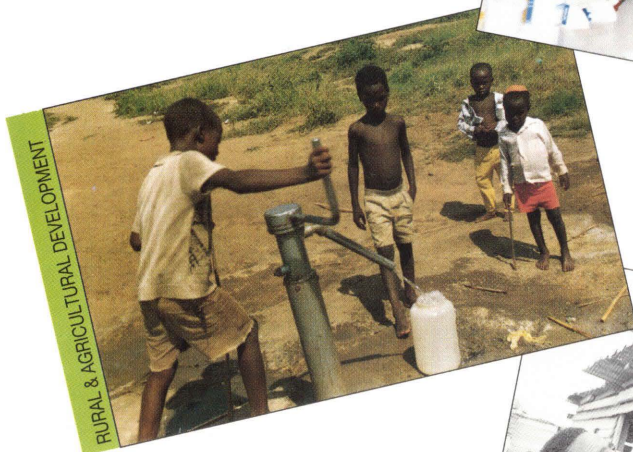


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The European Community's Special Programme on **South Africa**

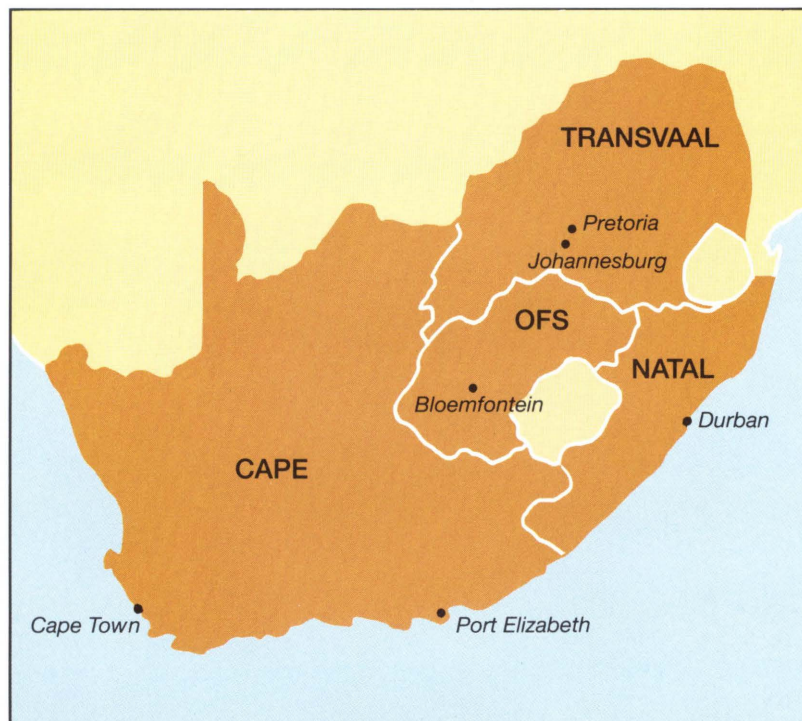
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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S SPECIAL PROGRAMME ON SOUTH AFRICA



Abbreviations

EC: the European Community.

CEC: Commission of the European Communities.

ECU: European Currency Unit.

NGO: non-governmental organisation.

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Foreword

Dr. WIM A.G. BLONK



Vice-President Marin at the Muldersdrift health centre, one of a number of rural health clinics supported by the EC under the Special Programme.

Manuel Marin,
Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities with special responsibility for Development Cooperation Policy.

The Special Programme is the largest European Community programme of its type and constitutes the biggest single overseas development assistance programme in South Africa.

The Special Programme was established to assist the victims of apartheid at a time of great repression in South Africa. As the political situation in the country has improved, the European Community has sought to reorientate the Special Programme to meet the new challenges that are emerging. South Africa is undergoing a profound political transition from the system of apartheid to a non-racial democracy. The European Community's Special Programme is designed to promote this process and ensure that the new South Africa that emerges from the transition is a non-racial, democratic, peaceful and prosperous one.

South Africa is widely perceived as a highly developed country which, once freed from the shackles of the unjust and wasteful system of apartheid and from economic sanctions, will become the economic 'powerhouse' of the Southern African region. Sadly, the reality is somewhat different. While a small minority have enjoyed a high standard of living, the majority of the population suffers from chronic underdevelopment. A new democratic government in South Africa will inherit a structurally weak economy, with an overdependence on mineral exports, an industrial sector which is largely uncompetitive internationally, an acute shortage of skilled labour and burgeoning unemployment. Moreover, the demands on the new government in redressing the injustices of the past and meeting the expectations of the newly enfranchised population will be immense.

This brochure details the European Community's response to South Africa's development challenges during the transition period and in a democratic dispensation thereafter. The accompanying sector papers outline the Special Programmes's contribution to South Africa's development within the particular areas in which EC support is being focused. As the brochure makes clear, the Special Programme is unique in its operation. The Programme is the largest of its kind, and supports over 500 distinct projects and programmes. Moreover, the Special Programme has a particular emphasis on 'people oriented' development responding to and encouraging 'grassroots' initiatives rather than imposing solutions from the top down. All EC development assistance in South Africa is being rendered within a framework of partnership between the Community and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). While the European Community will be looking to establish a relationship with a new democratic government in South Africa, the experience of this partnership with NGOs and of 'people oriented' development will remain an instructive one not only for development in South Africa, but throughout the world.

The Special Programme represents the European Community's concrete commitment to the transition to democracy and to development in South Africa. The primary objective of the Special Programme, which was endorsed by EC development ministers in May 1993, is to assist the transition to a peaceful, stable, democratic, non-racial and prosperous South Africa.

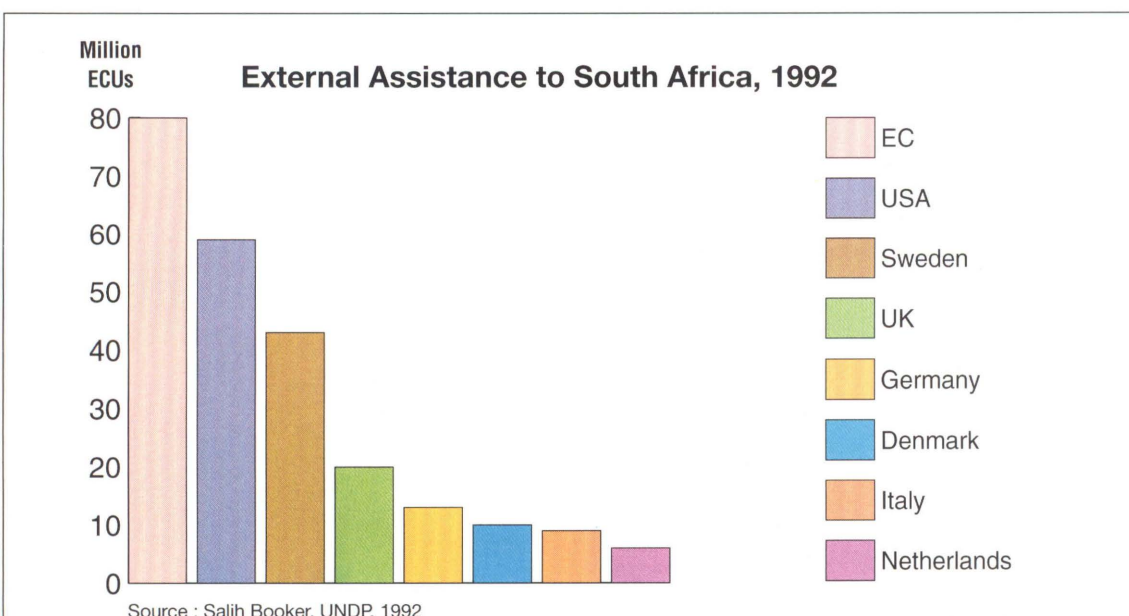
The Special Programme is the largest programmable development initiative ever implemented in a single country by the EC. Its operation is exceptional in terms of European Community overseas development assistance in that all funds under the Special Programme are administered in South Africa by a distinctive partnership of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), rather than through the government of the country.

Since its introduction in 1985, the Special Programme has committed over 250 million ECUs (950 million South African Rand) in South Africa. During 1993, the EC is committing 90 million ECUs (341 million Rand) to development in South Africa under the Special Programme, making the Community's contribution the biggest of any single overseas aid donor in South Africa (see chart).

The Programme is targeted at the most disadvantaged people in South African society and supports a diversity of projects country-wide in the fields of education and training, health, rural and agricultural development, community development, and good governance and democratisation. As the political situation in South Africa has evolved, so the Special Programme has developed to meet changing needs.



European Commission President Jacques Delors meets Nobel Laureate and Kagiso Trust trustee Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Brussels, December 1992.



The European Community and South Africa 1975-1985

The system of apartheid has always been opposed by the European Community. Since the EC became involved in development cooperation in the region in the mid seventies, this opposition has manifested itself in a number of ways. The EC has repeatedly expressed its opposition to apartheid in public statements of condemnation. In 1977 the Community introduced a code of conduct for EC firms operating in South Africa. The EC has also supported the Southern African States in their attempts to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa through assistance to the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which was formed, with this as one of its aims, in 1980.

The establishment of the Special Programme

Repression intensified in South Africa following unrest in the mid 1980s and culminated in the 1985 declaration of a nationwide State of Emergency. In September 1985, EC Foreign Ministers meeting in Luxembourg responded by defining a twin-track policy of restrictive and positive measures. These measures were designed to hasten the total abolition of apartheid through economic, diplomatic and

moral pressure combined with active support for the process of peaceful change within the country.

The restrictive measures included a ban on oil sales to South Africa and a refusal to cooperate in the military sphere, discouragement of cultural, scientific and sporting links and, from 1986, a ban on new investment in South Africa and of imports of its iron and steel products and gold coins. All these measures, except for those referring to military cooperation, were lifted by the spring of 1992, in response to political reform.

Of the positive measures, which included a strengthening of the code of conduct, the most important was the decision in 1985 to implement a special programme to assist the victims of apartheid within South Africa. A further measure was taken two years later in the form of a special budget to counter the effects of South African destabilisation in the SADC region. Both these measures were taken at the initiative of the European Parliament.

The Special Programme for the Victims of Apartheid, now generally known as the Special Programme, was launched in 1985 following extensive consultations between the European Commission and South African church leaders.

The aim of the Special Programme

The aim of the Special Programme, as set out in 1985, was to encourage the process of peaceful change by supporting development initiatives, particularly education and training, humanitarian and social aid and legal assistance, through non-violent organisations in South Africa. The criteria and guidelines adopted for the Special Programme specified that all projects supported should subscribe to and promote, in some way, the concept of non-racialism. The projects should encourage democratic practices and enjoy broad-based support within the communities in which they are situated. No support is given to political organisations.

The European Parliament in session. The Parliament has been a keen advocate and supporter of the Special Programme since its inception.



The Special Programme 1985-1991

It was decided that the Special Programme would be run by the Commission of the European Communities and that funds would be routed exclusively through four non-racial and non-governmental channels in South Africa - the South African Council of Churches (SACC) (Protestant), the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) and the Kagiso Trust (see box). The fourth channel was the trade unions. Projects were then proposed to the EC for support through European NGOs with experience in South Africa or, in the case of trade union projects, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). During this time, European NGOs used their experience of working on South Africa and their existing relationships with South African NGOs to identify and propose projects to the European Commission for support.

In addition, support for projects in Namibia, (which accounted for some 4% of the budget of the Special Programme between 1986 and Namibian independence in 1990) was primarily channelled through the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN). Since independence, Namibia has acceded to the Lome Convention, a cooperation agreement between the EC and countries from the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions. Namibia became the 69th ACP country to sign the convention.

As the Special Programme was targeted to provide assistance for the victims of apartheid, institutions outside the fabric of the state structure had to be used. Moreover, it was essential that these organisations enjoyed the confidence of local communities. Whilst non-governmental and community-based organisations had the confidence of local communities targeted by the Special

The European Community's partners in development

Since the start of the Special Programme, the European Community's partners in South Africa (the Kagiso Trust, South African Council of Churches {SACC} and Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference {SACBC}) have played an integral role in its implementation. Due to State prohibitions on opposition and some development organisations during the 1980s, the Churches took a particularly active role in human rights and development work. The Kagiso Trust, an independent development agency, remains the European Community's main partner in the implementation of the Special Programme. The Trust ('Kagiso'



Jean Guyaux/King Baudouin Foundation.

Kagiso Trust trustees with His Majesty King Baudouin and Her Royal Highness Queen Fabiola of Belgium. The Kagiso Trust was presented with the International King Baudouin Prize for development work in 1990

means peace in Tswana, one of the languages of South Africa), grew directly out of the establishment of the Special Programme in 1986. The organisation now has a staff of over 60 people and operates from a headquarters in Johannesburg and five regional offices. It is one of the major non-governmental development institutions in the country and acts as a focal point with regard to development issues in the extra-parliamentary movement in South Africa. The Kagiso Trust sees the poorest and most marginalised communities in South Africa as its natural constituency. It seeks to engage with State and parastatal institutions on questions of development and plays a major role in the formation of development policy. The Trust also plays a key role in national development forums like the National Housing Forum and the National Drought Consultative Forum, a body set up in 1992 to coordinate drought relief efforts in South Africa.

Through the Special Programme, the European Community has supported the Kagiso Trust, the SACC and the SACBC in their organisational development and in the strengthening of their programme management capabilities. This has been done by investing in administrative development and by supporting the development of technical expertise within the three organisations. The establishment of an effective non-governmental development sector is seen by the European Community as a priority for South Africa's transition to a non-racial democracy.

Programme, many lacked the capacity to deliver development assistance effectively. In response to this, an early consideration of the Special Programme was organisational development and capacity building within the European Community's partner organisations in South Africa and within those organisations chosen to run projects.

This was undertaken in a number of ways. The European Community supported the South African organisations acting as 'channels' for the Special Programme in their efforts to increase project identification and management capacity. This initiative was aimed at assisting these organisations to operate more efficiently and to increase their operational capacity. The EC also assisted a number of research units and institutes whose work fed into the activities of a variety of development projects. Research units and technical service organisations staffed by qualified professionals in the fields of urban development, local government, health, education, advice work and legal issues were also funded under the Special Programme. These organisations provided training, information and technical support services which strengthened the implementation capacity and effectiveness of non-governmental and community-based groups. Many of these research and service organisations were based within educational institutions such as universities. While the majority of the units were autonomous from university control, they were able to benefit from the technical expertise within the institution while remaining answerable to, and serving, non-governmental and community-based organisations.

During the first phase of the Special Programme, three broad areas of assistance were targeted. These were: education and training, humanitarian and social projects and legal support.

Education and training. The scale of EC funding for this sector reflects the importance that the EC attaches to education and training as a means of promoting development in South Africa. Bursary programmes, mostly aimed at tertiary-level students, were, and remain, the

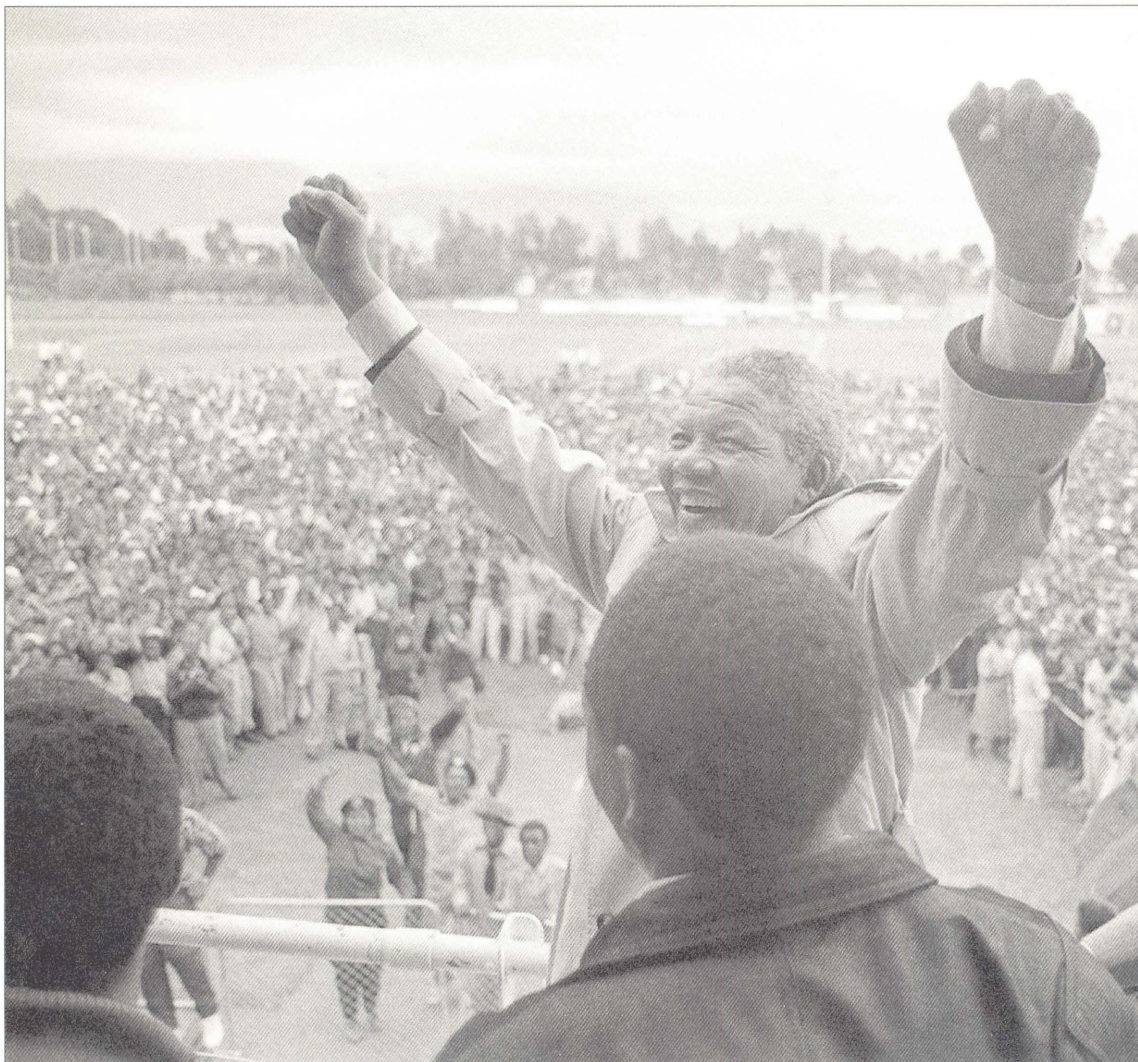
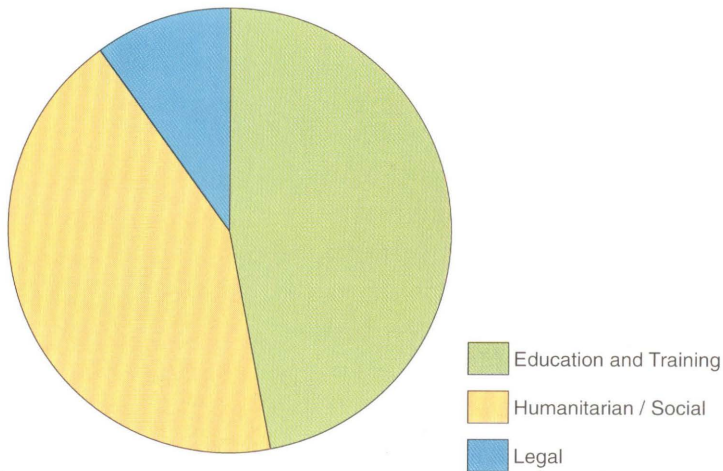
largest single recipient of Special Programme funds. Pre-school, literacy and non-formal education initiatives were also recipients of funding. Education and training initiatives often augmented EC interventions in other sectors: for example, specialised training for town and regional planners, advice workers, black lawyers, trade union shop stewards, accountants, journalists and NGO administrators has been funded by the European Community.

Humanitarian and social projects included initiatives which assisted individuals and communities most directly affected by apartheid. Projects funded within this category under the Special Programme were located in the health, community development, urban and rural development sectors, in particular. In addition, support was extended to projects monitoring and promoting human rights, those promoting the process of reconciliation and democracy and to the alternative press.

Under the Special Programme, **legal assistance** was extended to organisations and individuals unable to fund their legal costs for politically motivated legal cases. NGOs and human rights groups researching and campaigning on human rights related issues were also supported. This aspect of the Special Programme proved crucial during the period under the State of Emergency (1985 - 1990) when bannings and detentions without trial were widespread in South Africa.

Special Programme Commitments by Sector, 1986 - 1991

Between the launch of the Special Programme in 1986 and October 1991, the EC provided funding for 402 projects totalling 130,7 million ECUs (495 million Rand). All funding up to this point was channelled through the EC's principal partners in South Africa, namely, the Churches, Kagiso Trust and the trade unions.



The Argus, Cape Town.

The release of Nelson Mandela in 1990 heralded a new era of political change in South Africa which opened up the possibility of a new development focus for the Special Programme.

Assistance to the process of transition in South Africa

With the advent of political reform in 1989/90, the Commission and its South African partners sought to develop the Special Programme to complement and encourage the process of political change in South Africa. The unbanning of political opposition groups, the start of dialogue between the South African Government and the extra-parliamentary opposition and the gradual repeal of apartheid legislation allowed both the Commission and its South African partners to reconsider how best the Special Programme could pursue its aim of promoting development in the country. While keeping its original aims and continuing in the spirit in which it was established, the Special Programme began to take on a more developmental focus.

Assistance to human rights-related projects began to be supplemented with support for the promotion of good governance and democratisation. A substantial increase in the Special Programme's budget was approved by the European Parliament in 1991, signalling the European Community's support for the process of transition under way in South Africa.

The new focus also led to the gradual transformation of the Special Programme from a series of broadly related projects towards a more coherent, sector-based development programme. The European Community and its South African partners sought to reorientate the Special Programme to realise the following, interdependent objectives.

- To support sustainable development initiatives which have a long-term beneficial impact on the most marginalised poor communities and locations.
- To support efforts aimed at encouraging reconciliation and building consensus about the nature of the development problems which confront the country and the most appropriate responses to these challenges. In promoting this aim, the EC is seeking to take the development debate out of the arena of partisan, party-political conflict.
- To promote the process of coordination, consultation and cooperation between different players in the development field. In this way, organisations of different types can make the best use of limited resources by complementing each others' strengths.
- To strengthen the technical, managerial, organisational, absorptive and implementation capacity of representative community organisations and NGOs. Capacity building has always been a major objective of the Special Programme. With the increasing development focus of the Programme, this objective has centred around assisting community-based and other non-governmental organisations in making the transition from resistance to development-oriented structures. Such support is aimed at making organisations more efficient and effective in the delivery of development projects (see box).
- To encourage racial and gender equity within development and other institutions through the promotion of appropriate affirmative action policies so that such organisations may more accurately reflect the make-up of South Africa.
- To support policy research initiatives within the development field and assist projects and programmes which are considered as pilot or model initiatives. Both these aims are intended to provide a sound basis, or framework, for future EC support. The lessons learned and experience gained from research initiatives and pilot projects will also prove invaluable for the framing of a nationwide development policy by a future, democratic government in South Africa.
- To promote 'bottom-up' as opposed to 'top-down' development practices. The European Community and its South African partners

aim to encourage the concept of development centred on the people, who are the protagonists and beneficiaries of development. The inclusion of local communities in the planning and implementation phases of the project cycle underpins this objective. Support for projects and programmes that benefit women in the development process are a priority of the Special Programme.

The process of shifting the Special Programme's emphasis, from projects which reacted to the prohibitive political environment engendered by the system of apartheid, to programmes which sought to promote longer-term development, required refinements to be made to the operational structure of the Special Programme. Following consultations between the Commission and its South African partners, it was decided to end the exclusive role of the four established channels to identify projects. The opening of the European Commission's Programme Coordination Office in Pretoria in February 1991 enabled the Commission to become more directly involved in the identification, assessment and monitoring of projects. In this way, the exclusive role of the South African partners and European NGOs in

Building capacity for more effective development

The Community Based Development Programme (CBDP) was set up in 1989 as a joint initiative by the Kagiso Trust and the University of the Witwatersrand. It is just one of the organisations being supported by the European Community with the aim of increasing the management capacity of NGOs working in development in South Africa.

Organisations assisted with management training have included; 'Civics', Trade Unions, church-based organisations, media groups and community-based NGOs working in development or human rights work.

CBDP trains individuals seconded from these organisations, having carefully established the particular needs of the organisations concerned. The courses include training in management skills, project preparation, and finance and budget administration. Trainees are awarded a diploma from the University following successful completion of the course. CBDP also assists NGOs directly in organisational development. This type of training enables NGO staff to structure a career in development work and assists NGOs manage projects more professionally and effectively.

the process of presenting projects to the Commission was replaced by a more diverse partnership.



Paola Marchetti

Women making bricks in a cooperative in Lenyeny in the Northern Transvaal. The Support of initiatives that benefit women is a priority of the Special Programme.

The Commission works closely in implementing the Special Programme with its traditional South Africa-based partner organisations. The bulk of the resources of the Special Programme are currently channelled to projects through, and in response to requests from, these partners.

Individual projects proposed for support from the Special Programme are selected on an individual basis by the Commission, after appropriate consultation with European Community Member States, on the advice of the Commission's Programme Coordination Office in Pretoria.

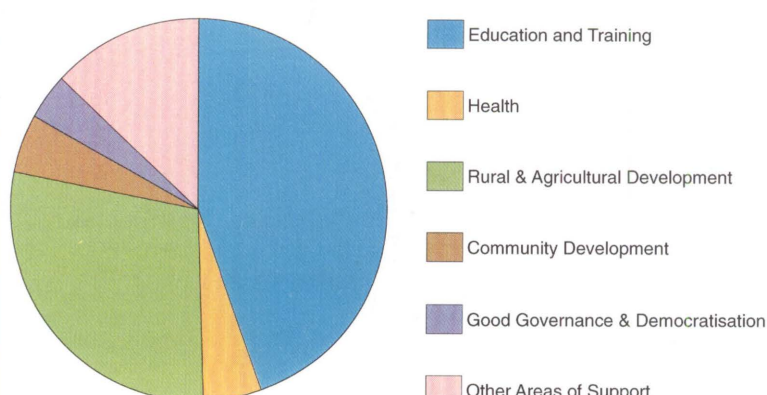
The European Community which supports a wide variety of initiatives in various sectors, has commissioned a number of studies and evaluations to ensure that the programme remains both appropriate to the changing demands of the situation and effective and efficient in its delivery.

Sectoral and sub-sectoral studies have recently been undertaken in health, human rights, the independent press, civic associations and advice centres, adult basic education, mathematics and science education and vocational training. These studies have reviewed the contribution of the EC to the relevant sector in the past and, with reference to the ongoing situation and needs, set out recommendations for future Community intervention in the sector. The studies have been conducted by local and international experts in the particular field. Thus overseas

experts, with a wealth of comparative experience in the sector, and local experts, with detailed knowledge of the South African situation, have cooperated in fruitful partnerships to ensure the continued relevance of the Special Programme. The EC has supported a number of policy studies in the health, education and agricultural and rural development sectors, bringing together organisations with international expertise, including the World Bank, with local policy research groups, in seminars and research initiatives. These initiatives aim to build a consensus among interested parties in South Africa about the nature of the development challenges facing the country, along with the most appropriate responses to these challenges. A series of evaluations have been, and continue to be, conducted on the Special Programme's largest projects and programmes to gauge their impact. Such studies also help highlight the most appropriate points of future EC intervention. As a continuing theme in the Special Programme, the EC is providing technical expertise to organisations as they expand to embark on larger and more ambitious projects. The Special Programme has funded local and international experts for this task as well as providing for the technical input of the Commission's own services. As part of the process of improving management and organisational capacity among NGOs in South Africa, the Commission is introducing the 'logical framework' method of project management through a series of workshops. The logical framework method aims to improve accountability and efficiency in identifying, planning, implementing and monitoring development projects.

The following illustrations of EC funded projects serve to demonstrate some of the recent developments within the Special Programme as well as to show the types of activities being carried out in the different sectors. The move to a more development orientated programme has allowed the Commission to cultivate and implement a coherent sector-based programme underpinned by the concrete experience of work in development in South Africa since 1986.

Special Programme Commitments by Sector, 1991 - 1993



Education and Training

As the chart showing commitments by sector illustrates, support for education is the major priority of the Special Programme. The legacy of apartheid has left South Africa with an education system in crisis.

Generations of youth have little or no formal education and thus little chance of participating actively in the economy. The administration of the education system is fractured and standards of teaching in the majority of schools are poor. There is a chronic shortage of resources in some areas and under-utilisation in others. A representative democratic government will be faced with the need to formulate a

new education policy that redresses inequalities in the system and gears the education service to provide the human resources that are desperately needed to fuel economic growth. Systems will be needed to ensure the efficient use of limited resources. Training and re-training courses will be needed for teachers and educational administrators.

Institutions will have to be substantially remoulded to meet the challenges of the new strategy and new curricula will need to be developed to provide educational and vocational skills relevant to the country's needs. As a democratic government's resources will be limited, the role of the NGO sector in education, now and in the future, will be of the utmost importance. The European Community is making strategic interventions within this critical sector aimed at producing maximum impact and developing models that will inform and influence future education policies.

Education for the future...

Pre-primary level schooling is seen as a critical part of young children's education. The Grassroots 'Educare' Project is just one of the pre-school service organisations supported through the Special

Programme. The aim of Grassroots is to assist local community creches and pre-schools in some of the poorest parts of Cape Town, its surrounding townships and informal settlements. The central objective of

the project is for pre-schools to provide more than just a child-minding service. In South Africa this has now become widely known as 'Educare', as it seeks to combine creative, cognitive learning with child care. The project employs trained community outreach workers who provide instruction, resources and back up services to community pre-school teachers. By supporting pilot projects like Grassroots, the EC is aiming to build up experience in the field of pre-school education that will inform the development of a comprehensive, nationwide pre-school education strategy.



TREE

Education for the future.

Education for development

The EC funded Kagiso Trust Bursary Programme is one of the largest providers of finance to black students at universities and technical colleges in South Africa. Since the start of the Special Programme, bursary assistance to tertiary-level students has formed the largest single component of EC assistance to South Africa. During 1993, over 7000 students are being supported on the Kagiso Trust Programme for a total of nearly 20 million ECUs (73 million Rand). The programme assists needy students from disadvantaged backgrounds to benefit from higher education in South Africa. The main objective of the programme is to contribute to the human resource development of South Africa so that the country can meet, more effectively, the challenges of social and economic development. Priority areas of study include; management and economics, the natural sciences, mathematics, health, agriculture, teacher training, engineering, technology and specific, specialist courses, like town planning. Since the start of the Special Programme, the European Community has committed over 50 million ECUs (200 million Rand) for tertiary-level Bursaries in South Africa.

The EC is supporting targeted NGO initiatives to fulfil this aim. These include support for policy research, the promotion of coordination between different organisations involved in education and assistance to areas of education that a future government will be most hard-pressed to support. Policy studies in vocational training, maths and science education and adult basic education have been carried out for the EC to inform funding strategy and subsequently all these areas have emerged as priorities of Special Programme support. Other key points of EC assistance include; pre-school education, tertiary education, non-formal education and teacher training.

Support for institution and capacity building represents a major priority for EC support in the

education sector. This assistance features; the promotion of four new public administration initiatives, training in NGO management, the support of a South African distance learning initiative, funding of an independent examinations board and assistance for faculty and institutional development within South Africa's traditionally black universities.

The European Community is using specific, targeted interventions in its contribution to tackling South Africa's education crisis. The intention of such interventions is to support programmes that present workable and affordable models of educational delivery, that build capacity in educational institutions and that increase the impact of education projects where they are most needed.

Health



based largely on a 'curative' model, the bulk of health problems can be attributed to socio-economic causes. These include a lack of education, sanitation, potable water and adequate living conditions. Those suffering most from preventable diseases in South Africa are the poor, and especially women and children. A number of initiatives across a range of sectors have been supported by the EC to promote economic and social development which are intended to promote, *inter alia*, an

Occupational Health

There are only around 150 successful compensation claims each year for accidents in the workplace in South Africa. Occupational health is of great importance in South Africa which has a large and sophisticated industrial sector. Legislation on worker safety, however, is widely seen as inadequate. The European Community is supporting two industrial health units, one in Durban and one in Cape Town to monitor health and safety in the workplace and assist individual workers and trade unions with information and training on the issue of occupational health. Both the units operate clinics to treat injuries sustained in the workplace and to ascertain the extent of industrial injuries suffered by individual workers for the purpose of compensation claims. The Durban-based Industrial Health Unit has been at the forefront of a number of investigations and legal cases related to gross violations of safety standards in industrial plants in Natal.

Handling asbestos. The European Community is supporting organisations monitoring health and safety in the workplace and campaigning for improved standards.

The broad aim of European Community support for the health sector in South Africa is the development of a unified national health system based on the principles of accessibility, equality, affordability and efficiency. To this end, the EC is funding specific health projects, training programmes and research and development in the field of health. While the health system in South Africa is

improvement in health conditions. Within the health sector itself the Special Programme supports projects in the following areas.

- Primary health care, including health and nutrition clinics and local community health workers.
- Industrial and occupational health units (see box).
- AIDS prevention initiatives, within the biggest nationwide programme aimed at preventing the spread of the AIDS virus.
- Research into health policy issues and the development of new models for a unified health system.

Rural and Agricultural Development

The European Community's involvement with rural and agricultural development has become more pronounced in the last two years as the Special Programme has assumed a more developmental focus. After education, this sector accounted for the greatest expenditure in the 1992 budget. The projects and programmes supported in this area demonstrate an innovative approach which

aims at realising large scale, sustainable development in some of the most marginalised areas of South Africa. One of the major concerns within rural locations in South Africa is the dependency culture which has grown up as a result of apartheid social policies. Large numbers of people have been forcibly moved to overcrowded rural 'homeland' areas where agricultural and economic activity is limited or, in some areas, virtually non-existent. Many communities in rural areas around South Africa live, almost entirely, from remittances sent by relatives working in urban areas and from savings or pensions.

The aim of all EC supported projects and programmes in this sector is to improve the quality of people's lives and to begin to break the dependency on urban-based earnings and enable people and communities to become productive. The main activities supported in this sector are the supply of water and sanitation, agricultural development, income generation, the encouragement of micro-enterprises and community development initiatives (pre-schools, literacy and health projects, for example).

This is being done in a number of ways;

- A 13,5 million ECU (50 million Rand) 'issued' programme has been established with the aim of providing water and sanitation to some of the most marginalised communities in South Africa.

Local men mark out the foundations for a new school building for their community in Qamata, Transkei. Building materials are being provided by the Micro Projects Programme while local people will carry out the work.

Micro Projects

The EC/Kagiso Trust Micro Projects Programme is a pilot scheme aimed at extending development opportunities to local communities in the Eastern Cape, Border, Ciskei and Transkei regions of South Africa. The purpose of Micro Projects is to work in partnership with local communities on small scale development projects which will improve the quality of life in poor, marginalised locations. Typically, the Micro Projects Programme contributes materials and technical assistance to a project while the local community carries out the work. For example, the people of a community in Qamata in western Transkei are constructing a much-needed school building with the help of materials supplied by the Micro Projects Programme. This approach improves the chances of sustainability of a project because the local beneficiaries of a project have invested in it themselves. Other projects being supported through the programme include, water and sanitation initiatives, the construction of educational facilities (like pre-schools and vocational training centres), a health clinic and micro-enterprise activities. The European Community has committed 4,5 million ECUs (17 million RAND) to this pilot scheme.



- A major, regional, rural development programme has been set-up with EC backing in Natal. The focus of this programme is to give local communities the central role in the planning and implementation of development projects. The programme is building on the experience of individual projects that the EC has supported in Natal and elsewhere and supports specific development activities in agriculture, micro-economic enterprise and social projects, like education. The EC has committed 10 million ECUs (38 million Rand) to this programme, the only one of its kind in South Africa.
- The setting up of a 4,5 million ECU (17 million Rand) Micro Projects Programme pilot scheme in the Eastern Cape/Border region of the country. This programme aims to stimulate development by combining EC resources with existing local resources and potential.
- Assistance for smaller, community-based development projects. The aim of this support is to build on local initiatives and enthusiasm with a view to developing the standard of living in some of the poorest areas in the country. In many cases, these small-scale efforts represent the only development-based activity in a particular area.
- Support of service organisations which assist community-based organisations with technical and training input.
- Assistance for Mozambican refugees. This includes the provision of basic amenities such as clean water supplies and shelter. Projects of support to Mozambican refugees are also designed to improve conditions and development opportunities for the local communities who live in marginalised poor areas in the north east of the country along the border with Mozambique.
- During 1992, two drought relief programmes totalling 687 000 ECUs (2,6 million Rand) were funded through the Kagiso Trust to provide water supplies for communities worst hit by the devastating drought that affected the whole of southern Africa, including South Africa, during 1992.
- Support for Coordination and Research initiatives on rural development, agricultural and land issues.

Local people from Mafeke in Lebowa constructing a water collection tank for a community water supply. Materials and technical assistance have been supplied by a rural service organisation supported by the EC.



Seamus Jefferson

Providing clean water and sanitation

It is estimated that up to half of the fifteen million South Africans who live in rural communities have no access to clean water or adequate sanitation facilities. The EC is supporting a major programme, the MVULA Trust, which aims to provide one million people in some of the most marginalised communities in South Africa with water and sanitation within three years. The provision of such facilities also constitutes one of the fundamental building blocks of long-term, sustainable development in South Africa's most under-developed areas. The programme is a joint initiative between the Kagiso Trust and two "parastatal" organisations, the Independent development Trust (IDT) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA). The EC is investing over 13 million ECUs (50 million Rand) through the Kagiso Trust, into the scheme, one of the biggest of its kind ever undertaken in South Africa.

Community development

European Community support in the Community development sector is focused on the following areas; urban development and local government, micro-enterprise initiatives, youth work and assistance for homeless 'street children' and assistance for trade unions.

The parlous state of South Africa's urban areas is the focus of the Special Programme's intervention in this sector. The perceived illegitimacy and effective breakdown of local government as well as huge influxes of people into the country's cities and surrounding townships is putting immense strain on the already limited urban infrastructure. Local government authorities have proved unable to cope with this crisis due to a lack of political legitimacy as well as inappropriate policies. The European Community is supporting community representative organisations, like civic associations, known as 'Civics', and professional urban service groups to negotiate new local government arrangements which focus on the development of South Africa's urban areas (see box).

The Special Programme has recently begun to increase its involvement in the development of micro-enterprises in areas where few job opportunities exist in the formal sector economy. Initiatives supported in 1993 include business skills training and support for the development of entrepreneurship in urban black communities.

Support for the transformation of local government in South Africa

Overloaded by the movement of large numbers of people to the cities, South Africa's local government system is in a state of crisis. Local authorities have neither the capacity nor the political legitimacy to cope with the huge influx of people into urban areas. Conditions in urban townships, and informal settlements that are growing up around them, are often appalling. Basic amenities are lacking, violence and conflict is common and housing is inadequate. The European Community is supporting representative local community structures and professional urban service organisations to develop strategies to deal with this crisis. The Johannesburg-based urban service group Planact, with support through the Special Programme, has been assisting the representatives of urban communities to negotiate with municipal authorities for more appropriate local government provisions. Service organisations support local residents' groups and community organisations with training and technical assistance.

Planact have been a moving force behind the development of a settlement in Wattville township on the East Rand. The service organisation has supported the Wattville Concerned Residents Committee in its

negotiations to secure land and services from the local town council. Planact also provided technical help to local residents in designing a plan for the settlement and with the installation of water and sanitation services. As well as providing hope for the residents of Wattville, initiatives such as this serve as examples of how new and appropriate local government arrangements can be implemented with the active participation of local communities.



Giselle Wulfsohn, Planact.

Wattville Concerned Residents Committee in negotiations with Benoni Town Council.

The breakdown in the education system, widespread conflict within many urban communities and the economic recession have been among the causes of the rise in unemployed youth in the cities of South Africa. Large numbers of homeless 'street children' now eke out an existence on the streets of the country's biggest urban centres. As the economic situation worsens, this number is expected to increase. EC support in this area is aimed at providing shelter, counselling, educational and training opportunities to young people to allow them to become economically active members of society.

Trade unions have been a focus for support from the very start of the Special Programme. The trade union movement has become increasingly important and influential in South Africa on a whole range of economic, political and social issues including; labour law and taxation, economic policy, unemployment, education and training. European Community support for trade unions consists of targeted support for labour-based research initiatives, technical assistance and training programmes for union officials. Under the Special Programme, support has also been given to organisations which assist unions with mediation and arbitration and with administrative procedures such as balloting. Many of the projects and programmes funded by the EC in other sectors, particularly in education and health, also work closely with trade unions and their members.

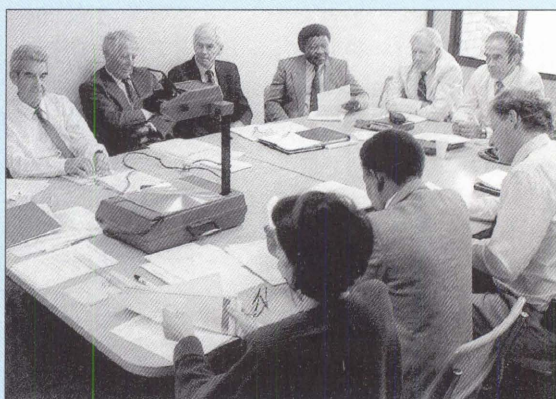
Good governance and democratisation

The EC is supporting a number of specific initiatives aimed at promoting the transition to representative democracy under way in South Africa. These include assistance for work on a new legal framework for South Africa, funding for voter education and democratisation initiatives, support for independent newspapers, conflict resolution efforts and the provision of observers to monitor conflict situations.

Support for human rights organisations and legal groups defending organisations and individuals in politically motivated cases has been an emphasis for the EC since the start of the Special Programme. With the development of a more open political environment, the

Promoting the transition to democracy

The Independent Mediation Service of South Africa (IMSSA) is the largest independent mediation and arbitration service in the country. With support through the Special Programme, IMSSA has assisted trade unions and employers in mediation and arbitration in a range of industrial disputes. IMSSA is now using its mediation skills in the field



IMSSA

A strategy meeting of the wits/vaal regional peace committee chaired by IMSSA, a mediation organisation supported by the EC.

of local community dispute resolution. With the help of specialist expert panels, IMSSA responds to requests to mediate between communities in conflict. The organisation played a pivotal role in the successful mediation efforts which brought an end to the conflict in Thokoza township on the East Rand which claimed over 200 lives in 1991 and 1992, for example. The organisation has assisted the mediation efforts of the EC and other observer missions in community conflict situations and works closely with local committees of the National Peace Accord. IMSSA is also involved in training organisations in conflict resolution and mediation skills and offers an independent balloting service for trade unions and political organisations.

European Community has supplemented this support for human rights with assistance to projects that seek to encourage the development of a culture of respect for the rule of law and the observance of human rights under a new constitutional dispensation in South Africa. This includes research work on the revision of the legal justice system to redress the injustices of the past. The EC is also supporting a training programme to assist in the implementation of a new justice system and Bill of Rights in South Africa.

In anticipation of South Africa's first nationwide, non-racial poll, the European Community is supporting major programmes of voter registration and education with the aim of ensuring all South Africans have the opportunity to participate in the democratic process.

The existence of a broad range of independent sources of news and information will be of critical importance during South Africa's first democratic election campaign. Television, and until recently radio, has been historically dominated by the State in South Africa. The vast majority of newspaper titles are owned by just two companies. The European Community is supporting the Independent Media Diversity Trust to encourage pluralism in the print media.

Through the Special Programme, the European Community is supporting the efforts of various initiatives to stem the debilitating violence that plagues the political, economic and social development of the country. On the one hand, projects are assisted that seek to provide dispute resolution services to communities in conflict while, on the other, assistance is given to organisations like the National Peace Accord's 'Socio-economic reconstruction and development' sub-committee which aims to tackle some of the underlying social and economic causes of the violence.

The European Community and its Member States has sent a 15-person observer mission (ECOMSA) to South Africa to work with the National Peace Accord in observing and monitoring conflict and violence in South Africa. Two of the observers are provided by the Commission, the others by EC Member States. Special Programme funds are being used to

help provide secretariat support to the mission. ECOMSA works alongside observer missions from the United Nations, Commonwealth and the Organisation of African Unity. The members of the mission attend events which have the potential to end in conflict as well as local community dispute resolution meetings.

Other areas of support

The European Community has been the largest single donor, with a contribution of 10 million ECUs (38 million Rand), to the programme of repatriating tens of thousands of refugees to South Africa. This programme has been run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The UNHCR and South African NGOs have since implemented a programme of resettlement with assistance from the EC. The resettlement programme has consisted of providing support for newly returned former refugees in reception centres as well as long term initiatives to assist former exiles to reintegrate into society.

These initiatives have included; advice and counselling, training programmes, and help with setting up small businesses.



David Mathias, Chamdor.

Other areas of Special Programme support include funding for Small project programmes administered by the Community's traditional partners in South Africa. These support small scale development projects across a range of sectors including; education, health, and rural development. The programmes allow the EC to support local community projects with small scale development assistance.

Learning a marketable trade. The EC is supporting vocational training programmes for, among others, former refugees.

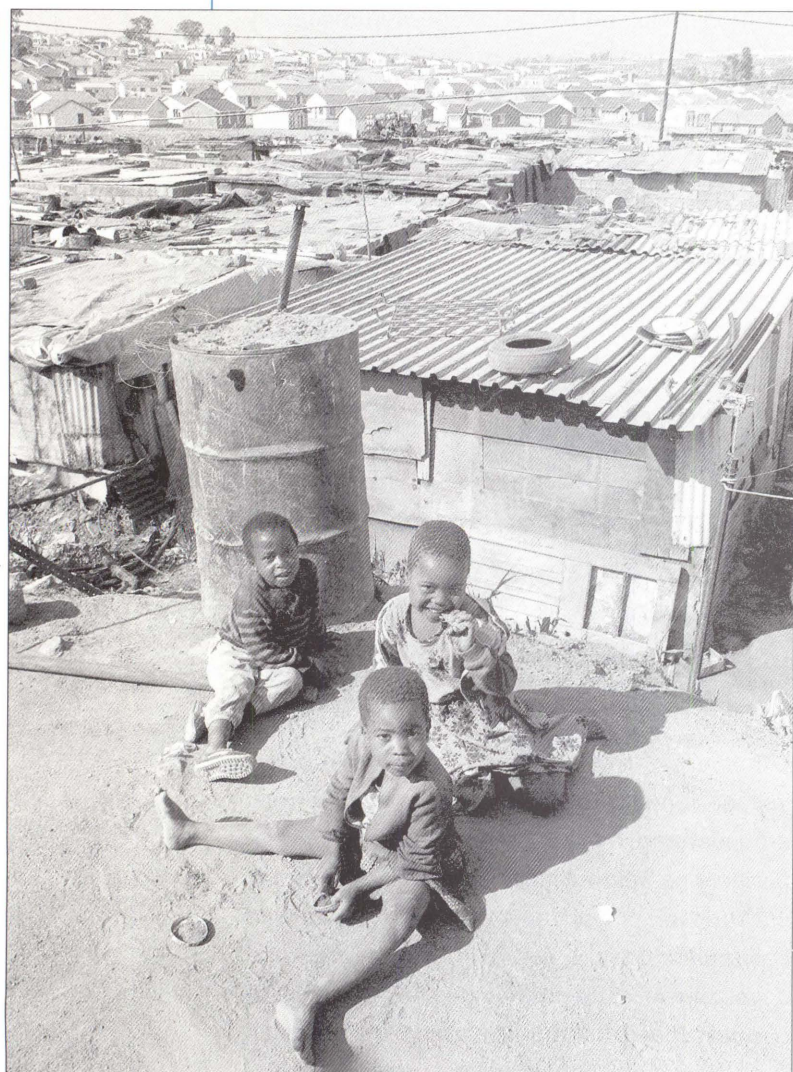
The European Community's Special Programme is aimed at promoting the process of transition towards a peaceful, stable, democratic and non-racial South Africa. As this process continues, new development challenges are emerging. The European Community is responding to these challenges by implementing a targeted and coherent sector-based development programme which seeks to have a major impact on the most needy sections of the population. At the same time, the Special Programme is supporting initiatives which serve as models for the development of nationwide strategies across a range of sectors.

By working exclusively through NGOs, the Special Programme is breaking new ground in the field of bilateral development cooperation. This approach has encouraged 'bottom-up', as opposed to 'top-down' development initiatives, on a huge scale. The Special Programme fosters effective local community participation

in both the planning and implementation phases of the project cycle. The result is more appropriate and more sustainable development initiatives. This model will not only prove instructive for any future democratic government in South Africa that is committed to nationwide development, it also serves to inform policy makers in the field of development all over the world.

Implementing such a vast programme without the help of government infrastructure has been the major challenge for the Special Programme. Implementation, absorption and management capacity in the NGO sector is limited. To address this issue, the Special Programme encompasses a wide range of capacity building and organisational initiatives. Training is a major component of the Special Programme and part of this emphasis on training is driven by the need to increase capacity in implementing agencies. Another key element of EC intervention is the support of specialist, professional service organisations. Such organisations work with local, representative community structures to articulate the needs of the local community and provide the necessary advice, technical assistance and research back up to move the development process forward on a local level.

Owing to the exclusive involvement of NGOs and the versatile implementation procedures governing this unique programme, support for projects and programmes in South Africa can be agreed, committed and implemented with great speed. Since its inception in 1985, the Special Programme has supported more than 550 individual projects for a total of over 250 million ECUs (950 million Rand). The European Community is by far the largest single overseas donor in South Africa in the development field. It is not only its size, but also its unique operational nature, that makes the European Community's South Africa programme "Special". A distinctive and productive partnership of NGOs, both in Europe and South Africa, serves to make the Special Programme a model for sustainable, community-based development not only in South Africa, but throughout the developing world.

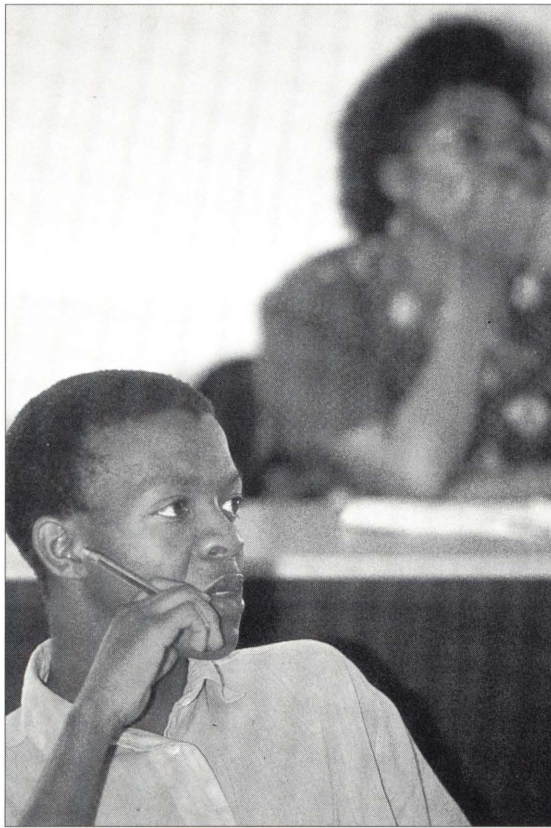


G. Mendel

Education and Training



The European
Community's
Special
Programme on
South Africa



The education and training sector has received more support under the Special Programme than any other (50 million ECUs, 190 million Rand, since October 1991). This reflects a recognition both of the detrimental effects of apartheid education policies on the black population and the importance that the European Community attaches to education and training as a means of promoting long term development in South Africa.

It is generally acknowledged that South Africa's education system is in a state of profound crisis. Racially separated education has left a legacy of overcrowded, under-resourced black schools with under qualified teachers, inappropriate curricula, a highly fractured administration, steadily deteriorating academic standards and high 'drop out' rates among pupils. Social disruption and conflict in schools, characterised by frequent boycotts of classes in urban areas, has compounded the situation. This has left a generation of youth with few skills with which to participate actively in the economy or in society in general.

The development of a single, effective and non-racial education system is seen as critical to

South Africa's future, in order to rectify the imbalances of the past and increase human resource capacity for economic growth. The future government in South Africa will be faced with a multitude of demands in the education sector. A new or improved system of administration will be required to ensure the efficient use of limited resources. Training and retraining programmes for teachers and educational administrators and managers will be a priority. There will be a demand for innovative curricula that provide appropriate educational and vocational skills and for new or restructured institutions to implement these new strategies. Resources for a fundamental restructuring of education will be scarce and a future government is likely to be heavily reliant on the NGO sector in the delivery of education services in certain key areas, among them; adult education.

Maximising impact, developing new approaches

Through the Special Programme, the European Community is supporting efforts aimed at creating a new education system appropriate to the challenges of development in a democratic South Africa. EC funding strategy in the education sector is primarily centred around four areas.

- Support for NGOs in the delivery of education services in targeted fields within the education sector.
- The promotion of pilot programmes which will inform future education policies.
- Assistance for applied policy research in key areas of education.
- Support for the process of reform in South Africa's educational institutions.

In seeking to fulfil the objectives outlined above, The European Community is targeting specific educational initiatives from pre-primary through to tertiary level. This support covers the following areas.

1. Policy research,
2. Institutional and capacity building,
3. Non-formal adult education,
4. Vocational training,
5. Pre-school education,
6. Tertiary education.



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1. Developing policies for a new education system

The experiences gained from supporting pilot projects and the lessons learnt from applied research are two important elements which inform policy development. As part of the EC's effort to develop research on the education sector, university research units and specialist NGOs are all being supported through the Special Programme. These research initiatives are working on areas which represent some of the most urgent priorities for the restructuring and development of South Africa's education system. These include; administrative systems and structures, the development of school infrastructure, educational management systems, training and re-training of teachers and educational managers and curriculum development. Through the Special Programme, the European Community is supporting coordination efforts within the education sector. This support is designed to focus debate among the main interested parties in the field of education (both extra-parliamentary organisations and state institutions), on the policy and institutional reforms in the education sector that might be the most appropriate for a democratic South Africa.

2. Institution and capacity building

Supporting institutional development and capacity building among the organisations implementing education programmes is a priority for the European Community. This support is being directed in two ways. Firstly, the Special Programme is assisting targeted educational institutions. Secondly, it is assisting specialist training programmes which seek to increase institutional capacity in the education sector as well as in other areas of development like health and local government.

The EC has supported the development of the South African Institute of Distance Education (SAIDE) following the recommendations of a study into adult basic education and literacy. Special Programme assistance is also going to a new Independent Examinations Board. Innovative programmes being run by specialist educational institutions like the SACHED Trust are also being supported. The EC is also targeting support at institutional development

and strategic planning within traditionally black universities. This assistance is aimed at promoting the reform of these institutions so that they can meet the emerging educational challenges of South Africa's transition to democracy.

Training programmes to increase the management capacity of educational and other NGOs are being supported by the EC through the Special Programme. Increasing the management and implementation capacity of educational NGOs enables a more effective delivery of education services. The Special Programme is also focusing on public administration and development management as a way of strengthening institutions, whether NGOs or future local and national government structures.

3. Supporting non-formal and adult education

Reforming the formal education system is expected to be the future government's first priority in the education sector. As a consequence, it is likely that only limited government resources will be available to non-formal and adult education efforts. This has placed the onus on non-governmental education organisations to develop educational programmes in the non-formal sector. The European Community is targeting support to;

Developing new approaches to adult education - A.B.E. Fort Hare

The main aim of this recently established project is to develop an effective methodology for providing non-formal, basic level education to rural and urban communities in the Ciskei/Border region of South Africa using distance education. The wider objective of the initiative is to lay the foundations for a longer term programme which will serve large numbers of adult learners and make a significant impact on the development of the region. In this way a model may be established which, if successfully emulated around the country. The project is based at the University of Fort Hare and represents that institution's commitment to develop educational programmes relevant to its environment and to the development of the area. The project will benefit from various university departments providing teaching materials and techniques. Subject areas will include health, social welfare, cooperative and small business management and numeracy. The courses are designed to be functional, aimed at providing practical knowledge and skills which bring immediate benefit to learners with little formal education.

adult basic education, maths and science education and teacher training. The aim of this assistance is to support the development of models of educational delivery, while maximising impact, in each of these areas.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

Support for adult basic education initiatives is aimed at providing educational opportunities to people who have failed to complete their schooling, and who, as a consequence, have few skills or qualifications with which to find employment. Basic education is crucial for the creation of a skilled and mobile workforce and the development of micro-enterprise and small businesses. Higher levels of literacy and of education are also seen as important for promoting a democratic culture in South Africa.

'Adult basic education' is a term used increasingly in South Africa to refer to education which, amongst other things, links students into more formal education networks.

In consultation with adult education and literacy groups in South Africa and following the recommendations of a major study on adult basic education and literacy commissioned by the European Community, the Special Programme has targeted this area of education as warranting significant support (6 million ECUs, 23 million Rand, have been committed to adult basic education projects since 1991).

Assistance to NGOs involved in adult basic education and literacy initiatives, and to a research programme run by the union federation COSATU, embraces the training of teachers, policy development and the development of teaching materials and educational resources. This includes EC support for innovative teaching methods to reach isolated communities in South Africa. Distance learning techniques, like the use of the media (radio and television) and cassette tapes are being developed by the newly established South African Institute of Distance Learning (SAIDE). The Institute, set-up following a major conference and study funded by the European Community, also specialises in the development of training and educational resources and equipment.



John Stonehouse.

*Thirst for knowledge
- local people
building themselves
an adult education
centre in Kangwane.*

TEACHER TRAINING

Whilst the number of black students taking the matriculation exam has increased over the last decade, the success rate of students has steadily declined. The main thrust of EC supported initiatives that aim to address this situation is teacher training. NGOs supported by the EC are also working on curriculum development, new teacher training methodologies, teacher upgrading courses, in-service training for teachers and the development of innovative teaching techniques.

A specific emphasis of EC support is maths and science education. Matriculation results in these subjects have been particularly disappointing among black students. As a consequence, the pool of black graduates in the sciences and engineering has been very limited. These subjects are of special importance to South Africa's human resource needs. A comprehensive study of maths and science education has been conducted for the Special Programme which has provided options for the most appropriate points of EC support in this area. The EC has already supported the establishment of a maths and science foundation year at the University of the North which is working on the project with a European university with extensive experience in maths and science teaching throughout Southern Africa. The purpose of the foundation year programme is to develop a model for maths and science teaching while, at the same time, increase the number and quality of black graduates in these subjects.

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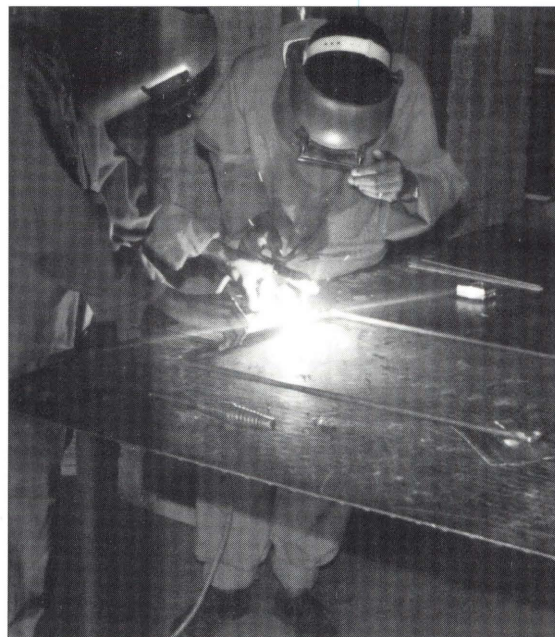
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4. Promoting employment, sowing the seeds of economic growth - support for vocational training

Unofficial estimates of unemployment in South Africa put the figure at over 40% of the population. The purpose of EC support for vocational training is to provide skills training to black South Africans that will best equip them to find employment. At the same time, such training aims at providing the basis of a more skilled work force to promote economic growth in South Africa. During 1992, the EC, the Kagiso Trust and three of the Community's Member States undertook a major study of technical and vocational training in South Africa. On the basis of the report's findings, the EC is supporting a number of training initiatives.

students. Curricula at these colleges are often seen as inappropriate to the demands of the labour market. The European Community is also supporting vocational training centres in areas of high unemployment like Alexandra township in Johannesburg and in Soweto.



David Mathias

Tembaletu - an educational resource for the whole community

Pietermaritzburg in Natal has a population of over half a million people, over 65% of whom are black. It is estimated that by the year 2000, the population will have increased to 1 200 000. The unemployment rate is estimated at 50%, 80% of whom are thought to be under the age of 30. It is within this context that the Tembaletu community education centre was established in 1988. The name Tembaletu comes from the Zulu word for hope. The Centre is based in a renovated building which was originally an exclusive girl's college. The renovation work was carried by local unemployed people who have been trained in building skills during this process. The Centre continues to train unemployed workers in building, plumbing and electrical skills in a scheme run by a leading South African construction company. Tembaletu is designed to be used by the local community and is strategically placed in the centre of the city, accessible and perceived as 'neutral' in a area divided by the ongoing conflict between the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party. The Centre provides an educational, resource and meeting facility within the city. Literacy and numeracy, formal educational support and job skills are offered in the educational component of the Centre. A resource centre offers careers advice, educational books and public information displays. Tembaletu also provides study space, conference and meeting rooms for educational organisations or individuals. Around a dozen educational NGOs are based at the Centre which represents an invaluable development resource for the people of Pietermaritzburg.

Courses available at these centres include training in construction and building skills, plumbing, electrics, mechanics, as well as service-related skills like catering. Another emphasis of vocational training centres is the promotion of small business skills and advice on finding employment. A number of innovative pilot schemes are being supported by the EC in the area of vocational training. These include community-based training efforts in which unemployed people are taught particular trades and skills while constructing a community centre, for example. Between 1991 and 1993, the EC has committed 2,8 million ECUs (10 million Rand) to vocational training under the Special Programme.

Vocational training initiatives aim to tackle unemployment and provide skilled manpower to promote economic growth.

Following this study, the EC has been requested to provide an international reference group to work with the National Training Board on restructuring vocational and technical training. Through the Special Programme, the EC is supporting efforts aimed at reforming South Africa's technical training institutions, like technikons. At present the majority of technikons are geared to the needs of white

5. 'Early learning' - support for pre-school education

Pre-primary level education is seen as a way of beginning a child's education in his or her most formative years. Under the Special Programme, the EC funds a number of NGOs which act as service organisations assisting community-based pre-schools and creches as well as pre-

school teachers to provide more than just a child-minding service. In South Africa, this service is widely becoming known as "Educare", as it aims to combine child care with early, cognitive education. The support of pre-school structures and facilities is a component of other EC funded projects within different development sectors. The EC/Kagiso Trust Micro Projects Programme within the Rural and Agricultural Development sector provides one example of this.

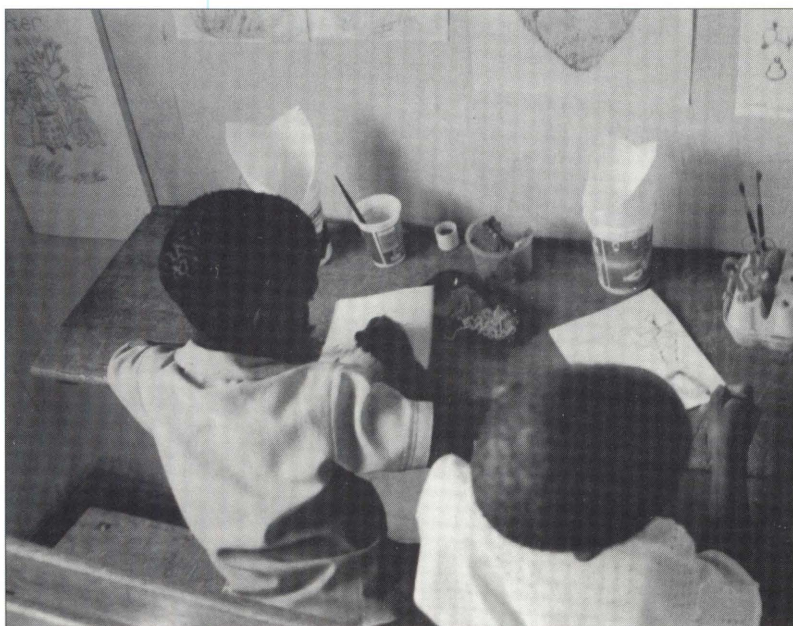
The service organisations that are funded under the Special Programme support local community pre-schools and creches in a number of ways. Teacher training courses and workshops are held for local pre-school teachers. The courses encompass teaching methods, the importance of nutrition, training in the making of educational resources and toys as well as instruction in basic management.

6. Support for students in higher education

The support of tertiary-level students represents the largest single project commitment of the Special Programme. During 1993, the European Community has committed nearly 20million ECUs (73 million Rand) to bursary programmes and is assisting over 7 000 students with bursaries at university and technical college level. This commitment makes the European Community one of the largest funders of tertiary-level bursaries in South Africa.

The principal tertiary-level educational initiative funded by the European Community in South Africa is the Kagiso Trust Bursary Programme. This Programme is designed to assist needy students from disadvantaged backgrounds to benefit from higher education within South Africa. The bursaries offered to students are part loan, part grant. The broader purpose of the programme is to contribute to strengthening the human resource capacity of South Africa so that the country can meet more effectively the challenges of social and economic development. The students participating in the programme are carefully selected by the tertiary-level institutions that help administer the scheme. These include universities, technikons and training colleges. The selection is carried out on the basis of criteria developed with the Kagiso Trust which include the candidate's financial need, suitability for the proposed course and the relevance of that course to the development needs of the country. Priority subjects of study include; the natural sciences, engineering, management and administration, economics, accounting, agriculture and teacher training. Women candidates are prioritised under the Kagiso Trust scheme in an effort to redress gender imbalances in higher education.

The European Community also runs a scholarship programme for students to study short-term specialist courses in Europe. This programme is designed to provide study opportunities in courses relevant to South Africa's development needs which are not available within the southern African region.



TREE.

EC support for pre-school education programmes aims to encourage a creative learning environment for young children, rather than simply a childminding service.

Pre-school programmes also provide a framework for nutrition, health and adult education programmes as well as providing a formative education for children of pre-primary school level. In this way, such programmes play a wider role in development and are always in great demand from local communities. The overall aim of EC support for this sub-sector is the development of models and expertise which will inform the development of a comprehensive, nationwide programme of pre-school education. The EC has committed over 900 000 ECUs (3,4 million Rand) to pre-school education since 1991.

SPECIALIST TRAINING

In addition to support for tertiary-level bursaries, the Special Programme is involved in a number of training initiatives in targeted subjects which are seen as particularly important to the process of transition to democracy in South Africa. These include Town and Regional Planning, Public and Development Administration and Management, and Journalism. Support for these projects does not just include funding for the individual students but for the teaching institution itself. This allows for the development of new and appropriate programmes which are designed to meet the particular needs of South Africa's transition to democracy. 3,4 million ECUs (nearly 13 million Rand) has been committed to special training programmes through the Special Programme since 1991.

South Africa's future civil servants....

Public and Development administration training is seen as increasingly important as South Africa moves towards fully representative democratic government. For any new government to carry out its policies, an efficient and representative public service will be indispensable, both at national and regional level. The European Community is making a major contribution to the development of four distinct, yet interrelated, programmes which aim to increase the capacity and accountability of South Africa's future public service. Two new schools of public and development administration are being supported, one at the University of the Western Cape, the other at the University of the Witwatersrand. A coordinating and policy group, the New Public Administration Initiative is being supported to draw together all the resources and experience of various schools of public administration around the country.



P&DM, Wits

Finally, a programme of in-service work placements for recent graduates of administration and management courses is being supported. During 1992, the European Community committed 1,6 million ECUs (6 million Rand) to public administration initiatives in South Africa.

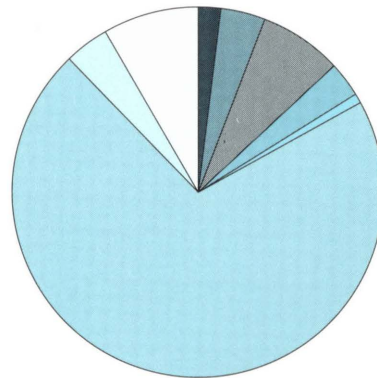
Conclusion

Through its support for the education sector, the European Community is seeking to assist the development of an education system in South Africa which is based on equality of educational opportunity and which is geared to the challenges of development in the country. The EC is aiming to provide support that optimises the impact of existing resources. Assistance is also being targeted at initiatives which could serve as sustainable models for the delivery of educational services that may be emulated on a national level. The development of capacity within NGOs and educational institutions to enable such organisations to fulfil these objectives constitutes an integral part of EC support within the sector.

Support for the education sector in South Africa constitutes the largest part of the EC's Special Programme. During the transition to democracy, the EC will continue to support initiatives within this key sector which seek to meet the challenges of economic growth

and development in the country.

Commitments within the Education & Training Sector, 1991 - 1993



- Non Formal Training
- Specialist Training
- Bursaries
- Pre-School Education
- Vocational Training
- Adult Basic Education
- Institution & Capacity Building
- Education Policy

Total Committed 1991 - 1993 : 83 million ECUs (315 million Rand)



The European Community's Special Programme on South Africa



The broad aim of European Community support for the health sector in South Africa is the development of a unified, non-racial, accessible and appropriate health service for the country. To this end, the EC is funding specific health projects, training programmes and research and development in the field of health. In addition, a number of initiatives across a range of sectors have been supported to promote economic and social development which are intended to promote, *inter alia*, an improvement in health conditions. Such initiatives have included education projects like literacy training and rural development projects like the provision of water and sanitation. Details of these initiatives are contained in the respective sector papers.

At present, State provision of health care in South Africa is not only inadequate, especially for the black population, but is also widely seen as inappropriate for the majority of the populace. A recent study of the health system in South Africa conducted for the Commission concluded that "the legacy of Apartheid ensures that the national delivery of health is fractured, inefficient, badly coordinated, inadequately resourced, discriminatory and in the middle of a major crisis".

The health system in South Africa is characterised by inefficiency and inequality. Private health care accounts for approximately 50 percent of national health care spending, yet is used by only five percent of the black population. While the health system is based largely on a 'curative', model, the bulk of health

problems can be attributed to socio-economic causes. These include a lack of education, sanitation, potable water and adequate living conditions. It is estimated that only a quarter of the population have access to adequate sanitation and only half have access to an adequate water supply. One of the most common water-borne diseases, gastro-enteritis, is the largest cause of infant mortality in rural South Africa.

Support for primary health care

Environment and poverty related problems are the major causes of poor health conditions in South Africa. For this reason, the core of EC funding in the health sector has been support for preventative, primary health care in the communities whose need is greatest. These communities are often in densely populated peri-urban and informal settlements, which lack the most basic sanitation facilities, and in rural areas. The EC's contribution to the field of primary health care has been the support of local health and nutrition clinics in some of the most marginalised areas of South Africa and the training of medical personnel. Training has included bursaries for doctors, paramedics and medical technicians. In addition, the EC has supported the training of local people as community health workers and community nutritionists.

As in other sectors, Special Programme assistance has aimed at supporting projects that respond to the expressed needs of local



Community health workers

Community Health Worker schemes train and employ local people to provide essential primary health care within their own locality. The SACLA Health Project runs such a scheme in the townships and informal settlements around Cape Town. Representative community bodies select local people who are trained by SACLA and the Progressive Primary Health Care Network to provide services in their communities like education, immunisation and ante-natal care. The Health workers are also connected to a referral system and network of clinics run by SACLA, where serious cases can be dealt with. In this scheme, affordable and appropriate local health care services can be provided in some of the poorest communities in the greater Cape Town area. The formula of the Community Health Workers Scheme is now being operated in a number of urban and rural projects around the country.

communities and that local people actively participate in. The European Community has supported the work of a number of independent community health clinics. In many locations, these clinics offer the only available health care provision in the locality. In others, where the State clinics are often overloaded, the clinics provide affordable and appropriate health care where it is desperately needed. Under the Special Programme, clinics have been

Campaigning for improved industrial and occupational Health

The European Community is supporting two university-based initiatives which are dealing with the issues of occupational and industrial health and health and safety in the workplace. These issues assume particular importance in South Africa which has a large and advanced industrial sector. The Industrial Health Unit at the University of Natal in Durban and the Industrial Health Research Group at the University of Cape Town provide services to trade unions and individuals aimed at improving health and safety at work. The two projects run information and training exercises for trade union officials on occupational health issues. Both the groups run an occupational health clinic for the treatment or referral of workers and to provide evidence in compensation claims. The Industrial Health Unit in Natal has been at the forefront of widely publicised investigations into mercury poisoning at a chemicals plant in Natal. For most workers and trade unions, these two units provide the only available assistance on issues of health and safety in the workplace.

The National AIDS Programme

The AIDS epidemic is beginning to take root in South Africa as it has done, with devastating effects, elsewhere in Africa. It is now estimated that more than 400 people are being infected each day with the HIV virus, and that by the year 2000, between three and four million people will be infected. Those most at risk will be the poor, women and children. The AIDS



Kagiso Trust

An EC supported clinic in the Orange Free State. Women, children and the elderly are the major beneficiaries of primary health care initiatives in rural and semi-rural communities.

supported in townships, like Alexandra in Johannesburg, in densely populated, peri-urban settlements like Winterveld, 40 kms North-West of Pretoria, and Botshabelo in the Orange Free State and in rural areas like Lenyenye in Lebowa in the Northern Transvaal. The EC also funds nutrition clinics and nutrition practitioners for communities suffering from common child illnesses related to poor nutritional standards. The support of community health clinics also constitutes an important component of other

epidemic has profound implications both for the future structure and financing of health policy in South Africa as well as for development in general. The European Community is supporting the Kagiso Trust National AIDS Programme which is seeking to tackle the crisis in a number of ways.

1. The Programme is aiming to inform, lobby and influence HIV/AIDS policy in the public and business sector and in the media.
2. Initiatives concerned with educational and behavioral modification are being supported with schools, NGOs, community groups and the trade unions. Projects being supported by the EC include the African Research and Education Puppetry Programme (more commonly known as 'Puppets Against AIDS' - see picture). The Special Programme also supports Community Aids Workers through a nationwide programme initiated by the Progressive Primary Health Care Network.

consortium has also guided the development of a national Charter of Rights for HIV infected people which has been endorsed by all major political groups.

4. On the policy side, the EC is supporting the National AIDS Convention of South Africa (NACOSA), an official body comprising major political organisations, business federations, churches, trade unions and the Government Department of National Health and Population Development. The Convention's primary purpose is to develop a coordinated, nationwide HIV/AIDS policy which will not only give shape to the non-governmental sector, but also have a major influence on national government policy.
5. Under the Special Programme, a special legal unit at the University of the Witwatersrand is being supported which is pioneering work with the trade unions, various Chambers of Commerce and the Chamber of Mines on codes of practice on HIV in the workplace.

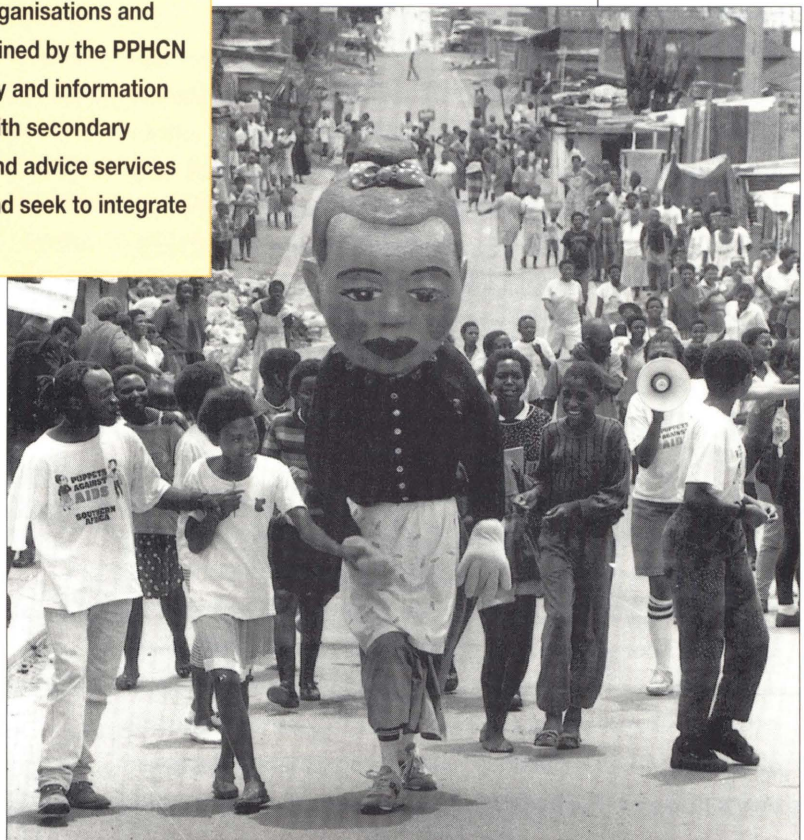
Puppets against AIDS. A giant puppet walks through a Johannesburg township generating interest before an AIDS awareness performance. This EC supported project performs puppet shows to audiences around South Africa on HIV and AIDS. The shows blend entertainment and education to increase public consciousness about AIDS.

Working with local communities to combat the spread of AIDS

The activities of Community AIDS Workers lie at the centre of a large scale National AIDS campaign initiated in 1991 by the Progressive Primary Health Care Network (PPHCN). The AIDS workers act very much like their Community Health counterparts in providing educational, advisory and referral services on the subject of AIDS and HIV to the organisations and communities in which they operate. The Workers are trained by the PPHCN and have at their disposal a wealth of accessible publicity and information material. Community AIDS Workers are skilled people with secondary education and fluency in local languages. The training and advice services are used by youth, trade union and community groups and seek to integrate the AIDS issue with other primary health care matters.

Between 1991 and 1993, the EC has committed over 400 000 ECUs (1,5 million Rand) to HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives.

3. Networking and inter-organisational support for AIDS related groups are being promoted. In an attempt to coordinate and thus maximise the efforts of different initiatives, the European Community has supported the AIDS Consortium, an ad hoc grouping which meets every five weeks and includes representatives from over 30 community-based, business, trade union and medical organisations as well as health authorities. The consortium acts as an important forum for exchanging experiences gained from individual organisations and projects and serves as a lobbying organisation. The



Research and development

The European Community is supporting a number of research initiatives aimed at developing new models for a unified health system in South Africa. This includes the support of research by the University of the Witwatersrand Health Service Development Unit and assistance with the formation of the Health Systems Trust. The European Community also funded a National Health Policy Workshop in December 1992. 3,5 million ECUs (nearly 13 million Rand) has been committed to research and development in the health sector under the Special Programme since 1991.

Amongst the principal players in the health sector in South Africa, there now exists a broad consensus on the need to develop a unified national health system to be based on the principles of accessibility, equality, affordability and efficiency. There are a number of obstacles to the attainment of this goal which, through strategic interventions of support, the Special

Health Services Development Unit - developing a district health system

The Health Services Development Unit is a project run by the Department of Community Health at the University of the Witwatersrand. It is situated in a rural location between Gazankulu and Lebowa. The unit acts as an important resource for local health needs and as a teaching site for students and trainees in the health field. The Unit is also pioneering integrated health care delivery and the development of a district health administration and delivery service incorporating 'homeland', national and provincial government. The establishment of such a model is aimed at furthering the development of a unified health system for rural and semi-rural areas.

Programme is aiming to overcome. These include the lack of sufficient data, insufficient resources for research and evaluation of health systems, a lack of skills, particularly in the fields of health financing, epidemiology and health systems design, and a lack of access to international experience and skills.

The EC is supporting the establishment of a Health Systems Trust which will commission studies to promote health systems research, planning and training with a view to providing essential data, skills and analysis for the construction of a national health system.

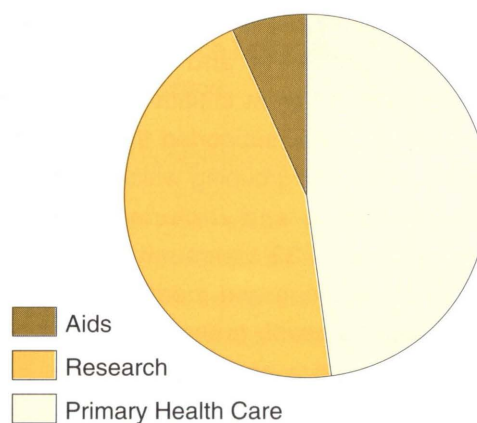
Conclusion

European Community support for the health sector in South Africa is closely linked to EC assistance within other, related sectors in the country. As the authors of a recent Commission report on the health sector point out, there is an intrinsic relationship between economic, social and political development and the improvement of health service delivery.

Through the support of specific health projects, the Special Programme is contributing to the process of creating a wealth of experience in different, innovative approaches to the delivery of health services. This is particularly so in the case of primary health care. At the same time, the Special Programme, through a series of targeted interventions, is supporting vital research and development into future health service systems. This latter activity is being assisted by European Community efforts aimed at facilitating greater coordination between major actors in the health field.

The health sector has featured prominently in the Special Programme since its inception and the EC now plays an important role in coordinating donor activity in the sector. Following a major evaluation carried out at the end of 1992, the European Community has refocussed efforts at providing support for the most critical elements of the sector.

Commitments within the Health Sector, 1991 - 1993

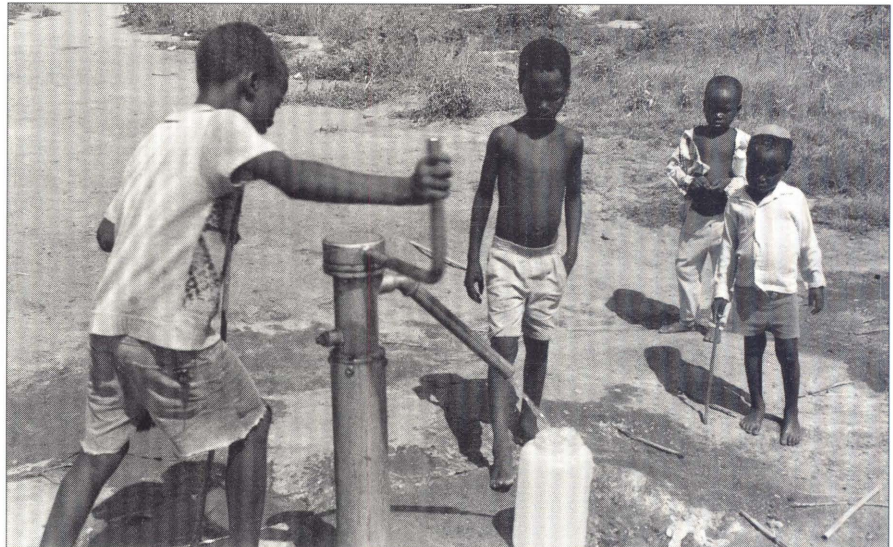


Total Committed 1991 - 1993 : 17,7 million ECUs (29 million Rand)

Rural & Agricultural Development



The European
Community's
Special
Programme on
South Africa



Some of the most marginalised poor communities in South Africa can be found in the country's rural areas. As the Special Programme has begun to assume a more developmental focus, the European Community's involvement in this sector has become more pronounced. Three major programmes, initiated in 1992, have dynamically increased the European Community's role in this sector. Each of these programmes demonstrates an innovative approach which aims at realising large scale, sustainable development in some of the most marginalised areas of South Africa.

The term 'rural' can be misleading in the South African context. The system of influx controls (abolished in the 1980s), and the creation of 'homelands' and labour reserves has blurred the distinction between 'urban' and 'rural'. South Africa has, as a consequence, vast, densely populated settlements far from urban economic opportunities. The binding characteristic of orthodox 'rural' areas and vast, densely populated areas of 'displaced urbanisation' is the dependency culture that, under apartheid, has grown up in these locations. Agricultural and economic activity is limited or, in some areas, virtually non-existent. Many communities in rural, or semi-rural, areas around South Africa live, almost entirely, from

remittances sent by relatives working in urban areas and from savings or pensions.

The aim of all EC supported projects and programmes in this sector is to improve living conditions and to begin to break this dependency and enable people and communities to become productive. The main projects supported in this sector are water and sanitation, agriculture, income generation, the creation of micro-enterprises and community development (pre-schools, literacy and health projects, for example).

This is being done in a number of ways;

1. A major, 'issue-led' programme has been established with the aim of providing water and sanitation to some of the poorest communities in South Africa.
2. The establishment of a major, integrated, regional, rural development programme. This programme aims, in particular, to give local communities access to development initiatives in the planning and implementation stages of the project cycle.
3. The setting up of a Micro Projects Programme pilot scheme in the Eastern Cape/Border region of the country. This



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- programme aims at being an engine for development by combining EC resources with existing local resources and potential.
- 4. Assistance to small-scale community based development projects.
- 5. Support of service organisations which assist community-based organisations with technical and training input.
- 6. Support for Mozambican refugees.
- 7. Emergency drought relief.
- 8. Support for Coordination and Research on rural development, agriculture and land issues.

1. Issue-led rural development programmes

The Water Supply and Sanitation Programme for marginalised poor communities - The Mvula Trust

Clean water and adequate sanitation are the fundamental building blocks of sustainable development in rural and peri-urban South Africa. The provision of such services has a direct impact on the quality of life in a particular community, especially as regards health. It is estimated that over half of the 15 million people living in rural areas are without these basic services. The worst affected areas are rural 'homeland' locations and informal settlements situated in 'rural' areas or close to urban centres. South Africa faces a perennial water supply problem and is prone to frequent droughts. 1991/92 witnessed the worst drought in the country in living memory. For these reasons, in particular, the provision of basic water and sanitation services is one of the most pressing priorities for the European Community in this sector.

This programme is the result of extensive discussion between three major development agencies in South Africa, the Kagiso Trust, the Independent Development Trust, the Development Bank of Southern Africa and representatives of

South African NGOs involved in community water projects. The European Community is supporting its main South African partner, the Kagiso Trust, in this initiative.

The programme aims, in the short term, to provide water and sanitation services to one million people living in the worst affected areas over a three year period. In the long term, the aim of the programme is to establish a framework that will provide the basis for sustainable development in areas of the country which are most in need.

The programme will operate in a manner which is new in the delivery of large scale development in South Africa. Most development programmes on this scale, usually run by central or 'homeland' governments, have lacked a process of consultation with the recipient community. This has often resulted in inappropriate and unsustainable projects. With this new programme, the contribution of local communities to the planning and the implementation of the projects will be central. This will ensure that the project priorities are well established and that the sustainability of the individual projects, maintenance



Seamus Jefferson

Securing a water supply in Mafefe, Lebowa. The involvement of local people in the development process increases a project's viability.

The Mafefe Water Supply Project

Mafefe is a rural area situated in the Northern Transvaal in Lebowa.

There are 29 villages in the area which is home to around 12000 people.

Representatives from communities around Mafefe approached the Rural Advice Centre (RAC), a rural development service organisation

supported by the European Community, to assist in supplying clean water and sanitation in the 29 villages. A water committee comprising community representatives was formed and tests of the existing water supplies and possible new sources carried out. With the help of RAC, potable water supplies have so far been extended to 5 villages covering a population of 2000 people. The construction of ferro-cement water tanks and laying of piping have been carried out using materials provided by RAC and with labour supplied by local people themselves.

According to local residents of the area, there has been a dramatic improvement in the standard of health, particularly of children, since the provision of the water supply. The community water committee is responsible for the upkeep of the water tanks, piping and taps. Because the beneficiary communities have played the central role in the planning and implementation of the project, its sustainability is greatly enhanced.

The RAC has played an enabling role with its provision of essential technical expertise and equipment. The Mafefe water project provides an example of the type of project that will be funded under the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

of water tanks, taps, latrines and so on, will be the responsibility of the beneficiary community.

This is the first programme in which a partnership has been developed between the principle extra-parliamentary development agency, the Kagiso Trust, backed by the EC, and the major parastatal development institutions. The European Community's contribution to the scheme is 13,5 million ECUs (50 million Rand) which represents 50% of the programme's cash budget over two years.

2. Regional rural development programmes.

The Umthombo Programme for Rural Integrated Development (U-PRIDE)

Umthombo means 'fountain' or 'spring' in Zulu. The programme aims to make people the source and principal protagonists of development activities within their own communities. Like the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, U-PRIDE marks a significant new departure for development work in South Africa. The programme represents the first comprehensive, rural development initiative attempted on a regional level by local communities with the backing of NGOs. The Programme is situated in the Natal/KwaZulu region, the site of some of the worst conflict in South Africa throughout the last decade. Whilst the violence that has afflicted the region has hindered development, those areas which have benefitted from development activity have experienced conspicuously lower levels of conflict. This points to the importance of dealing with underlying economic and social problems as a means of reducing the level of conflict. By bringing local people actively into the development process, it is hoped that this programme will allow resources to become a uniting, rather than a divisive, influence in the region.

The main activities of the Programme will fall within the following areas.

1. *Economic development*, through support for production, and in particular small scale agriculture. This will involve assistance with the development of, *inter alia*, local storage depots, income generating materials supply outlets and multi-functional community resource facilities. Agricultural production will be the mainstay of economic development in rural communities in the region. U-PRIDE will seek to stimulate agricultural production by supporting farm centres and demonstration models for training in farming techniques, land management, food security, stock upgrading, marketing and agro-forestry, among other activities.

2. *Infrastructure development*. This will entail support for structures that will increase the development possibilities of the region, including access roads, bridges, footpaths and water supplies like boreholes, small dams, water reticulation projects and sanitation facilities, for example. Communities involved in such projects will contribute an agreed percentage of the cost, either in cash or in kind.

An income generating vegetable plot in Mabheleni. Community development workers give advice on appropriate agricultural techniques.



Seamus Jeffreson

3. *Social development*, includes support to community education, health and social welfare projects.
4. *Institutional development*, through training and the transfer of skills and technical expertise to allow people from the local communities themselves to manage development initiatives. This aspect of the programme also seeks to increase the capacity of local, representative community-based organisations.

The Umthombo Programme is a pilot initiative which aims to influence the way in which regional development is undertaken in the future. The concept underlying this programme is to put local communities themselves at the centre of the whole development process. U-PRIDE employs an activity-based approach in which local communities can gain access to resources on the basis of clearly defined proposals which will be judged against agreed development criteria. The programme seeks to be an initiative that unlocks the resources and capacities of the rural poor to be utilised for their own benefit. A major underlying principal of the programme is that of cost recovery. In this way, donor money is acting as a catalyst for long-term, sustainable development. These objectives feed into and contribute to the programme's long-term objective which is the creation of local capacity to engage provincial and State funds within programmes of sustainable development based on models that work.

The European Community has committed 10 million ECUs (37 million Rand) to the Programme which constitutes 53% of its total budget over two years.

Mabheleni - community-driven development

The Mabheleni project near Port Shepstone in southern Natal represents a comprehensive rural development effort based on the initiative of the local community with the support of a rural development service organisation, the Committee for Community Organisation, Research and Development, (CORD). Individual projects in the fields of education, health, income generation, agriculture and water are supported by a local, representative committee and local development workers, who are in turn supported by CORD. The aim of the project is to mobilise the commitment of local people to improve their living standards. The core of the initiative is a hardware cooperative which supplies locally needed materials to the area. The profit from the business supports a large proportion of the development work. With funding from the EC, CORD has provided training and technical assistance to the committee and to the development workers. The visibility of the ongoing development has been a unifying force in the community and has been credited with preventing conflict which has affected other parts of Natal. The project has provided a model for development in the area in general and is an illustration of the type of initiative that will benefit from Umthombo PRIDE.

3. Micro Projects

The European Community/Kagiso Trust Micro Projects Programme operates as a pilot scheme in an area encompassing the Eastern Cape, Border, Ciskei and Transkei. The scheme adopts a successful formula implemented as part of EC development cooperation in African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. The aim of the programme is to stimulate and support local community-based self-help development projects. The programme uses a combination of local community participation and financial inputs to promote development. In this way, for instance, a local community will provide the labour for a school building with the Micro Projects Programme providing the necessary technical assistance and supplying the financing for the materials.

The Micro Projects Programme concentrates its support on social infrastructure and agricultural activities. The specific support of women in development is a priority for the Programme. Projects currently being funded include the building of primary and secondary school classrooms, the construction of pre-school buildings, a vocational training centre, a rural clinic, community centres, water supply and sanitation facilities, irrigation projects and micro enterprise development activities particularly within the field of agriculture. Locally available resources, mainly human resources, are augmented by start-up and technical support from the Programme. Sustainability of the projects is increased by the participation of the community. The region serviced under the current scheme is characterised by the ever present dependency culture of rural locations relying on remittances from urban locations. The towns in this area are suffering from an economic recession which has brought widespread unemployment.

The overall Programme is implemented by a Micro Projects Coordination Unit in Port Elizabeth and is overseen by a board of Trustees. The European Community has committed four and a half million ECUs (17 million Rand) to this pilot Programme over a two year period.



Seamus Jeffreson

Members of the local community building a primary school building in Qamata, Transkei. Financing for the materials has been provided by the EC/Kagiso Trust Micro Projects Programme.

4. Support for community-based development initiatives

The European Community is supporting a number of small scale, multi sectoral local community development activities in some of the most outlying areas of South Africa. The aim of these interventions is to build on local initiatives with a view to developing the standard of living in some of the poorest areas in the country. In many cases, these small-scale development efforts represent the only opportunity for these communities to improve their situation.

Activities that are supported include education (pre-schools, literacy groups and vocational and skills training), micro-economic enterprise (purchasing of equipment and skills training for small scale businesses and cooperatives), Health (clinics and primary health care workers) and agriculture (training, loans). These projects are supported and coordinated by community development organisations, often NGOs. Such organisations provide services for the various projects, usually through a network of locally trained community development workers.

Support includes advice and training as well as coordination with technical experts, service organisations or similar initiatives in the region or around the country.

5. Support for rural service organisations

Service organisations play an invaluable role in the process of development in South Africa. In the field of rural development, service organisations assist local community-based organisations with much needed advice, training and technical input.

Service organisations specialising in rural finance, agriculture, water, sanitation and land issues, amongst others, are supported under the Special Programme. Such organisations play a crucial role in ensuring that small scale community-based efforts obtain the necessary support to make a significant contribution to development in isolated areas. Training, technical advice and capacity building within organisations representative of local communities are major priorities for rural service organisations. The transfer of skills to ensure that members of the communities themselves have the requisite knowledge to improve their communities' lot, is seen as particularly important. Service organisation bring to bear resources and experience unavailable in most local communities. They also play an important coordinating role between similar, but geographically distant rural development initiatives.



Generating an income. A fence making cooperative in KaNgwane.

Imfundo - grassroots development in action

The Imfundo project operates amongst marginal rural communities in the Eastern Transvaal, in and around KaNgwane. This area supports virtually no economic activity and only marginal agricultural land. The bulk of the beneficiaries of Imfundo's work are people who have been moved off their traditional land in the Eastern Transvaal during the last three decades. Imfundo (the word means 'Education' in Seswati, the locally spoken language), supports a diverse range of local community projects in the fields of education, training and income generation. The aim of the organisation is to enable local people to improve their quality of life and economic opportunities by maximising the use of their own resources. Support involves the provision of training and start-up costs for projects generated by local people. In the education field, Imfundo has provided training in building skills as well as materials for the construction of much needed pre-school and school buildings. In this way, valuable, and potentially marketable, skills have been imparted to local people. The project has supported the establishment of income generating cooperatives with training and capital inputs. The cooperatives are, for the most part, geared to provide products that are in demand within the area. These include building materials (like bricks), fences, candles and school uniforms. Imfundo also supports a farm cooperative and a number of chicken cooperatives. The aim behind this support is to encourage the growth of micro enterprise in an area of extremely limited economic opportunity. Once a cooperative has covered its capital start up costs, it can buy the equipment from Imfundo which will then use the money to fund the establishment of another small enterprise.

6. Support for Mozambican refugees

In October 1992, the Government of Mozambique and its opponents from the Resistencia Nacional Mocambique (RENAMO) movement signed a cease-fire which brought fighting to a halt in Mozambique for the first time in over a decade. One of the tragic results of this civil war has been the huge flow of refugees from the war out of Mozambique and into neighbouring States, among them, South Africa. The European Community has assisted Mozambican refugees throughout the region on a specially created budgetline and has provided over 400 000 ECUs (1,5 million Rand) of support to projects in South Africa through the Special Programme.

It is difficult to assess the numbers of Mozambicans seeking refuge in South Africa. Estimates range from a quarter to half a million

people. The majority of these refugees are living in some of the most marginal areas of the country around the border between South Africa and Mozambique in KaNgwane and Gazankulu. The European Community is supporting two initiatives run by NGOs to assist the refugees. These projects aim to alleviate the plight of the refugees and help improve the quality of their lives with the provision of adequate supplies of water, sanitation and shelter. In addition, the projects aim to encourage productive enterprises, such as sewing cooperatives and kitchen gardens, to make the refugees less dependent on 'hand-outs'. An important component in all these programmes is ensuring that the local community also benefits from the development activity. This is crucial in preventing potential conflict between refugees and the host population. The work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in registering refugees and administering reception centres is also being supported by the European Community.

7. Emergency drought relief

During 1991 - 1992 a large part of southern Africa, including much of South Africa, was severely affected by drought. The European Community responded through the Special Programme by mobilising 687 000 ECUs (2,6 million Rand) at short notice to support the

efforts of two drought relief programmes. One of the EC's partners in South Africa, the Kagiso Trust, played a major role in the National Consultative Drought Forum, a body involving NGOs, the Government and parastatal development organisations, set-up specially to coordinate drought relief efforts. Over two million rand was committed to the Water Supply Task Force, in an emergency water supply scheme extended to some of the worst affected rural communities around the country and was run by the Rural Advice Centre, an experienced NGO whose ongoing work is supported under the Special Programme. European Community funds were spent providing equipment (including water tanks, pumps, pipes and water investigation instruments) and running costs for operations involving the identification and supply of water to communities worst affected by the drought. By the end of 1992, over 200 communities, populated by around 300 000 people, had been provided with alternative sources of water supply. The second drought relief programme supported by the EC was run by the NGO Medecins Sans Frontieres and consisted of the provision of emergency water supplies in some of the worst effected areas of KaNgwane and Gazankulu. This emergency programme involved the fixture of water tanks and the identification and drilling of boreholes. Food aid (worth approximately three million Rand) was also provided by the European Community which was distributed to affected areas around the country through South African NGOs.



John Stonehouse

Mozambican refugees using a water pump installed by an EC funded rural service organisation.

8. Support for coordination and research on rural development agriculture and land issues

Black South Africans own under 20% of the land in South Africa, yet they constitute over 80% of the population. Decades of forced removals of black people from their traditional lands under apartheid have made the land issue a critical concern as South Africa moves towards a new democratic dispensation. Socially, economically and politically land policies are of crucial importance for the country. Through the Special Programme, the European Community is aiming to ensure that the voice of local rural communities and experienced, rural NGOs is heard within national debates and policy formulation on the land issue. This means promoting the interests of local communities and NGOs with rural development experience as equal partners with Government, political parties and the private sector, in the process of policy formulation on land issues. EC support in this area is also

aimed at ensuring that the experiences gained by NGOs in rural development are fed through to inform future development strategies.

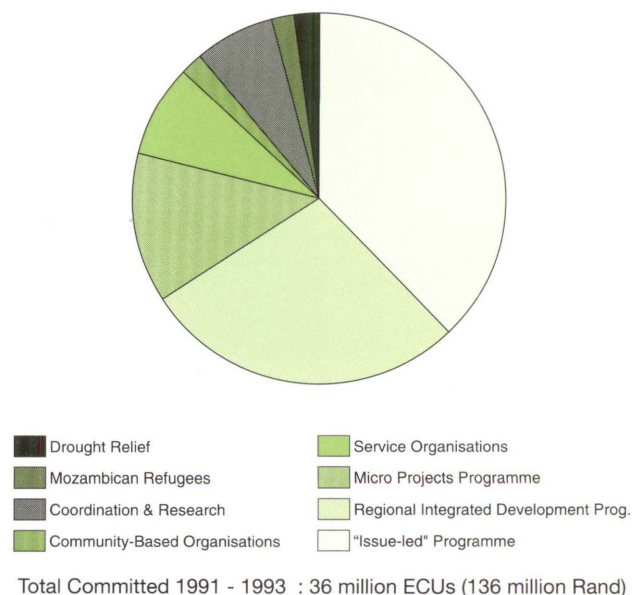
Within the NGO sector itself, the EC is supporting various regional and national coordination forums which aim to reduced duplication and to optimise the use of development strategies and techniques that have proved successful. Training and organisational support within community-based rural development organisations is another important function of many of these coordination structures.

The European Community is also supporting research initiatives on the issues of land reform and strategies for the development of small scale agriculture. Experts, including a team from the World Bank, have stressed the need for analytical research if policy makers are to have the necessary information to formulate strategies for growth in the rural economy and to redress historical inequalities in rural South Africa. In 1992, the EC began support for a new research initiative, the Land and Agricultural Policy Centre which is working on land issues, agricultural policy, rural development and natural resource management. The Centre represents a major policy think-tank for the extra-parliamentary opposition.

Conclusion

The European Community's support for the rural and agricultural sector is aimed at realising long term and sustainable development in some of the most marginalised communities in South African society. This objective is being sought by supporting innovative large-scale development programmes, targeted at rural communities. The involvement of local communities in the development process is a particular emphasis of the Special Programme in this sector. The three largest EC supported programmes in this field are all seeking to ensure community participation in every phase of the project cycle. EC Support for such pilot schemes, coordination efforts and applied research initiatives aims at providing future policy makers in South Africa with a framework for the formulation of effective development strategies for the rural and agricultural sector

Commitments within the Rural & Agricultural Development Sector, 1991 - 1993



Community Development



European Community support in the Community Development sector encompasses assistance to community-based efforts aimed at improving conditions in and around South Africa's urban and peri-urban areas. This includes support for urban development initiatives, the restructuring of local government, youth work and small enterprise development activities. The objective of EC assistance in this sector is to help regenerate South Africa's urban centres and tackle the major development challenges in the country's towns and cities in a way that is sustainable and that involves local communities in the development process.

Within this sector, the EC is also providing support for capacity building, organisational development, targeted training programmes and research initiatives within South Africa's trade union movement. The aim of such support is to increase the effectiveness of trade unions in representing the interests of their members. Support for trade unions is also aimed at increasing the ability of unions and union federations to engage with government and the business sector in building a consensus on South Africa's economic future.

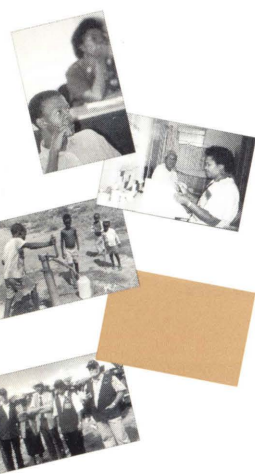
Regenerating South Africa's cities, EC support for urban development

Apartheid removals policies, influx controls, the Group Areas Act, the ongoing violence and the depressed economic climate have had a profound effect on South Africa's urban environment. The movement of people into

urban areas has placed an unsustainable pressure on the existing infrastructure. Durban, for example, is currently one of the fastest growing cities in Africa. Informal settlements or squatter camps, resembling the shanty towns of Latin America and Asia, have become a common feature of South Africa's largest cities. Levels of housing, sanitation and health are alarmingly poor and these settlements have often been the scene of violent conflict.

South Africa's urban policy is in a state of crisis. The traditional concerns of local government, which are largely geared to regulation rather than being development-oriented, have proved spectacularly inadequate in the face of the influx of people to urban areas. Unrepresentative black councils have proved ineffectual and state housing policy has failed to make any significant impact on the poorest sections of the urban population. The need for a coherent and effective housing policy has increased with the breakdown of the apartheid group areas policy and the consequent movement of people to South Africa's cities. At the same time, however, local government institutions have failed to identify and map out a new, more appropriate, role for themselves in a 'new South Africa'. Funds for housing and urban development have become a tool of patronage in the context of intense political contestation.

Since the establishment of the Special Programme, the European Community has been supporting a programme of assistance to



The European Community's Special Programme on South Africa



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Civic associations, known as 'Civics' and advice centres. The purpose of this programme has been to support the expression of peoples' needs in the urban environment and to provide an advice service enabling people to know their rights and gain access to essential services.

In the absence of credible local government structures, Civics have become an authentic voice of local communities and township residents. The EC supported programme, run through the Kagiso Trust, has aimed at assisting Civics to build up administrative structures to represent their constituents on issues affecting the community. The support has mainly consisted of training programmes for Civics' officials and assistance with the development of organisational capacity. The programme has also supported a network of advice centres to offer services to community residents on legal, pensions, educational and health issues and on their entitlement rights. Many of these advice centres have

also become the focus of development activities in their locality.

Support for urban service organisations

A principle component of the organisational development and support of Civics, has been assistance, through the Special Programme, for urban sector service organisations.

The regeneration of Desai

The EC is funding a number of research and service organisations in the housing and urban environment sector in response to the crisis in South Africa's cities. One such organisation is The Built Environment Support Group (BESG), which is based at the University of Natal in Durban and which operates an office in Pietermaritzburg, two of the fastest growing and most conflict ridden urban areas in South Africa. BESG works with organisations which represent residents of new urban settlements in Natal to ensure that local people have a say in the development of their environment. The Group's activities include the provision of organisational support and training for local community structures and the research and formulation of appropriate urban development strategies. Within the context of extreme political contestation around urban development policy, funding by the EC allows BESG the necessary detachment to assist residents' groups in their pursuit of affordable, decent living conditions.

One example of the Built Environment Support Group's work is its assistance to the residents of an informal settlement at Desai in Pinetown on the outskirts of Durban. In late 1990, the residents' association from the settlement requested BESG's help in securing legal ownership of the land in order for them to develop it for permanent housing. BESG provided legal

and technical advice as to how they could go about this and, once achieved, supported the residents with technical assistance in developing a workable, town planning lay-out which had the support of local people. The residents association then formed a development trust to administer the upgrading of the new settlement. A water supply and sanitation system has been established, rubbish collection arrangements secured and roads constructed. All the work has been carried out by local residents who have, in the process, been taught marketable skills in construction and building techniques as well as management and organisational skills, in the case of the development trust staff. With funding from the EC, the Built Environment Support Group has played a pivotal role in this process, with the technical

assistance and training. As one community representative stated: "they opened our minds to what was possible".

Seamus Jeffreson



Desai residents install a tap - gaining essential services and valuable skills for the jobs market.

The European Community is supporting some of the principal urban sector service organisations in South Africa. Over three million ECUs (11 million Rand) has been committed to this area under the Special Programme since 1991. These service groups provide crucial technical and training support for residents groups and Civic associations and are at the forefront of research into new, appropriate responses to South Africa's urban sector crisis. Support offered by these organisations includes the following.

- Assistance with negotiations between regional and municipal authorities and residents' representatives. Such negotiations are usually concerned with access to land and services. This support often involves the provision of training for local community representatives in negotiation techniques and the undertaking of research to establish essential data for negotiations with local authorities.
- The training of local residents groups in organisational management and other capacity building initiatives. Workshops and courses on the structure and role of local

government also constitute a major part of training activities.

- The provision of technical assistance for the upgrading of the urban environment, particularly with water, rubbish collection, sanitation and housing services. Service organisations funded by the EC in this sector have supported a number of upgrading projects which serve as affordable, workable models for the improvement of conditions in informal settlements throughout South Africa.
- The research and development of new and appropriate models for local government in South Africa is becoming an ever more important facet of service organisations' work in the urban sector. Work with researchers, local community representatives and municipal authorities on the development of a new and inclusive role for local government has become a pressing priority for urban service groups. A central aim of a restructured dispensation for local government is the inclusion under one authority of traditionally 'white' towns with their historically 'black' township under a single tax base.



Eric Miller



David Mathias

Spray-painting and panel-beating training. Next stop, a small business.

Micro-enterprise development for job creation and economic growth

Encouraging micro-enterprise and small business activity is a new and increasingly important area of EC support under the Special Programme. The aim of this support is to develop micro-enterprises within the black community in order to increase economic growth, reduce high levels of unemployment and give black South Africans a bigger stake in the country's economy.



Spray-painting and panel-beating training. Next stop, a small business.

Historically, black South Africans have been denied access to economic opportunities. Insufficient access to finance, essential skills training and markets have all contributed to a dearth of small-scale economic activity within the black community. While there has been a recent increase in efforts to tackle this problem, both from the NGO sector and the business community, these efforts have been largely uncoordinated and coherent development strategies for the sector have been slow to emerge.

Through support from the Special Programme, the EC is seeking to promote the process of coordinating different efforts in this field and assist in the development of a consensus on new strategies to boost economic enterprise. The principal stakeholders in the field of small business development include; major political groupings, the Government, the business community, trade unions, community representatives, financial institutions and the NGO sector. The EC is also supporting a number of pilot projects which are promoting small business development. The objective of

this support is to provide experience and lessons which will inform future programmes of large scale support for micro-enterprise development.

Projects being assisted include initiatives which aim to strengthen existing enterprises as well as efforts aimed at promoting self employment for unemployed people. The support being provided by EC funded projects includes; advice and training in management techniques, technical skills training, business skills training, assistance with product design and with marketing. The development of micro enterprise is also being supported by the EC within other fields. These include technical and vocational training and rural development. Details of EC assistance in these areas can be found in the Education and Training and Rural and agricultural development sector papers in this series. The EC has committed over 600 000 ECUs (over two million Rand) to projects promoting micro-enterprises since 1991.

Support for street children and 'marginalised youth'

There are estimated to be over 15 000 unemployed and homeless 'street children' in South Africa's cities. The breakdown in the education system, widespread conflict within many urban communities and the economic recession have been among the causes of the rise in unemployed and homeless youth who eke out an existence on the streets of the country's biggest urban centres. The EC is supporting two initiatives (for a total of over one million ECUs, nearly four million Rand) aimed at providing shelter, subsistence, social work services, educational and training opportunities to young people to assist them to become economically active members of society.

These two NGOs assist over 1 000 street children a year in four cities around South Africa. Both the projects involve providing for the immediate needs of homeless youths, in the form of shelter, subsistence and counselling, while also providing educational and training programmes to enable the youths to find employment. The aim of the NGOs that the EC is supporting is, therefore, developmental as well as humanitarian. The reintegration of the street children into the mainstream of society as

productively employed individuals is the overall objective of the projects.

No national policy or State programme exists for dealing with the problem of homeless children and young people in South Africa. The wider issue of so-called 'marginalised youth', young people who have dropped out of the education system with no qualifications or skills, has also been neglected. Besides providing important models for reintegrating street children into society, EC support for South Africa's urban youth provides an important case of a skills development and employment programme for marginalised youth.

Promoting better working conditions and harmony in the workplace - EC support for Trade Unions

Trade unions have become an increasingly important and influential force in South African society over the last two decades. The two largest trade union federations, the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU) and the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU) represent many millions of working people in

South Africa. The union movement has become heavily involved in a whole range of economic and industrial issues in the country, including economic policy, unemployment, labour law and taxation, as well as issues such as education and health.

European Community support for trade unions has been provided in two ways. Firstly, by assisting individual trade unions with technical assistance, organisational development and training programmes. Secondly, the EC has supported research groups and service organisations in the labour field. Service organisations supported by the European Community in the trade union sector offer technical and advisory assistance to unions as well as training. Training of shop stewards can

Support for industrial mediation

The Independent Mediation Service of South Africa (IMSSA) was formed in 1984 to provide an independent dispute resolution service for trade unions and employers. IMSSA organises mediation and arbitration panels, which consist of specially trained, neutral experts, to assist in negotiations to settle industrial disputes. In 1992 the organisation conducted over 500 mediations and over 600 arbitrations in the industrial field. IMSSA also provides other services to trade unions and employers. These include a balloting service for union elections, a union membership verification service, relationship building exercises for unions and employers as well as training programmes. IMSSA runs a series of training courses and workshops on, inter alia, industrial relations, collective bargaining and negotiations skills as well as on trade union elections and balloting of the

union membership. Over 70 training events were held in 1992. Not all of IMSSA's clients are yet in a position to pay the full rate for the organisation's services. These are often the unions that most need IMSSA's services, however. Support from the European Community enables IMSSA to assist just these sorts of organisations. IMSSA has recently applied its experience of mediation in the labour field to the

broader environment of local community dispute resolution. The organisation also runs a voter education programme and has an electoral service for political organisations (IMSSA conducted the leadership election for the African National Congress in 1990), civics and other organisations as well as for trade unions.



Trade union officials attending a training seminar in Natal.

include instruction in organisational skills, labour and entitlements legislation and collective bargaining skills. Technical assistance and advice offered to trade unions is often the product of research carried out by service organisations and specialist research groups to support unions in negotiations and in the collective bargaining process. The EC has committed around 2,1 million ECUs (8 million Rand) to trade union projects between 1991 and 1993.

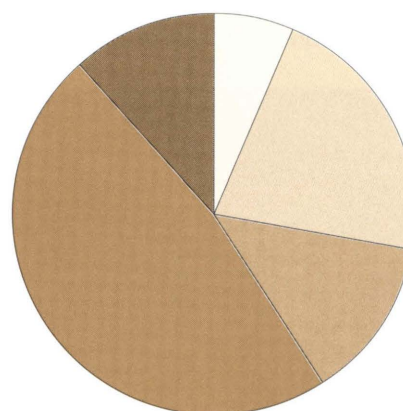
trade union movement in South Africa is still relatively young, appropriate technical support, training and research can play an important role in improving conditions for working people and in assisting trade unions to play a full and constructive role in the country's quest for economic growth.

The aim of EC support to trade unions in South Africa is to assist them in the process of developing the capacity to represent their members in the most efficient and effective manner possible. As the predominantly black

Conclusion

European Community support in the Community Development sector is targeted at specific initiatives with the aim of improving conditions in urban communities in South Africa. This involves assistance for the development of the physical and social infrastructure of the country's cities and townships. At the centre of EC strategy of assistance to developing the physical structure of urban areas is support for representative residents groups and civics as well as for the specialist service groups which assist them. The objective of this support is the development of workable models of local government and urban regeneration which include the participation of local communities themselves in this development. The growth of the economy is one of the key ingredients needed for South Africa's social development. The European Community's Special Programme is targeting initiatives across a range of sectors with the aim of encouraging economic growth and tackling unemployment in South Africa. In the Community Development sector such assistance includes support for the development of micro-enterprise within the black community and especially in areas of high unemployment and programmes to assist unemployed young people to reintegrate productively in society. European Community support for trade unions is aimed at promoting improvements in working conditions through more effective and efficient representation of workers and through the improvement of industrial relations. EC support for labour unions is also intended to promote consensus within the industrial sphere on strategies for economic growth.

Commitments within the Community Development Sector, 1991 - 1993



Total Committed 1991 - 1993 : 7,2 million ECUs (27 million Rand)

Good Governance and Democratisation



The European Community's Special Programme on South Africa

The process of political transition to a new democratic dispensation in South Africa presents particular demands and challenges. The European Community is seeking to respond to these challenges by supporting specific initiatives to promote the transition process. The objective of EC support in this sector is to encourage peaceful transition to representative democracy and promote a culture of political tolerance, democratic values, respect for human rights and the practice of good governance both during the run-up to non-racial elections and following the establishment of a representative democratic government.

Defending human rights and promoting good governance

The European Community's commitment to the observance of human rights and the practice of good governance is a key feature of its development cooperation work. Human rights and good governance feature prominently in the Lome convention and are outlined in the European Council resolution on Human Rights, Democracy and Development adopted on 28 November 1991.

European Community support for human rights work in South Africa has provided access to justice for thousands of individuals and

organisations who would not otherwise have been able to afford such access to the law. This support has helped strengthen respect for legal redress as a way of resolving conflict. This is of great importance in South African, where Government institutions have widely been perceived as illegitimate. A major part of EC funded work in the area of human rights has been applied research and the development of 'public interest law' encompassing test case litigation and legal initiatives that have advanced the cause of human rights in South Africa. Overseas funding, much of it from the EC, has been pivotal in the defence of human rights and the concept of public interest law. In the words of a recent study commissioned by the European Community into human rights work "it needs to be clearly recognised that none of the ventures described above would have been possible without foreign funding on a large scale" (Duncan, Marcus and Chennels, 1993).

While continuing to support organisations and human rights initiatives pioneered during the 1980s, the Special Programme is also assisting projects that seek to encourage the development of a culture of respect for the rule of law and the observance of human rights under a new constitutional dispensation in South Africa. This includes research work on



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The New Nation, one of the newspapers supported by the EC through the Independent Media Diversity Trust.

that 5 million South Africans do not possess identification documents which are needed for casting a vote), voter education and the training of election monitors. The first two components of the programme will be conducted with extensive use of the media, with the aim of reaching as many people as possible. The programme will be undertaken by NGOs and church organisations respected for their neutrality.

SUPPORT FOR A FREE AND INDEPENDENT MEDIA

The existence of a broad range of independent sources of news and information will be of critical importance during South Africa's first non-racial election campaign. Television, and until recently radio, has been historically dominated by the State in South Africa. The vast majority of newspaper titles are owned by just two

the revision of the legal justice system to redress the injustices of the past and a training programme to assist in the implementation of a new justice system and Bill of Rights in South Africa. The EC has committed 1,7 million ECUs (6,4 million Rand) to promoting human rights and good governance under the Special Programme since 1991.

Preparing for elections

VOTER EDUCATION

In anticipation of South Africa's first nationwide, non-racial elections, the European Community is supporting a major programme of voter registration and education with the aim of ensuring that as many people as possible are in a position to participate in the democratic process. The programme consists of a registration education campaign (it is estimated

companies. The European Community is supporting the Independent Media Diversity Trust to encourage pluralism in the print media and a media monitoring group to campaign for greater impartiality and quality within the State broadcasting networks. This is important in fostering the principal of 'good governance' as well as promoting the creation of a 'level playing field' in the political arena in the run-up to national elections.

Special Programme support for newspapers has its origins in the European Community's response to the nationwide State of Emergency in 1985. Five newspapers, in English and other South African languages, were supported in order that an independent flow of information was maintained. With EC support, these independent titles were able to continue to present a different perspective on events in South Africa while building up circulation and

aiming to achieve a sound commercial footing. Investigative journalism has been one of the emphases of these newspapers which have uncovered some of the major news stories to emerge from South Africa in the past seven years.

Through the Independent Media Diversity Trust, the European Community is continuing to support a number of newspapers towards their goal of commercial viability. Technical assistance and training are the major components of this support. The EC has also funded the training of a number of young black journalists to help enhance the quality of reporting in the independent press. EC support for a free and independent media has amounted to 1,5 million ECUs (5,6 million Rand) since 1991.

EC support for conflict resolution efforts

The scale of violence in South Africa remains a potent threat to the ongoing political and democratisation process, as well as a personal and national tragedy. Through the Special Programme, the European Community is supporting a variety of initiatives aimed at conflict resolution. Assistance from the EC is being focused both on efforts to resolve disputes as well as initiatives aimed at dealing with the underlying causes of conflict.

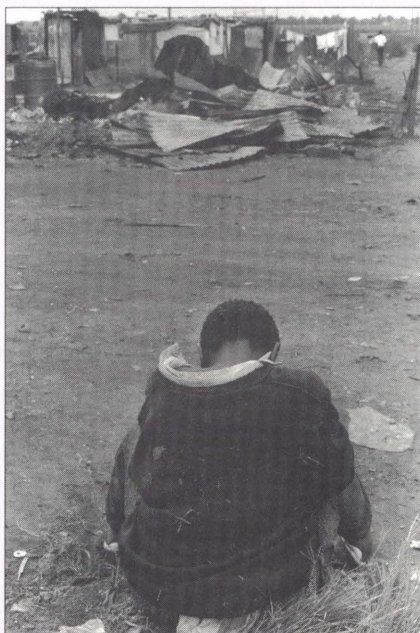
The European Community is supporting a number of dispute resolution efforts, in the workplace and in local communities. The Community Dispute Resolution Trust assists in the establishment of local community dispute resolution centres, principally in urban townships. The Trust also provides training in mediation and adjudication skills. The Independent Mediation Service of South Africa (IMSSA), which has an impressive record and reputation as South Africa's only independent mediation and arbitration organisation in the field of labour relations, is also involved with community dispute mediation. IMSSA responds to requests from community organisations to assist in resolving conflicts in local communities. The Independent Projects Trust (IPT), based in Natal specialises in conflict resolution workshops for groups and organisations whose members have been

involved in conflict situations whether in the workplace, on campus or in local communities. Conflict resolution is particularly important in Natal, the region that has seen the most violence. Beneficiaries of the IPT workshops have included trade unions, student bodies, youth groups and community organisations.

EC support is also going to the National Sub-Committee on Socio-Economic Reconstruction and Development, run under the auspices of the National Peace Accord. The Peace Accord was established at the end of 1991 and enjoys the

Conflict resolution

The European Community's approach to dealing with the conflict that has plagued South Africa in recent years is, essentially, two pronged. On the one hand, support is being given to conflict resolution efforts whose objective is to settle individual disputes. Such initiatives include EC support for locally-based conflict resolution and mediation projects as well as the EC observer mission in South Africa. On the other hand, the EC is supporting longer term development programmes with the specific aim of dealing with some of the underlying causes of the violence. One example of this approach is an EC supported project to rebuild homes destroyed during communal violence in Southern Natal.



A young survivor of an attack on a squatter settlement on the East Rand sits amongst the wreckage. The EC is supporting efforts aimed at mediation, conflict resolution and reconstruction.

Duif du Toit.

Following the success of mediation efforts by the Commonwealth observer mission in South Africa and the local community dispute resolution committee between the parties in conflict, the Ensimbini valley near Port Stepstone is now one of the more peaceful areas in the strife torn KwaZulu/Natal region. Six months prior to the successful conclusion of the mediation initiative, local press reports had effectively written off the area as a "wasteland". Special Programme funds have since been mobilised for the National Peace Accord's reconstruction fund to provide building materials to enable people who were driven out of the area by the fighting to return and rebuild their homes.

support of all the main political parties, the churches and the business community. The Sub-Committee is intended to augment the work of the local Dispute Resolution Committees by aiming to deal with some of the socio-economic causes that lie behind the violence. The National Sub-Committee will work with local Dispute Resolution Committees to deploy resources quickly and effectively to areas of violence or of potential violence. Over half a million ECUs of Special Programme funds have been committed to this scheme. 2,7 million ECUs (10 million Rand) has been committed by the EC to conflict resolution initiatives between 1991 and 1993.

European Community Observers Mission to South Africa

Following a visit by the 'troika' of European Community foreign ministers to South Africa in September 1992, the EC decided to send fifteen observers to the country to help facilitate the peace process. The EC Observers Mission in South Africa (ECOMSA), works closely with the United Nations, Commonwealth and Organisation of African Unity (OAU) observers. All foreign observer missions work in close liaison with the South African National Peace Accord structures.

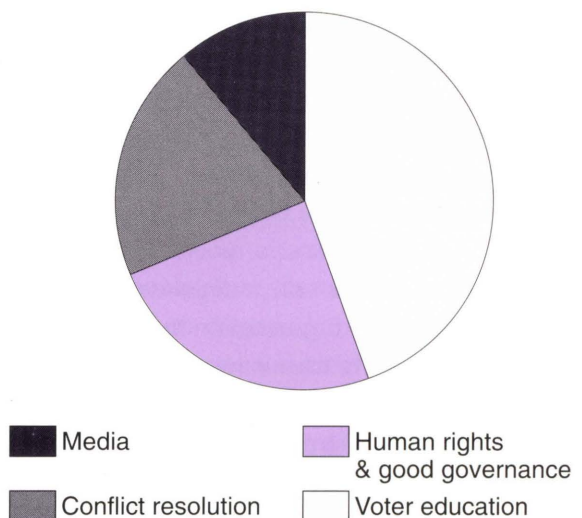
The EC observers' aim is to maintain a high visibility at events which have the potential for violent conflict. Such events include demonstrations and marches as well as police operations. In addition, EC observers attend meetings of regional and local dispute resolution committees and participate in meetings with church, municipal and political authorities dealing with problems of violence often concerning conflict between hostel dwellers, township residents and the inhabitants of informal settlements, disputes concerning minibus taxis, and operations carried out by the police and army. Within these forums and at 'flash-points', observers oversee dialogue between the conflicting parties as well as bearing witness to the actions of various parties in violent incidents.

The observers arrived in South Africa in October 1992 and due to the success of their first six month mission, ECOMSA has been extended for a further six months. Two of the EC observers are funded by the European Commission under the Special Programme

Conclusion

In seeking to promote the process of transition to a new democratic dispensation in South Africa, the Special Programme is targeting specific initiatives designed both to encourage a climate conducive to free and fair elections and a culture of good governance and democracy thereafter. EC support for projects which monitor and promote human rights has been supplemented with support for initiatives aimed at developing an environment of good governance and democracy within a new constitutional dispensation. Specific projects are being supported which seek to ensure a 'level playing field' in the run up to South Africa's first non-racial elections. Finally, the European Community is assisting a variety of initiatives aimed at resolving conflict situations which threaten the process of transition to representative democracy.

Commitments in the Good Governance & Democratization Sector, 1991 - 1993



Total Committed 1991 - 1993 : 13 million ECUs (50 million Rand)