

Strategy for the full range of Swedish  
cooperation with

# South Africa

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## **Strategy for the full range of Swedish cooperation with South Africa for the period 2009–2013**

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### **Abstract**

The South African elections held in April 2009 were a confirmation of the democratic development that emerged in the early 1990s and led to the demise of apartheid in 1994. In that respect, and despite major economic injustices, the widespread prevalence of HIV and AIDS, high crime rates, etc., South Africa is seen as a model for large parts of Africa. During the struggle for democracy, Sweden provided long-term, crucial support to various South African freedom movements. Sweden has won a reputation as a promoter of democracy, peace and freedom, development, human rights, the equal worth and dignity of all people, and gender equality. South Africa is increasingly developing into a modern country with global interests, although it has not entirely shaken off its legacy of injustices from the apartheid era.

As Africa's foremost economic and political power, and a significant actor for peace, security, integration and development on the African continent, South Africa is an important dialogue and cooperation partner for Sweden. Cooperation takes place in a range of policy areas and on several levels: bilateral, regional and multilateral/global. Relations touch on broad aspects of the countries' respective societies and embrace a wide range of areas. Political contacts are numerous and frequent. Similarly, there is close, reciprocal contact between representatives of the countries' civil societies. In addition, trade, commercial cooperation and tourism have all increased in recent years. Sweden has a strong interest in further broadening and deepening bilateral relations, an aspiration which is reciprocated by South Africa.

Due to its strong historical ties and broad points of contact with South Africa, Sweden enjoys a high degree of trust as a cooperation partner. This forms a solid basis for a further broadening and deepening of relations, a development from which many actors in both the private and public sectors stand to benefit.

The overall goal of Sweden's policy towards South Africa is to further strengthen, broaden and deepen cooperation at all levels. This policy shall be based on common values and interests, and facilitate strategic cooperation on global, regional and national issues. This will serve to further develop the countries' bilateral ties. Part I of the present strategy is a declaration of political intent and provides the foundations for the further development of bilateral ties.

The strategy covers the full range of Swedish cooperation with South Africa, of which development cooperation, in the form of selective cooperation, is a part. Sweden's overall commitment to South Africa is realised through collaboration across a range of policy areas.

The partly development aid funded selective cooperation – one aspect of the multi-faceted relationship between Sweden and South Africa – is discussed in detail in Part II of the strategy, which sets out instructions governing the activities of the agencies concerned. The objective of Swedish selective cooperation with South Africa – defined on the basis of Sweden's policy for global development and the over-arching goal of Swedish development cooperation – is to contribute, through economic growth, to the creation of conditions that will enable poor people to improve their living conditions. The shift from traditional development cooperation to selective cooperation has already been made, and modes of selective cooperation will continue to be developed during the strategy period. Selective cooperation will thus contribute towards the achievement of the overall goal of Swedish policy towards South Africa. The predominant elements of selective cooperation shall be partner driven cooperation and continued development assistance projects targeting HIV and AIDS during the strategy period. Partner driven cooperation is to be based on common interests and mutual benefit. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) shall be responsible for and contribute to efforts to stimulate cooperation, *inter alia* through other agencies, by applying a partner driven cooperation approach.

The strategy for Sweden's overall cooperation with South Africa is thus aimed at strengthening support for the increasingly broad, multi-faceted relationship between Sweden and South Africa. In the course of strategy implementation, it is essential that particular attention and encouragement be focused on so far unexploited areas. This broad approach must inform all areas of cooperation. The good relations, points of contact and experience acquired through previous development assistance initiatives shall serve as a basis for Sweden's policy on South Africa for broadening relations and safeguarding mutual interests.

## **Part I Overall Swedish cooperation with South Africa**

### **1.1 Basic premises and objectives**

Sweden's relations with South Africa are founded on our broad-based interest in strengthening and deepening relations, cooperation and exchanges with South Africa, to the mutual benefit of both countries. Our

point of departure is Sweden's policy for Africa: *Sweden and Africa – a Policy to Address Common Challenges and Opportunities* (Govt communication 2007/08:67). Through close, broad-based cooperation, Sweden will together with South Africa seek to promote mutual economic growth, increased global free trade and the integration of Africa in the world economy, poverty reduction, respect for human rights, democratic development, gender equality and the role of women, and greater peace and security. The strategy will be guided by Sweden's policy for global development.<sup>1</sup> Its goal – to contribute to equitable and sustainable global development – is a key point of departure for Swedish cooperation with South Africa. Experience gained from cooperation to date and Sweden's comparative advantages shall be used and bilateral relations as a whole strengthened and consolidated.

South Africa's points of departure for cooperation with Sweden also serve as guiding principles in this connection. These include the South African Government's overall goals of increased economic growth and poverty reduction. The South African Government programme, the Medium Term Strategic Framework for 2009–2014, governs the South African strategy for reducing unemployment and poverty, enhancing skills and education, improving public health, promoting rural development, establishing an efficient and just government administration, and fighting crime and corruption.

The overall goal of Sweden's policy towards South Africa is to further strengthen, broaden and deepen cooperation at all levels. This policy shall be based on common values and interests and facilitate strategic cooperation on global, regional and national issues. This will serve to further develop the countries' bilateral ties.

South Africa is the continent's foremost economic and political power, and a significant actor for peace, security, economic integration and sustainable development. In many ways, it is a modern, highly developed economy. Bank systems, infrastructure, telecommunications and the retail sector are well developed. The country is rich in natural resources, which provide the basis for its economic development. Economic growth, combined with basically sound, stable, market-oriented economic policies, have contributed to the establishment of a favourable investment climate. Close cooperation on a wide range of issues of mutual interest benefits both Sweden and South Africa and further facilitates more effective cooperation at both national and international level. Promotion of trade and investment shall play an increasingly important part in cooperation with South Africa, which is Sweden's and the EU's largest trading partner in Africa. Further strengthening of economic cooperation between government and private actors will improve prospects of success and potentially strengthen South Africa's role as a growth engine for the continent as a whole. Thus, it is in

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<sup>1</sup> *Our Common Responsibility – Sweden's Policy for Global Development* (Govt bill 2002/03:122) and *Government Challenges – Our Responsibility*, Government communication on Sweden's policy for global development (Govt communication 2007/08:89).

Sweden's interests to broaden bilateral cooperation to include additional actors capable of contributing to regional development within a close collaborative framework. South Africa is also an important dialogue partner, not only in the context of illegal migration and transit hubs for migrants towards Europe, but also in connection with issues relating to migration and development, circular migration and brain drain.

Sweden's good relations with democratic South Africa were established as a result of extensive Swedish support for the struggle for human rights and democracy during the apartheid era. These values shall remain the cornerstones of cooperation and be reflected in contacts in all areas and at all levels.

In light of the historical ties and the strong trust which exist between South Africa and Sweden, and with a view to broadening cooperation between the countries, a Binational Commission (BNC) was set up in 1999. The Commission, headed by Sweden's Deputy Prime Minister and South Africa's Vice-President, meets every other year to discuss common political, economic and development issues in the broadest sense. The BNC is a framework and policy instrument for broadening and deepening relations and a platform for regular dialogue and identifying and implementing joint projects and programmes.

Within the framework of BNC, a number of areas are deemed of particular interest in the context of increased cooperation based on Swedish and South African national priorities. To date, cooperation projects have been initiated in a range of areas, including peace and security, industry and business, the police and health sectors, research and culture. There is also scope for initiatives in previously untapped areas. The Government intends to initiate a discussion on ways in which cooperation could be extended in new directions at the next BNC meeting, which will probably be held in the first half of 2010.

Although the BNC is primarily a forum for dialogue and cooperation, other modes of cooperation could also be developed. Political dialogue and relations with South Africa shall be strengthened. Other relations and modes of cooperation shall also be established, particularly those that strengthen contacts between civil society, municipal councils, cultural workers and others. A stated purpose of the present strategy is to support new modes of cooperation that contribute to the achievement of its overall goal.

South Africa is also an important cooperation partner for Sweden from an EU perspective, not only in the policy sphere but also in light of the 1999 Trade Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA), the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership entered into in 2006, which stresses the importance of political dialogue featuring regular summit meetings, and Cooperation between the EU and South Africa: a Joint Country Strategy Paper 2007–2013. Political relations between the EU and South Africa find concrete expression *inter alia* at annual summit meetings. The political dialogue addresses issues of regional and global character. Sweden will continue to play an active part in the strategic partnership between the EU

and South Africa so that it, too, can serve as a strategic forum for further deepening and broadening relations.

Cooperation between Sweden and South Africa in the defence sphere, which is also well developed, is governed by a memorandum of understanding under which meetings are held annually. Areas of concern include defence research, cooperation on defence materiel and exchanges of experience. Attached to the agreement is a special annex on export control.

Issues such as trade, regional economic and political integration, environment and energy are of particular importance in this context.

## **1.2 Future cooperation – some building blocks**

Outlined in the following sections are some of the areas in which South Africa and Sweden have common interests of various kinds and in which they can be expected to undertake joint initiatives or engage in continued dialogue. Other cooperation areas will also be addressed during the strategy period. Several of these will also be discussed in Part II. Selective cooperation with South Africa, as well as synergies and points of contact between cooperation and development assistance, should be actively sought.

### *Trade and industry*

South Africa and Sweden's long-standing trade relations and commercial ties that stretch back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century have expanded dramatically since sanctions against the apartheid regime were lifted in 1993. The purchase by South Africa of JAS-Gripen aircraft in 1999 has led to reciprocal technology transfer, primarily through broad counter-purchase undertakings made within the framework of existing export control regulations. Bilateral trade has doubled in the last five years, reflecting the increase in industrial and commercial cooperation. This development should be supported through various kinds of trade-promoting activities in both directions. Sweden and South Africa shall continue to engage in close dialogue on economic development and the implications of the financial crisis.

Swedish efforts to promote exports to South Africa shall focus primarily on the following sectors: energy and climate, including urban development, telecommunications, civil security, transport, mining and raw materials. Import promotion is also a high priority.

The office of the Swedish Trade Council in Johannesburg will play a key role in these endeavours. The Nordic South African Business Association (NSBA) will become an important point of support as Sweden strengthens its presence and develops commercial cooperation in South Africa.

The close to 90 Swedish subsidiaries operating in South Africa will play a vital part in efforts to boost trade and investment in Southern Africa, also as an incentive for other Swedish businesses seeking to gain a foothold in the market. In connection to this, the over 300 Swedish companies represented by local agents in South Africa should also be mentioned. The fact that establishment in South Africa often acts as a platform for expansion elsewhere in the continent is important as it opens up business opportunities

throughout the region. Corporate cooperation of this kind further strengthens the basis for bilateral ties between the countries.

Particular emphasis shall be placed on corporate social responsibility (CSR) issues when working or making and maintaining contacts with Swedish and South African enterprises. Many Swedish companies are already active and have established CSR profiles. Sweden can play a constructive role in these processes, especially with regard to Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) legislation enacted in 2003 designed to extend economic power and influence to formerly disadvantaged groups, mainly black people.

In view of South Africa's major importance in terms of trade policy issues, both within Africa and globally, Sweden, as a pronounced free-trade country, shall lay particular emphasis on maintaining continuous and close strategic dialogue on trade policy issues *vis à vis* South Africa. Though crucial WTO matters such as the Doha Round and the economic partnership agreements (EPAs) between the EU and Africa are of key importance, attention should also be given to relations with China, Brazil and India from a South African trade policy perspective.

EPAs enable trade to contribute to an ever greater extent to growth and development. The agreements are an integral element of Swedish and EU analyses and strategies for development cooperation with countries and regions. South Africa is a member of the South African Development Community (SADC) negotiation group for EPA. Owing to its special status as the economic engine of Southern Africa, it is an important player with considerable influence within the group.

In connection to this, better use shall be made of the initiative, experience and expertise of the Swedish business sector. Dialogue will be established with actors in the Network for Business and Development, mainly with a view to strengthening consultations with Swedish-related enterprises, thereby potentially furthering implementation of Sweden's policy for global development and development cooperation.

#### *Environment and climate*

South Africa seeks to pursue an ambitious environmental and climate policy and is an active participant in international climate negotiations. The country is increasingly regarded as the African continent's representative in this area as well. Due to recurring electricity shortages in South Africa, emerging environmental awareness has been pushed into the background. Energy production in South Africa is largely (93%) based on fossil fuels, primarily coal. Sweden shall continue to further develop contacts with South Africa in the environment, climate and energy fields, and broaden these contacts to include other actors in both the public and private sectors. In connection to this, account should also be taken of suitable follow-up activities relating to the Swedish-African Energy Conference convened in Stockholm by the International Council of Swedish Industry in the autumn of 2008.

*Culture, tourism and exchanges of visits*

Cultural exchanges between Sweden and South Africa have long been well established and the prospects for intensifying contact and cooperation are favourable. It should also be possible to further develop research cooperation between the two countries. The opportunities offered by increasingly extensive industrial cooperation should be exploited and encouraged.

A growing number of Swedes visit South Africa annually as tourists – currently around 45 000 a year. The contacts thereby established contribute to better public understanding of and keener interest in the country. This exchange also helps reconcile long-established contacts with present-day realities and strengthens support for broader cooperation and deeper ties between the two countries.

**Part II Strategy for the partly development aid funded selective cooperation with South Africa**

**1. Basic premises and objectives**

In response to economic and social development in South Africa, a new modality of cooperation – selective cooperation – has replaced traditional Swedish development assistance. Previous development cooperation strategies have been marked by a shift to alternative modes of cooperation based on partnership, shared values, mutual benefit, common interests, shared responsibility and non-aid funded activities. The transition from traditional development cooperation to selective cooperation is now complete. Future efforts shall be based as far as possible on the knowledge and experience gained from previous cooperation and developed in close dialogue between the two countries.

Selective cooperation with South Africa shall promote equitable and sustainable global development in accordance with the goal of Sweden's policy for global development, and help create opportunities for poor people to improve their lives, in accordance with the stated objective of Swedish development cooperation. The Swedish Government's three thematic priorities for development cooperation – democracy and human rights, environment and climate, and the promotion of gender equality and the role of women in development – are central to these objectives. They must be taken into account – along with the rights perspective and the perspective of poor people on development – in status analyses and assessments of future cooperation prospects. Initiatives forming part of the development aid funded components of cooperation with South Africa must accord with these basic premises and with OECD DAC development cooperation criteria.

As far as possible, selective cooperation shall be guided by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Action Plan and the EU Code on Complementarity and the Division of Labour in Development Policy.



The Medium Term Strategic Framework for 2009-2014 is also a key point of departure for development cooperation with South Africa. The same applies to Sweden's overall policy on South Africa, as well as Sweden's comparative advantages and experience gained from previous cooperation. With regard to the last, extensive support to representatives of the liberation struggle – amounting to over SEK 2.5 billion – has afforded Sweden a unique standing. Swedish skills and expertise continue to be in demand, particularly in such areas as government administration, research, education, local democracy and administration, policing, trade and export, labour market development and peace support.

The importance of Sweden pursuing a vigorous role in the EU and the shaping of EU development cooperation policy is underlined in Sweden's policy for global development and in the Government's communication on Africa. Where relevant, Swedish selective cooperation shall take account of EU cooperation with South Africa, and Sweden is to be an active participant in this context. EU development cooperation with South Africa is governed by the Joint EU-South Africa strategy for 2007–2013.

The objective of Swedish selective cooperation is to contribute through economic growth to the creation of conditions that will enable poor people to improve their lives.

Selective cooperation shall be dominated by partner driven cooperation. In addition, targeted interventions in the area of HIV and AIDS care and prevention shall continue during the strategy period.

## **2. Forms of selective cooperation**

### **2.1 Partner driven cooperation**

Priority shall be given to partner driven cooperation during the strategy period. The goal of this mode of cooperation with South Africa is to achieve selective cooperation objectives by stimulating and strengthening the emergence of self-supporting relations of mutual interest between Swedish and South African actors. Partner driven cooperation will thereby contribute to the total development cooperation effort in the fight against poverty and towards equitable and sustainable global development.

Partner driven cooperation shall serve to facilitate broader cooperation between representatives, organisations and individuals and thereby help strengthen, broaden and deepen Sweden's overall relations with South Africa while involving a large number of actors, in conformity with the policy on partner driven cooperation. Projects shall be based on actors' own initiatives and interests and on the principle of joint ownership and responsibility, as well as on South Africa's needs and priorities.

The purpose of partner driven cooperation is to support joint activities and projects aimed at achieving closer collaboration capable over time of becoming self-supporting within each cooperation area. Partner driven cooperation is intended to generate further self-supporting relations between

Sweden and South Africa. Self-supporting relations are defined as relations with the potential to continue developing over time although funded by sources other than development cooperation. Cooperation should primarily target areas where the over-riding policy aim of seeking in-depth collaboration coincides both with the goal of Sweden's policy for global development and the objectives of Swedish development cooperation and with concrete ideas and specific interests on the part of relevant institutions, organisations and enterprises in both countries.

The following cooperation areas are deemed important, in accordance with the overall goal of Sweden's policy on South Africa: peace and security, democracy and good governance, gender equality and human rights, trade and economic cooperation, environment and climate, infrastructure, energy and rural development. Sweden's primary role is to be a catalyst and a partner in South Africa in areas where Swedish actors enjoy comparative advantages. Cooperation shall be grounded on reciprocity based on a common interest in in-depth cooperation and an explicit division of responsibility between the actors concerned. A distinctive feature of partner driven cooperation is that cooperation is defined in dialogue between actors in their respective countries.

At least half the country allocation to South Africa will target partner driven cooperation. If possible, Sida shall actively work to increase the share allocated to partner driven cooperation during the strategy period.

The following criteria will apply to cooperation with South Africa, in accordance with the basic principles of partner driven cooperation:

- Swedish development cooperation funding shall act as a catalyst and be delimited in time.
- Initiatives shall be designed to encourage self-supporting relations characterised by joint ownership and a clear division of roles and responsibilities, e.g. through cost sharing.
- Projects shall contribute to the creation of relations capable of enduring over time without funding through development cooperation.
- Initiatives shall be consistent with the interests, needs and experience of South African and Swedish actors.

Potential actors are likely to require support from Sida to find the right cooperation partner(s) in South Africa and/or Sweden, and to identify appropriate modes and areas of cooperation.

## **2.2 Targeted interventions**

In addition to partner driven cooperation, targeted interventions in the sphere of HIV and AIDS are to continue during the strategy period. The objectives of targeted intervention initiatives in South Africa are to contribute to equitable and sustainable global development, in accordance with the goal of Sweden's policy for global development and the objectives

of Swedish development cooperation, and to create conditions that will enable poor people to improve their lives.

The goal of support in the area of HIV and AIDS is to strengthen and broaden national efforts to prevent the incidence and spread of HIV and AIDS. Effective preventive work/prevention must involve dialogue with national actors on the underlying causes of the epidemic, such as lack of gender equality as well as insufficient respect for human rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights. It is also essential, as specified in Sweden's policy on international HIV and AIDS efforts, to highlight the urgent need for national, long-term commitments as well as the importance of addressing the long-term impacts of the epidemic in a sustainable manner as part of the dialogue on political, economic and social development.

The recent shift away from South Africa's previous national policy on HIV and AIDS has improved prospects of intergovernmental cooperation e.g. in the form of support for implementation of the HIV and AIDS/STI Strategic Plan for South Africa, 2007-2011 (NSP). Support for this undertaking will better enable South Africa to live up to its commitment to national ownership and leadership, in line with the Paris and Accra agreements. Continued collaboration with and support to civil society are also essential. It is important to underline in the dialogue with South Africa that if HIV and AIDS prevention is to be effective, national ownership must apply to both the Government and civil society.

Effective HIV and AIDS prevention and care presupposes concerted action at national and bilateral/multilateral level. In the dialogue with national and international partners, Sweden can support South Africa in its effort to achieve coherence in this area. The UN has a key role to play in this context.

### **2.3 Tripartite cooperation**

Sida must increasingly transform the various forms of tripartite cooperation into concrete programmes and projects in South Africa *vis à vis* other countries and regional organisations where partner driven cooperation between Swedish and South African actors can generate added value. In promoting broader tripartite cooperation, active use shall be made of the positive experience gained from previous tripartite cooperation between Sweden and South Africa and other African countries with regard to policing measures and peace and security issues.

The objective of tripartite cooperation with South Africa is to help strengthen the country's role as an provider of development cooperation and regional actor *vis à vis* other countries, and to strengthen support for regional institutions.

## **3. Implementing bodies**

The present strategy is the first of its kind in the sense that it is intended to foster cooperation and interaction between different policy areas and actors

engaged in South Africa, with Sweden's policy for global development as the point of departure. Sida will be required, as part of this process, to stimulate cooperation through partner driven cooperation. Cooperation based on a partner driven approach can take place with other authorities in situations where this mode of collaboration contributes to fulfilling the objectives laid down for the core activities of authorities involved. Sida will be required to develop partner driven cooperation into the predominant cooperation approach during the strategy period. As facilitator and coordinator, Sida will be expected to help establish broad collaboration among actors in Sweden and South Africa.

The emphasis in the present strategy is on the establishment of partner driven cooperation and its promotion by Sida, between Sida, the Swedish Trade Council and the National Police Board, and between Sida and the Folke Bernadotte Academy respectively. Sida, working in close cooperation with the partner authorities involved, is to take on responsibility at an early stage of the strategy period for developing and proposing modes of cooperation between Sida and the Swedish Trade Council, the Folke Bernadotte Academy and the National Police Board respectively. The agency will also be encouraged to establish cooperation between authorities in other priority areas, e.g. the Swedish National Audit Office.

Sida will further be expected to assist the progress of and develop modes of cooperation with other Swedish actors with the aim of establishing cooperation with South African counterparts. Sida is to actively seek out and assist potential actors such as Swedish business enterprises, public authorities, universities/colleges of higher education, institutions, private organisations, etc. with the aim of broadening the Swedish partner driven cooperation base.

Sida shall seek to ensure that partner driven cooperation is built up and further developed by the actors involved on the basis of their own initiative and effort. Also essential is a considerable degree of flexibility in the selection of areas for partner driven cooperation. Sida shall actively assist actors with no previous experience in provision of development cooperation by facilitating for them to engage in partner driven cooperation.

If partner driven cooperation is to be an effective instrument, good communication is crucial to the establishment of broad-based cooperation. Both existing and potential actors must be apprised of the change in aims and orientation of cooperation with South Africa and be informed about possible funding mechanisms. Sida is to be responsible for creating forums and ensuring that continuous dialogue can be maintained between Swedish authorities, organisations and other actors in South Africa and Sweden. The agency will accordingly be required to set aside resources to this end and to draw up a special communication strategy during the initial stage of the strategy period. The communication strategy shall be aimed at all active and potential actors, such as NGOs, business enterprises, authorities and academic institutions.

Sida shall continue to develop modes of, and principles for, tripartite cooperation with South Africa *vis à vis* other countries and regional organisations.

### **3.1 Sida and the Swedish Trade Council**

Acting in cooperation with Sida and within the framework of partner driven cooperation, the Swedish Trade Council is in a position to contribute to improving the business climate in South Africa, promote economic development, enhance prospects for South African integration into the global economy and help boost trade. In connection to this it is important that the Swedish Trade Council be given the opportunity to develop its own competence in the area of corporate social responsibility. The Council can be given a special role in the development of partner driven cooperation in the context of investment and business cooperation. Sida will be expected to assist in the development of this role.

Sida is to ensure that this objective is achieved by contributing to the establishment of a forum for cooperation under the Council's auspices with a view to promoting broader business sector participation that will also involve the black population in the country. Sida will also be required to assist the Swedish Trade Council in its efforts to strengthen capacity in the South Africa trade sector.

Sida is to draw the Council's attention to the possibility of submitting applications to the agency for project funding in accordance with the above. The agency is to set aside an amount of not less than SEK 10 million per year to finance the work of the Export Council and facilitate various forms of partner driven cooperation in the private sector, enterprise and trade context between Sweden and South Africa. If Sida deems it feasible, this amount may be greater.

Sida is responsible for actively advising and assisting the Council in connection with its applications for development cooperation funding in order to ensure that these conform to existing regulations. Sida is also responsible for receiving and assessing the Council's reports.

### **3.2 Sida and the National Police Board**

Acting in cooperation with Sida and within the framework of partner driven cooperation, the National Police Board is in a position to continue focusing on cooperation in the area of peace and security, and on tripartite cooperation between Sweden, South Africa and a third country or organisation in Africa. Ongoing tripartite cooperation with the Rwandan Police Authority can also continue and be further developed. In addition, Sida is to encourage the National Police Board to plan exchanges between Sweden and South Africa in the areas of education, research, leadership development and gender equality within the police forces.

Sida is to draw the National Police Board's attention to the possibility of submitting applications to the agency for project funding in accordance with the above. Sida is to set aside an amount of not less than SEK 2 million per year to finance efforts by the National Police Board to promote modes of

partner driven cooperation on police matters between Sweden and South Africa. If Sida deems it feasible, this amount may be considerably larger.

Sida is responsible for actively advising and assisting the National Police Board in connection with its applications for development cooperation funding in order to ensure that these conform to existing regulations. Sida is also responsible for receiving and assessing the Board's reports.

### **3.3 Sida and the Folke Bernadotte Academy**

Acting in cooperation with Sida and within the framework of partner driven cooperation, the Folke Bernadotte Academy is in a position to develop Swedish and South African crisis and conflict management capabilities, particularly with regard to civilian peace operations. This is to be achieved through training initiatives, collaboration and the promotion of research and capacity development in South Africa. Particular attention should be given to the possibility of developing tripartite cooperation in the area of security reform.

Sida is to draw the Academy's attention to the possibility of submitting applications to the agency for project funding in accordance with the above. Sida is to set aside an amount of not less than SEK 1 million per year to finance efforts by the Academy to promote various modes of partner driven cooperation on peace and security between Sweden and South Africa. If Sida deems it feasible, this amount may be considerably larger.

Sida is responsible for actively advising and assisting the Academy in connection with its applications for development cooperation funding in order to ensure that these conform to existing regulations. Sida is also responsible for receiving and assessing the Academy's reports.

## **4. Scope, implementation and follow-up**

The volume of development assistance for selective cooperation will amount to approximately SEK 90 million per year. Selective cooperation will be dominated by a partner driven approach.

With regard to partner driven cooperation, reporting and activity planning shall be undertaken in consultation between Sida and other authorities. In cases where funding via Sida forms the basis of the activities of other authorities, Sida is also required to conduct annual follow-ups and provide the relevant authorities with guidance and management response, with regard to the funding provided by Sida.

Follow-ups of targeted interventions and tripartite cooperation are to be conducted annually. The main follow-up mechanisms in this area will be Sida's annual reports and activity plans.

A mid-term review of selective development cooperation will be conducted in 2011, when recommendations on the continued direction and scope of cooperation will be made. In the event of changes, consultations are to take place between the Government Offices (Ministry for Foreign Affairs) and

views of other authorities will be sought. Sida will be responsible for maintaining dialogue on partner driven cooperation with other facilitators and actors, in accordance with the forthcoming communication strategy. Special annual consultations are to be held between relevant authorities and the Government Offices (Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

All targeted interventions are to be governed by the principles of aid effectiveness, the commitments embodied in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Plan respectively. These are also to be the guiding principles for implementation of partner driven cooperation. It is especially important to ensure that initiatives undertaken within the framework of partner driven cooperation are demand-driven and that South African ownership of programmes and projects is clearly defined and acknowledged. Partner driven cooperation should also contribute to strengthening democratic ownership of South Africa's development policy – in accordance with the Accra Action Plan – by ensuring that more actors than the central government take part in development dialogue and initiatives.

Measures to prevent the emergence and spread of corruption are to be actively integrated into all development cooperation efforts.

## **5. Summary results analysis of previous development cooperation**

Total disbursements from Sida's country allocation during the 2004–2008 strategy period amounted to SEK 595 million. An additional SEK 150 million (approx.) were channelled through Swedish NGOs. The bulk of conventional donor assistance was phased out during the period, as new initiatives received support within the framework of the broader cooperation modality in the areas of HIV and AIDS and tripartite cooperation with South Africa.

The volume of Swedish development cooperation extended through Sida fell from just over SEK 150 million in 2004 to SEK 55 million in 2008. Priority cooperation areas have included democratic governance, HIV and AIDS, urban development, education, culture and media, and economic cooperation. Support has been provided for more than 80 separate projects in a wide range of sectors, geographical areas of the country and aspects of societal development.

Swedish development cooperation has largely been aimed at strengthening the country's capacity to deliver public services, an objective pursued in cooperation with the South African Government. Efforts in this direction have primarily taken the form of continuing professional development and institutional cooperation within a range of areas and institutions, including the police force, the tax authority, regional and local administrations, urban development and legal assistance for especially vulnerable groups. Support to and through civil society has served to promote democratic principles, a rights perspective and efforts by NGOs in the area of HIV and AIDS.

A jointly initiated Swedish-South African results evaluation of Swedish development assistance found that Swedish support was relevant and well in line with South Africa's own development efforts.<sup>2</sup> Several cooperation projects had already been launched in the 1990s in areas where Sweden enjoyed special expertise, such as police work, statistics, taxation and public administration. Participants in these projects included Swedish and South African institutions, administrative branches and independent experts. Other cooperation projects were developed through support extended to democratic forces during the apartheid era, e.g. in the areas of human rights, democracy and education. Although limited in financial terms compared to the country's own input, Sweden's strategic contribution to South Africa's successful transformation and development efforts has been effective and conducive to lasting results. During the phase-out of conventional development assistance, the parties successfully exchanged relevant information, and in most cases cooperation was concluded satisfactorily.

Swedish support for HIV and AIDS has thus far focused on measures in civil society. It has helped strengthen civil society capacity and response capability, as well as its monitoring role and fight to help people at risk and victims. Sweden has also played a role in building a national network comprising actors, donors – including the UN – and the South African Government.

The declaration of intent signed by the Nordic countries and South Africa has created a platform for tripartite cooperation with the latter. Police work in Rwanda is one example of the establishment of different cooperation modalities.

## **6. Considerations concerning objectives and the direction of future cooperation**

To date, cooperation with South Africa has worked well. Prospects for partner driven cooperation between the two countries are favourable and this approach will be given higher priority during the strategy period. Emphasis will be placed on common priority areas, such as those where conditions are deemed to be particularly favourable. A considerable degree of flexibility should be sought. Actors' determination and capacity are especially important factors. Swedish actors have been identified in government ministries, authorities, organisations, universities, private institutions and business enterprises, among other bodies. Their interest in cooperation with and in South Africa is evident. The capacity and ability of Sida and other authorities to effectively inform, act as facilitator for and bring together actors in Sweden and South Africa will be crucial to strategy implementation.

Swedish support for initiatives in the area of HIV/AIDS will be accorded high priority during the strategy period. The prospects for collaboration with

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<sup>2</sup> Transformation in Progress: Moving together?, C. Albery, J. Brisman, P. du Plessis, June 2008.



the South African Government probably have improved, which also presents opportunities for broader cooperation, in which Sweden's involvement can be focused increasingly on dialogue and systemic issues. In a long-term perspective, HIV/AIDS-related measures should also be appropriate in the context of new cooperation modalities such as partner driven cooperation. Given the emphasis placed by the latter on gender equality, women's situation and human rights, such measures would dovetail well.

Poverty, unemployment, social divides and exclusion pose serious obstacles to the country's continued stability as well as its economic and social development. The global economic crisis could have far-reaching effects both in South Africa and the region as a whole. Swedish initiatives are to contribute to the country's economic development and lay particular stress on marginalised groups.

South Africa and the region face major challenges in the environmental, climate and energy spheres. The country's unique biodiversity needs to be protected even as the demand for energy extraction grows and the negative impacts of climate change increase. Efforts should therefore be made to determine whether there is scope for an attempt to broaden cooperation with South Africa in the environmental sphere.

South Africa and Sweden attach major importance to processes aimed at creating conditions for peace and security, democracy and greater respect for human rights in Africa as a whole. It is essential that tripartite cooperation with South Africa be further developed and include cooperation in areas such as regional trade and integration.



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