

SECOND INDICATIVE COOPERATION PROGRAMME
between
the Governments of Kingdom of Belgium
and
the Republic of South Africa for the period of 2007-2010

1. Introduction

This document, hereafter referred to as the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP), has been elaborated based on the consultations between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Belgium held in Brussels on the 10th of November 2006

The ICP 2007 – 2010 has been elaborated in response to the request formulated by the South African Government during the Annual Consultations held on the 23 -24th of February 2005 to consider phasing out the existing aid relationship and to explore new avenues for cooperation between South Africa and Belgium with the aim of establishing a full political and economic relationship between equal partners

The ICP is a multi-annual indicative programme and will serve as the reference document for:

- the identification and implementation of the bilateral cooperation programme between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Belgium;
- the coordination and the harmonisation of the development activities with the European Commission and other EU member States;
- the preparation and the initiation of a full relationship between equal partners for cooperation aiming to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The ICP has been established taking into account:

- The South African priorities of national policies in particular regarding unemployment and skills development in crucial areas, the fight against HIV/AIDS, access to and the quality of health care services provided and access to land and the sustainable productive use of the acquired land;
- The priorities of the Belgian cooperation as defined in the Belgian law regarding the Belgian International Cooperation;
- The General Agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Belgium, dated 8 July 2002, complemented by an agreement on technical assistance, dated 18 October 2002;
- The guidelines of the Paris Declaration on “Aid effectiveness, Harmonisation and Alignment”;
- The European Consensus for Development of December 2005,
- The ongoing consultations leading to a new joint EU Country Strategy Paper 2007 -2013.

2. Priorities of the South African national policies

The Vision 2014 of South Africa sets out the direction to integrate the society into a growing economy from which all people can benefit. It fosters continued high-level sustainable development targeting poverty eradication by mitigating the extreme inequalities. The following priority areas are given particular attention and emphasis in the South African A Vision 2014 and the subsequent State of the Nation Address by the President:

- The current 26.5% **unemployment** rate is a serious challenge. Tackling unemployment is therefore considered a critical priority area of the Government intervention that has to be addressed in the medium to long term. This must be done by bringing the informal second economy into the mainstream. The different instruments to be applied by the Government to roll out Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA) and Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA) shall also be given further impetus through public-private-partnerships.
- Strengthening the capacity of provincial and local governments for efficient delivery of **basic social services** [particularly in health, education, water & sanitation and housing] to the disadvantaged communities has been highlighted as one of the key priority areas of the Government.
- Combating **crime** and strengthening the skills and capacities of the criminal justice system are identified as crucial to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and hence sustainable economic growth.
- Since 1994 black ownership of **land** has increased by only 3% (2.3 million ha). Land restitution efforts have had limited successes. A total of 79,000 claims were lodged and only 57,900 settled. As a result of the unsettled claims, settlement has been extended to 2007. Land reform and sustainable productive use of land restitution remains an important priority.
- The **HIV & Aids** pandemic facing South Africa and the region are a serious challenge and therefore constitute a cross cutting priority area.
- Regional cooperation and integration initiatives in the SADC in particular and the peace, stability and development on the continent in general are key geo-political priorities of South Africa's foreign policy.

Immediately after the first democratic election in 1994, the Government of South Africa tabled a White Paper on Reconstruction and Development (RDP) to serve as the framework for tackling the legacies of poverty and inequality left behind by the apartheid regime. The White Paper has the following five key programmes:

- Meeting basic needs such as health, education, water & sanitation, land and housing.
- Developing human resources
- Encouraging savings and boosting investment in productive sectors of the economy
- Democratizing the state and,
- Mobilization of social organizations & institutions.

The RDP White Paper is further strengthened by the Macro-Economic Strategy for Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) issued in 1996. It is a Strategy that highlights the framework for accelerated growth, increased job creation impacting on redistribution of income and economic opportunities. This Strategy was further underpinned by the Industrial Policy pronouncement of August 2005 followed and elaborated by the trade policy with the various policy instruments and development strategies aimed at halving unemployment by 2014.

In an attempt to tackle unemployment and poverty, the Government embarked on a new complementary strategy commonly referred to as the 'Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiatives' (ASGISA) or as was referred to earlier as the 'Growth and Employment Strategy' (GES) with the associated ten-year Programme of Action (POA). The Strategy focused on bridging the gap between the first and second economy by bringing the informal and marginalized people into the mainstream economy.

The Human Resource Development Strategy followed by the National Skills Development Strategy for 2005 – 2010 is expected to guide the achievement of halving unemployment by 2014. The Government has also developed a crime prevention strategy with operational plans to fight crime. This strategy is to be supported by, amongst others, concerted actions of community policing forums.

The Government has issued a strategy for combating HIV/Aids pandemic and rolled out its Operational Plan for Comprehensive HIV & Aids Care, Management and Treatment for SA that meets international standards.

In general, the sector strategies and the respective roll out operational plans of the departments are designed to address efficient and effective delivery of basic social services to the rural and peri-urban poor thereby reducing poverty and vulnerability. There is general statistical evidence in South Africa indicating that the overall social & economic strategies and specific sectoral interventions are expected to meet the UN Millenium Development Goals (MDG) targets on poverty reduction in South Africa.

South Africa plays a key role in peace, stability and development of the African continent through the AU and other sub-regional organizations. Within the SADC context South Africa's role is to strengthen trade and investment opportunities with neighbouring countries and includes:

- Support to SADC's regional economic integration agenda;
- Working to achieve the milestones for establishing the Free Trade Area and SADC Customs Union;
- Reviewing progress and proposing measures for scaling up implementation of regional integration.

It is also supporting and building partnership with the rest of Africa within the framework of African Renaissance and NEPAD specifically by facilitating and ensuring the effective implementation of the G8 Africa Action Plan to support NEPAD.

3. Belgian Development Objectives and Policies

The Belgian international cooperation is based on the concept of equal partnership and its overall objective is sustainable human development and reduction of poverty.

Belgium has committed itself to the principles of the Paris Declaration on “Aid Effectiveness, Harmonisation and Alignment”.

In April 2006 the Council of the European Union adopted a Conclusion on “Financing for Development and Aid Effectiveness: Delivering more, better and faster”, as a follow up of the EU Consensus for Development, adopted in December 2005. Belgium, together with the other European Member States and the European Commission, wants to play an active role in implementing this resolution. Whenever possible and appropriate, Belgium will join in joint programming exercises with the European Commission and the other interested Member States, will support an enhanced EU coordination and will look for the comparative advantage of the Belgian bilateral cooperation when engaging in the process of division of labour.

By respecting the above-mentioned principles, the Belgian response strategy should be better aligned to the partners’ national development priorities and plans.

Belgium will implement the Paris Declaration not only at the programming level but also at the implementation level of the programmes of bilateral cooperation. In this perspective, Belgium has reviewed the existing mechanisms and procedures related to the project cycle and the implementation modalities. The Royal Decree, passed in August 2006 modifying the procedures and modalities reiterates for instance the concept of partnership but also refers to the Paris Declaration as the guiding principles for the implementation of the bilateral cooperation.

Being conscientious that the development of a dynamic private sector is also crucial for poverty alleviation, the Belgian Parliament passed in 2001 a law creating the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO). The objective of BIO is the development of private enterprise in developing countries

4. The Belgian - South African Cooperation

The Belgian Government supports programmes in South Africa through following channels:

- direct bilateral cooperation (government to government);
- indirect bilateral cooperation channelling funds through either Belgian or South African non governmental organisations and through Belgian universities or scientific institutions,
- multilateral cooperation through international institutions and organisations such as the Global Fund.

The total official Belgian Aid (ODA) to South Africa for the period 2002 – 2005 amounted to 24.531.734 euros, excluding the unspecified allocated contributions to the multilateral organisations and the European Development Fund.

A succinct overview of the other programmes currently financed by Belgium is

attached in annex 1.

4.1. Overview of the current direct bilateral programme

In general, Belgium's critical assessment of past and current cooperation with South Africa has come to the conclusion that political commitment, an effective leadership and an open dialogue between the two partners is essential to achieve the objectives mutually agreed upon.

4.1.1 LAND REFORM

Belgium has been supporting the various stages of land restitution: from the information campaign and the lodging of claims, over the claims validation exercise to the claimant verification and options assessment.

Speeding up the land restitution process

The objective of the project is to speed up the land restitution process for prioritized claims by finalizing these claims and verifying exactly the number of legitimate claimants per claim. The Specific Agreement was signed the 19th of May 2004 for 4 years and a total amount of 6 million euros.

In parallel, a ten-year strategy for Settlement Support and Development is being developed by local Technical Assistance. By early 2007 the final strategy will be handed over to the Chief Land Claims Commissioner to be used as a policy document for the implementation of restitution awards over the next ten years and more.

Institutional capacity arrangements need to combine key elements to create an overall enabling environment to drive area-based land and agrarian reform that results in sustainable projects and the rationalisation and coordination of essential support services. To work towards area-based support, more interaction with Civil Society sector is necessary to bridge the gap between beneficiaries, local government and municipalities to assist in stimulating the enabling environment that is required to achieve a sustainability of the new settlement.

Post Settlement and Development Support to Restitution Beneficiaries

This project will support institutions that provide post-settlement services to beneficiaries of the land restitution with targeted and effective support from government line departments, civil society (NGOs and CBOs) and the private sector. Models for post-settlement support and developing plans and business plans will be implemented. (6,05 million euros on a 5-year period).

Land Reform for Livelihoods and Land Market Development in Rural and Urban Areas

This project will strengthen government and beneficiary capacity at provincial and local level to deliver land and sustainable post-settlement support. The project is funded by DFID for a total amount of 1,5 million euros for a period of 3 years and will be implemented by Belgium (delegated cooperation).

4.1.2 HEALTH

Comprehensive Programme of HIV/AIDS/STI prevention, care and Support

Addressing the epidemics of Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections is a high priority for the South African Government as they threaten the economic and social well being of all South Africans. The Specific Agreement was signed on the 20th of January 2003 for 5 years and a total amount of 6,2 million euros.

An official request for a no cost extension until the end of 2009 has been introduced.

Both parties agree that the implementation of the program has encountered several problems of a different nature resulting for instance in a very low disbursement rate.

Although some significant strides towards tackling the 2 epidemics have been achieved by developing and implementing their comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention, care and cure, and support plan and recently by the approval of the TB Crisis Management Plan in March 2006.

It has become clear that part of the problems is linked with a vertical approach of the intervention and the lack of capacities at provincial level. A stronger integration of TB in the HIV/AIDS-cluster at the operational level and a better alignment of the intervention with the strategies and activities of the other clusters in the Health Department are needed to achieve the specific objective of service delivery to the patient. Another draw back of the project approach is its long-term sustainability.

Therefore, it has been agreed that, before the end of the year, the concept of the project will be revised based on the guiding principles of sustainability, coherence and synergy with other programmes and clusters within the Department of Health, in particular the current Human Capacity Building programme.

A reviewed action plan should be submitted before the end of the first trimester of 2007 for consideration by Belgium.

Capacity building in support services of the Department of Health

The Specific Agreement was signed on the 24th of March 2004 for a total amount of 3.5 million euros and a period of 3 years.

The objectives of the initiative are in strong alignment with the recently launched National Human Resource Plan. Addressing the priorities with respect to human resources for health and focused technical support are the key element of the programme.

4.1.3 SAFETY AND SECURITY SECTOR

Belgium has enjoyed a good history of cooperation with the South African Police Service (SAPS) over the last decade. In May 1995 a first Specific Agreement was signed to contribute to the transformation of the South African Police Force to the South African Police Service, a service oriented institution. The project ended on 31st of December 2000 and was regarded a resounding success. As a result the South African Authorities

requested a second phase as a logical progression from the gains achieved through the first Agreement.

Improve South African Police Services Delivery at Station Level

The second Specific Agreement was signed in August 2003 for a total amount of 3 million euros. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the creation of a safe and secure environment by the improvement of SAPS service delivery at station level over a 3-year period.

The Belgian funding is intended to structure the management and capacity development processes to augment competencies and integrate processes to deliver services in an effective and efficient manner thereby augmenting service delivery in a pilot phase at priority police stations in an effort to model a strategy to reduce crime.

The Specific Agreement expired in August this year. If it is relevant to consolidate the results of the project, a reactivation and an extension of the Specific Agreement, enabling the use of the remaining balance could be considered. A detailed proposal focusing on capacity building at a strategic management and on the provincial level should then be submitted before the end of the first trimester of 2007.

4.1.4 STUDY AND CONSULTANCY FUND

The project aims to fund, in full or in part, studies and consultancies in the framework of the Belgian South African indicative programme, including preparations of identifications and follow up studies of projects and programmes, investigations, missions, seminars and services based on mutual agreement between the partners

The partner Committee in October 2005 asked for an extension to be able to use the remaining balance, which still needs to be officialised by exchange of letters reactivating and extending the duration of the Specific Agreement..

4.1.5. MIP PROGRAM

The Micro-intervention programme (MIPs) is decided upon by the Belgian Embassy.

The MIPs are identified in a concerted effort to tackle the HIV/AIDS challenge at grass-root-levels through training and awareness interventions, home based care initiatives, supporting AIDS orphans and communities affected by the virus, support to terminally ill patients and providing job creation opportunities through capacity building of many AIDS orientated civil society organizations.

4.1.6. SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAMME

The scholarship programme focuses on the priority areas of the direct bilateral cooperation programme and can therefore be considered as an extension of the bilateral programme.

Scholarships are provided to students from South Africa and the Southern African Region to attend Centres of Excellence in South Africa. The subjects for study fall within

the framework of the priorities of the Belgium-South Africa Cooperation and include Land Reform, Good Governance and HIV/AIDS/Tuberculosis. Scholarships are focused on previously disadvantaged individuals aiming to capacitate them in their chosen vocation, so that they can return back to their homes and become economically viable individuals who indirectly stimulate economic development in their communities.

This annual programme concentrates on local scholarships and traineeships and has supported 588 students, 6 postgraduate diplomas, 11 master's scholarships and 571 traineeships, during the 2001 – 2005 ICP.

4.2. Indicative Cooperation Programme 2007 – 2010

The Indicative Cooperation Programme 2007 – 2010 has been established in narrow consultation with the South African government. It is based on a continuous dialogue and partnership with the national authorities.

The guiding principles for elaborating the second indicative cooperation programme were laid down during the Annual Consultations of 2005, when South Africa indicated that they wanted to phase out the existing aid relationship and gradually build towards a partnership as equals.

The policy framework of the ICP 2007 – 2010 are South Africa's national priorities geared towards the fight against poverty and inequality, as summarised under point 2 and the priorities identified during the ongoing consultations leading to a new EU – Country Strategy Paper 2007 - 2013.

In line with the Paris Declaration more coherence was sought between the direct bilateral cooperation and some other channels of funding.

The overall objectives of the new multi-year programme are:

1° “Reducing poverty and inequality”

- by improving effectiveness and quality of service delivery at all levels of government and,
- by enhancing skills development in the small business and informal sector,

2° “Establishing new avenues of cooperation between South Africa and Belgium”

- by the elaboration of detailed common objectives and modalities for the trilateral or regional cooperation programmes;
- by the elaboration of common objectives and modalities for the cooperation between Belgian and South African public services and institutions.

4.2.1 IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICE DELIVERY AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

The ICP will be to fast-track processes in targeted areas to remove bottlenecks in delivering public services of good standards to the poor at all levels of government, hence to reduce poverty and inequality.

Belgium will therefore concentrate on consolidating the current interventions in the Health sector and the process of Land Reform by making institutions work better and enhance their capability to adapt in an effective and adequate way to changes in society and by empowering citizens.

Flexibility in managing the programmes will be key to the success of achieving this objective.

To shorten the administrative process and to reduce transaction costs for the respective Departments, the starting up of a new project cycle should be avoided.

4.2.2 ENHANCING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN PUBLIC AND SMALL AND INFORMAL BUSINESS SECTOR

Joint Initiatives for Priority Skills Acquisition

The “Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition” (JIPSA) is a component of ASGISA – Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa”.

Strengthen capacity to deliver basic services by government and addressing unemployment, with a focus on the second economy are identified as main challenges by the South African government and in the European Commission. Belgium shares this analysis and is willing to support initiatives, which will contribute to the skills development in both South African public services and the small business and informal sector.

However, bearing in mind the internal consultations are still going on between the concerned Departments, Belgium awaits the presentation of the consolidated action plans of the different departments before committing the indicative amount of 4 million euros to a specific sub- programme.

In the meantime Belgium will play an active role in the coordination organised by the European Commission alongside other EU-member States, which are already supporting initiatives in this sector or have indicated that they are considering supporting the “Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition”

Scholarships Programme in Belgium

Belgian universities and institutes for higher learning and training have numerous international programmes that are open to foreign students and scholarships. Until now, the Belgian development cooperation programme with South Africa did not include scholarships for studies and training in Belgium.

To contribute to the overall objective of the ICP 2007- 2010 and give South African academics and professionals the opportunity to establish networks with their peers in Belgium and Europe, scholarships and training courses in Belgium will be a component of the ICP.

The scholarships and the training courses in Belgium should be as much as possible aligned with the priority areas of the new ICP.

It was agreed that the transport sector, particular the Maritime sub-sector will be one of the areas for training courses in Belgium.

Fund for Transfer of Know How

It was agreed to establish a “Fund for Transfer of Know How” as a flexible instrument to respond to specific needs of the small business and the informal sector in South Africa and to enable the transfer of know how within South Africa, between South Africa and Belgium and between South Africa.

Over time, when the consolidation phase of the existing bilateral programmes is coming to an end, this instrument could well evolve into a adequate mechanism for implementing trilateral cooperation between Belgium and South Africa and the mutually agreed upon African countries.

An initial financial contribution of 1 million euros will be made available. to start up the “Fund for Transfer of Know How” A replenishment with 1 million euros will be considered if the Mid Term Review demonstrates that the instrument has proven be an adequate response mechanism.

Study Fund

The instrument has proven to be an adequate response mechanism to assist South Africa in preparing background studies, for technical consultancies, reviews and evaluations in the framework of the Belgian development cooperation programme with South Africa. The Specific Agreement of the “Study and Consultancy Fund” has expired since last May. As mentioned above (Pt. 4.1.4), an exchange of letters for the reactivation and the extension with 1-year needs to be initiated by South Africa.

Both parties agreed that the scope of “Study and Consultancy Fund” should be revisited and have a wider focus than the pure bilateral framework it has been used for before.

It should be opened up for preparing background studies, financing short-term technical assistance and seminars in view of preparing regional cooperation with SADC Member States or trilateral cooperation with mutually agreed upon African countries.

4.2.3 OTHER PROGRAMMES

Micro- Intervention Programme

Belgium will continue to offer small-scale financial assistance to local communities, self-help organisations and hospices providing home-based care in HIV/AIDS. Beneficiaries are mainly smaller groups that have difficulties in accessing formal donor funding.

Support to Civil Society Organisations

Support to Civil Society will focus on the above-mentioned areas.

Indeed, following the recommendations of the last ODCE Peer Review (October 2005) on the Belgian cooperation and the latter annual political Note of the Belgian Minister of Development Cooperation, Belgium is promoting in all 18 partners countries, a complementary and coherent use of its existing financial and technical cooperation channels.

Hence, Belgium will continue to support local non-governmental organisations and Community Based Organisations (CBO's) in South Africa. Focal areas will be HIV/AIDS, land reform and democratic governance. The South Africans authorities will be kept informed of this programme and National Treasury/IDC will continue to receive copy of all the contracts signed with these NGOs.

4.2.4 TRILATERAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

During the Annual Consultations in 2005, Belgium agreed to explore the possible mechanisms for trilateral and regional cooperation with South Africa.

South Africa's commitment to supporting African Development comes in several forms. South African Government continues to support peace keeping and post-war reconstruction projects in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Mali and Cote d'Ivoire among others. Financial and technical assistance is also increasing from South Africa to several African countries through the African Renaissance Fund. South Africa has taken the responsibility for hosting the Pan Africa Parliament, and will continue to support the coordinating the secretariat of New Partnership for Africa's Development along with institutions of the African Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). South Africa's investments in most of the African countries have been acknowledged to have shown positive impact in the SADC region and beyond.

Last August, the draft document "Tri-Partite Co-operation Framework" was presented by IDC to the donor community. The creation of an ad hoc working group for further discussion and debate on the matter has been recommended. Belgium will join the ad hoc working group, once it has been established.

Based on the conclusions of the working group, Belgium is willing to test out the proposed modalities through by supporting one or a few pilot initiatives.

Regional scholarships

Recognising the advanced status and standards of South African universities, Belgium has been offering local scholarships to local and SADC Member State nationals for many years.

During the discussion on trilateral and regional cooperation it became clear that this modality is an ideal vehicle to start up the trilateral and regional cooperation. Therefore Belgium will continue to offer scholarships but the new call for candidates will be exclusively for SADC State nationals

It was also agreed that the Belgium Embassy would contact the Ministry of Education as soon as possible to explore the possibilities of complementarities and synergies between the Belgian funded scholarships programme and the Programme implemented by the Ministry of Education.

An indicative amount of 0,65 million euros per year will be made available for the period 2007-2010.

4.2.5 FINANCING OF THE PROGRAMME

The total indicative amount for the new multi-year cooperation programme 2007 – 2010, scholarships, micro-intervention programmes and support to civil society organisations and Community Based Organisations included, is **24 million euros**.

All financial contributions will be made under the form of untied grants.

ICP 2007 – 2010	In million euros
CONSOLIDATING ONGOING PROGRAMMES	5
- Health sector	
- Land Reform	
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION	
- JIPSA - ASGISA	4
- Fund for Transfer of Know How	2
- Scholarships in Belgium	2
STUDY FUND	2
TRILATERAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION	
- Regional scholarships at South African Universities	2.6
- Pilot initiatives	2
OTHER PROGRAMMES	
- Support to local civil society	4
- Micro-intervention programmes	0.4
TOTAL	24

The financial contributions are indicative, meaning that they can be adapted to changing circumstances. Their availability is subject to the elaboration of detailed project documents, the availability of the budget and the signing of Specific Agreements.

4.2.7 IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES AND FOLLOW UP

Annual Consultations

The overall progress and changes to the above mentioned tentative allocation of the funds to specific bilateral programmes will be discussed between Belgium and South Africa during annual consultations, which will from now on be held Pretoria.

If possible, these meetings will be held back to back with the annual consultations on development cooperation between South Africa and the European Commission. Belgium is also willing to explore the feasibility of organising joint annual consultations between South Africa and the European Union (member states and Commission).

Partner Committee

A general partner committee constituted of National Treasury/IDC and the Embassy of Belgium will meet six months after the latest Annual Consultations.

During this meeting the Partner Committee will review the status of the ICP and the on-going activities and its conclusions will serve as an input for the preparations of the following Annual Consultations.. The report will be transmitted to the Belgian Government.

The joint EU programme advisory committee. will be informed of the overall conclusions of this review.

Implementation and Follow-Up

The Royal Decree approved in august 2006 and which will enter into force on the 1st of January 2007 aims at:

- enhancing the responsibility of the partner country during the the project cycle and the implementation of the programme;
- simplifying the administrative procedures ;
- rationalising the different phases of the project cycle
- enhancing the role of evaluation and monitoring
- reducing the time needed to implement a project or programme,
- increasing the delegation of decisions to the implementing Agency, the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) during the implementation of the project or programme.

The details of the new procedures will be officially communicated as soon as possible.

However, two major changes are worth to mention, namely the simplification of the identification phase and the signing of the Specific Agreement after the formulation phase.

PLANNING OF THE INDICATIVE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

ICP 2007 – 2010	In million euros	2007	2008	2009	2010
CONSOLIDATING ONGOING PROGRAMMES	5				
- Health sector			2		
- Land Reform				3	
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION					
- JIPSA - ASGISA	4		4		
- Fund for Transfer of Know How	2	1		1	
- Scholarships in Belgium	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
STUDY FUND	2	1		1	
TRILATERAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION					
- Regional scholarships at South African Universities	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
- Pilot initiatives	2		1	1	
OTHER PROGRAMMES					
- Support to local civil society	4	1	1	1	1
- Micro-intervention programmes	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	24	4.3	9.3	8.2	2.2