

AGREED MINUTES

FIRST JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING ON COOPERATION

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF FLANDERS

PROGRAMME OF COOPERATION

FOR THE YEARS 2003 and 2004

Brussels, 5 February 2003

In accordance with the provisions of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Flanders on Cooperation signed in Pretoria on 27 November 2000, the First Joint Committee meeting on Cooperation between South Africa and Flanders was held in Brussels on 5 February 2003.

SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION

Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr. N Ntshinga	Deputy Director-General : Americas & Europe
Amb. J Matjila	Ambassador to Belgium
Ms. CG van der Walt	Counsellor : South African Embassy (Political Dialogue)
Mr. S Aziz	Counsellor : South African Embassy (Economic)
Mr. M Jürgens	First Secretary : South African Embassy (Development Cooperation)
Mr. F Hentschel	Assistant Director : Benelux Countries
Ms. S Zia	First Secretary : South African Embassy (Media)

National Treasury

Mr. S Rajie	Chief Director : International Development Cooperation
Ms. Sharmala Naidoo	Director : International Development Cooperation
Mr. A Saelaert	Consultant : International Development Cooperation
Mr. I Kidane-Mariam	Consultant : International Development Cooperation

Department of Arts & Culture

Mr. V Julius	Chief Director : International Liaison
Ms. B Arendse	Deputy Director : International Liaison

Department of Science & Technology

Dr. C Scheffer	Director : TBC
Dr. R Kriger	National Research Foundation : International Science Liaison

Department of Social Development

Ms. T Nwemadutswu	Deputy Director-General : Integrated Development
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Department of Education

Mr. R Ndaba	Deputy Director : International Relations
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Mr. WK de Wee	Director-General : Dept. of the Premier
Mr. MM Tsoametsi	Deputy Director-General : Dept. of the Premier
Mr. M Kau	Director : Co-operative Governance
Mr. EJ Venter	Deputy Director : Sport & Recreation

Mr. SJ Seqwaba

CEO : Free State Academy of Sport

Limpopo Province

Ms. PA Mahlake

Office of the Premier

Mr. DMM Modjadji

Dept. of Finance & Economic Development

Mr. M Mhlongo

Dept. of Education

KwaZulu/Natal Province

Prof. R Green Thompson

Head of Dept of Health

Mr A Hibbers

Office of the Premier

Mrs CB Khuzwayo

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Mr. F Kars

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SAMDI

Ms. Bernard-Fryer

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Patrick Van Waterschoot	Adjunct van de directeur Afdeling Monumenten en Landschappen
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Robert Baert	Afdelingshoofd Afdeling Milieu-inspectie
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Ruth Lamotte	Adjunct van de directeur Afdeling beleidscoördinatie onderwijs
Jo De Ro	Woordvoerder Kabinet van de Vlaamse minister van onderwijs
Kristel Binon	Medewerker Kabinet van de Vlaamse minister van onderwijs

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Commissariaat-generaal voor de Bevordering van de Lichamelijke Ontwikkeling, de Sport en de Openluchtrecreatie (BLOSO)

Albert Gryseels	Adjunct commissaris-generaal
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Philippe D'Hondt

Afdelingshoofd
Afdeling Meetnetten en Onderzoek

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The leader of the South African delegation expressed a warm welcome to the Flemish delegation, and introduced the members of the South African delegation. He expressed his appreciation to the people of Flanders for the support provided to South Africa during the past two years and reiterated the importance South Africa attaches to its relationship with Flanders.

The leader of the Flemish delegation welcomed the South African delegation to Brussels and in turn introduced the Flemish delegation.

Both Parties agree on the following programme for 2003-2004:

2. CULTURE

2.1 In General

Both Parties shall, at the request of the other Party, exchange information and publications on literature, museums, translations, music, dance, plastic arts, artists' accommodations, design, architecture, archaeology, festivals and competitions with an international character and cultural co-operation in general.

During the validity of this Programme, both Parties shall provide a quota of eighty (80) days for the exchange of experts and artists with regard to the disciplines described in the previous Article.

2.2 Local Cultural Policy

The Flemish Party wishes to launch and implement the "local network cultural policy" project in consultation with the South African Party. The projects starts in 2003 and will run for at least 3 years.

Recent policy developments in Flanders, and more specifically the Flemish Parliament Act on Local Cultural Policy that came into force in January 2002, may be used as point of reference for the development of a local cultural policy in South Africa.

The aims of the "local network cultural policy project" are to:

- launch a communication process between various key players. The idea is to promote structured talks between stakeholders about the cultural sector policy with a view to achieving an integrated and systematic cultural policy.
- consolidate the social networks: helping people to become more aware of their own roots (oral history), generating positive identities, etc....
- developing adapted practise tools

Both parties wish to integrate the training programmes that were organised in the past for professionals in various socio-cultural sectors, cultural centres and libraries into the local network cultural policy project.

Within this framework it is proposed to extend cooperation with the Free State and Limpopo Provinces and to establish new contacts with KwaZulu Natal Province.

A steering group will be established in both Flanders and South Africa to lend support to the preparation and follow up of the project. The South African Party supports this initiative.

2.3 Arts and Cultural Heritage

2.3.1 Development Cooperation Projects

Starting in 2003, the development cooperation component with North and Southern Africa will be incorporated into the regulation for subsidising cultural projects with an international dimension. Its inclusion in the regulation has a number of implications for projects organisations submit within this context.

In order to be eligible as a development cooperation project, cultural projects should be designed to contribute to the development of North and Southern Africa in the sectors of the visual arts, architecture, design, music, performing arts, museums, moveable heritage, archives, film and amateur arts.

The projects that are submitted also have to meet two formal and four quality-based requirements. Lastly, consideration is given to four additional requirements for the selection of development cooperation projects:

Formal conditions:

- They must have a legal personality
- They must be based in the Dutch language area / the bilingual area of the Brussels-Capital Region / North and Southern Africa.

Quality-based requirements:

The purpose of the projects should be:

- Community development; to promote civil society
- To develop and promote individual skills
- To reassess social and cultural values, among other things by developing artistic methodologies and activities
- To boost employment opportunities, among other things by developing management, marketing and technical know-how.

Additional Requirements:

- cooperation with local partners, integration into the local content
- emphasis on HIV/AIDS issues
- emphasis on gender issues
- intercultural impact

These projects are submitted in compliance with the final submission dates and in accordance with the periods during which the projects are carried out.

In addition to projects submitted on the basis of the aforementioned regulation, there are two specific projects featuring bilateral cooperation.

General cultural management project

Within the context of this 12-month project, which might be extended for three years in the light of the assessment, the system for exchanging delegations needs to be made as effective as possible. That is why the first step in 2003 is for the South African delegation to proceed on the basis of prospecting to gather as much knowledge and experience as possible. This will enable the South African delegation to develop specific and goal-oriented programmes for the following cultural delegations in cooperation with the Flemish Community. Consequently, it may be worthwhile for South Africa to get a detailed insight into the cultural policy conducted in Flanders, the committees that have been set up, the system for recruiting and training officials etc. Apart from officials, the delegations visiting Flanders will also include key players involved with culture at a practical level.

Project Arts and Crafts Khumbula Crafts Programme – Kwazulu Natal

Getting underway in 2001, this two year project involves increasing the professionalism of local crafters in developing a range of high quality, innovative and time-honoured products at a reasonable market price through training and international networking with designers.

This project also aims at opening international and local markets for artistic products and products made according to traditional methods by means of marketing strategies. Attention will also be paid to combating poverty among the population and to the social emancipation of women in particular.

2.3.2 Plastic Arts

The Flemish Party wishes to set up a development project between the Frans Masereel Centre and Caversham Press. In Kasterlee 2 South African artists can develop a project together with 2 Flemish artists and a Flemish writer. At the same time 2 Flemish artists will work on a similar project in South Africa together with 2 South African artists and a South African writer.

During the validity of this Programme the Flemish Party wishes to exchange eight (8) experts in the fields of contemporary art, architecture, design, arts management, for a period of ten (10) days at most.

Both parties wish to collaborate in the field of design:

The Design Museum of Ghent shall make expertise available for a preliminary examination of the opportunities for making an inventory of the arts and crafts sector and industrial design.

The South African party would like to set up a development project between Create South Africa (part of the MAPPP SETA) and Design Institutes in Flanders to develop training for four young emerging black designers. The project is aimed at bridging the

gap between the rural production of crafts to the international market through contemporary design.

Both parties wish to to exchange art publications. To this extent both parties will endeavour to place relevant institutions in one country on the mailing lists of relevant institutions in the other country.

2.3.3 Heritage

Both Parties wish to exchange information with regard to tangible and intangible heritage, including museums: existing museum legislation, accreditation criteria, conditions for subsidisation and acquisition of funds, educational activities, exhibitions; archives: oral tradition, repository management, digitization, exchange of expertise and public access to archives.

During the validity of this programme the South African party wishes to exchange experts in the fields of conservation and restoration, curatorship, archiving and museum management for a period of ten (10) days at most.

The South African party wishes to exchange two experts from the flagship museums and two experts from the Hector Peterson Museum to In Flanders Fields and other relevant Flemish institutions specialising in participatory exhibitions. The South African party also wishes to invite two experts on participatory exhibitions to South Africa to interact with these institutions and to run workshops for other South African museums. Both visits will not exceed 14 days in length. These visits will serve to identify twinning possibilities between heritage institutions of the two countries.

The South African party wishes to investigate the viability of a longterm project for the restoration and conservation of the Breedevallei region. To this effect the South African party wishes to invite two experts that were involved in the restoration of Brugge to visit Breedevallei and to run workshops on restoration. The visit shall not exceed ten days.

2.3.4 Literature

The Flemish Party is prepared to receive two (2) translators at the Vertalershuis in Louvain for one (1) month during the validity of this Programme to realise translation projects from Dutch into one of the South African languages. The translators shall be given free accommodation and an accommodation grant of EUR 1,250.

The Flemish Party shall support the translation of Flemish literary works into one of the South African languages.

The South African party would like to support a project engaging Flemish Youth Book Authors to participate in workshops run by the Childrens Literature Research Unit at the University of South Africa for young Afrikaans speaking authors from previously disadvantaged communities.

Both Parties shall encourage the exchange of authors and/or literary experts for a period of ten (10) days at most to participate in book fairs, congresses and symposia.

Exchange and assistance shall be aimed at in the fields of translation, expertise and linguistics. Initiatives that contribute to making the South African literature known in Flanders and vice versa should be supported. In a way this will promote the “culture of learning” by bringing the books to the people. It will also be important to consider poetry, storytelling and poetry readings. Writing scripts and using the radio for literature, playwriting and reading on stage must be taken into account.

Two (2) writers and one (1) librarian shall be exchanged for a period of two (2) weeks.

2.3.5 Performing Arts

Both Parties are prepared to exchange theatre and dance experts for a period of ten (10) days at most on the occasion of international festivals and/or for the realisation of an interesting co-production.

The South African party wishes to engage the Flemish party on collaboration both in South Africa and in Flanders on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of South Africa’s democracy in 2004.

The support of in-service training programmes in the sectors mentioned above may also be considered. Furthermore technical training, practical training and workshops with regard to festival management, more specifically logistics for advertising and the extension of the audience shall take place within this framework.

The South African Party communicates that the exchange of dancers, theatre companies and technicians in this field will be focused on in 2003 and 2004. Recurring festivals will be organised to create a platform for sharing and exchanging expertise of artists from both countries. It would also be extremely useful if experiences would be exchanged regarding transitions, scope and the involvement of the community and the development of an audience.

2.3.6 Music

Both Parties are prepared to exchange musicians and/or music experts on the occasion of major international symposia.

Both Parties are prepared to promote the exchange of music ensembles of eight (8) people at most for a period of ten (10) days at most, preferably on the occasion of an international festival.

The South African party wishes to continue support of the Oppikoppi/Pukkelpop Festivals twinning and to factor in practical training with regard to Festival management mentioned in paragraph 2.3.5.

2.3.7 Folk Culture

In mutual consultation projects shall be launched with the aim of promoting research into oral history and lending support with an eye to:

- rediscovering the non-documented 'hidden history' of the apartheid, as it has been kept in people's collective memory, in particular relating to historic events such as the forced removal of communities (neighbourhoods, city communities, villages);
- stimulating community development, individual and social group empowerment by reassessing the personal and collective histories to the black people in South Africa, by highlighting these histories, by valorising them and "returning" them to these population groups;
- encouraging the process of coping with the recent (apartheid) past so as to continue to promote the reconciliation process between the different communities.

Each year the two Parties shall exchange two (2) experts for a period of seven (7) days in order to prepare and supervise these projects.

3. ECONOMY

Both Parties agree on the importance of economic relations based on co-operation in various domains.

Co-operation shall be put into practice by exchanging knowledge and experience regarding the economic and regional development policy and the use of modern management techniques.

Both Parties shall send documentation and information relating to common themes on economic cooperation.

Both Parties shall examine the possibility of exchanging experts in the economic fields to be determined by them.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 The Flemish Concrete Structures Division is interested in exchanging expertise with regard to:

- damage to concrete structures, for instance due to the so-called "Alkali Silica Reaction" (ASR); this may include among other things contacts with South African Professor Oberholzer (specialising on test variables relating to concrete damage) on methods to measure/predict ASR;
- the management of engineering structures: programmes used for monitoring, measurement of damage and so on.

4.2 Road traffic

The Flemish Party is willing to receive two (2) delegations of six (6) experts for a period of five (5) days in order to give, depending on the availability of interesting points, information, training and documentation (including on-the-spot inspections on different locations) regarding:

- traffic plans with loops, one way traffic;

- mobility plans and mobility agreements;
- the creation and functioning of the Flemish Traffic Centre; traffic management by the federal police (for example block driving and a road side emergency telephone network);
- the draw-up and interpretation of multimodal traffic models;
- variable message signing and traffic monitoring, moveable road information devices, the co-ordination of traffic lights control, priority measures for public transport in road traffic (traffic lights influencing);
- the development of an Internet site on road construction works and traffic regulations;
- the development of Intranet and CD-ROM applications about road signalisation at road work areas;
- information about GIS (Geographic Information System), the organisation of traffic census inquiries and traffic measurements, the application of digital image processing (video cameras) for traffic management; RDS-TMS-systems;
- information about projects on controlled access, the introduction of an alternative merging system to join the traffic on traffic lanes, the construction of roundabouts and speed reducing designs, measures on carpooling, the construction of cycle tracks and footpaths, the construction of car parks;
- cycle track management;
- facilities for disabled people;
- road safety measures in school areas;
- information about road safety in general: traffic safety and communication with road users, road safety education in schools, road users awareness rising and main research methods;
- the cleaning and maintenance of the roads; controlling methods and materials for screening the road quality;
- the role of emergency repair service to remove the results of emergencies as well as the principles of the organisation of their work; a temporary (on peak hours) overtaking prohibition for trucks on certain motorways; noise reducing barriers on motorways.

At the request of the South African Party, the Flemish Party is willing to assist in providing expertise within the following fields, and under conditions to be agreed upon later:

- safety audits of existing roads, as well as project audits, collecting data about accidents and set up a database including the required activities for analysing the causes of road accidents;
- introducing technical safety measures on urban and non-urban roads;
- organising a technical specialised visit (training) for three (3) experts for the implementation of the latest technological realisations in the field of traffic management in Flanders (telematics in road management, multimodal information centre and video processing techniques) for staff members of the South African Road administration and local metropolitan authorities;
- co-operation in road safety communication and information methodology sharing, expertise sharing and co-operation in road safety education and research planning;
- to put at the disposal of the South African Party expertise in connection with the utilisation of the public urban and interurban transport.

4.3 Ports

The Flemish Party (Administration of Foreign Policy) offers twenty scholarships for short training courses at the APEC Institute in Antwerp. These scholarships are offered for the period 2003-2005. The relationship between the unions and the port management will be preferably addressed.

5. ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Air quality management

Both parties have agreed to conclude a programme of cooperation on Air Quality Management. It was agreed that the details of the cooperation programme will be further elaborated between DEAT and the Environment Inspection Section (EIS), the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM), and the General Environment and Nature Policy Division (AMINABEL), once the correct contact persons have been indicated by DEAT. The proposals of cooperation by both parties are broadly similar.

Environment Inspection Section (EIS) (Contact person Paul Bernaert) & the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM, contact person Philippe D'Hondt)

EIS and VMM inform that following a first visit in 1998, they have been trying to realise the following proposal for co-operation: "Co-operation between South Africa and the Flemish Region with regard to the training of environment officials for the fight against air pollution".

This co-operation could encompass the following aspects:

- 1) exchange of information between South African and Flemish experts of public services on the measurement of various types of air pollution, in the form of a workshop;
- 2) training of the staff members of the South African public services responsible for policy strategies to reduce air pollution by means of measuring emissions and introducing enforcement measures. (This includes training to be given by the Environmental Inspection Section.);
- 3) training of the staff members of the South African public services responsible for the development and management of automatic measurements of air quality (in close co-operation with the Flemish Environment Agency).

For points 2 and 3 a period of two weeks in total is anticipated.

DEAT Proposal for South Africa / Flanders Cooperation Agreement on Air Quality Management

As DEAT is in the process of developing new Air Quality legislation, there will be a need to build capacity in various areas of air quality management. In this regard DEAT staff will need to be capacitated in several ways to meet the demands imposed

on them. The primary role of DEAT will be to ensure that provincial and local authorities execute their respective mandates by effective implementation of the various provisions of the Bill. In this respect DEAT officials will work with these spheres of government in an advisory as well as a performance monitoring role. This role pre-supposes that these officials will be fairly knowledgeable not only in policy and legislative matters but also in various technical and operational aspects of air quality management.

Further, DEAT, in its lead role, will have to ensure that Provincial and Local Government Officers are duly trained and capacitated for their extended roles. The proposed areas of cooperation between DEAT and the Flemish Region are as follows :

A. Skills training and development

Skills and training are needed for DEAT staff in the following areas, by way of manuals, training the trainer programmes and hands on learning modules. Practical training courses will also be necessary as is targeted on-job training where possible at suitable USEPA facilities. The emphasis is necessarily on ambient air quality to match the requirements of the new Bill :

- i. Air quality meteorology.
- ii. Emissions inventory compilation
- iii. Air quality dispersion modelling for regulatory purposes
- iv. Air quality management planning including the recognition of GCC factors.
- v. The basics of ambient air quality monitoring using continuous monitoring equipment.
- vi. The fundamentals of air quality monitoring instrumentation calibration and maintenance.
- vii. Advanced air quality monitoring system operation.
- viii. The certification of air quality monitoring equipment and programmes.
- ix. Air quality data management and reporting systems.
- x. Evaluation of results and linking to air quality management plans, including GCC impacts.
- xi. Ambient air quality monitoring network design.
- xii. Portable/mobile air quality monitoring techniques including the modification of surplus equipment for this purpose.
- xiii. Hot-spot identification for air quality and GCC impacts at local and regional scales.
- xiv. Regional deposition evaluation and impact prediction.
- xv. Identification and development of ambient and emission standards and guidelines.

B. Exchange of information between South Africa and the Flemish Region

- It is proposed that the exchange of information should be around policy matters, economic instruments and enforcement.
- Exchange of expertise on technical matters on air quality
- Development of standards

C. Proposed joint cooperation between DEAT and Flanders

In May 2000, a White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management was promulgated. The overarching goal of the policy is to ensure that pollution, and waste are managed in an integrated way. Within the framework of the overarching goal the government has identified seven strategic goals for achieving integrated pollution and waste management. The strategic goals and their supporting objectives indicate the broad deliverables of the strategy, which address the major issues the government faces in its drive to achieve and ensure integrated pollution and waste management.

The seven strategic goals of the policy are as follows:

- Effective institutional framework and legislation
- Pollution prevention, waste minimization, impact management and remediation
- Holistic and integrated planning
- Participation and partnerships in integrated pollution and waste management governance
- Empowerment and education in integrated pollution and waste management
- Information management
- International cooperation

A national Waste Management (NWMS) and short-term priority action plans have been developed, together with an implementing instruments project plan. These specify the deliverables of the NWMS.

The strategic goals the department is currently looking for cooperation include pollution prevention, waste minimization and holistic and integrated planning. The short-term deliverables include the following :

- Waste minimization and recycling
- Waste collection
- Development of guidelines for preparing integrated waste management plans for general, hazardous and industrial waste

Current Projects :

The development of Waste Standards for the following waste streams :

- Recycling standard to include the recycle content in products like plastics, metal, paper and glass.
- Waste collection standard to lay a framework of minimum waste collection requirements with the view of improving the current waste collection in South Africa
- Integrated Waste Management Planning standards. The purpose is to prescribe minimum required information when municipalities develop Integrated Waste Management plan.

5.2 CDM Pilot Project

AMINABEL (Air Section, contact person Bob Nieuwejaers & Annemie Neyens) after consultation with ANRE (contact person Jan Vereecke) presented the proposal to the meeting. The proposal concerns both the areas of environment and energy. South Africa has undertaken to put AMINABEL into contact with the relevant authorities in DEAT.

Flanders expresses its interest in collaborating with South Africa in the area of CDM and believes that a CDM pilot project may be an interesting learning experience for both parties. This could be a possible step towards more cooperation within the areas Energy and Environment, which are considered important areas for collaboration under the bilateral cooperation Agreement. The Flemish party requests more information concerning the willingness and preparedness of South Africa to collaborate in CDM projects.

South Africa takes note of the proposal and will relay the information to a contact person of DEAT within a period of two weeks with the view to give Flanders feedback on the proposal.

Detailed proposal:

Flanders wishes to express its interest in a CDM pilot project in collaboration with the Republic of South Africa. It is a first step towards a possible new initiative under the bilateral co-operation agreement.

1. Background

The Kyoto Protocol (1997) aims at reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases of industrialised countries by at least 5% compared to the emissions in 1990. These emission reduction objectives need to be realised in the period 2008 – 2012. Flanders adopted the Protocol on 30 January 2002 and Belgium ratified the Protocol on 31 May 2002. The internal European Union burden sharing set the emission reduction target for Belgium at 7.5%.

The reduction of the greenhouse gas emissions in Belgium/Flanders should be realised mainly through national and regional reduction measures. The measures proposed in the present Flemish Climate Policy Plan do not suffice to achieve a reduction of 7.5%. Flanders will therefore need to rely on the system of Flexible Mechanisms to reduce its emissions in the most cost-effective manner.

One of the high priority projects in the Flemish Climate Policy Plan is the set-up of a policy plan regarding Flexible Mechanisms. Within this project a working group will need to develop the institutional and technical framework for the implementation of the two project-based mechanisms, Joint Implementation (JI) and Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM). Since 2000, Annex I countries can obtain certified emission reductions through CDM by implementing project activities in non-Annex 1 countries.

2. Flanders' interest in a CDM pilot project

Flanders needs to develop the institutional and technical framework for the implementation of CDM and JI projects (project 11 of the Flemish Climate Policy Plan).

By means of a CDM pilot experience Flanders may be in a better position to identify the terms and conditions for such projects, to identify possible bottlenecks and to experience the practical aspects of such a project. It should answer questions such as:

- How can a CDM project be implemented in the most efficient and effective way?
- How much will reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through CDM cost for Flanders?

Flanders' privileged relationship with the Republic of South Africa, expressed by the bilateral co-operation agreement, is one of the reasons for proposing to set up and implement the CDM pilot project there. The reasons stated below also justify this interest:

- The sectors "Energy" en "Environment" are considered important areas for collaboration under the bilateral co-operation agreement.
- South Africa is the largest energy consumer and producer of green house gases on the African continent (www.gtz.de/climate/english/projects/countries/rsa.html). The country is held responsible for 1.2% of the global warming in 1990 (www.ngo.grida.no/soesa/nsoer/issues/climate/state.htm);
- 3.7 million families in South Africa are not yet connected to the electricity network. This implies that there is a large potential of development by means of alternative energy sources.

3. Flanders' expertise in energy-related projects

The Flemish Administration and the Flemish industry have acquired experience in the area of reduction of green house gas emissions through its Rational Energy Use programme.

Flanders has consultancy firms, specialised in green energy, both within Belgium and abroad.

Belgium's bilateral co-operation programme supported the following small-scale initiatives in developing countries:

- Solar Panels on hospitals in Congo
- Biogas production within a forestry project in Peru
- Micro-hydro-electricity installations in Rwanda.

Even though it is not clear yet to what extent "SINKS" can be used in CDM, it might be useful to mention that the Flemish Government is currently supporting sustainable forest management projects in South America. Consequently, it has experience with afforestation and reforestation projects.

4. Conclusion

Flanders is interested in collaborating with the Republic of South Africa in the area of CDM and believes that a CDM pilot project may be an interesting learning experience for both parties.

5.3 Drinking and waste water (WATER SUPPLY COMPANY OF FLANDERS (VMW))

The Flemish region proposes an exchange of experience in the field of drinking and waste water and requests South Africa to consider this question.

5.4 Waste management (PUBLIC WASTE AGENCY OF FLANDERS (OVAM), contact persons Anne Vandeputte and Luc Vanacker)

The Public Waste Agency of Flanders (OVAM) can provide co-operation, knowledge and support in the field of waste management, such as:

- drawing up waste management plans, both for domestic and industrial waste;
- collecting waste data;
- introducing pilot projects with regard to various waste streams;
- supporting the implementation of waste management plans;
- sorting and processing waste and using it in an efficient way in the technical as well as the judicial fields.

Currently, 2 development co-operation projects are running relating to the selective collection of domestic waste in Jozini and Qwaqwa and in the periphery of Durban and Mkhanyakude. The idea is to wait for the results of the current projects and evaluate them before setting up new projects or co-operation. A workshop in this context has already been positively rated.

Concerning the project proposal "Mtubatuba anti litter project and removal of invasive alien plants", for the anti litter component Flanders would like to wait for the results of the current projects. For the invasive plants component, the experts of Aminal will deliver questions to the South African counterpart to formalise this item. KwaZulu Natal will submit a new proposal.

Flanders recommends that new proposals in the domain of waste management (cfr. 5.1.C) will be integrated in a global policy vision. The aim is that the results of current projects can contribute to the efficiency of future projects and the evaluation of the current waste policy.

Concerning the DEAT proposal in the field of waste management, Flanders would like to wait for the results of the current projects.

5.5 Environment impact Assessment Proposal submitted by the province of KwaZulu-Natal

The Flemish delegation took note of the EIA proposal and supports the exchange of experience in this field to explore the possibilities for cooperation.

6. YOUTH

Proposal for the contents of the working programme 2003-2004 (demand-driven co-operation)

6.1 Local Government Programme

6.1.1 Overview

Following the broad objectives of the NYC local government programme and informed by the findings and recommendations from both the national conference on youth development at local government level, which took place in May 2002, and the action survey respectively, the aim is to expand the local government programme further to achieve the following;

- Development of a South African model on local youth policy and local youth units
- formulation of a guide to facilitate youth development at municipal level
- capacity building at local government level
- establishment of twinning relations between Flemish cities/towns and the initial nine SA municipalities namely:
 - Tshwane Metropolitan (A) - Maasmechelen
 - EThekweni Metropolitan (A) - Antwerpen
 - Nelson Mandela Metropolitan (A)
 - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan (A)
 - Cape Metropolitan (A) - Vilvoorde
 - Johannesburg Metropolitan (A)
 - Polokwane Local Municipality (C)
 - Mangaung Local Municipality (C) - Gent
 - Oliver Tambo District Municipality (B)

6.1.2 Status

The action survey process is currently being concluded. A report detailing the research process, the findings and the recommendations is almost complete except for the fact that one workshop with the Tshwane Metropolitan is still outstanding. Speedy efforts will be made for the workshop to take place at least by December 2002. Meanwhile the research team has already commenced with the process of developing a tool that will entail creating a youth information interactive CD and website with links to a host of useful sites. The latter will also feed into the development of the guide.

6.1.3 Guide to youth development at local government level

A Guide that will aim at facilitating youth development at municipal level will be developed and the plan is to have it completed by the first half of 2003. It will be circulated and discussed amongst the different relevant stakeholders in South Africa and Flanders. The Guide will be presented at the national conference in November/December 2003. In short the guide will explore on the findings and recommendations of the action survey through the development of a workable South African good practice model/s with an emphasis on:

- Strategic guidelines for the implementation of youth development programmes and services entailing the following:
- Local Youth Policy formulation
- Establishing structures/mechanisms for the youth development programmes and services
- Civic education-inculcating a culture of good citizenship through youth participation in governance and decision making processes
- Facilitating work relations between municipalities and civil society which includes youth organisations and other relevant stakeholders
- Designing an ideal model of interaction between municipalities, youth organisations and other stakeholders

6.1.4 Capacity building at local government level

In order to create an enabling environment for youth development to materialise at local level, it is imperative that stakeholders that are responsible for the delivery of youth development programmes and services both in local government and civil society, undergo a proper capacity building process that will prepare them for youth needs, challenges and opportunities. It is planned that the actual duration (delivery) of the course will take place over a two-week period.

The broad objectives of capacity building at local level entail the following:

- Better understanding of youth development by councillors and officials
- Harness better for youth development from the various municipalities
- Development of youth in local authorities to;
- Advocate for their own development and that of their communities
- Enable them to inform the agenda of the council
- Initiate sustainable programmes
- Better communication between councils and the youth themselves
- Better accountability
- Improving and building institutional capacity of youth structures

6.1.5 Curriculum design

The training is aimed at personnel that deals with youth development issues on a daily basis such as:

- Councillors and managers in local authorities
- Youth organisations

6.1.6 CONTENT TARGET

GROUPS / PARTICIPANTS

1. Youth development practices organisations	Councillors, officials and youth
2. Advocacy,	Youth organisations
3. Communication	Councillors, officials and youth organisations
4. Accountability	Councillors, officials and youth organisations
5. Institutional capacity,	Youth organisations

6.1.7 Assumptions informing the programme

- Local authorities will commit resources to the programme
- Ministry of Provincial and Local Government will also commit resources
- Youth organisations are stable structured and resourced and have leadership
- Youth organisations are already engaging with provincial and local government

YOUTH SECTOR CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

6.2.1 Programme Overview

6.2.1.1 Vision

The programme envisages fostering a dynamic and adequately resourced youth sector, which meaningfully participates in transformation and development processes unfolding in the country and the holistic and sustainable development of young people.

6.2.1.2 Goal

The programme seeks to develop and strengthen management and functional capacity of the youth sector, which would support the sector's maximal performance, interventions in creating an enabling environment for the development of young people and the communities they are part of.

6.2.1.3 Objectives

The programme's overall goals would be achieved through:

- Equipping the youth leadership from key and strategic youth organisations with the skills, knowledge and competencies required to support and maximise the youth sector's strategic interventions in advancing the course of youth development
- Broadening the youth leaders' international outlook on youth development issues, thereby fostering their ability to play leading roles in development initiatives unfolding in the country.
- Promoting a spirit of co-operation and collaboration between the South African and Flemish youth leaders through cross-cultural dialogue and exchange programmes.

- Mobilising resources, which would strengthen the organisational and institutional capacity of youth serving organisations with the object to leverage and harness the work of the youth sector.

6.2.1.4 Target Groups

The programme is geared towards engaging 10 key youth servicing organisations strategically positioned to effect change on completion of the programme.

6.2.1.5 Programme Implementation

The programme is to be implemented over a period of three years (2002- 2004) and would unfold as follows:

Phase 1: Learning and Development Phase (2002)

Phase one of the programme would entail the identification of challenges confronting participating organisations which will then serve as a basis for the consolidation of intervention plans and the curriculum for the learning and development workshops.

Phase 1.1. Establishment of Steering Committee (Aug-Dec 2002)

As a means to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the programme, The National Youth Commission and the Flemish Ministry are to establish Steering Committees, which would inform the strategic development and implementation of the programme.

Phase 1.2. Identification of participants and service provider (Nov – Dec 2002)

A total number of 35 participants would be identified to partake in the programme, i.e. (25) South African and (10) Flemish participants.

Phase 1.3. Needs Assessment, Curriculum Design and Intervention Plans Development (Jan – Feb 2003)

A service provider will be appointed to conduct an audit of challenges confronting the organisations, which would subsequently be translated to strategic intervention plans. The service provider would furthermore identify the learning areas, develop training curriculum and co-ordinate the implementation of the intervention plans. Four (4) former head trainers trained in former programmes are to assist in the design of the programme, co-facilitation of the sessions and monitoring of the implementation of the intervention plans.

Phase 1.3.1. Curriculum Task Team Meeting (May 2003)

The curriculum task team constituted by the Flemish and South African curriculum designers and Head trainers will convene in Belgium to finalise and consolidate the curriculum to inform the learning and development workshops (May 2003).

Phase 1.4. Facilitation of learning and development workshops (Sept 2003)

The learning and development workshops facilitated by the identified training institutes and co facilitated by former participants would be convened in South Africa.

Phase 2 Post-programme Activities (2003-2004)

Phase two of the programme would entail provisions of financial and technical assistance to participating organisations as a means to support the execution of lessons learnt and to further enable the organisations to realise their strategic objectives.

Phase 2.1. Consolidation of Strategic Business Plans (Nov 2003)

The participating organisations would be assisted to consolidate strategic business plans, which would inform and direct their work.

Phase 2.2. Mobilising Financial Resources (Jan – June 2004)

Financial resources would be accordingly mobilised to support the implementation of the business plans.

Phase 2.3. Technical Support (Jan – Nov 2004)

Ongoing technical support would be provided to further facilitate the effective and efficient running of the participating organisations.

Phase 2.4. Evaluation (Dec 2004)

As a means to ascertain the impact of the programme, a structured and systematic evaluation would be conducted.

Programme Outcomes

- Strengthened functional capacity of youth servicing organisations
- Effective and efficient running of youth organisations
- Sustained operations of youth organisations
- Increased youth participation in service delivery processes
- Improved skills, knowledge, competencies and international outlook of youth leaders
- Increased co-operation and collaboration between the South African and Flemish youth servicing organisations.

6.2 EXCHANGE AND TWINNING RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICAN AND FLEMISH MUNICIPALITIES

6.3.1 Twinning

Twinning relations between South African and Flemish cities/towns need to be guided by a framework informed by the co-operation agreement that exists currently. It is important to commence with intense engagements with both SALGA, the participating municipalities and the Ministry of Provincial and Local government as from

November 2002. The latter engagement will aim at advocating for closer participation of the aforementioned stakeholders in the mobilisation of financial resources and technical support for the twinning relations to be a success. The twinning relations between both Flemish cities/towns and youth organisations with their South African counterparts, need to have an emphasis on the establishment of sustainable and programme driven relationships with a bias towards youth development.

The twinning relations will be done on the basis of the following objectives:

- Programmatic themes
- Sharing of lessons, experiences and good practices
- Increasing knowledge and development
- Strengthening capacity building interventions

6.3.2 Exchanges

Exchanges between Flemish and South African actors in the field of youth development, that is, youth organisation and youth workers/practitioners, should be guided by the following objectives:

- Building relations and learning from each other's experiences and systems
- Exposure of SA Youth to different means of delivering youth development programmes and vice versa
- Inculcating the culture of volunteerism
- Cultural exchange and other relevant exchanges besides youth development
- Bridging the gap between north and south in general
- Building sustainable development in democracy, good governance, and gender equity.

WORKING SCHEDULE OCTOBER 2002-DECEMBER 2003

	Local government programme	Youth sector capacity building programme	Exchange and twinning between South African and Flemish municipalities
Oct. 2002	Co-ordination meeting in Flanders (incl. timing & budget 2002-2003)		- Study visit in Flanders
Nov. 2002	Identification of partners + target groups for the local government capacity building progr.	Identification of partners + target groups for the youth sector capacity building progr.	
Dec. 2002	- Appointment of programme manager within the NYC - Final report of the action-survey	Establishment of Flemish working group	
Feb. 2003	Technical support package (for participating municipalities)	Identification of service provider	Development of twinning framework
	(Feb. or March) Co-ordination meeting in South Africa		
March 2003	Development of the guide	Registration of the training course	
April 2003	- Development of the curriculum (capacity building for loc. Gov.) - Printing + distributing of the guide Flemish delegation to South Africa	Needs assessment	
May 2003		Development of the curriculum (capacity building for youth sector) Flemish delegation to South Africa	Progress report
June – July 2003	Capacity building programme in Flanders (+/-20 p)		
Sept. 2002		Capacity Building Programme (~ workshops) in South Africa (+/- 35p)	
	Co-ordination meeting in Flanders (incl. timing & budget 2003-2004)		
Oct. 2003		Report back sessions	
Nov. 2003	National conference in South Africa		

7. EDUCATION

- 7.1 Both Parties take note of the SA/Flemish Development cooperation assistance programme in the KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Free State Provinces. The three projects are “Developing the capacity of district structures to provide ongoing curriculum and management support to schools in their districts” in Limpopo (1st November 2002-30th October 2004; 746.523,49 euro) , “Developing the capacity of schools and districts to set up and support professional working groups throughout the province” in the Free State (1st November 2002-30th October 2005; 749.536,97 euro) and “Capacity building within the KZN department of Education to develop effective structures for education delivery at district and school level, targeting rural areas” in KwaZulu-Natal (1st November 2002-30th April 2004; 755.586 euro). There will be an identification process of the three following educational projects for the budget of 2003: the “Limpopo Development Project” in Limpopo, “Promoting local community participation within the restructuring programme of the KwaZulu Natal Department of Education and Culture in D27” in KwaZulu-Natal and the “Language and Identity Project” in the Free State. Both Parties agree to monitor these projects from the viewpoint of education policy.
- 7.2 Both Parties take note of the ongoing collaboration between the higher education institutions of both countries in particular the interaction between the South African Committee of Technikon Principals (CTP) and its counterpart the Vlaamse Hogescholen Raad (VLHORA) and between the South African Universities vice-Chancellors Association (SAUVCA) and its counterpart the Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad (VLIR). It is noted that the two bodies are exploring cooperation in the areas of research, Information Technology, Engineering, Teacher education, SMME's, Technology Indicators and exchange of staff and post-graduate students. The Flemish Government will explore the possibilities to support this process with special interest in the area of teacher education.
- 7.3 Both Parties agree to explore the possibility of the granting of scholarship offers by the Flemish Government.
- 7.4 The South African Department of Education presented a proposal on "Support for Values in Education by School Governing Bodies" for possible support by the Flemish Ministry of Education. The Flemish side will consider the proposal and give an answer before June 2003.
- 7.5 The Flemish Government will explore the possibilities to exchange expertise in Early Childhood Education in the Free State.

8. SPATIAL PLANNING

The treaty on collaboration between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Flemish Government identifies spatial planning as a domain for collaboration. The basis for bilateral collaboration in the field of spatial planning should explicitly depart from a mutual benefit for all the partners concerned. The responsible Flemish administration is confronted with an extreme workload and therefore it is only able to

opt for a restricted form of collaboration in which the exchange of information might play a central role. A final project should at least point out the added value for all partners concerned.

The global theme in which further collaboration might be sought is "The development of spatial planning instruments in order to control urban growth and stimulate sustainable spatial development". The Flemish Government introduced a new set of planning instruments by the adoption of the Flemish Parliament Act on Spatial Planning in 1996 (partially revised in 1999). A serious boost was given to develop spatial structure plans and spatial development plans at three planning levels (regional, provincial and local). A series of processes for spatial urban and rural demarcation (laid down in a spatial implementation plan) have been started in order to stimulate sustainable spatial development. The basic thought is to outline a strategic distinction between urban and rural areas as well as bringing actors together to develop projects in a pro-active way.

Based on this indication provided, South African governmental partners - preferably at an equal spatial level - are asked to consider their interest and eventually to develop more concrete proposals for further collaboration taking into account the considerations outlined above.

The South African delegation will explore these possibilities and will report to the next Joint Committee Meeting on progress.

9. SPORT

9.1 National Level

- 9.1.1 In order to support and foster direct co-operation in the field of sport, BLOSO, and Sport and Recreation SA wish to establish a Sport and Recreation Sub-committee.
- 9.1.2 Both Parties shall, during the validity of the Programme, provide each year a quota of 50 days for possible exchanges, the implementation of which has not been mentioned nominatief in the Programme.
- 9.1.3 Both Parties wish to promote and foster sport (for young people – women – elderly people) in rural areas.
- 9.1.4 The parties agreed on the following protocol of action for the year 2003/04:

i. Sport for All Programme

Kwazulu Natal and Mpumalanga : 29 June - 13 July 2003

ii. Tennis

South Africa will send one person to Belgium to examine their tennis system from 11-17 May 2003.

Flanders will send one expert to South Africa in September 2003 to focus on an area identified during the South African's visit to Belgium.

iii. Athletics

Flanders extended an invitation to some top young South African athletes to attend their training courses at the elite training schools.

iv. Sports Tourism (Cycling)

South Africa invited the organized of Flanders' major cycling race, De Gordel, to attend the Argus Cycling race on 16 March 2003.

The Flemish, in turn, invited South Africa to attend and put up an exhibition stall at their major race, De Gordel, (+ 80 000 participants) on 7 September 2003.

v. Young Champions programme

Flanders will consider how they can assist in developing the young champions programme that is aimed at addressing the following issues amongst young people: crime, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, abuse of women and children.

vi. Exchange of experts.

Both Parties agree to exchange experts in the following specific disciplines:

- Korfball : (possible further extension of the project of the Royal Belgian Korfball Federation – Mr De Rudder)
- Disabled sport : (request by Gino De Keersmaeker and Kurt Vanraefelghem for practical training programme - also possible through exchange of athletes)
- Gymnastics : (possible consultation about co-operation and exchanges)
- Rugby : (opportunity to further extend the programme started)
- Football & rope skipping

9.2 Provincial Projects

9.2.1 Free State projects

In order to achieve the Free State priorities to accelerate performance in sport to develop world class performers in terms of sport administrators, coaches, and athletes the following activities/programmes will be implemented:

- A. At the request of the South African Party, Flanders (BLOSO – VTS – VSF) is prepared to provide support (quick course sport administration, sport management, sport policy, etc) in the establishment of a consultancy team within the Free State DSR / Free State Academy of Sports for the sports federations and sports clubs of the Free State Province.

- B. Flanders (BLOSO – VTS) is prepared to put its expertise at the disposal of the South African Party and to participate in the organisation of important international workshops of the 'Free State High Performance Centre'. This shall include mutual missions and receptions of teachers, lecturers, experts in sport framework training and VTS-teachers and people in charge who have a multiplier function on the basis of an annual quota of 50 days on the BLOSO contingent, additional missions are also possible.
- C. BLOSO (VTS) is willing to participate in organising a sport management course and in drawing up programmes for talent discovery and the training of coaches and referees.
- D. Co-organise an international football workshop.
- E. Both Parties shall exchange top athletes/coaches/trainers from different disciplines in order to realise practical training programmes and/or in-service training programmes.
- F. BLOSO is prepared to send an expert to Free State to lead a training programme for volunteers, who participate in a sport/health project with sport programmes in the townships.
- G. BLOSO is prepared to participate in the reception of Free State Sport & recreation officials who will follow a quick course on sport promotion and sport management and get acquainted with provincial and municipal sports structures in Flanders (Development Cooperation).
- H. The Flemish party is willing to continue the collaboration within the 2000/03 Flemish/Free State Agreement following on positive evaluation by the Joint Steering Committee. Cooperation will then span the period 2003-2006.

9.2.2 Northern Province

No further contacts after the visit of the delegation early April 2002

9.2.3 Gauteng Province

BLOSO (Sport for All / VTS) is prepared to send Flemish experts in setting up sport programmes to South Africa.

9.2.4 Western Cape Province

Possible further extension of the 'Teach the teacher' project - recreational sport / school sport).

9.3 Report on activities / Overview of 2002

An official of Sport and Recreation South Africa met with officials of BLOSO of Flanders on 25 October 2002 to review the activities of the past year and to plan a protocol of action for 2003 :

The following exchanges took place during the year :

- Two Korfbal coaches visited South Africa on two occasions and conducted coaching clinics across the country.
- Two South African national coaches visited Belgium to attend an elite coaches course
- Five Flemish Sport for all experts visited South Africa for 2 weeks and conducted workshops in Bloemfontein and Cape Town to sports volunteers and teachers.
- Under the Free State pilot programme a Flemish expert visited Bloemfontein to conduct workshops on recreational sport training and support.
- Under the same programme two rugby coaches conducted successful coaching clinics in Belgium

Both parties agreed that there was a need to set a clear programme for the exchange programmes. It was recognized that the respective korfbal federations ran ahead of us - a situation that had the potential to make unrealistic demands on our budgets.

Both parties expressed their satisfaction with the programme.

Mr Gryseels, of BLOSO informed the meeting that Flanders has a new Minister for Youth and Sport. The Minister confirmed that South Africa would remain a priority country for cooperation programmes.

10. WELFARE

Given the priorities for development co-operation in the Free State, Limpopo and KwaZulu/Natal Provinces and the fact that co-operation will be increasingly concentrated as of 2003, the following subjects will be given more attention within the framework of development co-operation:

- general welfare policy, namely scientific research, quality management, inspection and supervision, involvement and welfare, co-operation of public and private welfare organisations at regional and local levels
- social cohesion, namely social community work, prevention work, integration work for migrants, fight against poverty and social exclusion and children's rights
- general welfare work, namely primary care, crisis care, care for the homeless, women's refuges, forensic care, victim support and telephone counselling
- home help and home care
- geriatric care, namely rest and nursing homes and service flats
- special youth assistance, namely ambulant, semi-residential and residential care for young people, co-operation with justice department and mediation
- integral youth care, namely youth counselling and general prevention with regard to youth welfare

- volunteer work, especially one Flemish expert will be sent to South Africa to help developing legislation and organisation of volunteer work
- Comprehensive Social Security: The Administration for Family and Social Services gave the names of the services and contact persons of the Belgian Federal Government willing to co-operate in developing social security systems. The Flemish representative of the European Committee for Social Cohesion contacted the Council of Europe and proposed to invite South African officials at the biennial Training Course of Social Security. The council of Europe will consider it favourably.

The Minister for Welfare, Health, Equal Opportunities and Development Co-operation wishes to promote in particular projects that are aimed at an equal opportunities policy and the emancipation of women.

11. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

- 11.1 In 2002 both Parties agreed to launch a joint call for project proposals as of January 2002 within the framework of the bilateral scientific co-operation between Flanders and South Africa. The seventh call for proposals generated 37 joint applications, 17 of which will be funded over two years (2003-2004), with Flanders providing a maximum budget of EUR 889,638.29 and South Africa ZAR 2,000,000. In terms of the Executive Framework for S & T collaboration, signed in January 2003, the eighth call for proposals will be launched in January 2004 for projects covering the period 2005-2006.
- 11.2 Both Parties agree to exchange policy information on and examine the opportunities for long-term strategic co-operation in the field of scientific research with an economic impact. The importance of this topic was stressed at the November 2002 meeting between the ministers Dirk Van Mechelen and Ben Ngubane.
- 11.3 Both Parties wish to continue their co-operation in the development of science policy by, among other things, exchanging information and relevant practices. Priority points of attention include:
- making the wider public and young people aware of the essential role of science and innovation in society;
 - the underrepresentation of women in scientific research;
 - the development of R&D indicators;
 - the mobility of researchers in international exchange programmes, including the training of young scientists and technologists;
 - the transnational access to large-scale research infrastructures.
- 11.4 The Flemish Party shall elucidate on the structure and objectives of the Flemish Contact Point for the European Framework Programme. The South African Party is invited to set up a close co-operation with an eye to an efficient transfer of information and exchange of partner searches for the Sixth European Framework Programme (2002-2006).
- 11.5 Both Parties agree to explore the opportunities for synergetic R&D networking activities on HIV/AIDS and water.

- 11.6 It should be noted that South Africa intends to appoint a senior S & T representative to be based in Brussels, which will significantly strengthen the bilateral research co-operation with Flanders and the participation of South Africa in the Sixth Framework Programme.

12. DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Both parties expressed their satisfaction at the outcome of the Annual South Africa / Flanders Development Consultations which were held in Brussels on 4 February 2003. The Agreed Minutes of the Consultations are attached in Annexure 1.

13. PUBLIC SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

- 13.1 Both parties take note of the SA/ Flemish Development Co-Operation assistance programme, titled 'The integrated management development programme', which focuses on management development on three levels, i.e. senior, middle and emerging management level.

This programme will be implemented in Kwa Zulu Natal, Limpopo and Free State Provinces.

- 13.2 This programme is funded from the 2002 Flemish budget line and the project is to be implemented from february 2003.

- 13.3 SAMDI has submitted a proposal for management training as a cross-cutting issue, to be implemented in the three provinces mentioned above. This will ensure that integrated training takes place as training is informed by the needs of provinces and local authorities.

A holistic approach will be followed to ensure that trainees become knowledgeable on how to create and enhance an enabling environment for the sustainability of learning. The Flemish side is considering the proposal.

- 13.4 Both Parties wish to extend the scope of their co-operation to training and development by exchanging information and best practices. Priority focus areas are :

- Mentorship
- Diversity management
- Performance management
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Disability management
- Gender equity

- 13.5 Exchanges

Exchanges between Flemish and South African should be guided by the following objectives :

- Building relations and learning from each other's experiences and systems
- Bridging the gap between north and south
- Building sustainable development in democracy, good governance and gender equity.

14. SADC CLERKS FORUM

The Flemish Party will look at the possibility of funding a project submitted by the South African Parliament to enhance capacity amongst the individual Parliaments of SADC, with the specific emphasis on exchanges and interaction within the SADC Clerks Forum. A more detailed proposal will be submitted to the Flemish party.

15. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

For the exchanges as determined in the present Cooperation Programme, if not otherwise determined, the following provisions will apply.

15.1 Exchange of persons, short-term missions

The short-term exchange of persons (for 30 days at the most) as determined in the present Programme, will be implemented according to the following criteria:

The sending body will provide the receiving body with the curriculum vitae, desiderata, work address and the exact dates of departure and arrival of the people concerned, preferably at least three (3) months in advance.

To the account of the sending body:

- The international travelling expenses to the first location in the receiving country, and in respect of the return journey from the same point of departure; and
- The sending body shall ensure that health and travel insurance be obtained prior to departure.

To the account of the receiving body:

In Flanders

- accommodation and breakfast; and
- either all reasonable expenses are taken care of directly or a fixed daily allowance of Euro 37 (not including local travelling expenses) or Euro 50 per day (including local travelling expenses).

In South Africa

- accommodation and breakfast
- all reasonable expenses (substantiated by vouchers) plus an inconvenience allowance of R53 per day, and
- local travelling expenses necessitated by the programme.

15.2 **Exchange of exhibitions**

To the account of the sending body:

- 'nail to nail' insurance;
- design, preparation, production and packing of the exhibition;
- international transport to its first location in the receiving country and return transport from its last location to the country of origin or to another country;
- supply of the material for the production of the catalogue; and
- travelling expenses (outward and return journey) of one (1) accompanying the exhibition to supervise the mounting and/or dismantling as well as the packing and/or unpacking of the works.

To the account of the receiving body:

- making available appropriate exhibition halls with the necessary security infrastructure;
- providing the necessary staff for loading and unloading, packing and unpacking, mounting and dismantling of the exposition;
- printing to the catalogue, if necessary, and the posters and invitations;
- organising general publicity as well as the opening ceremony for the exhibitions;
- accommodation costs of one (1) expert accompanying the exhibition and supervising the mounting and/or dismantling. The duration of any such visit will be agreed upon in advance;
- providing the sending body with 25 copies of all material published in connection with the exhibition (catalogue, poster, invitation, etc); and
- in case of damage, the receiving body will not proceed with the restoration of the works without the prior approval of the sending body.

15.3 **Other conditions**

Depending on the case, this must be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

Both parties agreed to hold the Second Joint Committee meeting in Brussels in 2005.

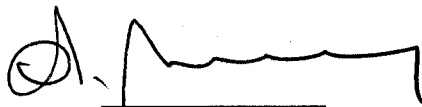
Done in Brussels on 7 February 2003, in two originals, in English and in Dutch, both texts being equally valid.

for the Republic of South Africa,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of vertical wavy lines followed by a large, sweeping flourish that extends to the right.

Ndumiso Ntshinga
Deputy Director-General : Americas & Europe

for the Flemish Community,

A handwritten signature in black ink, starting with a circular loop, followed by a series of connected, somewhat horizontal strokes that end with a vertical line.

Diane Verstraeten
Director-General

AGREED MINUTES
ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS
ON
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME

February 4, 2003
Brussels

1. Introduction

The Joint South African – Flanders Annual Consultations on development cooperation was held on February 4, 2003 in Brussels - Belgium. The joint session was chaired by Mr. Shaheed Rajie (Head of the South African delegation), while the Flanders delegation was led by Diane Verstraeten. The South African delegation was represented by the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Education, Arts & Culture, Science & Technology and the Office of the President (Office of the Status of Disabled People). Officials of the three South African provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, Free State and Limpopo Provinces also attended. The Department of Foreign Affairs responsible for development cooperation, and the respective counterpart departments responsible for cooperation programmes with South Africa represented the Flemish delegation.

The South African ambassador to Belgium and the EU welcomed delegates to the consultative meeting and highlighted the positive contribution that the Flemish assistance has on tackling the challenges of poverty and inequalities prevailing in South Africa.

The SA chairperson touched upon the key government policies, strategies and priority areas identified by SA in the Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS). He also highlighted the key challenges as stated in the MTBPS, being widening income inequalities, crime, high unemployment, HIV/AIDS, service delivery and local government capacity building. He underlined the successes achieved in macro economic stability, sectoral policies and institutional infrastructure. These laid down the groundwork for enhanced delivery of services and employment generating initiatives. The active participation of SA in regional and African cooperation (SADC & NEPAD) was also elaborated.

The Flemish chairperson appreciated the approach and offered a historical context to the development cooperation relationship between the two countries. It was indicated that the direct relationship started in 1996. The cooperation was given impetus with the signature of the MOU in 2001. As a result, approximately 9 million Euros has been committed for various projects stipulated within the context of 2002 programming. The financial support earmarked for NEPAD and the assistance to Mozambique within the context of NEPAD was also highlighted.

2. Development Policy Engagement of Flanders

The Flanders side presented the new 'policy engagement dimension' on development cooperation. It was stated that development cooperation would be based on the priorities of SA and the principles of joint decision-making and co-ownership of project management. The development policy objectives are poverty reduction and reduction of social and economic disparities. The general policy directives of the Ministry of Development Cooperation will be in line with the Millennium Declaration and will aim towards the OECD / DAC target of a contribution of 0.7% of Belgian GDP. Sustainability, equal opportunity for children, women and people with disabilities, HIV/AIDS, and children's rights were underscored as thematic priorities.

The Flemish side highlighted the two financial resources applicable to development assistance. These are the 'direct development budget' and the 'horizontal' or bilateral sources. It was also stressed that they would focus on three provinces [viz., Limpopo, KZN and the Free State], with focussed priorities, and to cluster projects based on maximising synergies, complementarity and sustainability.

The VVOB also gave detailed presentation on Project Cycle Management – Logical Framework for the design and implementation of agreed projects. The Government of Flanders gave feedback on the forthcoming programming of the provincial support.

3. SA / Flanders Cooperation Strategy

Both sides agreed on the need for an overall SA / Flanders development cooperation strategy which would establish the basis for priority setting and streamlining generic modalities of implementation. It was agreed that the revised Strategy document would take the clustering approach into account and be applicable in the medium term, i.e. to 2005. The SA side would submit the first revised draft to the Flanders Government by end March 2003. The Flemish would review it and offer its inputs by end April 2003. Both sides agreed that the final Cooperation Strategy will be signed by end June 2003.

4. Mapping out Project Management Process

Both sides exchanged views on the steps and process to be followed at the various stages of project cycle management primarily at inception, project identification,

formulation, financing, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation phases. The meeting exchanged views on the need for streamlining the process for planning and finalization of horizontal cooperation projects. The attached flow chart [agreed by both sides] clarifies the Flemish coordination mechanism and channels of communications.

5. 2002 Projects

The list of 2002 project agreements is attached herewith. The project agreements have been signed.

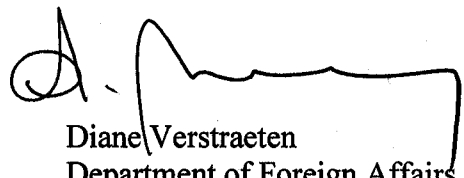
6. 2003 Programming

The 2003 programming will be established on the principles of clustering, agreed priority areas and sustainability criteria. The Office of the President, national and provincial representatives presented their respective priorities. A way forward for programming and designing of projects was agreed. The Flemish Side agreed to clarify their position on the proposals, which will be identified within the horizontal approach by end February 2003. The indicative project list [development cooperation budget line] is hereby attached.

Done in Brussels on February 5, 2003.



Shaheed Rajie,
National Treasury
On Behalf of South Africa



Diane Verstraeten
Department of Foreign Affairs
On Behalf of Flanders

List of project agreements signed on 5 February 2003

Title	Reference
Office on the Status of Disabled Persons (OSDP) in the Presidency (Essop Pahad) – OSDP Awareness Raising Campaign	DS/ZAF/NAT/02.01
AWEPA/South African Provincial Legislatures Support Programme – Speaker's Forum Human Resource Development Committee	DS/ZAF/NAT/02.02
South African Development Institute (SAMDI) – Integrated Management Development Programme	DS/ZAF/NAT/02.03
Department of Arts and Culture – Community Arts Centres	DS/ZAF/NAT/02.10
Department of Arts and Culture – Arts and culture education and training	DS/ZAF/NAT/02.11
Limpopo Department of Welfare – Integrated service delivery for people with disabilities in Limpopo	DS/ZAF/LIM/02.01
Limpopo Department of Education – Developing the capacity of district structures to provide ongoing curriculum and management support to schools in their district	DS/ZAF/LIM/02.03
Free State Department of Education – Developing the capacity of schools and districts to set up and support professional working groups throughout the province	DS/ZAF/FS/02.01
Free State Department of Arts, Culture, Sports and Recreation – capacitating the District Managers to promote, organize and manage sports and recreation in the FS	DS/ZAF/FS/02.02
KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs – Capacity building for the use of agricultural information centres	DS/ZAF/KZN/02.01
KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs – Traditional Food Promotion Project	DS/ZAF/KZN/02.02
KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs – Capacity building of the farmers on the Makhithini irrigation scheme	DS/ZAF/KZN/02.03
KZN Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism – Nature-based and Cultural Tourism skills development in the Greater ST Lucia Wetland Park	DS/ZAF/KZN/02.06
KZN Department of Education and Culture – Capacity building within the KZNDEC to develop effective structures for education delivery at district and school level	DS/ZAF/KZN/02.10
KZN Department of Housing – Implementation of a housing component within a municipal structure and provide housing consumer	DS/ZAF/KZN/02.13
KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs – Quantification and optimisation of land use patterns (QOLUP)	DS/ZAF/KZN/02.15

INDICATIEVE LIJST PROJECTEN 2003

National projects

OSDP-2003-proposal (fase 2)

Limpopo

1. Dwaf/Tsogang handpumpprogramme
2. Limpopo Development Project (education)
3. Manyelethi youth at risk programme
4. Limpopo Youth-agriculture development programme

KwaZulu Natal

1. Promoting local community participation within the restructuring programme of the KwaZulu Natal Department of Education & Culture in DC 27
2. Capacitating of social housing institutions eg section 21 Companies and Tenants of Rental Units
3. Investigating, piloting and implementing the most feasible and cost-effective methodology to impart knowledge and to build the capacity of all counselors and officials in the local government sphere in KwaZulu Natal.
4. KZN Community-based tourism training and capacity building
5. Promoting community participation within the restructured Department of Health
6. Establishing a training facility to demonstrate test and service alternative energy sources

Free State

1. Language and identity project
2. Local government capacity building programme
3. Department of public safety, security and liaison in a welfare context
4. Improve child health services through an integrated approach addressed the following areas
5. Strengthen voluntary counseling confidential and testing in the Free State Province
6. HIV/AIDS clinical research unit

**Multi-Annual
Indicative Programme
(Incl. Co-op Strategy)**
*SA National
treasury - Flanders*



Request for Proposals
*SA Departments - Flemish
representation*



**Project Proposals
Identification
Validation**
*SA Implementing Agent
Flanders / VVOB*



**Project Formulation
Document**
*SA National
Treasury/Flemish
Representation*



**Dismiss Project
or Renegotiate**

Financing Decision
*(Dev. Co-op Budget - Other
Flem. Departments)*

**Ministerial or
Government Decree**



**Decision notified by
Flanders**
Flemish Administrations



**Signing of Project
agreement**
*National Treasury Sa
Implementing
Agency - Flemish
Government*



Request of Funds
SA Implementing agents



**Funds Transferred to
SA RDP account**
Flemish Departments