Tel: +27 (0)12 425 0480

### **Context and purpose**

Based on a study at the instigation of three state institutions supporting constitutional democracy, which highlighted weaknesses in civil society advocacy, the CSAP's main objective is to contribute towards more effective governance in three selected provinces (Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape). The aim is to empower community members to effectively claim access to their constitutional, democratic and socio-economic rights. The SA Human Rights Commission is implementing this programme in full partnership with 2 Chapter 9 Institutions, the Commission for Gender Equality, and the Office of the Public Protector. (The three bodies were established under Chapter 9 of the Constitution and are known as "the Chapter 9s", or C9s). The primary beneficiaries are South Africans who are facing difficulties in accessing their constitutional and socio-economic rights. The secondary beneficiaries are Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) at community, provincial and national level and the three "C9s" (SAHRC, OPP, CGE) who support the communities with active human and socio-economic rights advocacy.

The programme intends to facilitate the access of vulnerable groups to constitutional rights, a contributing factor to reducing poverty and to the lack of development in many communities.

The following stakeholders will indirectly benefit from the project: Local Government institutions, traditional leaders, National Government institutions and their local branches, Community based Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Trade Unions. By fostering awareness and contacts between stakeholders, the CSAP will lead to better service delivery and assist the three C9s in meeting the constitutional rights of citizens.

### **Expected results**

Targeted communities are empowered to access their rights through the establishment of awareness programmes among community members to actively claim and pursue their rights. It is expected that the number of cases brought forward by communities should increase by 25 per cent that at least 270 community members be trained and community members be able to provide leadership to resolve identified issues.

After having trained 90 CSOs, it should be possible to provide effective advocacy support to targeted communities and enable them to access their rights. Sixty per cent of cases should be successfully concluded. Human resources, management systems, knowledge management and resources for active outreach to communities will be capacitated.

The programme is expected to establish the capacity within the participating “C9s” (at national and provincial levels) to provide advocacy support to the selected CSOs and communities through the provision of the necessary systems and equipment. It is envisaged that 100 staff members in the C9s will benefit from capacity and skills to implement the programme and that all targeted communities and CSOs receive relevant information on C9s and rights issues so that 60 per cent of cases supported by C9s are successfully concluded.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## **25. Legislature Support Programme**

Project Name	Legislature Support Programme (LSP)
Project Location	National and Provincial
Project Number	SA/73200-03-04
Project Completion Date	December 2010
EC Funding	€10,000,000
Implementing Partner	Speakers' Forum of South Africa (SFSA)
Contact Details	Ms Siwe Mangcu Tel: +27 (0)21-423-7030

### **Context and purpose**

The LSP seeks to contribute to the legislative sector in SA by addressing a number of challenges related to lawmaking, oversight and public participation. The programme is designed to contribute to the strengthening of democracy and good governance in order to make the Legislatures proactive in their interactions with key stakeholders and improve the participation of citizens in the legislative sector. The programme's specific purpose is to support the SA Legislatures (national and provincial) to fulfil their Constitutional mandates in a citizen-oriented manner. This programme is a logical progression from the gains achieved through the first Parliamentary Support Programme.

### **Expected results**

It is expected to improve the lawmaking systems and processes, policy development, assessment of implementation capacity, oversight and accountability.

Enhancement of public participation in decision-making and development of education in democracy should be achieved through the ability of more legislatures to translate legislation and publications into official languages and the increase in petitions, participation and attendance at public hearings and committees. Improvement of equality on gender and disability would be achieved through the agreement and publishing of the legislature's gender and disability framework, achievement of compliance to Employment Equity and gender- while including disability-related measures in the monitoring and evaluation plan.

Skills in the Legislatures will be improved through training and capacity building initiatives for all members, induction and orientation programmes for new members and the finalisation of human resource policies. ICT facilities and equipment in the Legislatures will be enhanced. This includes improvement in chambers, upgrading

and maintenance of ICT systems and the implementation of video conferencing facilities.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## 26. Fight against Human Trafficking

Project Name	Assistance to the South African government to prevent and react to human trafficking
Project Location	National
Project Number	AFS/2005/017-594
Project Completion Date	December 2008
EC Funding	€6,300,000
Implementing Partner	National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Contact Details	Adv Thoko Majokweni, NPA Tel: +27 (0)12-845 6149 Mr Hans-Petter Boe (IOM) Tel: +27 (0)12 342-1120

### **Context and purpose**

The RSA, a destination, transit point and country of origin for human trafficking for purposes including sexual exploitation, forced labour, illegal adoptions and the extraction of body parts and organs, took its first steps to combat trafficking by adopting the “Palermo Protocol” in 2004 to “Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children”. The objective of this programme is to ensure that authorities in SA can fully comply with the Palermo Protocol, including the development of comprehensive legislation that is underpinned by a victim-centred, empowerment approach, taking full account of the existing Victims’ Charter as well as relevant South African legislation. The government in general and the NPA specifically, will be supported in order to have the capacity to deal with trafficking and to enhance inter-sectoral co-ordination and co-operation. Since trafficking is a clandestine activity conducted well outside the public gaze, the big challenges of this programme lie not only in increasing awareness and public education to prevent trafficking practices, but also in the success of training initiatives for the employees of the SAPS, Department of Home Affairs, Directorate of Special Operations at the NPA units, Department of Labour, Department of Social Development and NGOs providing services for – the main beneficiaries of this programme – the victims of trafficking.

### **Expected results**

In order to deepen knowledge and understanding of trafficking issues in SA, multi-disciplinary research will be undertaken to investigate and discover the current streams of human trafficking in, to and from SA. Estimates of size and trend of

trafficking streams are to be provided. To enable accurate analyses, a Trafficking Management Information System (TMIS) should be developed. It is envisaged that under the management of the National Task Team a coordinated, quality response to human trafficking in the RSA will be developed. NGOs active in victim assistance will be supported and facilities for victims upgraded. In addition to these expected results, an analysis of needs regarding training and development of government officials will be undertaken by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and curricula and training materials developed and implemented. IOM signed a direct agreement with the EC delegation and is in charge of the training and capacity building component of the program. Through training and capacity building, the identification of trafficking victims will be expedited and the quality of investigation improved. Prosecutions can be more successful and thus the victims of trafficking appropriately served. As in the case of strategies aimed at preventing the incidence of trafficking (especially with victims from vulnerable groups), a major public awareness and education campaign will be launched. The results and recommendations are to be disseminated to ensure sound management and integration of “lessons learned”.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## 27. Support to Victim Empowerment Programme

Project Name	Support to the Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP)
Project Location	National
Project Number	017-599
Project Completion Date	December 2008
EC Funding	€20,000,000
Implementing Partner	Department of Social Development (DSD) and United Nations Agency for Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Contact Details	Department of Social development: Dr Zodidi Tshotsho Tel: +27 (0)12 312 7412 UNODC: Mr Jonathan Lucas Tel: +27 (0)12-342-2424

### **Context and purpose**

The Support to VEP, which attempts to decrease the high rate of victimisation on the part of criminals in SA, originated in 1996 as part of the National Crime Prevention Strategy. The government recognised that victim empowerment was a cross-cutting theme and understood that, if progress was to be made by delivering services and assistance, this programme should intersect with many policies and be mainstreamed throughout government's day-to-day work. Support is intended to contribute towards creating safer and more peaceful communities by strengthening the culture of human rights and by building more effective responses for victims of crime and trauma. The UNODC will implement the programme on behalf of the government. Its main functions include the effective implementation of government policies which directly empower victims and the strengthening of CSOs so that they may contribute towards improving the quality of services directly to beneficiaries, the victims, especially women and vulnerable children who have experienced gender- based violence. Other beneficiaries are government officials at national and provincial level, staff of the DSD and employees in CSOs and NGOs. There is a grant facility of €4,5 million which aims at strengthening the capacity of CSOs to provide better services to victims.

### **Expected results**

In general, the programme will result in more effective collaboration between relevant government institutions and civil society organisations working in the sector. The implementation plan on victim empowerment policies (including the victim charter and minimum standards) will be finalised in conjunction with all main policy stakeholders (national and provincial government and CSOs).

Government and CSO forums will be set-up at municipal level to ensure more efficient coordination. Support will be provided to disseminate VE policies to service providers and the public through a national media campaign. The capacity of staff to implement policies and comply with minimum standards in all relevant VE departments will be strengthened through training. Government officials (1,400) in relevant Government VE departments will be trained to implement VE policies. Four one stop centres (2 in rural areas and 2 in urban) will be created to provide multidisciplinary services to victims and will raise awareness on gender based violence. CSOs will be better equipped to deliver financial and technical services to victims and to engage with government on VEP related issues.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## **28. Expanding and Strengthening Community Based Participation in Local Government (CBP)**

Project Name	Expanding and Strengthening Community Based Participation in Local Government (CBP)
Project Location	National, Provincial, District and Local
Project Number	SA/21.031700-06-06
Project Completion Date	15.12.2006 – 31.12.2010
EC Funding	€10,000,000
Implementing Partner	The Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG)
Contact Details	Mr Yusuf Patel Tel: +27 (0) 334-4939 Website: www.dplg.gov.za

### **Context and purpose**

Local government is primarily responsible for ensuring that all communities are provided with basic services such as housing, water and sanitation and electricity. Conditions across municipalities in SA are, however, extremely uneven. In particular, different governance standards and inadequate capacity have led to “under-spending” and poor service delivery. CBP, which links to various similar donor supported programmes, aims to contribute to good governance in the country by expanding and strengthening community-based participation in local government, thus enabling citizens to influence and monitor local government policy, resource allocation and service delivery in municipalities within four years. The programme also seeks to foster the understanding of citizens regarding the functioning of local government.

National, provincial and local government officials, ward councillors, ward committee members, community development workers, community trainers and municipality speakers will benefit from CBP with local communities being the final beneficiaries.

Stakeholders consisting of NGOs, parastatals, academic institutions, research institutions and government networks will form partnerships with government in addressing the various aspects of public participation.

### **Expected results**

The availability of appropriate guidelines for the functioning of Ward Committees and key role players, in accordance with the relevant legislation, will contribute towards achieving the objectives of the programme in 150 municipalities.

It is envisaged that 100 per cent (55 per cent by year two) of adult community members and 60 per cent of elected office bearers and civil servants, will be informed and know about participation structures, processes, duties and responsibilities.

Boosted by a communication strategy, to be developed and implemented at national, provincial and local level, community engagement mechanisms should be more effective in municipal wards by the end of the programme. Training materials for core trainers will be developed and 45 core trainers will deliver training in all provinces. Stakeholders will be enabled to actively network and exchange information at municipal, district, provincial, national and international levels, and communities in the 150 municipalities should become actively involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of various activities.

Accountability mechanisms are expected to be operative in municipal wards once ward committees, Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), Community Development Workers (CDWs) and councillors are trained in financial management, are informed and knowledgeable about codes of conduct and understand procedures for reporting unethical conduct. A performance monitoring system will be established and capacity built in the community to monitor performance. A community based participation system will be developed and implemented through which accurate and relevant reports will be issued.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

<b>29. European Union Programme of Support to the Foundation of Human Rights.</b>
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Project Name	The Second EU Human Rights Programme
Project Location	National
Project Number	SA/73200-00/29
Project Completion Date	January 2009
EC Funding	€25,000,000
Implementing Partners	Foundation for Human Rights (FHR)
Contact Details	Yasmin Sooka Tel: +27 (0)11 484 8000 Website: <a href="http://www.fhr.org.za">www.fhr.org.za</a>

**Context and purpose**

To overcome many existing inequalities in SA, among others, home to an extremely vulnerable population of poor and marginalised groups – women, children, people in rural areas, as well as those with disabilities, orphans, the elderly, refugees, and so forth– this Human Rights Programme aims at promoting redress and entrenching human rights values and practices. The design of the programme is based on the experiences of the First Programme implemented by the Foundation for Human Rights, a grant-maker operating on behalf of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). This human rights initiative has as its main purpose the support of CBOs that contributes to the promotion of the effective exercise and application of human rights. By funding operations and activities implemented by CSO and public institutions nationally, the programme seeks to foster increased awareness and knowledge of human rights and improved access to sustainable and effective services.

**Expected results**

The support provided to this area aims at raising awareness, increasing knowledge and enabling individuals and communities to access their rights; it also includes civil society advocacy in relation to policy making and legislation.

Improve access to sustainable and effective service is provided which should lead to improved realisation of human rights. In addition to this the FHR will support the development of the paralegal sector through the Promotion of the Legal Practise Bill as well as paralegal capacity building and the development of a national accredited curriculum.

The fundamental aim of interventions with regard to capacity building and networking is the strengthening of civil society at various levels. Capacity building of organisations will be done through skills development, human rights training or

development of monitoring systems. Human rights networks will be strengthened by financing conferences, exchange visits, provision funds for coordination, etc.

Public Institutions will be supported to fulfil their mandates and civil society monitoring and lobbying of public institutions will be enhanced.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## REGIONAL COOPERATION

### **30. EU-SADC Investment Promotion (ESIP) Programme**

Project Name	EU-SADC Investment Promotion (ESIP) Programme
Location:	National, SADC Region
Project Number	SA/73200-99-21
Project Completion Date	December 2008
EC Funding	€ 2,000,000
Implementing Partner	SADC Secretariat (assisted by PMU in Gabarone and EU Antenna)
Contact	Mr John Gowen Tel: +267-318-0120 Website: <a href="http://www.esipp.org">www.esipp.org</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

Designed to act as a stimulus and catalyst for increased investment and economic co-operation, the ESIP programme aims to promote investment, both domestic and foreign, in the countries of the SADC region. The programme is a result of a consultation process with stakeholders and its success is seen in the increased integration of the region's economy into the world economy. By providing assistance to Investment Promotion Agencies (IPA), private intermediary bodies and entrepreneurs, ESIP's main purposes include achieving better management, improved market access (also for investment finance) and enhanced performance of private intermediary organisations as providers of investment promotion services ( i.e. through policy dialogue). The key sectors targeted are the agro-industry, tourism, mining, light engineering and construction materials. ESIP has a light and flexible overall co-ordination mechanism and a regular external monitoring and audit system.

#### **Expected results**

The institutional capacity of two (on the average) key organisations in each SADC country, as for example government investment promotion agencies, professional intermediary groups or Chambers of Commerce, is to be strengthened. This includes establishing an ESIP Management Information System (MIS) and providing training and facilities, technical assistance and various support services to promoters and lobbyists. Five are to be co-financed and up to 200 SADC projects have been identified and selected leading to co-operation proposals. Significant Inter-enterprise Co-operation Agreements (ICA) are to be signed. The programme would result in an

increase in number of projects supported, an estimated 175 promoters who receive assistance in creditworthy project files and ICAs between companies in targeted sectors. ESIP will complete sector studies to identify profitable investment opportunities. Beyond these concrete expectations, the programme seeks to promote negotiations between companies and intensify EU SADC business dialogue.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

### **31. Economic Integration Support Programme to SACU (EISP)**

Project Name	Economic Integration Support Programme to SACU (EISP)
Location:	SACU countries: SA, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland
Project Number	SA/B7-3200-00/31 (8 ACP TPS 154)
Project Completion Date	Final date of contractualisation is 31 July 2009 and project closure is foreseen on 31 July 2011
EC Funding	€6,000,000 (€3,000,000 from SA regional contribution)
Implementing Partner	SACU International Secretariat
Contact	Ms Tswelopele Moremi Executive Secretary, SACU, Windhoek, Namibia Tel: +264 61 243 950 www.sacu.int

#### **Context and purpose**

The overall objective of the programme is to support the economic integration of SACU Member States into the world economy and increase economic growth and hence contribute to reducing poverty in the region. The purpose of the programme is to support and achieve closer regional integration and harmonisation of customs legislation and procedures, including improved transit flows, and to prepare for the SACU Customs union by 2010. The programme is also aiming at supporting the work of the Secretariat in its implementation of the new Southern African customs Union agreement signed in 2002.

#### **Expected results**

- Strengthened analytical capacity at national and regional level in the areas of managing trade liberalisation and the accompanying effects on fiscal revenue;
- Appraisal and feasibility studies of programmes of support for the private sector completed, aimed at enhancing their competitiveness in response to the changing environment;
- Detailed design of budgetary reform measures available, to assist in diversifying the revenue base away from the current dependence on trade taxation;
- Pilot activities in favour of regional integration to be identified and implemented;
- SACU institutions strengthened and fully established;

- National bodies established and able to receive, process and channel trade related requests from both the private and public sectors to the appropriate SACU institutions.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## **32. Support to the Peace Facility for Africa**

Project Name	Support to the Peace Facility for Africa
Location:	National, Continental, Addis Ababa
Project Number	SA/73200-00/28
Project Completion Date	31 December 2011
EC Funding	€7,725,000
Implementing Partner	African Union (AU)
Contact	Jens Moller Task Manager, Brussels Tel: 92786
Contact	Ms Gaby Hagmuller, EC Delegation for the African Union (AU), Addis Ababa Tel:+251 11 66 125 11

### **Context and purpose**

It has become apparent that the conflicts and crises in Africa, strongly interwoven with poverty and underdevelopment in several regions, have to be urgently addressed if serious progress is to be made in poverty reduction and long-term structural stability and sustainable development achieved. At the request of the AU, the EC and Member States responded favourably in supporting the establishment of a Peace Facility for Africa. The main objective of the Peace Facility is to establish a conflict prevention capacity within African mandated organizations. This capacity will include policy, institutional, managerial, financial and administrative strengthening in the area of conflict prevention and excluding specific direct capacity for Peacekeeping Operations. Those components of capacity building which have direct implication on AU and other Regional Organisation abilities to carry out peacekeeping operations will be supported instead by the EDF capacity building component of the Africa Peace facility and by other sources. The SA contribution funds the Project Steering Committee and focuses on providing liaison offices for the eight RECs, enhancing administrative and management capacity and developing early Warning Systems.

### **Expected results**

The project intends to achieve the following: The AU will develop a comprehensive policy and plan for conflict prevention on the continent which will include close cooperation with mandated sub-Regional Organisations (SRO). The AU and SROs will be better equipped and capable of addressing all aspects of the Continental Security Architecture relating to conflict prevention excluding specifically peacekeeping operations which will instead be supported separately from the EDF APF funded component or other donors.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

### **33. Programme for Science and Technology Innovations and Capacity Building (PSTICB)**

Project Name	Programme for Science and Technology Innovations and Capacity Building (PSTICB)
Project Location	ACP-wide
Project Number	SA/21.031700-06-02
Project Completion Date	December 2015
EC Funding	€5,000,000
Implementing Partner	ACP Secretariat
Contact Details	Gerome Lebone Tel: +322-298-905

#### **Context and purpose**

This Programme is a response to the conclusions of the Cape Town ACP Ministerial Forum on Research and the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) 2002. The Programme would emphasise the promotion of an interdisciplinary approach to sustainable development and would contribute to building capacity through networks of institutions in the different ACP regions.

The overall objective of the PSTICB programme is to support ACP countries in formulating and implementing Science and Technology (S&T) policies that may lead to sustainable development and to poverty reduction through economic growth and progressive integration in the world economy.

The programme's purpose is to strengthen the internal S&T capacity of ACP countries in terms of institutional, administrative and policy-making levels, academic research and technology and business and social society.

The primary focus would be on quality health care, environmental research activities, energy, transport, agriculture and agro-industry and sustainable trade.

#### **Expected results**

It is expected to establish or consolidate networks at intra ACP-level with linkages to international networks and to increase capacity to assess research needs to facilitate the formulation and implementation of research policies. This would be done through the promotion and strengthening of networks, the establishment of research frameworks and multi-stakeholder in-depth assessments of research and innovation needs.

The capacity of research network partners would be increased to enable them to prepare and submit project proposals to funding partners. The skills of the ACP bodies would be strengthened on how to manage research and how to evaluate the

quality of research proposals. This should be achieved through the definition of and the promotion of peer review and evaluation procedures and indicators as well as the implementation of multi-stakeholder activities in order to capitalise, disseminate and implement knowledge and innovations. Short-term training sessions at regional, sub-regional and country levels would be organised to strengthen and upgrade the competencies of the scientific community in terms of research methods, research fund management and research managerial capacities.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

### **34. Regional Support for an Expanded Multi-sectoral Response to HIV & AIDS in the SADC Region**

Project Name	Regional Support for an Expanded Multi-sectoral Response to HIV & AIDS in the SADC Region
Location:	SADC Secretariat, SADC Member countries
Project Number	SA/73200-00/32
Project Completion Date	June 2006
EC Funding	€4,500,000
Implementing Partner	SADC Secretariat
Contact Details	Dr A Hembe Tel: +267 395 1863 Website: www.sadc.int

#### **Context and purpose**

The need to decrease the number of HIV & AIDS infected and affected people in the SADC region requires the strengthening of the SADC Secretariat, which assists in developing multi-sectoral solutions to promote appropriate and effective policies and practices for the “wider” region.

The organisational support for the HIV and AIDS unit is necessary to enhance its surveillance, co-ordinating and policy brokering capacity and to increase the analytical, planning and evaluation capacity of the Unit to identify (and duplicate) best practices. Initiatives that create added value will be selected if they can verify concrete problem- solving approaches that will contribute to the policy debate.

#### **Expected results**

Management, planning, co-ordinating and evaluation capacities of HIV and AIDS Unit are to be increased as well as capacity to develop, implement and monitor regional inter-sectoral programmes. SADC is expected to effectively promote regional strategies by reducing the vulnerability of people (both male and female), for example, transport, tourism and mining and by supporting people living with the virus. The SADC HIV and AIDS Unit will be able to monitor the HIV & AIDS epidemic and its impact through a well-functioning Health/Management Information System. It is expected that the SADC HIV and AIDS Unit and Multi-Sectoral Technical Sub-Committee would have greater advocacy and policy-making capacities and that increased information sharing will lead to greater visibility within the various sectors.

Nine grants and one direct award were made to organizations in order to undertake innovative research and pilot projects in different sectors. An Evaluation of the implementation of the projects was undertaken and published in Evaluation and

Drawing of Lessons Learnt in Piloting an Initiative on HIV and AIDS in the SADC Region Through the Support of the European Union in October 2007 and is available from the SADC HIV and AIDS Unit of the SADC Secretariat. Further information is available from project authority.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

### 35. Regional HIV & AIDS Awareness and Education

Project Name	Regional HIV & AIDS Awareness and Education
Location:	National, SADC Countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
Project Number	SA/73200-00/32
Project Completion Date	February 2007
EC Funding	€10,000,000
Implementing Partner	Soul City – The Institute for Health and Development Communication (IHDC)
Contact	H Pearlman Tel: +27 (0)11-341-0360 Website: <a href="http://www.soulcity.org.za">www.soulcity.org.za</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

Considered as one of the most successful media and communication initiatives dealing specifically with the HIV & AIDS issues in Southern Africa, Soul City created a network of operating partners with the main objective to promote behavioural change among populations in respect of HIV&AIDS, health and lifestyle. This was done by producing and disseminating multi-media products styled as “edutainment” (education and entertainment) for print media, radio and TV – for children and adults. The EC supported this unique communications activity since no other programme treating the mentioned issues operated in the region and effectively established a multimedia production and dissemination capacity across the countries of Southern Africa. A key component was to build local institutional capacity to create mass media products in the region and beyond and establish links to associations that are dedicated to fighting the spread of HIV&AIDS.

#### **Expected results**

By organising yearly training activities for regional programme staff, conducting regular evaluations and implementing good financial and administrative systems, the regional Soul City capacity is to be consolidated. Local partners would benefit from the project after a series of formal capacity building and “best practice” events; partnerships are expected to become sustainable after 20 educational events in all countries (including one plenary event for local and government stakeholders). Ten regional conferences on best practices are envisaged as are SADC regional workshops to establish inter-country networks. From the production point of view, Soul City and local partners are expected to produce ten TV series in eight countries, 20 educational packs (Info-kits), two radio series for each country, at least two promotional events and two educational events per country (maximum 40) and distribute 4000

educational videos and information folders. These specific outcomes are intended to support the SADC HIV/AIDS Task Force to reduce and prevent infections, mitigate the socio-economic impact, harmonise policies and legislation and to mobilise resources for the multi-sectoral response in the SADC region.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

### **36. Support Programme for the Water Sector in SADC**

Project Name	Support Programme for the Water Sector in SADC
Location:	SADC Region
Project Number	SA/73200-02-06
Project Completion Date	November 2009
EC Funding	€5,669,000 (additional funding from Denmark, Germany, Netherlands)
Implementing Partners	SADC Water Division, Swaziland leading Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee (TPTC), DWAF.
Contact Details	SADC Water Division Phera Ramoeli - Head, SADC Water Division Tel: +267 395 1863
Contact Details	Maputo Basin Trevor Shongwe - Government of Swaziland Tel: +268 404 8031/3
Contact Details	SADC HYCOS Stéfan van Biljon Tel: +27 12 841 3219

#### **Context and purpose**

This project is a seven-year multifaceted support programme to the water sector for the countries in the SADC region designed to contribute to sustained and integrated planning and management of water resources. Keeping in mind that all continental SADC countries share one or more river basins (15 major rivers), water issues present a very practical opportunity for the promotion of regional integration. The EU that had already funded the Hydrological Cycle Observation System (HYCOS) is specifically keen on seeing the implementation of the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP). Through institutional support of the SADC water sector, the members and staff of water resource management institutions implementing the initiative, whether national or regional, would directly benefit from this programme. People living in countries of the SADC region would have better access to basic water supply and sanitation services and the health and food security situation should improve.

#### **Expected results**

The expected results, which would contribute to the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems and the RSAP, include institutional and organisational support to the SADC Water Division, a comprehensive water resources study of the Maputo Basin and the consolidation and expansion of HYCOS. The organisational support aims at increasing the effectiveness of the Water Division management and networking bodies with broader stakeholder communication,

information sharing and dissemination of lessons learned, the provision of TA and developing and evaluation of the RSAP and its framework. At the explicit request of South Africa, a scoping study to compile and undertake a preliminary evaluation of available water resources, environmental and socio-economic data of the Maputo Basin is to be carried out and followed up by a comprehensive study of the basin to support regional water use agreements. Furthermore, long and short -term regional and international technical assistance to the Project Regional Centre, coupled with the provision of communication and office supplies, would support the overall consolidation and expansion of SADC HYCOS.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CULTURE

### **37. Conference, Workshop and Cultural Initiatives Fund Phase III (CWCI)**

Project Name	Conference, Workshop and Cultural Initiatives Fund Phase III (CWCI)
Project Location	National
Project Number	SA/21.031.700-04/03
Project Completion Date	March 2010
EC Funding	€4,900,000
Implementing Partner	National Treasury
Contact Details	Emmanuelle Gille Tel: 012 343 3911 Website : <a href="http://www.cwci.co.za">http://www.cwci.co.za</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

There is a need to strengthen the ownership and involvement of non-state actors (NSA) in policy-making dialogue and implementation by supporting NSA initiatives to promote a wider and deeper debate between government and all segments of civil society in relation to EU-SA co-operation.

The Cultural, Workshop and Cultural Initiative Fund (CWCI), has been operating for over a decade now and is in its third phase. It has successfully facilitated a greater exchange of information and debate on issues related to the EU-SA partnership and has provided the sole conduit of EC funding for cultural co-operation. It further strives to raise public awareness and improve access to information on partnership policies and programmes in SA and the region.

The beneficiaries of the project are non-governmental organisations, economic operators, social partners and the private sector.

#### **Expected results**

It is expected to facilitate policy debate and social dialogue as a basis for better-informed policy-making and implementation. This should be accomplished through the award of various grants for policy debates involving NSAs. The raising of awareness of EPRD cross-cutting issues and focal sectors as well as the promotion of cultural values through broadening access to, and participation in relevant activities should be achieved through funded cultural activities with an outreach component.

The visibility of EU-SA partnership was raised and access to information on partnership development and trade policies, programmes and procedures improved through the development of an information strategy and the dissemination of

information. Visibility should be promoted especially to the private sector and information sessions should be held on EU/SA trade and regional co-operation.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

<b>38. European Programme for Reconstruction &amp; Development (EPRD) Audit/Evaluation Facility</b>
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Project Name	European Programme for Reconstruction and Development (EPRD) Audit/Evaluation Facility
Location:	Pretoria
Project Number	SA/73200-02/01
Project Completion Date	December 2008
EC Funding	€1,000,000
Implementing Partner	National Treasury
Contact	Mr Robin Toli Tel: +27 (0)12-315 5479 Website: <a href="http://www.dcis.gov.za">www.dcis.gov.za</a>

**Context and purpose**

The promotion of aid effectiveness, a cornerstone of EU development co-operation in SA, relies on the quality of overall financial management, control and technical implementation of donor-assisted projects and programmes. The present project aims to put in place an effective audit and evaluation system for EC-supported programmes.

The audit & evaluation facility also aims to further general financial awareness and assist staff involved in the programme to adapt to new requirements.

**Expected results**

The project will help to develop an overall, long-term audit and evaluation strategy (including audit plans) based on the EU-SA Country Strategy Paper (CSP).

Internal control systems of projects and programmes are to be regularly assessed and staff members should gain the skills required to discharge their financial responsibilities.

The main results expected include: preparation of audits, communication of key messages and recommendations, project/programme evaluations and support to financial management in form of capacity building and training.

Project/programme audits and evaluations are to be undertaken to provide programme management, GoSA and the EU with quality reports and advice on issues arising from audits disseminated to stakeholders by means of workshops and seminars. Six training events are to be held on specific aspects of project cycle management, financial audit, administrative organisation issues and anti-fraud and corruption strategies.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

### **39. Official Development Assistance Programme (ODA-P)**

Project Name	Official Development Assistance Programme (ODA-P)
Location:	Gauteng, National
Project Number	SA/21.031700-06-03
Project Completion Date	December 2012
EC Funding	€11,600,000
Implementing Partner	National Treasury
Contact	Robin Toli, National Treasury. Tel: +27 (0)12-315-5479 Web-site: www.dcis.gov.za

#### **Context and purpose**

ODA-P is a partnership programme between National Treasury (NT) and the European Commission (EC). Its overall objective is to contribute towards the enhanced capacity development of South Africa and seeks to achieve this through promoting economic development, good governance, social progress and raising living standards.

The programme purpose is to enhance efficient, effective and sustainable management of ODA which will act as a catalyst for better management in development and impact on strategic development priorities of SA.

The programme will be implemented by the National Treasury, specifically the Chief Directorate for International Development Co-operation. Other key stakeholders are those governmental and non-governmental organisations implementing ODA projects / programmes at National, Provincial and Local / Municipal level.

#### **Expected results**

The following result areas of the ODA-P have been identified:

- Leveraging the ODA-P to enhance outcome-oriented delivery systems in the South African Government in terms of procurement, project management, skills and applying best practice models on ODA;
- Applying a study fund facility that will enable feasibility, sectoral and other relevant national and regional studies;
- Enhancing efficient and effective donor coordination and management at national, provincial and regional (SADC, AU) levels;
- Strengthening the role of South Africa in global ODA debates and discussions thereby achieving ownership, alignment, harmonisation and outcomes-based ODA implementation; and

- Entrenching knowledge management practices by sharing best practices, disseminating innovative ideas and enhancing visibility of the SA/EC cooperation.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## THEMATIC PROJECTS

### 40. Holistic support to Aids Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) through community based programmes – South Africa

Project Name	Holistic support to Aids Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) through community based programmes – South Africa
Location:	Kwazulu- Natal
Project Number	ONG-PVD/2005/114-035
Project Completion Date	April 2011
EC Funding	€698,000
Implementing Partner	Deutscher Caritasverband e.V. (local partner: Sinoziso Archdiocese of Durban)
Contact	Andreas Wenzel Tel: +49-761-200-213 <a href="http://www.caritas-international.de">www.caritas-international.de</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

South Africa's province of KwaZulu Natal is one of the most AIDS affected areas with thousands of AIDS orphans in the country. Extended families, especially grandmothers, are struggling to take care of their deceased children's offspring within the context of great poverty, and with resources stretched thin beyond possibility. This not only negatively impacts the social fabric of communities and the health of caregivers, but also increases the number of marginalised young members of society. This project was established to offset this trend for OVCs in six especially underprivileged communities in the greater Durban area through the establishment and support of community based programmes. Volunteers in the selected communities, which are among some of the most AIDS&HIV affected and infected areas of the Kwazulu-Natal province, will receive training and mentoring to support and assist identified orphans and vulnerable children as well as their caregivers, in order for them to have a better quality of life, and acquire skills, capacity and resources to plan for their future. The aim is to reach at least 2,500 orphan and vulnerable children in the communities by the end of 2010. The programme intends achieving this objective by setting up working relationships with the community structures and resources, namely schools, clinics and churches, in order to identify and channel OVCs into the support programme. The programme also aims to provide the training required by these community resource structures in order to extend support to these children. Increased school enrolment, participation and performance as well as

greater awareness from the community of the basic social and emotional needs of the children should be considered as a main challenge of the project's ultimate goals.

**Expected results**

One hundred community based volunteers will be trained to support to OVCs in their communities; their assessments, monitoring, support and counselling activities are crucial for the project's success. Eighty-five percent of the 2,500 children that the project intends to reach by 2010 should be enrolled in school; these in turn will have established structures to identify and support their orphan and vulnerable children. In all six communities of the project, special child support groups are to be set up to enhance resilience of the youngsters and to teach skills to cope with hardship situations. Assisted by trained "youth leaders" or "role models", orphans and vulnerable children will become involved in their community activities. Greater awareness of caregivers on children's needs, their rights and the resources available to them will be obtained through good networking among the various role-players in every community.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

<b>41. South Africa Capacity Building Initiative for Organisations Engaged in HIV &amp; AIDS Treatment, Care and Support</b>
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Project Name	South Africa Capacity Building Initiative for Organisations Engaged in HIV & AIDS Treatment, Care and Support
Location:	Northwest Province, Limpopo, Gauteng
Project Number	ONG-PVD/2005/114-076
Project Completion Date	March 2009
EC Funding	€750,000
Implementing Partner	Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO)
Contact	Roberto E. Pinauin Tel (+27) 11 880 1773/88 <a href="http://www.vso.org.uk">www.vso.org.uk</a>

**Context and purpose**

To stop and reverse the spread of HIV&AIDS in rural areas and township settlements in South Africa, this project will ultimately deliver improved access to quality treatment, care and social support for especially vulnerable groups in the former Venda homelands in Limpopo, in the Moretele district in the Northwest Province and in some townships of Gauteng. This will be done by building the capacity of NGOs and CBOs engaged in treatment, care and support of people living with HIV&AIDS. Not only should the actions taken within the project framework ultimately benefit almost 14,000 people living with HIV&AIDS, but they will also support 8,500 children in difficult circumstances, including almost 1,000 child-headed households. The project will also help more than 3,000 women directly involved in care and support of people living with or affected by HIV&AIDS. The institutional support and capacity building for local development structures comes in the form of direct technical and material assistance to local NGOs and CBOs and the provision of support for positive engagement with the local government institutions. In all, some 400 volunteers and staff of local NGOs and CBOs will receive training.

**Expected results**

In order to improve the management capacity of engaged NGOs and CBOs , the programme will establish mechanisms for coordination and collaboration between NGOs, CBOs and government structures through workshops and other co-ordinated training field activities with AIDS Service Organisations, private and public health institutions.

The project also seeks to increase the access of people affected by and infected with HIV&AIDS to comprehensive treatment care and support services. This will include the provision of patients with comprehensive HBC, the training of care takers, the

distribution of support group toolkits and the training of support group facilitators as well as the running of a number of viable small community business projects. These actions also aim at specifically reducing the vulnerability of women and children in difficult circumstances.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

**42. Increasing equitable access to HIV & AIDS information and services within a comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) programme serving the poorest and most at risk groups and those living with or affected by HIV & AIDS.**

Project Name	Increasing equitable access to HIV & AIDS information and services within a comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) programme serving the poorest and most at risk groups and those living with or affected by HIV & AIDS.
Location:	Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo
Project Number	SANTE/2006/104-975
Project Completion Date	April 2012
EC Funding	€3,736,770
Implementing Partner	Marie Stopes International
Contact	Contact Person: Sorrel Osborne Tel: + 44(0) 20 7636 6200 Website: <a href="http://www.mariestopes.org.uk">http://www.mariestopes.org.uk</a>

**Context and purpose of the project**

In accordance with the implementation of the HIV & AIDS Strategic Plan for South Africa and in line with achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), this five-year project proposes to increase equitable access to HIV & AIDS information and services integrated within a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) programme to benefit the poorest women and men in rural and peri-urban communities in seven provinces of the country. The project will provide services to the existing structures while scaling up by means of replicating these structures in six new centres in the Central, Vhembe and Sekhukune districts of Limpopo province, as well as the districts of Uthungulu and Zululand in the Kwazulu-Natal Province. Services such as contraceptives distribution, counseling, pregnancy testing, Sexual Transmittable Disease (STI) screening and treatment, and Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) for HIV will be provided to close to 900,000 women and 60,000 men. Over 2 million people will benefit from a variety of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities which include the establishment of a referral network with local women's organizations and the link to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV&AIDS organizations for referrals, capacity building and training.

**Expected results**

Increased and equitable access to quality SRH and HIV&AIDS information and services will be provided through an efficient and effective model for prevention, treatment and care. This will then result in the identification and establishment of six new centres. An

IEC and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) campaign will be developed to increase awareness of SRH issues, and on services of HIV&AIDS prevention, treatment and care, in order to bring about an enabling environment for long- term behaviour and attitudinal changes. Stigma surrounding HIV&AIDS at community level is expected to decrease. Networks among relevant NGOs and an ongoing relationship with the government will be established in order to strengthen linkages between SRHR and HIV&AIDS organisations and to facilitate a continuum of prevention, treatment and care. The capacity of a local NGO will be increased to offer quality VCT services and undertake further core project activities.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

**43. Psychosocial support for orphans and community based caregivers working with PLWHA in South Africa**

Project Name	Psychosocial support for orphans and community based caregivers working with PLWHA in South Africa
Location:	National
Project Number	SANTE/2007/147-790
Project Completion Date	July 2010
EC Funding	€691,203
Implementing Partner	Suomen Punainen Risti (Local partner: South African red Cross Society SARCS)
Contact	Sakari Koivula Tel: +358 9 12931 Website: <a href="http://www.redcross.fi">www.redcross.fi</a>

**Context and purpose**

The primary objective of the Psychosocial Support (PSS) Project is to improve the quality of life for people living with HIV & AIDS including Volunteer Caregivers (VC) and orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). The PSS Project is a component of the South African Red Cross Society Community Home-Based Care (CHBC) project and focuses on helping people to help themselves and one another.

Through extensive research and consultation it has come to light that the VC, who provide home based care to the communities, are prone to high levels of stress and possible burn out due to the demands of their work. These VC are often part of the communities that they assist and thus their own circumstances are most times very similar to the very people to whom they provide support; often VCs deal with loss and bereavement, death and dying as well as other issues related to HIV&AIDS. The PSS Project focuses on the psychological well-being of the VCs, and will ultimately benefit the communities in which they deliver their CHBC services. Furthermore, SARCS gives the VCs the skills and tools to empower other community members through support groups, community meetings and education and training sessions.

Volunteer Caregivers from the SARCS work in 31 branches in all provinces of South Africa. The project intends to deliver benefits to VC, SARCS staff members as well as primary caregivers.

**Expected results**

The main objective of the project is to improve the capacity of the SARCS to deliver services to the communities. A comprehensive assessment of the needs of VC will be undertaken to define stress levels and clarify current coping mechanisms. Strategic and operational plans will be drawn up in a Psychological Support Plan Policy, which will

serve as a tool to address the psychological needs of the beneficiaries, especially VCs, primary caregivers, OVCs and people living with AIDS & HIV in the communities. Pre-existing support mechanisms and psychosocial support activities of the SARCS will be maintained during the research assessment and planning phases of the project and the emotional suffering will be reduced through advocacy training and counseling for VCs, especially on gender awareness and HIV and the law issues.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

**44. Youth unlimited support programme for urban and rural youth at risk in the Western Cape, South Africa.**

Project Name	Youth unlimited support programme for urban and rural youth at risk in the Western Cape, South Africa.
Location:	Western Cape
Project Number	ONG-PVD/2005/115-309
Project Completion Date	30 June 2011
EC Funding	€624,084
Implementing Agency	Deutscher Caritasverband e. V. (Local partner: Catholic Welfare and Development)
Contact	Andreas Wenzel Tel: +49-761-200-213, Website: <a href="http://www.caritas-international.de">www.caritas-international.de</a>

**Context and purpose**

“Youth Unlimited” looks at ways to improve living conditions of impoverished youth living in townships, informal settlements and on the streets in the Metropolitan Cape Town area as well as in the rural areas around Cape Town. These regions are notorious for unemployment, disease, violent crime, assault, recklessness and teenage pregnancy. Youths in rural areas around Cape Town are also included in the programme. The programme is based on extensive analysis and consultations carried out with troubled street youths, and intends to facilitate their access to real opportunities in society. By teaching them skills, both technical and behavioural, the youths engaged in the “Youth Unlimited” programme could benefit by being integrated into the community and hopefully into the job market. “Youth Unlimited” expects to reach an estimated number of 25,000 youth of which 20 000 youths in urban areas and 5,000 youth in rural areas. Specific focus is given to street youth, vulnerable youth and youth at risk, aged between 8 and 25 years; the objective is to prevent them from dropping out of mainstream society and ensuring that they receive on-going support. The capacities of youth workers are to be strengthened and local government workers are to be sensitised to the problems of troubled youths. Youth interventions are implemented in a sustainable manner through effective research, advocacy, and networking.

**Expected results**

Youth are prevented from dropping out mainstream society through the creation of a safe and enabling environment where they can learn new skills, find jobs and realise their potential. Street youth and youth at risk are re-integrated into their communities and receive on-going support. Furthermore, the capacity of rural youth to find solutions to their problems of isolation and lack of skills is increased. Through the Youth Unlimited

Programme, youth from different backgrounds interact together and show solidarity towards one another.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

**45. Drug resistance surveillance and treatment monitoring network for the public sector HIV antiretroviral treatment programme in the Free State province of South Africa.**

Project Name	Drug resistance surveillance and treatment monitoring network for the public sector HIV antiretroviral treatment programme in the Free State province of South Africa.
Location:	Free State
Project Number	SANTE/2007/147-790
Project Completion Date	December 2013
EC Funding	€3,473,320
Implementing Partner	Medical Research Council (MRC) of South Africa
Contact	Chris Seebregts Tel: +27 (0)21-938-0911 Website: <a href="http://www.mrc.ac.za">http://www.mrc.ac.za</a>

**Context and purpose**

This avant-garde EC financed project in the field of HIV drug resistance, treatment monitoring and research proposes to initiate and develop a sustainable Regional Centre of Excellence with the capacity to monitor and contain the spread of drug resistant HIV among patients in the Free State province. The target groups that will benefit from this initiative are specifically patients who have developed drug resistance and, by means of better technical skills, knowledge and awareness, the employees and medical staff of the DoH, as well as researchers, clinicians, virologists and epidemiologists, laboratory staff and various local and international stakeholders (mainly researchers and monitors) active in the field of HIV drug resistance. The Centre should strongly contribute to capacitate the DoH to minimize the prevalence of a drug resistant virus circulating among the population and validate and implement affordable screening assays. The purpose of the Centre is also to develop a network of multidisciplinary experts that can advise the government of SA at local and regional levels and serve as a model for other countries in Southern Africa.

**Expected results**

Increased knowledge of the often complex medical issues governing drug resistance among clinicians and the public in general is expected as a quick outcome of the project, and the action could improve clinical results for up to 80,000 patients developing drug resistance by 2013. The capacity of the DoH shall be strengthened and a provincial surveillance system that forms the basis of evaluative reports, research initiatives and an evidence base regarding the expected effectiveness of standardized treatment regimens shall be put in place. The system will also serve as an early-warning and containment

mechanism to help minimize the spread of drug resistant virus. In the long term, affordable screening assays could become widely-used for patient failing treatment in highly infected areas. Partnerships and linkages with similar organizations, local interest groups as well as international agencies active in the field of drug resistance will be developed during the first phases of the implementation. Clinicians, who find themselves in the first line in the battle against HIV and AIDS, will be sensitized and technically educated to better evaluate and make clinical decisions concerning patients failing standard therapies. Increased knowledge of the often complex medical issues governing drug resistance among clinicians and the public in general is expected as a quick outcome of the project. A series of cohort studies, surveys, analyses, evaluations and publications will contribute to broaden basic scientific and research programmes that will benefit the research and laboratory capacities at the University of the Free State.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## 46. Treatment Literacy Programme

Project Name	Treatment Literacy Programme
Project Location	KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Limpopo
Project Number	ONG-PVD/2004/095-463-949
Project Completion Date	September 2011
EC Funding	€750,000
Implementing Partner	Humanistic Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (HIVOS). Local Partner: Treatment Action Campaign (TAC)
Contact Details	Mr Jean Paul Heerschap, Tel: +31 70 376 5 596 Website: <a href="http://www.hivos.org">www.hivos.org</a>

### **Context and purpose**

Recognising that treatment literacy is essential for combating AIDS & HIV, this particular programme aims to improve the quality of life of people infected and affected by AIDS & HIV in poor and rural areas in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo by educating and empowering people with an understanding of the nature of the virus, treatment options available and by promoting access to the public health system. The programme is also designed to build community capacity and contribute to community mobilisation in order to ensure equitable implementation of the South African Operational Plan for Comprehensive Care, Management and Treatment. By increasing knowledge and awareness, the existing stigma associated with HIV&AIDS would be reduced to benefit groups such as mothers and others living with the disease as well as members and activists of the TAC. Other beneficiaries include school learners and health care workers.

### **Expected results**

By means of a range of interventions such as community awareness campaigns, sensitisation information in the media, training courses, development of publications, community and focal group discussion and advocacy and lobby initiatives, the expected impact through this programme embodies increased awareness (about the virus) among 75 per cent of the people living in the three target provinces in total an estimated 6 million people (special focus: 50,000 mothers, 400,000 HIV patients, 50 school learners). By ensuring access to treatments, treatment options and knowledge of correct intake, the rate of opportunistic infections will be reduced by 50 per cent. With media support, the stigma levels are to be reduced significantly in the public and among government officials. Furthermore, the public health system is to be in a position to provide treatment

at an acceptable standard to 50 per cent of infected people. The support of (project trained) Treatment Literacy Trainers (30), Treatment Literacy Practitioners (40), TAC activists (900) and TAC members (2,200) is an important target, especially regarding sustainability after project closure. Finally, adequate project implementation is expected, is measured by timely reporting, its accessibility to management documents and financial accountability.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

#### **47. The Salesian Youth Capacity Building Project –South Africa**

Project Name	The Salesian Youth Capacity Building Project –South Africa
Project Location	Western Cape, Cape Town
Project Number	ONG-PVD/2004/094-680-19
Project Completion Date	August 2009
EC Funding	€400,000
Implementing Partner	Cooperation Missionnaire au Development (DMOS-COMIDE)
Contact Details	Christophe De Mesmaeker DMOS-COMIDE Tel: 00 32 2 423 20 71 Website: <a href="http://www.salesian.org.za">www.salesian.org.za</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

Dedicated to helping the poorest of the poor, the Salesian Youth Capacity Building Project (“Salesian Youth”, as many simply call it) reaches out to disadvantaged youth living in and around Cape Town and focuses in particular on improving the miserable living conditions of street children and youths. The programme also provides unemployed women with a range of educational and skills training opportunities enabling them to find jobs. By equipping them with life skills, the programme, carried out on the premises of the Archdiocese of Cape Town, gives participants (often highly marginalised youth with crime and drug-related problems) new opportunities to become empowered and independent to restore the self-esteem needed to seek secure employment. The “Salesian Youth” improves the employment potential of children and the youth in the target groups through the programme’s own job placement assistance. The main pillars of the programme include the Learn-to-Live Education Programme (bridging school for younger street children and youths aged from six to 15, literacy, numeracy, basic computer skills, sports and recreation, arts and culture and post re-integration support) and the Learn-to-Live Workshop Programme (vocational training for older youths offering skills training in metalwork, leatherwork, woodwork, tiling, bricklaying and also in literacy, numeracy, entrepreneurship development and life skills). The other components are the Youth Employment Skills (YES) Training Programme (computer skills, home maintenance, entrepreneurship and comprehensive life skills) and the YES Placement Programme (placement support and post-placement assistance). Youths younger than 15 years live in shelters, older street youth live in a hostel at the Salesian facilities.

### **Expected results**

It is expected that street youth and unemployed young people participating in one or more of the programmes will gain the knowledge and capacity to access the labour market on a sustainable basis or be re-integrated into state schools. The programme plans to reach at least 870 youths over a period of three years. This group consists of 360 youths between the ages of 8 and 22 (15% female and 85% male) and 510 young women between the ages of 20 and 27. After undergoing an educational or vocational training programme here, all participants are expected to be independent members of society able to generate an income. The project will undergo an external evaluation at the end of the EC funding period. In the meantime, its sustainability strategies are currently being applied.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

#### **48. Capacity Building of Local Government in Combating Poverty**

Project Name	Capacity Building of Local Government in Combating Poverty
Project Location	Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Limpopo
Project Number	ONG-PVD/2007/135-367
Project Completion Date	December 2010
EC Funding	€446,000
Implementing Partner	Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung, Germany
Contact Details	Mr Herald Klein Tel: +32 2 282 09 30 Website: <a href="http://www.afica.fnst.org">www.afica.fnst.org</a>

##### **Context and purpose**

Improving the capacity of domestic elected representatives and government officials at local government level who are responsible for the implementation of selected social development poverty alleviation programmes via Integrated Development Plans, devised by each municipal authority would have far reaching multiplier effects amongst households affected by poverty in South Africa.

The objective of the project is to strengthen institutional and participatory development capacity of local government authorities in South Africa to combat the growth of poverty. The project seeks to empower elected councillors and local government officials to better understand the anti-poverty interventions available to them in order that these may be effectively implemented.

The project will be implemented in the following metropolitan/district municipalities: Nelson Mandela, Johannesburg, Tshwane, Ekurhuleni, Cape Town, eThekweni, Motheo and Capricorn.

The target group is the approximately 1,800 elected councillors (approximately 40 per cent are women) and government officials serving the eight urban municipal districts and the final beneficiaries would be the estimated 16 million residents of the eight targeted municipalities of these best practice interventions.

##### **Expected results**

The project would promote accountable governance through improved understanding of policy mechanisms and formulation procedures as well as to promote confidence in democratic structures in South Africa through the improved development strategies implemented by the more accountable government structures in the eight target authorities

It is expected that the target group would be able to accurately identify the poverty challenges confronting their communities and would be made aware of and encouraged to implement the best practice interventions to address these poverty challenges.

It is expected that the 1,800 elected councillors and officials would use their newly-gained capacities to implement best practice interventions to curb urban poverty in South Africa.

Researchers would identify and collate the extent of financial poverty, identify key poverty indicators and “best practice” policy interventions both locally and from the developing world. A dedicated project website would be established to facilitate communication and feedback from the target groups and all elected councillors and officials would receive relevant statistical publications. 24 workshops/road shows would be arranged to address the broader manifestations of poverty, to explore policy interventions appropriate to the challenges identified and to formally propose the policy interventions identified.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

#### **49. Access to Social Security Rights in South Africa**

Project Name	Access to Social Security Rights in South Africa
Location:	Eastern Cape, National
Project Number	ONG-PVD/2002/020-614
Project Completion Date	01/2003 - 06/2006
EC Funding	€440,865
Implementing Agency	Dan Church Aid (Local partner: Black Sash Trust)
Contact	Peter Lodberg, Secretary General, Zambia Tel: +260 1 256 744/45 Website: <a href="http://www.dca.dk">www.dca.dk</a>

#### **Context and purpose**

Since access to justice and social security rights is not readily available to many of the poorest in marginalised groups and communities in South Africa, especially black people in rural areas, this project is designed to help and enable the poor, mainly in the Greater Port Elizabeth area, to seek their rights. The most disadvantaged groups in the population that rely on social assistance for survival include single parents, the disabled, the unemployed and people eligible for retirement benefits and children in need of support. This project aims at giving paralegal assistance to the mentioned groups in order for the people to obtain social assistance and outstanding back pay. An important capacity building component focuses on enhancing awareness and education at grassroots level (civil society and communities) and on access to social security and administrative justice. The Black Sash Advice Office in Port Elizabeth, in cooperation with the Black Sash National Advocacy Unit, are supported by this project to contribute to the strengthening of social security legislation in South Africa and reducing inequities in the existing system.

#### **Expected results**

By means of the interventions within the framework of this programme, it is expected that approximately 12,000 people will successfully access their benefits and recover a sum amounting to €600,000. Problems raised by the poor people should be solved and the national office would support local caseworkers through workshops, updates on legislation and quality methods.

The PE advice office, which assists local caseworkers with legal advice to resolve complications but also with “simple” tasks such as filling in forms and the transfer of skills to community representatives, hopes to further the implementation of the Promotion of Administrative Justice ACT (PAJA) through staff and other paralegals. At

institutional level, this project, through the efforts in outreach and educational work pertaining to rights awareness (25 per cent increase in correct applications), targets a change in government policies. Some specific legislation targeted includes the Unemployment Insurance Act, Social Assistance Act and the new Credit Act.

It is expected that more than 4,000 people would be trained and that approximately 6,000 people advised about the use of PAJA in queue education in the PE Advice Office.

Overall, nine provincial workshops are planned with 30 participants each thus 270 government officials and paralegal caseworkers are trained yearly. The pressure on government institutions to deliver should increase thanks to the difficult-to-measure “multiplier”-effect.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

**50. Masters of Law (LLM) Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in Africa- University of Pretoria**

Project Name	Masters of Law (LLM) Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in Africa- University of Pretoria
Project Location	Gauteng
Project Number	B7-701/2003/3046
Project Completion Date	30 June 2006
EC Funding	€1,359,524
Implementing Partner	Centre for Human Rights – University of Pretoria
Contact Details	Prof Frans Viljoen Tel: +27-12-420 3810 Website: <a href="http://www.chr.up.ac.za">www.chr.up.ac.za</a>

**Context and purpose**

The African Masters Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation educates young professionals at postgraduate level, with the aim of providing both a firm academic training in standards, institutions and mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights and democracy, and the research skills and operational tools necessary to prepare graduates for work.

It seeks to create a network of highly skilled and knowledgeable human rights professionals on the African continent, and to contribute towards the development of human rights law, policy and practice in Africa at regional and domestic levels.

**Expected results**

It is expected that 30 human rights masters graduates will be delivered each year, with a thorough grounding in the theory and practice of human rights in the international context, but in particular in the African context. At first students will be taught together at the University of Pretoria and then students will be assigned to one of the seven participating universities in South Africa (Pretoria and Cape Town), Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana and Uganda where they will undertake practical assignments, publish their dissertations, engage in study visits and serve internships.

It is envisaged that this growing network of graduates will be prominent among those staffing the region's human rights institutions; sub-regional institutions as well as domestic institutions of African countries such as supreme courts, and so forth. It will provide ample opportunity for alumni to publish on the topic of human rights in Africa and as such contribute to the emergence of a uniquely African voice on the topic. The programme has been designed to have a major impact on the level of skills and knowledge available in the field of human rights in Africa. The most knowledgeable and

able teachers of human rights from around the world will be signed up to teach, backed by a competent administrative team.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## 51. Empowerment of emerging farmers through Fair-trade development in South Africa

<b>Project Name</b>	Empowerment of emerging farmers through Fair-trade development in South Africa
<b>Location:</b>	Limpopo, Gauteng, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Western Cape
<b>Project Number</b>	ONG-PVD/2007/147-123
<b>Project Completion Date</b>	January, 2009
<b>EC Funding</b>	€1,000,000
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	Solidaridad –Stichting Interkerkelijke Aktie voor Latijn Amerika Solidaridad (Local partners: Environmental Monitoring Group (EMG) Trust; Resource Africa; Fair-trade in Tourism South Africa (FTTSA); FairTrade South Africa Trust (FTSA).
<b>Contact</b>	Ruaraidh Petre Tel: 076-127-0068 Website: <a href="http://www.solidaridad.nl">www.solidaridad.nl</a>

### **Context and purpose**

Improving the terms of trade for independent impoverished farmers, producers and providers of services in developing markets, Fair-trade has established successful ventures and offers producers and emerging farmers, direct access to preferential segments of the consumer markets in industrialised countries. The programme's overall objective in four provinces of South Africa, a large producer of fair trade products as well as a potential consumer, is to promote the empowerment of emerging farmers and their communities through fair trade development. By creating partnerships between land - owning communities, workers and managers (including government representatives) the transitions can take place smoothly and turn around the fortunes of ailing farms including government farms, fields neglected by owners as well as those of emerging farmers (community-owned farms recently returned through land claims). The strengthening of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) companies involved in assisting farmers would support achieving programme objectives. By setting up Fair-trade service providers, increasing awareness of practices, creating sales platforms and trading information about fair trade produce and by assisting farmers to comply with quality and (export) certification standards (HACCP, EurepGap, BRC), the benefits delivered to target groups would be increased profit margins in heavy agricultural areas and ownership in commerce and trade.

### **Expected results**

The expectations differ according to the nature of agriculture in the province concerned. In Limpopo, the actions focus on improving the quality of products by providing agricultural and organisational skills and the promotion of direct linkages to both domestic and international markets. The tonnage traded through Fair-trade providers should rapidly increase and in Limpopo alone, more than 10,000 farmers are expected to go through training and education projects in agricultural techniques, management and commercial activities. The percentage of community ownership is expected to increase steadily and their representation in Boards and representative associations. “Trading” infrastructure such as databanks and on-line markets should be used increasingly. The registration of fair-trade bananas and the establishment of a macadamia nut production is foreseen. While in Limpopo, which borders on the National Kruger Park, fair-trade will assist in linking the markets to stakeholders in tourism, in the Western and Northern Cape the programme has focused on creating infrastructure to allow a greater number of members of a large co-operative to produce dried fruit products (expected increase in production: 10 per cent yearly and to look into opportunities to enter the organic food markets. Regarding the production of Rooibos tea, local assessments have shown a potential for a 40per cent increase if farm management is better implemented. This action, which consists of training workers, packers and resource management, is supposed to lead to a 50 per cent increase in sales to Fair-trade markets. At national level, the number of farmers eligible for Fair-trade certification could be 200,000 in five years. This calls for good marketing, communication and awareness campaigns and managing events for all stakeholders in the industry. Ten Joint bodies should function effectively and at least three national and five international trade outlets should be established. Developing a good understanding of how the Fair-trade system works and supporting those who wish to engage in debates and discussions, are other expectations from this farmer empowerment programme.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

## **52. Extending the provision of decent housing for low-income South Africans through microfinance**

Project Name	Extending the provision of decent housing for low-income South Africans through microfinance
Location:	Western Cape Province, Eastern Cape Province, Gauteng Province
Project Number	ONG-PVD/2007/134-855
Project Completion Date	December, 2010
EC Funding	€637,156
Implementing Partner	PlaNet Finance (Local Partner: The Kuyasa Fund SA)
Contact	Mehdi Dutheil Tel : +27 (0)73-391-4707

### **Context and purpose**

The majority of the low-income population has limited or no access to formal credit, making it difficult for them to obtain financial support for housing. To improve living conditions of the poor and by increasing their assets, this programme, implemented in three provinces, addresses the need for such financial services in a sustainable manner. This would enable disadvantaged households in townships to improve the situation by developing sound financial habits. This programme would also strengthen the local housing Microfinance Institution (MFI) for rapid and sustainable mainstreaming across the country. The Kuyasa Fund, which has a successful lending methodology to the low-income population in the Western Cape, is poised to expand into two new regions. The actions will also reinforce the development capacities of disadvantaged people and strengthen civil society by providing capacity building for local development structures.

### **Expected results**

The programme would deliver microfinance services to an estimated 12,000 household clients (approximately 60,000 persons) over three years. This will improve the housing product, bring additional value to the asset and transfer experience to households in managing their own building and finances. By developing a sustainable offering of Non-Financial Services, housing MFI clients are expected to gain the necessary skills and confidence to build capital assets. Technical assistance and on-going training programmes are planned to strengthen the internal capacity of the local housing MFI so that roll-out and further expansions for clients may be ensured.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

**53. Support to the Land and Agrarian Reform and to the Development of Small Agrarian Economic Activities in Hantam-Karoo – Northern Cape Province – South Africa**

<b>Project Name</b>	Support to the Land and Agrarian Reform and to the Development of Small Agrarian Economic Activities in Hantam-Karoo – Northern Cape Province – South Africa
<b>Location:</b>	Northern Cape
<b>Project Number</b>	PVD/2006/1336
<b>Project Completion Date</b>	January 2011
<b>EC Funding</b>	€750,000
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement – Catholic Committee against Hunger and for Development (Local Partner : Surplus People Project SPP)
<b>Contact</b>	Mr Sylvain Leynaud Tel : +33 ( 0)1 44 82 81 91/ Fax : +33 ( 0)1 44 82 81 47 Website: <a href="http://www.ccf.asso.fr">www.ccf.asso.fr</a>
	Herschelle Milford Tel: +27 (0)21-448-5605 (Cape Town) Website: <a href="http://www.spp.org.za">www.spp.org.za</a>

**Context and purpose**

One of the major disparities created prior to 1994 between people of different racial origins in South Africa was the unjust distribution of agricultural land. To address the injustice, this project intends to facilitate the access to sufficient productive land for small scale farmers (SSF), especially women, and to establish agricultural sustainable livelihoods to disadvantaged communities in the three municipalities Hantam, Hoogland and Kareeberg. By means of this programme, the social, economic and educational conditions of farmers in this semi-arid region with few alternatives other than land- based activities would improve by teaching them how to implement agricultural practices that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. The purpose of the support programme to agrarian reform is to help change the minimum welfare conditions (food security, rent and housing, clothing, school fees, running water and electricity) of the farmers in farming associations, their families, local clients of micro-enterprises and the unemployed and their families. This allows people to enter the mainstream economy as primary producers, processors and traders.

The target group consists of 812 poor rural Black/Coloured people who have been constituted into 27 unequal, more or less formal ‘Small-scale Farmer’ associations. The final beneficiaries are approximately 5,000 people, farmers’ families (>4500), local clients of micro enterprises (200-600) and family members of the unemployed (100-200).

### **Expected results**

It is envisaged that by the end of the project's implementation period, more than 600 members of farmer associations (30 % women) and their families– consequently more than 2,500 people - would have access to 30,000 hectares of additional productive land. In particular, the seven women's groups would increase their land access by 20 %. The three municipalities in question would have a revised Land Use Management Plan (LUMP)

Eighty percent of SSFs are expected to achieve sustainable land-based livelihoods by sheep farming and diverse activities with the support of basic technical skills definition, loans, accessible market services in towns and villages, sound trading relationships (especially for rooibos tea, sceletium) and by sharing experience. Farmers are expected to acquire skills in management, organisation, information, negotiation and lobbying (with regard to municipalities, the DoA and the Land Bank) and all of their associations should have statutes or regulations and elected committees. The local partner SPP will collect, update and develop the necessary information. In order to sustain natural resources for future use, each farm should develop a farm plan that includes aspects of water preservation and distribution. Through assessments, reports, surveys and evaluations, the quality of the action is to be permanently improved.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**

**54. ENABLE**

Project Name	ENABLE
Project Location	KwaZulu-Natal
Project Number	ONG-PVD/2002/020-615
Project Completion Date	June 2008
EC Funding	€141,974
Implementing Agency	Skillshare International
Contact Details	Mr Elijah Adera Tel: +27 (0)12-362-5116

**Context and purpose**

In order to support and empower physically disabled learners and thus to promote their independence and self-reliance, the ENABLE programme focuses on providing Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET), life and work skills as well as development opportunities in four centres in KwaZulu-Natal. By offering courses in literacy, Zulu, Xhosa, English, numeracy and awareness about disability issues, ENABLE establishes a link between Adult Basic Education (ABE) and vocational training, income-generation and life skills. The main target group apart from educators, who are also trained and supported to deliver the programme effectively, consists of physically disabled adults (sixteen years and above) and their carers. Simultaneously, the programme aims to include able-bodied community members in the programme in order to promote integration, but not to the exclusion of physically disabled learners. The main “subsidiary” beneficiaries are the families of the learners, who witness the new confidence, skills and income-generating opportunities that learners acquire during the programme. Even the communities concerned benefit from learners’ increased participation in community life; learners, with their new skills, confidence and capacity for independence, would be less reliant on the resources of the state. .

**Expected results**

It is estimated that 170 people are to participate in ENABLE while 12 disabled adults, carers of disabled people or community members, are to receive pre-service and in-service training as ABET educators. Expected results include a comprehensive assessment of project needs and the development of appropriate education training programmes as well as the provision of barrier-free learning environments (regarding physical structures) to enable the participation of learners with physical disabilities. The programme intends to strengthen the Disabled Peoples Organisations (DPO) and create awareness about ABET and disability in communities. People with disabilities (and their carers) are expected to join the community as income generators and/or engage in vocational skills training. Local communities, often not aware of disability issues, the rights of disabled people and their potential contribution to

society, are to be sensitised. In addition, families of all 170 learners with ENABLE are expected to benefit “emotionally” from their increased happiness and self-confidence as well as economically to inform their new income-generating potential and the sharing of skills of parent learners with school-going children. The ability to manage family finances on the part of learners and a greater knowledge of health and nutrition within learners’ families is seen as another possible off- shoot.

**For further information on progress to-date please contact the project implementing partner.**