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Sida Country Report 2003

South Africa



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1. Introduction

Marking the end of the five-year strategy period 1999–2003, the year under review was characterised by preparations for a new country strategy with South Africa, high-level visits from Sweden and an intensified dialogue between the two countries. Annika Söder, State Secretary for International Development Co-operation, visited South Africa in March, Jan O. Karlsson, Minister for International Development Co-operation, in May and Anna Lindh, the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, also in May 2003. The third session of the Bi-National Commission (BNC) took place in Stockholm in October. Led by Deputy President Jacob Zuma, the South African delegation included officials from the Department for International Development Co-operation (IDC) in the National Treasury. Finally, the joint Swedish-South African Health Forum, established under the BNC, was launched in Pretoria in March 2003.

As part of the preparations for a new country strategy, a number of meetings with stakeholders and other interested parties took place during the year, both in Sweden and in South Africa. In June, a stakeholders' meeting and a meeting with Swedish business representatives were held in Stockholm. South African officials from the National Treasury's IDC participated in the meetings.

Jointly drafted by Sida and NORAD, a country analysis of South Africa was finalised in June 2003. Forming the basis for the aforementioned meetings, together with other studies and inputs the analysis guided the work on a country strategy paper (CSP) for the five-year period 2004–08. A draft CSP was discussed by the Sida board in October 2003 and subsequently submitted to the Swedish government for approval.

2. Strategic Country Development Trends

2.1 Poverty Reduction: Overall Trends and Perspectives

During 2003, several reports – inter alia by the South African Human Rights Commission – warned that poverty levels in the extremely dualistic country were on the increase, mainly due to growing unemployment. The government, however, argued that the fight against poverty had gained momentum and that the living conditions for millions of South Africans had improved. At the same time, it recognised that lack of capacity was causing delays in social service delivery and that positive developments in the modern, first economy did not translate into tangible effects in the traditional, second economy. As stated by President Mbeki, between the two economies inherited from colonialism and apartheid there was no ‘staircase’, or trickle-down effect.

In 2004, the young South African democratic dispensation celebrates ten years. To assess the progress achieved since 1994, with support from Sida and other donors the Office of the President decided to embark on a major review exercise. The outcome of the exercise – Towards a Ten-Year Review – was published in October 2003. Among its findings were that:

- around 1.9 million housing subsidies had been provided and that 1.6 million houses had been built for the poor;
- more than 70% of the households had been electrified and that 63% had access to sanitation;
- over 900 health clinics had been built or had been the subject of major upgrading; and that
- the number of people receiving social grants had increased to 7.5 million, with a budget of some 34 billion Rand.

As noted in the country analysis, South Africa has an ambitious, non-contributory social security system, including child grants. At the end of 2003, some 3.9 million children benefited from the Child Support Grant. The number is set to dramatically increase, as it in 2003 was announced that the qualifying age over a three-year period will be extended from 7 up to the age of 14 years. Also in 2003, free health care was introduced in favour of people with permanent disabilities, including frail elderly people and people with psychiatric conditions that impede normal functioning in the society.

South Africa is home to around 10% of the estimated global 50 million people living with HIV/Aids. Unless arrested, the effects of the pandemic will be disastrous, socially as well as economically. During the year under review, there was a positive shift in the official HIV/Aids policy. In November 2003, the government approved an 'Operational Plan for Comprehensive Treatment and Care for HIV and Aids', subsequently setting aside no less than 12 billion Rand for its implementation, including provision of anti-retroviral drugs. This followed a 2002 Constitutional Court ruling in favour of the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), a broad-based NGO that argued that the government had to provide such drugs to pregnant HIV-positive women, as well as to newborn babies.

South Africa displays one of the highest incidences of domestic violence in the world and the highest with regard to rape and child rape. There is a strong link between violence against women and children and the spread of the HIV/Aids pandemic.

With regard to the international 2015 Millennium Development Goals, data published in 2003 indicated that South Africa was well on track to reach the quantitative criteria concerning universal primary education, gender equality and empowerment of women, reduction of child mortality and improvement of maternal health. However, as regards poverty alleviation for the most destitute and HIV/Aids among the population in general, prospects were not encouraging. Thus, in addition to good governance and consolidation of the young democracy, these areas featured prominently in Sweden's dialogue and co-operation with South Africa.

2.2 Macro-economic Development

After growing by 3.6% in 2002, the year under review was challenging for the South African economy. Despite strong growth in domestic expenditure, production came under pressure in a context of lower demand for South African exports and increased import competition, bringing overall growth down to 1.9%. Exports contracted by an estimated 2.4%, while imports grew firmly at an estimated 8.2%, resulting in a deficit on the current account of 0.8% of GDP. This, in turn, was largely the result of an exceptional recovery of the volatile South African Rand.

In an environment where the world economy gains momentum, the government forecasts economic growth to rise from 2.9% in 2004 to 4% in 2006 on the back of strong investments, expected to increase by 6.6% in 2004, 6.9% in 2005 and 7.3% in 2006. The trade performance should significantly improve, although the current account of the balance of payments is expected to weaken moderately to around 2% of GDP over the next three years.

Against the backdrop of a strengthened Rand, tightening monetary policy and moderated food prices, in 2003 inflation fell within the government's target of 3–6% and is expected to stay within this range during the next couple of years.

In addition to HIV/Aids, unemployment remains South Africa's most serious socio-economic problem. The job losses recorded after the mid-1990's have their main background in massive restructuring forced onto the manufacturing sector as a result of South Africa's re-entry into the global economy after the apartheid period of isolation. Despite a number

of macro-economic, sectoral and programmatic measures, unemployment stands at about 1/3 of the labour force. In June 2003, a Growth and Development Summit (GDS) between the government, industry, labour and representatives from civil society placed as one of its key objectives to halve the unemployment rate by 2014.

Beginning in 2001, the government has against the background of generally sound finances and – albeit low – sustained growth embarked on a more expansionary distributive course. The trend was confirmed in the budget for the fiscal year 2003/04, submitted in February 2003. The share allocated to health, education, welfare, housing and other social services corresponded in total to 58.3% of non-interest expenditure, up from 52.9% a decade earlier.

In 2003, broad economic transformation and the BEE policy of black economic empowerment gained momentum through a number of initiatives. The GDS laid a foundation on which to build a more inclusive economy. It was given impetus by the Mineral and Financial Sector Charters and will be further advanced by similar processes in 2004. Transformation efforts through pro-active procurement measures, fiscal support to empowerment transactions and broader social insurance programmes are also being promoted.

Firmly on a course to liberalise the economy, the government reiterated its continued commitment to a privatisation process, targeting key sectors such as transport, energy, defence industry and telecommunications. During 2003, further measures to privatise Telkom were undertaken, and the parastatal telecommunication company's shares were listed on the New York stock exchange. The privatisation process is expected to continue in the coming years, although it is uncertain at what pace, taking into account considerable trade union discontent.

In spite of sustained liberalisation, sound macro-economic management, favourable legislation and opportunities offered, foreign investors still continue to show hesitance towards South Africa. Political instability in neighbouring Zimbabwe, high levels of crime, lack of skilled labour, as well as the HIV/Aids pandemic, are significant non-economic factors which contribute to this condition.

2.3 Political Developments, Governance and Human Rights

Ten years after its first ever non-racial elections, a new, democratic, politically and economically stable South Africa has emerged. Often described in terms of a miracle, a peaceful and orderly transition from authoritarianism to democracy has been accomplished within a short period of time. Facing the challenge of building national unity, the rainbow nation of today has made a definitive break with the divided, racist and isolated state of yesterday.

A decade into the transition from apartheid towards a non-racial, non-sexist, multicultural and equal society, South Africa is distinguished by a progressive constitution, including a far-reaching bill of rights, an independent judiciary, a free press, an outspoken opposition, a strong labour movement, a vibrant civil society and an innovative private sector. Most of the economic and social rights are provided for in the constitution. Much has been achieved, but the legacies of three and a half centuries of colonialism, apartheid minority-rule and inherited dualism are still evident.

The third democratic elections take place in April 2004. Starting in 2003, the election campaign set the tone for the political debate already during the year under review. The African National Congress (ANC) has a strong popular support and dominates the political life. The opposition is relatively small and divided. During the ANC National Conference in December 2002, it became evident that the alliance with the trade union federation COSATU and the Communist Party remains solid. Accordingly, during 2003 there have been few signs of friction within the alliance, suggesting its continuation for the foreseeable future.

The political opposition has gained some momentum after the split in 2001 between the Democratic Alliance (DA) and the New National Party (NNP). Ahead of the elections, DA entered into a 'Coalition for Change' with the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), the main objective being to reduce ANC's dominance. After a heated debate regarding floor-crossing, a Constitutional Court ruling and a subsequent amendment of the Constitution, ANC achieved a two-thirds parliamentary majority without elections taking place. Thus, in April 2003 nine MPs crossed the floor, thereby increasing ANC's majority to 275 of the 400 seats. The official opposition DA also increased its numbers, from 38 to 46, while NNP decreased from 28 to 20 seats. Various opinion polls indicate that ANC will secure a two-thirds majority also in the upcoming national elections. Less clear is the issue of actual voter participation, with the possibility of a continued trend towards apathy. Worthy of note is that the election campaign so far has not been marred by intimidation or outbreaks of violence.

Other central questions on the political agenda during 2003 are poverty, unemployment, HIV/Aids, corruption and crime. They have also become major election issues, where most of the political parties generally agree on the definition of the challenges, but disagree on the way forward.

The government has emphasised that the fight against corruption is a high priority. Under the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, a prosecutor-led, semi-autonomous Directorate of Special Operations – commonly known as 'The Scorpions' – has been established. It has wide-ranging and uncompromising powers to investigate and combat organised crime, economic corruption and, in general, anti-state activities. In 2003, several high officials have been investigated or sentenced on corruption charges.

In March 2003, Archbishop Desmond Tutu submitted the final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In the government's response, President Mbeki announced that continued efforts to give all South Africans improved health service, education and housing constituted the most effective reconciliatory measure. However, a once-off payment of 30.000 Rand would be made to each of the 22.000 victims of gross human rights violations identified by the commission.

In 2003, post-apartheid South Africa consolidated its political and economic position as a prominent actor in and on behalf of Africa. Guided by President Mbeki's vision of an 'African renaissance', South Africa assumed a leading role for recovery, good governance, peace and stability on the continent. The government has been particularly active in transforming the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) into the African Union (AU). South Africa has also been in the forefront of the New

Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Although its 'quiet diplomacy' towards Zimbabwe provoked criticism, it continued to play a leading role as a continental mediator and peace-builder. Notably in Burundi and in the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa was not only actively involved in diplomatic negotiations, but followed up its commitments through participation in peacekeeping operations.

2.4 Development Co-operation and Partnerships

Due to the size of the South African economy, in financial terms official, international development assistance (ODA) plays a marginal role. In 2000, total ODA committed to South Africa merely corresponded to around 1% of the budget or 0.2% of GDP. However, to assist in the consolidation of the young democracy, as well as in modernising and strengthening the public sector for improved service delivery, ODA is seen as being of strategic importance. Against this background, the Swedish assistance focuses on capacity building and skills development in selected areas.

The largest donor to South Africa is the European Commission (EC), which – together with the European Investment Bank (EIB) – annually contributes some 200 million Euro. The European Union (i.e. EC, EIB and the member states) represents around 70% of all ODA to the country. After EC-EIB follow the United States, Sweden, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, Denmark, Netherlands and Norway. The main focus of these donors is reduction of poverty, inequality and vulnerability, as well as support to democratic governance.

It should be noted that South Africa is a middle-income country and that it has not drawn up a poverty reduction strategy (PRS) with the Bretton Wood institutions. International co-operation, therefore, is guided by some of the main national policies and strategies, such as:

- the Reconstruction and Development Plan (RDP)
- the Growth, Employment and Redistribution Policy (GEAR)
- the Integrated Rural Development and Urban Renewal Strategies
- the Human Resource Development Strategy, and
- the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

To this should be added specific sector policies and strategies.

The main objective of the Swedish development co-operation is poverty reduction, inter alia through support and promotion of growth and improved social service delivery within key areas, such as education, rural and urban development, health, good governance and democracy, as well as in the field of the environment.

The South African government's interaction with donors is co-ordinated by the Department for International Development Co-operation (IDC) within the National Treasury. In 2000, IDC commissioned a Development Co-operation Report. Subsequently, a South African Policy and Framework Procedural Guidelines for the management of ODA was elaborated. In 2003, IDC finalised an ODA database which will be made available on the Internet. IDC is also planning to organise a donor forum on a bi-annual basis. The first forum is scheduled to take place in May 2004.

The EU development counsellors meet once a month to share experiences and information on ongoing and planned co-operation, as well as to co-ordinate policy. On a Swedish initiative during the EU presidency, simple guidelines for donor co-ordination were established. An inventory of all EU projects was made, and ten sectoral co-ordination groups were established. They report to the counsellors' meetings. A new round of reports is undertaken under the current presidency of Ireland. A concern raised is that there seems in general to be low involvement and leadership by the South African line agencies and counterparts.

Despite positive reactions from IDC, a Swedish initiative in 2003 to combine all annual EU consultations into one co-ordinated event was aborted due to concerns by several member states regarding harmonisation of policies. Instead, an attempt was made to combine annual consultations on a Nordic basis. To that end, IDC has invited the four Nordic countries present in South Africa to joint consultations in May 2004.

Given the comparatively small ODA contributions to South Africa, budget support is not a significant feature. However, attempts have been made to introduce sector wide support programmes, the most salient being within private sector development and water and sanitation, co-ordinated by the EU. Sweden does not participate in these programmes.

3. The Swedish Development Co-operation

3.1 Strategic Assessment and Considerations

The South African government is committed to address the needs of the poor, as well as to uphold democratic and human rights. Democratic transformation of the society and the fight against poverty have, thus, been major objectives for the development co-operation with Sweden. As stated in the country strategy for 1999–2003, a third goal has been “to promote long-term, broader relations between Sweden and South Africa”.

Notwithstanding the country's position as a middle-income economy, the overriding objective – reduction of poverty, inequality and vulnerability – remains highly relevant. The South African government's policies and strategies in this regard meet the donor community's requirements of a PRS process. The recent shift towards an economic policy that recognises the role of the state in creating job opportunities through increased public spending (inter alia for public works in infrastructural projects and through extended social security for the poor, elderly and young) has been widely acclaimed.

Local governments are expected to play an increasingly important role, especially with regard to service delivery and promotion of economic development.

In the Swedish government's commission to Sida to draft a new country strategy for the period 2004–08, it was stated that “the present development co-operation shall be transformed into broader co-operation, based on mutuality and joint financing”. This objective had been introduced already in the strategy for the period 1999–2003. During the year under review, Sida's dialogue with the South African and Swedish counterparts continued to focus on the creation of sustainable partnerships in preparation for a transformation of the cooperation. Thus, by 2003 the development co-operation was to a large extent characterised by various forms of partnerships, which to an increasing degree were co-financed by the partners.

Hitherto, HIV/Aids has been addressed through mainstreaming into all activities supported. In this regard, the bilateral dialogue has been intense, not least in trying to link the issue of HIV/Aids to prevailing conditions of poverty and to violence against women and children. The dialogue has led to an increasing awareness that mainstreaming – though necessary – is not good enough. In the new country strategy, it is there-

fore proposed that HIV/Aids shall be seen as an area of direct interventions. To that effect, in late 2003 the Embassy started to draft a strategic three-year plan and a yearly operational plan against HIV/Aids. The plans will be finalised in April 2004.

Other activities of strategic importance that have been implemented or expanded during the year are:

- the replication of jointly gained experiences in third countries in Africa (i.e. tri-partite co-operation), particularly in local governance and the support to the police-force in Rwanda;
- twinning' arrangements between Swedish and South African municipalities, building on and, eventually, replacing the ongoing co-operation in urban development; and
- continued support to cultural co-operation through a funding mechanism which was formally launched in early 2004.

3.2 Overall Country Programming Review

The activities presented in the country plan for 2003 were well aligned with the country strategy 1999–2003, as well as with the South African government's policies and priorities. Emphasis during 2003 was given to create enabling conditions for sustainable partnerships, gradually replacing the activities administered by Sida. Sustainability was thus high on the agenda in the dialogue with the co-operating partners.

Within the public sector support, prospects for future sustainability are generally good. Examples are the institutional co-operation within the areas of statistics, tax administration and the police. Funding and legal restrictions for Swedish partners to provide co-financing are, however, limiting factors, notably within the municipal and provincial twinning arrangements. These issues will be addressed in the early implementation phase of the new country strategy. It is further hoped that the development of policies and structures following upon the Swedish parliament's endorsement of the new Policy for Global Development in December 2003 will provide guidelines in this regard.

In the civil society sector, sustainability mainly rests on co-operation arrangements financed under Sida's so-called 80/20 programme. South Africa is the largest beneficiary of this programme, with disbursements through Swedish NGOs active in South and Southern Africa annually reaching some 40 MSEK. In the support to civil society organisations, attention is given to the total funding, assuring that Sida is not the sole or dominant funder. In the new country strategy, Sida suggests that the issue of sustainable funding of civil society shall be addressed. A management training programme for NGOs and CBOs (i.e. community-based organisations) has recently been decided upon. Of special concern is sustainability in the legal sector, in particular to the South African network of paralegal organisations. Steps towards its integration into the formal sector have not yet been forthcoming.

Efficiency in delivering inputs and results has in general been high. The 'recipient capacity' meets with common goals and priorities to assure high standards. Low efficiency has, however, been noted with regard to the financial management part of the support to the Eastern Cape Provincial Administration, due to a weak presence of the necessary

conditions for successful co-operation. For the second phase of the programme, steps have been taken to secure a more effective output.

The Technical Co-operation Facility (TCF) – modelled on Sida's KTS instrument – aims at preparing the terrain for sustainable, co-financed partnerships. The demand for the facility has been low, possibly due to limited awareness of its existence and competition from other funding sources less demanding on co-financing. However, the facility should play an important role in and for the transformation of the co-operation. Its applicability to the South African conditions will therefore be carefully studied.

The Rapid Response Fund (RRF) is a flexible instrument to finance activities in support of or complementary to ongoing co-operation programmes. The fund is highly appreciated by the South African Treasury. However, as it easily proliferates the project portfolio it has, during the period under review, been utilised with a certain amount of caution.

In 2002, the Embassy was delegated full authority over the country programme. A Project Review Committee (PRC) was thereafter established, composed by all Sida officials and with invitations extended to the embassy's political section to participate on a case-by-case basis. During 2003, the committee became an effective instrument for quality assurance with regard to project/programme design and decisions. Another important effect has been peer learning from the committee preparations and deliberations.

In 2003, disbursements to South Africa closed in on the 'expenditure ceiling', leaving a minor gap. The forecasts for 2004 exceed the ceiling, which merely covers agreed amounts, leaving little or no room for new initiatives. Nevertheless, disbursements will be carefully monitored in order to fill space that may occur as a result of delays in ongoing programmes. Of particular concern is the ability to deliver on the ambitions stated in the area of HIV/Aids.

3.3 Follow-up of Programme Performance

3.3.1 Democratic Governance

In May 2001, the country strategy mid-term review emphasised the importance of this sector for popular participation in the political process. In this light, the review recommended the focus to be gradually moved from political and civil society organisations to government ministries and official authorities in the areas of legal reform and public administration. The number of projects with civil society and political institutions was accordingly reduced.

The sector of democratic governance and human rights is the largest within the co-operation with South Africa. It is divided into four sub-sectors: Public administration, Legal sector, Civil society and Political institutions. Currently, EISA (Electoral Institute of Southern Africa) is the only 'political institution' supported. The agreement with EISA expires in October 2004.

- Overall, the number of agreements within the sector has decreased from over 30 in 1999 to 21 in 2004.
- Disbursements have also decreased, from 130 MSEK in 1999 to 85 MSEK in 2003 and a planned amount of 57,5 MSEK in 2004.

Significant events within the sector support during 2003 are presented below:

A) Local government in the Northern Cape

Swedish support to local government in the Northern Cape was at the end of the year extended until 31 December 2004, with an additional amount of 8 MSEK. The extension was mainly motivated by the need to consolidate a new organisation for municipal development and training and by the desire to strengthen the HIV/Aids work within the programme.

Replication possibilities of this programme have proved to be considerable and have already resulted in an international, tri-partite arrangement. A Sida supported programme in Rwanda has thus been modelled upon the Northern Cape experience. South African municipal officers and political councillors from the Northern Cape are assisting with capacity building in Rwanda.

B) Eastern Cape Provincial Administration

Started in 1999, the support to the Eastern Cape Provincial Administration (ECPA) originally focussed on two areas, i.e. financial management and human resource development. As a basis for possible continuation, an independent review was in late 2002 made by a team of Swedish and South African consultants. It was positive to the achievements of the human resource part of the programme, while the results with regard to financial management were regarded as limited.

To allow enough preparation for a second phase, the contracts with SIPU International and ESV (Swedish National Financial Management Authority) were extended until the end of 2003. For the second phase, a component for education support was added. Tender procedures took place in mid-2003, resulting in SIPU being awarded the contract for the human resource part and a Danish-South African consortium for the education component. A decision was subsequently taken to support the two components with a total of 45,5 MSEK in 2004–06.

With regard to financial management, a project proposal containing a significant re-design was presented by the provincial Treasury of ECPA in December 2003. In early 2004, a decision was taken to support the component with 25 MSEK in 2004–06.

Finally, during the first half of 2003 an HIV/Aids component was added to the human resource part of the ECPA programme, inter alia involving the recruitment of a long-term adviser. By the end of the year, the positive effects of this additional component could already be seen, particularly in ECPA's HIV/Aids workplace programme.

C) Office of the Status of Disabled Persons (OSDP) in the Office of the President

Swedish support to OSDP was originally scheduled to end by December 2002. However, due to slow implementation, in 2003 the agreement was extended twice without additional funds. In mid-2003, an evaluation focussed on the impact and replication possibilities of the programme. The support to OSDP will expire in March 2004.

D) Statistics South Africa

The long-standing institutional co-operation between Statistics Sweden and Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) was at the end of 2002 reviewed through a so-called 'staircase evaluation'. Inter alia based on its recommendations, in 2003 preparations took place for a new and final support within the areas of a) poverty analysis, b) HIV/Aids monitoring and c) statistical and management capacity building¹. The new commitment will on an equal basis be supported by two donors (Sida and British Dfid), with Sida as the lead agency and Statistics Sweden as StatsSA's institutional partner. The programme will be co-financed with StatsSA. For the period 2004–06, the two donors will channel some 13 MSEK to StatsSA, which approximately corresponds to 20% of the project costs.

E) South African Police Services

The second phase of the institutional co-operation between the South African Police Services (SAPS) and the Swedish National Police Board (SNPB) is well on track. In mid-2003, the project structure was re-organised as it was agreed that SAPS would take over the day-to-day project management in South Africa from the Swedish long-term adviser. Both partners have reported that the new arrangement is working well.

F) Child Justice Project/Department of Justice

The specific agreement with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on child rights has been extended to 2006 due to significant delays in the enactment of the Child Justice bill. It is expected that it will be passed during the next parliamentary session.

G) Access to Justice Programme/ICJ-S

The current phase of the Access to Justice Programme through the Swedish section of the International Commission for Jurists (ICJ) is coming to an end in June 2004. A review of the programme, its design, impact and future prospects has been completed and will form part of an assessment leading to a final phase of engagement. It is expected that the final phase will run from July 2004 to December 2006.

H) Law, Race and Gender

In January 2003, the Embassy entered into a final agreement with the Law, Race and Gender Unit at the University of Cape Town. The project aims at sensitising magistrates on pertinent causes or manifestations of poverty and inequality. The main thrust is to develop modules and training material for contextual social training on issues such as HIV/Aids, gender inequality and racism.

¹ During Minister Jan O. Karlsson's visit to South Africa in May 2003, the South African Minister of Finance, Trevor Manuel, requested Swedish support for capacity building within StatsSA to assist other African countries in monitoring the millennium development goals.

I) Idasa

A three-year agreement of 9 MSEK with Idasa (Institute for Democracy in South Africa) was signed in September 2003. It gives support to one of Idasa's democracy programmes, focussing on the building and the capacitating of leadership in civil society. A particular focus is domestic violence and HIV/Aids in the Northern and the Eastern Cape provinces.

J) Diakonia's conflict transformation programme in KwaZulu-Natal

At the end of 2003, the support to Diakonia's conflict transformation programme in KwaZulu-Natal came to an end. No further assistance is planned.

K) Northern Cape Family Violence Fund/Kimberley Community Chest

The agreement with Kimberley Community Chest to support the Northern Cape Family Violence Fund came to an end in March 2003. Based on the findings of an independent evaluation in late 2002, Sida has decided not to enter into a new agreement.

L) National Land Committee

Since mid – 2002 Sida has supported the land sector in South Africa through the National Land Committee (NLC). Following the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio +10) the sector has become increasingly turbulent. Significant shifts in the vision and membership of the NLC resulted in Sida's early termination of the agreement at the end of 2003.

M) South African NGO Coalition (SANGOCO)

The current agreement between Sida and SANGOCO covers the period 2002–2004. During 2003 there has been increasing turbulence within the organisation itself. This has resulted in perceived stagnation of activities and a greater focus on the future role and strategy of SANGOCO.

N) Masimanyane Women's Support Centre

The support to Masimanyane Women's Support Centre is now in its second phase (2002–2004). The programme is running very well and has recently, by necessity, come to focus more on HIV/AIDS in relation to its core activities. Sida and Masimanyane are currently exploring possibilities for partnership between Masimanyane and Swedish organisations within this sector.

3.3.2 Urban Development

A) Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (NMMM)

In 2003, co-operation regarding urban development and housing in Nelson Mandela Metro continued within a 3-year agreement (2003–05), encompassing Swedish financial support of 45 MSEK. Housing, spatial planning, twinning and waste management remained as focal areas.

The support centres on the poor township of Motherwell, selected as one of nine areas in the national Urban Renewal Programme. The programme has a broad and integrated approach, targeting practical implementation of the goals and visions of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Support is extended in the form of both a long-

term international adviser, as well as short-term inputs of expertise, inter alia to develop a master plan and a skills audit.

The setting up of the new Ubutyebe Trust (former PELIP) has been a time consuming process. The objective remains to improve access to finance for low-income housing. The trust is operating with funds earlier donated from NMMM and Sida, approximately amounting to 25 MSEK. During the year under review, a strategic plan was produced and a fund manager was employed.

The twinning support to NMMM and Gothenburg was extended for another three-year period. The recommendations from the evaluation completed in late 2002 (which also covered the twinning between Sol Plaatje and Falun/Borlänge) was integrated into the extended agreement.

B) Buffalo City Municipality (BCM)

A number of projects – emanating from the earlier IDP support – within the areas of transport, water management, urban environment, GIS etc are being implemented. Although with delays, the results so far have been of high quality. The municipality's capacity to deliver services seems to be increasing, directly or indirectly impacting on poverty levels. Cost sharing is generally high, which is also the case in NMMM and SPM. The BCM municipality contributes with approximately 1/3 of the total project costs. In 2003, a draft municipal housing policy was made available. Other planned housing interventions were, however, delayed due to lack of capacity. Progress regarding HIV/Aids related projects has also been slow. Nevertheless, the partnership with Gävle has had a good start, and the twinning activities are well integrated within the overall urban programme.

Buffalo City has started to prepare a proposal for an extension of the co-operation agreement. It will be appraised by Sida during the first half of 2004.

C) Sol Plaatje Municipality (SPM)

The last phase of the support to SPM – amounting to 5.5 MSEK in 2003–04 – focusses on assistance to the Galeshewe Urban Renewal Programme. The Swedish advisory support aims at strengthening the municipality's planning and management capacity and to further assist in the elaboration of a development plan.

The twinning arrangement with Falun/Borlänge continued during the year, and discussions were initiated regarding the possibilities of future co-operation beyond 2004.

The Hull Street Integrated Housing Project is progressing well. A third of the planned houses has been constructed. The planned 350 housing units during phase one are expected to be constructed in 2004.

3.3.3 Education

The agreements with the national Department of Education and the Northern Cape Department of Education expired on 31 December 2002. While the Embassy received draft narrative reports, it was, however, by the end of 2003 still awaiting final reports and financial statements. Against this background, the planned evaluation of the programmes was postponed until 2004. The support to the Department of Education has been chan-

nelled to policy work and to the Northern Cape for the strengthening the provincial department with regard to management, planning and implementation. It is worth noting that the Northern Cape province had the best matric results in the country in both 2002 and 2003.

In June 2003, a three-year agreement was signed with the National Department of Education on support of 20 MSEK towards implementation of the first phase of the national plan on inclusive education. It is co-financed with Finland, which contributes 4.5 million Euro. Within the budget, funds are set aside for linkages with Swedish universities in teacher training for children with special needs. In 2003, the Stockholm Institute of Education visited South Africa to explore possible areas of co-operation.

As planned, four issues of the publication *Quarterly Review of Education and Training* were produced. Focus has been on areas such as education transformation, education and the marketplace, human rights, citizenship and education. In August, the Education Policy Unit of the Witwatersrand university celebrated ten years of the publication by launching the book *South African Education Policy Review 1993–2000*.

The Education Policy Consortium (EPC) has during the year under review approved seven research projects within the field of human rights and democracy in education. The programme is co-financed with the Netherlands. In 2003, Sida assessed a proposal from the Eastern Cape provincial administration for continued support to human resource development with a special emphasis on HIV/Aids and to education management with an emphasis on district development. Copenhagen Development Consulting A/S, CDC and Jet Education Services won the tender for the education component. For a three-year period, an amount of 15 MSEK was set aside. An inception report should be submitted by the end of March 2004.

3.3.4 Research

In 2003, the fifth call for applications within the South African Research Partnership Programme received 47 submissions. The Joint Technical Committee met in Cape Town and included visits to the surrounding universities with ongoing projects. Sixteen three-year grants and 3 final grants were approved to a total of 6.1 MSEK. Natural sciences and technical projects dominated, but the committee made an effort to get a more even distribution between disciplines. Six applications within the social and human sciences were thus approved, compared to none in the previous year.

3.3.5 Culture

The preparations to establish a Culture Fund – subsequently called the Swedish– South African Culture Partnership Programme – progressed in 2003. The Swedish National Council for Culture Affairs (Statens Kulturråd) and the South African National Arts Council (NAC) met in South Africa and in Sweden to design a proposal on how to administer the programme. As NAC towards the end of the year faced management difficulties, the process was delayed. Eventually, the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) decided to take over the administration. The first call for applications will be announced in February 2004.

Bridging funds amounting to 6.5 MSEK were granted to the Stockholm Stadsteater for co-operation with the Market Theatre and Laboratory, the Department of Music at Gothenburg university and to various NGOs in South Africa through the Stockholm Culture Administration (Stockholms Kulturförvaltning).

3.3.6 Private Sector Development and Economic Co-operation

The mid-term review of the country strategy 1999–2003, undertaken in May 2001, noted that the strategy was not very clear on the approach to private sector development. Following the review, in April 2002 a study on the private sector and its role as regards poverty alleviation was undertaken. Subsequently, a framework for the remaining strategy period was developed, focussing on job creation through

- improved access to the financial sector for the poor, and
- long-term relations between Swedish and South African organisations.

To develop models for access to sustainable microfinance by entrepreneurs, agreements were in December 2002 signed with two microfinance institutions, namely FINCA South Africa and Marang Financial Services. The performance-based agreements have targets with respect to sustainability. Institutional appraisals were conducted in November 2003. Marang was found to be on track and the second tranche was accordingly disbursed. However, FINCA experienced problems during the course of the year and did not meet the targets for disbursement.

A notable achievement of the Micro Enterprise Alliance (MEA) was the development of a toolkit for small and medium enterprises to develop a workplace policy on HIV/Aids. It was launched in May 2003, whereafter training workshops were held in two provinces. The MEA executive director resigned in July 2003. An interim director was appointed to provide strategic direction and reconsider the staffing needs. Joint meetings continued to be held between Sida, HIVOS and the Ford Foundation.

The Micro Finance Regulatory Council (MFRC) continued with a substantial research agenda in 2003. A report on the impact of HIV/Aids on the micro finance sector and its implications for MFRC was released in July. The findings will be discussed with BankSeta and other potential partners.

A further three-year agreement was in April 2003 signed with COMSC. With a view to facilitating sustainability, emphasis was placed on funding from South African government institutions that ultimately could replace the financial support from Sida.

In the area of economic co-operation, the promotional period for the Swedish-South African Business Partnership Fund (SSBF) was extended from 5 to 8 years. The possibility of extending the scope of the fund to the SACU area was raised. The SSBF managing director resigned in December 2003. Steps have been taken to appoint a replacement. Since the establishment of SSBF did not allow for a pre-award survey, the exercise was undertaken in November 2003. The draft report provides recommendations on the approval, monitoring and evaluation of investments in order to reduce write-offs. A final report including the SSBF management response is expected by March 2004.

The first co-operation phase between Furntech and the municipality of Tibro in the area of skills development and job creation is coming to an end in June 2004. The relations between Tibro Training Centre (TCC) and Furntech have developed into a fruitful collaboration. An internal evaluation of the co-operation was performed in December 2003 with the aim of assessing the outcomes of the partnership with respect to the initial terms of reference. The Embassy is currently assessing a new proposal for a continuation of the partnership.

With renewed interest from a potential Swedish partner in the form of a local network of female entrepreneurs affiliated to the National Resource Centres for Women, contacts were in 2003 resumed with the South African Women Entrepreneurs Network.

Earlier support to Mintek's contribution to the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act was extended towards the development of a detailed implementation and strategic plan.

Start South (Start Syd) offers financial support to Swedish small and medium enterprises starting joint projects with South African companies by providing loans for training and transfer of know-how. During 2003, four such alliances were supported, with a total of some 2 MSEK. The loans are written-off as the agreed training is implemented. No donor co-ordination has been initiated by the Department of Trade and Industry subsequent to the sector-wide financing proposal being accepted in Brussels in 2002. Instead, donor co-ordination has been limited to interaction around co-funded partners.

3.4 Brief Account of Sida Support to Regional Co-operation Programmes in South Africa²

Post-apartheid South Africa plays a prominent role with regard to conflict resolution and economic development in Africa. Issues and trends in these fields are closely studied and monitored by a number of South African university-based research institutes and other non-governmental centres. With extensive regional networks, some exercise support functions to organisations such as AU, NEPAD and SADC. Others carry out training programmes in favour of South African officials and parliamentarians, or government representatives and actors involved in conflicts around Africa.

Under the allocation for regional co-operation in Africa, Sida has over the years extended support to some of the South African-based regionally oriented institutions, among them the Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) at the University of Cape Town, the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and to the independent Institute for Security Studies (ISS) in Pretoria.

During the year under review, the support to CCR – extended to a training programme in conflict analysis and management – and to SAIIA – in favour of an annual 'summer school' for diplomats, businessmen and civil society representatives from the SADC region – came to an end. While more substantial assistance continued to ISS – covering an African

² This section does not cover regional programmes administered by other Embassies in Southern Africa, such as HIV/Aids in Lusaka, democratic governance in Harare, water in Harare or SADC in Gaborone.

Security Analysis Programme and an Arms Management Programme, in total amounting to 23.1 MSEK over the three-year period 2002–04 –, in 2003 both CCR and SAIIA applied for extended Swedish support. Against this background and in order to be able to accommodate other relevant institutions, in early 2004 the Embassy asked for delegation from Sida of 25 MSEK for the financial year 2004, with a similar planning frame for the following two years. However, at the time of writing no decision had been taken.

It should be noted that the governments of Sweden and South Africa during the third meeting of the Bi-National Commission, held in Stockholm in October 2003, agreed that the two countries should increase their co-operation in the field of conflict prevention and management in Africa. To this end, it was decided that a joint working group should be established to exchange experiences and views regarding inter alia training, capacity building, early warning, the role of civil society in conflict prevention and peace processes, as well as security sector reform. Finally, in 2003 the NEPAD Secretariat, ad interim hosted by South Africa and placed at the Development Bank of Southern Africa outside Johannesburg, turned to the Nordic countries for financial assistance. In 2001, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden agreed to assist the secretariat to begin its co-ordinating functions. Towards the end of 2003, all the Nordic countries represented in South Africa agreed to extend continued core support in 2004.

3.5 Office and Administrative Issues

Quality assurance

In 2003, a number of changes took place, mainly as a result of recommendations made after the visit by the Quality Assurance Team in April. The team suggested that all administrative functions within the Embassy be organised into one section under the head of administration. The recommendations by the QA team have been implemented, which will improve the quality of the internal administration. Measures have been taken to improve the administrative routines and functions, inter alia in order to support quality assurance in the development co-operation. The financial follow-up has been improved by introducing new routines.

Resources and staffing

Sida's administrative assistant left the Embassy in July and was replaced by an administrative assistant recruited nationally. The Sida assistant shared the responsibility for matters related to diplomatic duties. Hence, the suspension of this post has increased the workload for the remaining diplomatic staff.

Annex 1

Key facts and figures – South Africa

Indicator		
	2000	1997
Total population, millions	43,3	38,8
Annual population growth rate for 2000–2015 and 1975–2000,	0,20%	2,10%
Population aged 65 and above 2015/2000, % of total	5,40%	3,60%
Population under age 15 2015/2000, % of total	30,50%	34,00%
Life expectancy at birth by sex, years	53,95 (F)	58,1 (F)
	50,20 (M)	51,5 (M)
Total fertility rate 95–00/97	3	3,3
Dependency ratio 2015 11997, %	53,60%	64,40%
Population below 1 USD a day 1994–2000, %	11,50%	
Gini index (1993)94)		59,3
HDI rank of total countries	107 of 173	101 of 174
GDI rank of total countries	88 of 146	84 of 143
Net enrolment ratio in primary education, %	89%	99,90%
Literacy rate of 15– to 24–years old, %	91,30%	90,80%(98)
Adult literacy rate (age 15 and above) by sex, %	84,6% (F)	83,2% (F)
	86,0%(M)	84,7%(M)
Public expenditure on education/GNP, 1997		22%
Proportion of population with access to an improved water source by urban/rural 2000, %	99% (U) 73% (R)	
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation by urban/rural 2000, %	93% (U) 80% (R)	
Water withdrawal as percentage of renewable water resources	22%	
2000,%		
Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births	55	49
Under five mortality rate per 1 000 live births	70	65
Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births 1999/1990		230
HIV prevalence among 15–49 years old 2002, %	15,60%	
Number of children orphaned due to HIV/AIDS 2002	1,200,000	
Public expenditure on health/GDP 1998/1995, %	3,30%	
GDP, USD Billions	125,9	
GDP per capita annual growth rate 2002, %	2,6%	
GDP per capita, PPP USD	9 401	7 380
Consumer price index, average annual change 1999–2000, %	5,30%	
Consumer price index, average annual change 1990–2000, %	8.70%	
Total debt service as % of exports of goods and services	10%	12,80%
Official development assistance (ODA) received per capita, USD	11,3	13,8
Agriculture as % of GDP 1998	4%	
Industry as % of GDP 1998	31,80%	
Services as % of GDP 1998	64,30%	
PC-status (Decision and completion point)	No HIPC initiative	
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	29,8%	28,40%
2002/ 1999, %		
Women in government at ministerial level 2000/1996, %	38,1	1,00%
Corruption Perception Index, Transparency International,	4,8	

Sources: Human Development Report (UNDP), www.childinfo.org, www.fao.org,

Annex 2

Current Planning Overview – South Africa				Delimitation:			
Outcome and forecast in TSEK				Status: I, P, A and C (agr end > 200300 or Outcome <> 0)			
				Region/Country: South Africa			
				Other:			
Responsible Unit	(All)						
Main Sector	(All)						
				Data			
Allocation Frame	Allocation Account	Sub Sector		Outcome 2003	Outcome 2004	Forecast 2004	Forecast 2005
Inside country allocation	155019 South Africa	-		0	0	18,500	15,500
		100 Human rights		11,559	15	5,069	2,000
		109 Human rights		77	0	0	0
		110 The legal system		21,837	8,577	10,166	14,530
		120 Democracy		2,966	0	3,000	3,000
		131 Central public administration		2,113	440	1,486	1,470
		132 Financial administration		6,372	506	5,000	7,676
		133 Local administration		31,214	3,001	25,587	15,500
		139 Other within government and public adm		2,014	0	0	0
		140 Promotion of peace and conflict management		0	0	0	0
		200 Primary education		201	0	0	0
		202 Higher education		0	0	0	0
		203 Vocational training		5,064	0	8,936	6,000
		209 Other within education		6,030	491	15,675	19,570
		211 Health service		2,225	0	9,004	10,000
		212 Public health		3,000	0	3,500	3,500
		292 Culture		7,200	0	15,000	15,000
		294 Population issues		0	0	0	0
		301 Tele, post, & IT communications		0	0	0	0
		303 Water supply and sanitation		0	0	1,300	2,000
		304 Housing and construction		1,515	75	2,022	0
		305 Urban development		24,462	4,457	44,029	36,883
		310 Trade and industry		4,493	0	3,013	11,531
		311 Financial sector		5,461	0	10,314	5,650
		400 Land		0	0	0	0
		401 Water		426	353	2,550	1,889
		409 Other natural resources		50	0	0	0
		910 Research		0	0	0	0
		920 Other		0	0	0	0
		929 Other		1,873	646	4,993	5,000
	155019 South Africa	Total		140,151	18,561	189,144	176,699
Inside country allocation Total				140,151	18,561	189,144	176,699
Outside country allocation	155029 Regional programs Africa	310 Trade and industry		300	192	271	0
	155029 Regional programs Africa	Total		300	192	271	0
	155030 Others, Africa	219 Other within health care		0	0	23	0
		310 Trade and industry		210	0	0	0
	155030 Others, Africa	Total		210	0	23	0
	15551 Research	202 Higher education		0	0	0	0
		211 Health service		300	0	0	0
		212 Public health		142	0	0	0
		219 Other within health care		300	0	0	0
		292 Culture		0	0	0	0
		302 Energy		150	0	0	0
		304 Housing and construction		0	0	0	0
		400 Land		0	0	0	0
		401 Water		300	0	0	0
		409 Other natural resources		150	0	0	0
		410 Pollution, other environmental protection		0	0	0	0
		910 Research		5,999	3,869	5,658	7,249
		929 Other		0	0	900	0
	15551 Research	Total		7,341	3,869	6,558	7,249
	15561 Non-governmental organisations	100 Human rights		1,479	0	0	0
		109 Human rights		1,172	0	0	0
		120 Democracy		-5	0	0	0
		129 Democracy		303	0	0	0
		199 Other within HR & Demo		12,225	82	559	0
		200 Primary education		-61	0	0	0
		203 Vocational training		131	0	0	0
		209 Other within education		8,550	250	1,709	0
		210 Health care system		-3	0	0	0
		211 Health service		1,325	5	33	0
		212 Public health		-35	0	0	0
		219 Other within health care		2,766	56	384	0
		292 Culture		-1	0	0	0
		299 Other within social sectors		2,798	0	0	0
		303 Water supply and sanitation		-1	0	0	0
		304 Housing and construction		-19	0	0	0
		310 Trade and industry		91	0	0	0
		311 Financial sector		4,192	2	13	0
		399 Other within infra, trade etc		1,138	10	66	0
		400 Land		-112	0	0	0
		409 Other natural resources		2,035	0	0	0
		499 Other natural resources		4,022	50	345	0
		929 Other		1,845	8	160	0
	15561 Non-governmental organisations	Total		43,833	462	3,268	0
	15571 Humanitarian assistance	120 Democracy		0	1,009	1,028	0
		140 Promotion of peace and conflict management		0	146	226	0
		291 Basic provisions		0	427	658	0
	15571 Humanitarian assistance	Total		0	1,582	1,912	0
Outside country allocation Total				51,684	6,105	12,033	7,249
Grand Total				191,835	24,666	201,177	183,948

Annex 3

Reports and documents of strategic interest for the Swedish development co-operation with South Africa

(received during the course of 2003 at the Embassy of Sweden in Pretoria)

- Policy Coordination and Advisory Services (PCAS) in the Office of the President: "Towards a Ten-Year Review: Synthesis Report on Implementation of Government Programmes"; Pretoria; October 2003
(NB: This review – supported by Sida – was based on a number of commissioned so-called cluster reports);
- National Treasury: "Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement"; Pretoria; November 2003;
- Statistics South Africa and UNDP: "Social Development Indicators for the Government of South Africa's 10-Year Review: Millennium Development Goals" (Final Draft); Pretoria; April 2003;
- Department of Trade and Industry: "South Africa's Economic Transformation: A Strategy for Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment"; Pretoria; March 2003;
- Statistics South Africa: "Census 2001" (various reports); Pretoria; October 2003;
- European Community: "South Africa-European Community Country Strategy Paper and Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for the period 2003–2005" (Draft); Pretoria; March 2003;
- Department of Education: "National Curriculum Statement" (various reports); Pretoria; October 2003;
- Department of Public Service and Administration and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime: "Country Corruption Assessment Report: South Africa"; Pretoria; April 2003;
- Co-operative for Research and Education (CORE) and Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA): "Two Commas and a Full Stop: A Preliminary Report on the Civicus Index on Civil Society Projects in South Africa"; published in late 2002, but received in 2003;
- Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC): "The Effects of HIV/Aids on the Development of the South African Society and Business Society"; Report commissioned by Sida for the CSP; Cape Town; July 2003;
- African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Conflicts (ACCORD): "Risks and Challenges Facing South Africa in the Southern African Region"; Report commissioned by Sida for the CSP; Durban; August 2003; and
- The NEPAD Secretariat: "NEPAD: Annual Report 2002: Towards Claiming the 21st Century"; Johannesburg/Midrand; 2003.

Annex 4

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS SIGNED AND/OR RATIFIED BY SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENT

1. Major international human rights treaties:

- International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
- International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- International Convention on the Elimination on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- International Convention on the Rights of the Child

The International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was signed on 3 Oct 1994, but is not yet ratified.

Treaties and protocols to fight terrorism and crime have also been signed/ratified.

2. International conventions and agreements on environment, fisheries and tourism:

- CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).
- Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat)
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Bonn Convention (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals).
- UNCCD (Convention to Combat Desertification)
- World Heritage Convention
- UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
- Basel Convention (Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal)
- Rotterdam Convention (Convention on Prior Informed Consent)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- The Antarctic Treaty
- UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)
- United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
- Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
- ICRW (International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling)
- ICCAT (International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas)
- SEAFO Convention (Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South East Atlantic)
- The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- The London Convention (Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter)
- World Tourism Organisation (membership)
- Indian Ocean Tourism Organisation (IOTO) (membership)
- Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa ((RETROSA) (membership)
- African Travel Association (ATA) (membership)

Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.



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