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1 INTRODUCTION

The Department of Finance commissioned an evaluation of donor evaluation reports: International Development Co-operation Department. The objective of the review was to:

Undertake a synthesis study of donor commissioned evaluations, supplemented where accessible with related data and information from evaluations commissioned by other stakeholders (South African government and NGOs), to provide an analysis and an assessment of the impact, including efficiency and effectiveness of development interventions and;

Secondly to provide an analysis and assessment of evaluations methods and approaches used.

Although donors are involved in a range of different activities, the major focus of this assessment was on the development interventions supported by the international donor community and the impact of this on the transformation agenda of the South African government for the period 1994-1999.

2 METHODS AND APPROACHES USED IN THE STUDY

The discussion held on the 31st May 1999 presented the notion that this assessment will be relatively straightforward and that the international donors had in place a database with all the evaluation studies for the period 1994 to 1999 documented. Discussions with officials from almost all the donor agencies confirmed that this database was non-existent or had scanty incomplete information and thus it formed a wholly inadequate data set upon which to make a reliable synthesis of the impact of donor interventions within South Africa.

The initial requests for impact studies and reports was supplemented by sending faxes and e-mails reminding the international donor community of the agreement made on the 31st May 1999 to submit reports and studies undertaken for the period 1994 – 1999 that focussed on impact. However, this approach resulted in a very poor response. Thereafter telephonic calls and face to face discussions where possible were undertaken to access more reports. The response was more positive in that the researcher received many more reports, however there continued to be a lack of evaluation reports and reports that recorded impact of donor support to South Africa. (See appendix A for the types of reports provided by the international donors)

3 DATA AND DATA QUALITY

Before an overview of the reports is presented it is necessary to discuss the nature and quality of the data upon which the conclusions are based. It was very difficult to ascertain the exact number of evaluation studies undertaken for the period under review let alone the number of impact studies. The research therefore did not use a sample but reviewed all the evaluation studies that were provided.

The veracity of the conclusions on impact drawn here depends not merely on the representativeness of the reports assessed; they also depend on the quality of data contained in each of the reports. This whole study was built on the (unstated) premise that the synthesis of a sufficient numbers of evaluations will tell us interesting things about impact.

One consistent theme that came out of the evaluations assessed is there are very few rigorous studies, which examine impact. Most studies are dominated by a documentation of outputs, some merely describe a number of project activities. There are two reasons for the lack of impact information:

A common feature of most development interventions has been the failure to provide baseline data, the failure to monitor and assess programmes in systematic way and on an ongoing basis against the original position; and

The failure to try and disentangle the contribution of the project/programme inputs to the outcomes achieved. As a result all the studies reviewed in this report have not demonstrated impact, but rather a variety of proxy techniques were used to try and assess impact (see the evaluation undertaken by SDC)

Though this conclusion indicates that there is no impact information available from these reports it needs to be viewed in a broader perspective, i.e. all the evaluations and studies reviewed suffer from insufficient data material, and unclear statements of objectives, which make precise measurements of goal attainments impossible.

Another concern related to the evaluations reviewed is the quality of the reports. The reports gathered embrace an extremely wide variety in quality. In some cases assertions are made about impact, about the achievement of objectives, about cost-effectiveness, about relevance and about sustainability which are supported by no evidences what so ever. Additionally, very few of the evaluations reviews were assessments made after project/programme completion, most took place during, but most commonly towards the end of a funding cycle. On consequences of this is that most of the comments made about sustainability, both institutional and financial, tend to be forward-looking assessments of the future rather than accurate accounts of actual performance

4 OVERVIEW OF EVALUATIONS AND REPORTS OF DONOR ASSISTANCE¹

Impact evaluations of donor aid can be defined as evaluations designed to assess the objectively verifiable shift/change in the target [institutions or population] as a (in)direct result of donor programmes/aid/assistance, with a clear demonstrable causal relationship between the donor program/aid/assistance and the change process. Based on the reports or documents received, the following overview of (evaluation) reports of donor assistance to the government of South Africa for the period 1994 – 1999 is offered.

¹ Based on actual reports or documents received. See list of reports in appendices.

Reports focus almost exclusively on donor activities, technical assistance and programmes.

Nearly all of the documents received reflect the broad context of transition, transformation and inequality in South Africa. The need for the donor community to support the ideals of the South African government and the general process of democratisation comes through strongly in the documentation. However, very little sense of the specific impact of donors in relation to their comparative areas of competitive advantage is apparent, even though the importance of the noble and laudable contribution by the donor community to South Africa is unmistakable.

Evidence of the impact of donor assistance is very sparse indicating a need for crucial information.

The only evidence of impact as defined above is perceptible in the UNICEF Report on Children's Rights in South Africa, 1974-1997 and Swiss Development Co-operation. The impact assessment is partial, but does examine the specific contribution of UNICEF to specific policies that were formulated, and implemented, and examines the agency's successes in relation to its advocacy impact goals. This approach is clearly a step in the right direction.

Similarly, the EU Sector Support Report on Water, 1998-99, also indicates a recognition of the need to approach evaluation with a clear approach to measure the impact of programmes and aid. The report does indicate, however, that impact assessment is premature in this case as the programme was initiated in the 1989-99 period.

Crucial information about the extent of impact of donor aid in various sectors is therefore required in order build up a comprehensive overview of the overall impact of official development assistance (ODA) in South Africa.

Evaluations when commissioned, focus on donor activities and programmes, rather than programme impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries.

This conclusion is suggested based on the documentation available, which contain the terms of reference, briefs, and scopes of work for donor project/programme evaluations. When these have been designed, a distinct focus on impact assessment was lacking, and many programmes appear to have been designed in a manner which constrains impact evaluations, through lack of appropriate impact and performance indicators and targets, for example.

Accurate impact evaluations of donor assistance in the country are evidently difficult to accomplish as a result of poor co-ordination amongst donor community, and internal obstacles in the South African government.

It appears that accurate impact evaluations of ODA are difficult to achieve unless there is a sufficiently large base of information available to provide data on all key players and stakeholders in a given sector, including government departments. There is a need:

- ◆ For quality information;

- ◆ For improved co-ordination amongst the donor community to maximise the utilisation and employment of scarce technical resources and aid; and
- ◆ Within the government, to overcome the internal obstacles of fragmentation, poor co-ordination, overlapping, etc. which, inhibit effective impact assessments of donor aid contributions to transformation of government and South African society at large.

Actual financial contributions are difficult to estimate accurately for various reasons. This is an important item of information required for effective impact assessments of donor aid to South Africa.

The main reason for this is that much of the financial information was not available in the reports at hand. In addition, these were not easy to estimate due various reasons, such as, the scattering of financial data throughout reports, different currency formats used, for example, US Dollar and South African Rand, etc.

There is virtually no involvement of one critical level of impact assessment, i.e. the impoverished sections of the population, in many of the evaluations (impact or programme) on record.

Impact assessments of ODA to South Africa can be determined on three general levels. These are listed in the table below, and can be separated into direct and indirect impacts.

Thematic impacts	Direct impacts	Indirect impacts
Donor itself	Impacts on the donor system locally in the country	Impacts on donor system internationally and in home country
South African Government	Impacts on South African Government system and problem areas	Impacts of improved governance for country as a whole
The poor/target beneficiaries	Impacts on direct target communities as a result of donor projects	Impacts on related communities not included in direct recipients of projects

The sectoral contributions of the donor community are not easy to compile due to unavailability of sufficient information.

As referred to above, the lack of, as well as critical gaps in information on ODA to South Africa make it virtually impossible to accurately determine the full extent of the contribution of all donors operating within a given sector, such as water and sanitation, for example.

5 CRITICAL GAPS IN THE DATA – ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION.

As identified in the overview of the reports at hand, a number of critical gaps in the information on ODA in South Africa are evident and require attention.

5.1 DONORS.

The availability and quality of data pertaining to the programming of the donor community needs to be improved.

A (centralised) database of donor programmes projects and aid to the country would largely address the deficiencies in critical elements of data about the activities and systems of the donor community in the country, needed for effective impact evaluations. The critical elements of data referred to include the design of donor projects/programmes, comprehensiveness and coherence of these, management and administration of aid, and intermediate monitoring and evaluation.

5.2 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DONORS MUST BE ENHANCED.

A database of donor aid and assistance would enable greater clarity and awareness of collaborative relationships between donors active in common sectors and programming. Specific allocations and disbursements to distinct sectors would be enabled facilitating improved decision-making for the donor community as well as enhancing the quality of its support to the South African government and the process of transformation underway.

5.3 IMPROVED SECTORAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN DONORS.

Collaboration between donors, and co-ordination of declining levels of aid and technical assistance would clearly be enhanced and made possible by initiatives designed to improve data on ODA in the country, such as the database described above. Duplication of donor programmes in common sectors and arenas, etc, could thus also be more effectively controlled and avoided. Partnerships between donors active in similar sectors, information-sharing, etc. would take place more logically and naturally than under present conditions.

5.4 ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.

The possibilities of reallocation of resources to sectors presently under-funded, such as adult basic education and training (ABET), would also improve as a result of enhanced sectoral management, co-ordination and information sharing amongst the donor community.

5.5 DISBURSEMENTS.

The quality of financial information must be improved. The allocations of donors in terms of ODA and actual disbursements in South Africa must be more accurately determined and estimated. This would allow for nature of aid – technical assistance or funding for transformation processes, etc. to be

determined and add to the improvement in the quality of data to enhance overall decision-making.

5.6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT.

Impact of donor programming requires considerable attention. Accurate descriptions of donor aid impacts must become part of regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting if present levels of impact information are to be improved upon. In a general sense, impact research involves processes to analyse the practices of donor programming in the country, acquisition of acute knowledge of the context or sector the programming occurs within, co-operative engagement with diverse donor priorities, and communication of technical impact data in accessible formats. Particular attention must be given to reflect the causal relationships to donor aid and the empirical impact data.

5.7 AGREEMENTS.

Agreements between donors and the South African government should form part of the overhaul of information.

5.8 SPECIFIC AREAS/SECTORS.

As part of improving the quality and availability of information about donor programming in South Africa, the key foci of agreements between donors and the South African Government should form part of the database described above. Not only will this result in enhanced quality and availability of data, but can also assist with the formulation of impact assessments through the improvement of the design of programming to allow for the ongoing collection of impact data for regular review and reporting.

5.9 ALIGNMENT WITH COUNTRY GOALS, AND THE RDP.

An overview of agreements between donors and the Government allows for effective review of programme alignment with the goals of transformation in South Africa and those of reconstruction and development.

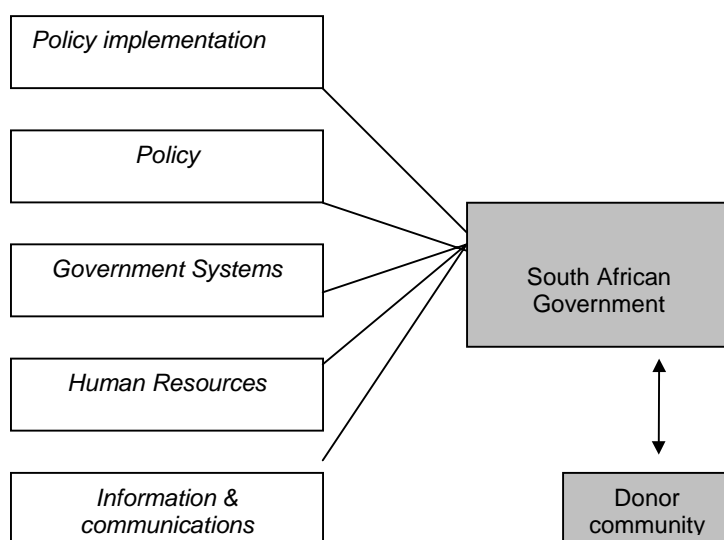
6 FRAMEWORK FOR IMPACT EVALUATIONS OF DONOR AID

Donor programming in South Africa consists mainly of technical assistance to transformation processes and financial disbursements in support of these processes.

As shown in the diagram below, official development assistance can be used for government transformation (in terms of Public Sector Review Commissions, for example) – directed towards policy implementation, policy, government systems, human resources, information and communications, etc. Alternatively

it could be used to support transformation processes focused more directly on groups in the South African population, such as women and youth, geographic communities, etc.

Whatever the priorities or areas of relative comparative advantage of donors, baseline data is required to enable effective impact evaluations. This confirms again the need to consolidate and improve the information base of donors required for impact assessment.



The following elements are required for accurate impact evaluations or assessments in the donor community.

6.1 INFORMATION

The information base for South Africa as a developing middle-income country is relatively good, with (fairly) accurate data and indicators available for all key sectors and social issues in the country. Quality data exists for the economic sectors. However, data required for impact assessment (i.e. measurement data for relatively short-term shifts and changes) is hard to come by, not only for the donor community, but also for all players demanding empirical evidence of transformation in the short-term. The most active data-clearing institution, Statistics South Africa (formerly CSS), conducts an annual household survey (OHS)² to track year-on-year changes to conditions at household level across the country.

For donors involved in specific sectors, however, such as community water supply, community-specific data is required to track and monitor impact shifts over time on the quality of life of poor communities. This has obvious cost and other resource implications.

² Annual October Household Survey sampling 1000 households every October

6.2 INCREASED ROLE AS CO-ORDINATOR FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

Effective impact evaluations require that the democratic Government play a proactive role in the co-ordination and centralisation of key processes. This:

- ◆ Involves facilitating information sharing and decision-making for donors through regular engagement and co-operation mechanisms, such as a bi-annual commission, as one example.
- ◆ Implies addressing internal constraints in Government – of departmental fragmentation, duplication, poor co-ordination and competition. The President's Office has already begun to address this set of issues through the Internal Co-ordination Unit, under Dr. Pillay.

6.3 EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS.

Impact evaluations can be extremely costly and time-consuming if the design of donor programming does not integrate mechanisms, which allow for the gathering of impact-related data from the outset. This implies a paradigm shift for many donors who have not yet sufficiently integrated impact assessment methodologies into their programming operations and functions.

Impact methodologies and instruments must be tailored according to the specific focus of donor assistance, as demonstrated in the table below.

LEVEL OF ASSISTANCE	
INTERNAL (Government)	EXTERNAL (Targets outside Govt.)
Policy	
Systems	
Human Resources	
Information and communications	
	Policy implementation/Government Programmes

6.4 PARTICIPATION.

It is imperative that the recipients and intended beneficiaries of donor aid are involved in impact assessments, particularly because perceptions of the impact of a programme are often more important in certain respects than objective empirical assessments (which subjective to some degree or other anyway). Civil society participation and that of ordinary South Africans outside of the elite groupings in the society must be at the very core of impact assessments at community or district level.

7 PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR IMPACT EVALUATIONS

7.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Framework for capturing impact indicators

Indicators	Baseline 1999	Target 2000	Target 2001	Target 2002	Target 2003	Target 2004
1.						
2.						
3.						



Indicators	Baseline 1999	Target 2000	Target 2001	Target 2002	Target 2003	Target 2004
1.1						
1.2						
1.3						
Indicators	Baseline 1999	Target 2000	Target 2001	Target 2002	Target 2003	Target 2004
2.1						
2.2						
2.3						
Indicators	Baseline 1999	Target 2000	Target 2001	Target 2002	Target 2003	Target 2004
3.1						
3.2						
3.3						
Indicators	Baseline 1999	Target 2000	Target 2001	Target 2002	Target 2003	Target 2004
4.1						
4.2						
4.3						

7.2 STEPS IN UNDERTAKING AN IMPACT EVALUATION

The following steps were used as core elements in reviewing the evaluations conducted for the period 1994-1999:

Step One – the first step in undertaking an impact evaluation is to have clearly articulated goals and objectives that can be measured qualitatively and quantitatively

Step Two – collection of information on an ongoing basis and in a systematic way is the second pre-requisite for an impact evaluation

Step Three – determining the design for the impact evaluation

- ◆ The sample size
- ◆ The instruments used to collect the information
- ◆ The tools used to analyse data
- ◆ Structure of the report

Step Four – setting up the study – using the **indicators** and the **results** presented in the **baseline** and the **targets and actual results** achieved annually to design the study in terms of:

- ◆ Target groups
- ◆ The key information required
- ◆ The questions to be asked
- ◆ The results to be measured
- ◆ The analysis to be undertaken

Step Five – conduct the impact evaluation

Step Six – analyse and report on the information in terms of:

- ◆ The achievement of objectives
- ◆ Assessment of the inputs and its contributions to the outcomes
- ◆ The achievement of the targets set against the indicators (qualitative and quantitative)
- ◆ Validation of the information collected during programme monitoring

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are put forward based on the reports collected and the initial insights gained into the present range of evaluations.

The process of collecting reports and information from donors should continue as a few donors indicated that some information would become available in the immediate future, in terms of

- ◆ specific programme contributions to South Africa,
- ◆ budgetary allocations (actual),
- ◆ sectoral focus of contributions/ assistance.

The present draft of the report can thus be amended based on new information.

Government should be allowed to engage with the contents of the draft report to point to critical issues not included, as well as how to facilitate effective impact assessments of donor aid in South Africa.

A model for impact assessment should be developed for donors (with donors) as a guide to accurate impact assessment. Specific attention should be given to methodologies, instruments and data- systems.

Civil society representatives should also be given an opportunity to engage with the report. Many in civil society fear that bilateral and multi-lateral aid relationships between governments will effectively marginalize civil society organisations from the democratisation and transformation processes, and result in the disappearance of critical civil society organisations through a diminishing of funding resources.

9 APPENDIX A

List of Donors/Aid Agencies contacted with responses in brief.

Donor	Contact person	Document received	Responses to calls	Responses to emails
Australian Agency for International Development	David Urquhart	None.	No evaluation report available or annual report for the period.	None. david.urquhart@ausaid.gov.au
Embassy of King of Belgium	Nancy	None.	Busy with bookkeeping and unable to be of assistance right now.	Returned mail, email address of belcoop@mweb.co.za incorrect.
British Development Division of South Africa (BDDSA)	Laurie Lee	None.	Various documents available to have a look at. Will have to come in.	None. lee@dfid.uk
Canadian High Commission	Steve Hallihan	None.	Yes, some information in reports may be useful. Have to come in to decide. Unable to meet on 15/09/99 – busy in meeting. Call to make new appointment.	None.
Royal Danish Embassy	Knud V. Johansen	None.	Seen on 15/09/99. Did not have reports available but could arrange for estimation of aid. Will call as soon as this is ready.	
European Union	Tessa Botha	EU, South Africa Co-operation, 1994 –1996. EU Sector Support, Water. '98/99. KIT Royal Tropical Institute Mission Report on Gender	Reports have been submitted to the DoF. Will be able to access info on aid if necessary. Will call back.	No email provided.

		Programming under Lomé VI. 1997. EU Report on Health Sector. (no cover)		
Embassy of Finland	Marko Laine	Finland Development Co-operation Disbursement. 1997-2000.	Information on aid – worksheet. Projects only started from 1997, no annual reports or other. Nothing before 1997. Call if additional info required.	No reply. marko.laine@fo rmin.fi
Flemish Community for Southern Africa Embassy of Belgium	Yves Wantens	?	Reports have been sent to Shamila Naidoo at DoF. Will check and call back. Away in Durban at time.	No reply from yves@wn.apc.org
Embassy of France	Mr. Colombier		Please send request in writing.	No email address.
Embassy of the Republic of Germany	Desire Field	GTZ Mission Report Public Health. 1999.	DoF has reports already.	No email available.
Embassy of Ireland	Charmaine	Irish-Aid – South Africa Budget. 1998.	Only information available - budget for 1998. Nothing else available at present.	No email provided.
Embassy of Israel	Mr. Luria	None.	Wants a request to be forwarded in writing before response can be given.	No email available.
Embassy of Italy	Dr. Alessandro Cevese has left SA. Letizia	?	Documents have been sent through to Mr Rajee at the Department of Finance.	No email provided.
Embassy of Japan	Yasuhisa Kitagawa	None.	No information available at present. Will call back.	No response to email sent. kitagawa@pta.lia.net
Royal Netherlands Embassy	Mr Kingma		Please send request through mail. Email not working at present.	Email not working.

<p>Royal Norwegian Embassy</p>	<p>Ms. A Strand</p>	<p>Documents offered but not yet collected.</p>	<p>See email response: 29 September 1999 03:01</p> <p><i>Dear Mr. Hercules,</i></p> <p><i>We have evaluation reports on the following institutions/ Norwegian funded projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Support to SMME through DTI and Khula Enterprise (June -98)</i> - <i>School Building Programme in Mpumalanga Province (May -99)</i> - <i>OLSET Radio Learning Programme (October -98)</i> - <i>African Gender Institute UCT (August 99)</i> - <i>COPE Co-operative Housing (April -99)</i> <p><i>Please let me know whether the reports are needed for the DoF Donor Review (for which we will of course make them available) or if they are meant to be available for a wider audience.</i></p> <p><i>Best regards</i></p> <p><i>Anne Strand</i></p>	<p>From: Postmaster <Postmaster@NORAD.telemax.no></p> <p>To: Antonio Hercules <tambraam@iafrica.com></p> <p>Subject: Re: DoF Donor Review</p> <p>Date: 29 September 1999 11:03</p> <p><i>Will be back on the 27th</i></p> <p>From: Anne Strand <Anne.Strand@jnb.norad.telemax.no></p> <p>To: Antonio Hercules (Receipt notification requested) (Reply requested) <tambraam@iafrica.com></p>
<p>Embassy of Sweden</p>	<p>Dag Sundelin</p>	<p>SIDA Country Gender Profile: South Africa (1998).</p>	<p>Unavailable whenever called. Only gender report available.</p>	<p>No response to email sent. dag.sundelin@sida.se</p>
<p>Embassy of Switzerland</p>	<p>Herbert Schmid</p>	<p>Country Programme South Africa, 1994 – 1999.</p>	<p>Already have report with DoF.</p>	<p>No response to email sent. sdc@pixie.co.za</p>

<p>United States Agency for International Development</p>	<p>Susan Fine</p>	<p>USAID Joint Programme Assessment. USAID Joint Programme Assessment – Phase 1 Stocktaking Report.</p>	<p>Documents already submitted to DoF in May already. Will nevertheless do everything to assist.</p> <p>From: Susan Fine <sfine@usaid.gov> To: <tambraam@iafrica.com> Subject: re: DoF Donor Review Date: 20 September 1999 08:19</p> <p><i>Dear Antonio:</i></p> <p><i>I have asked our evaluation specialist, Nokuzola Mamabolo, to put together a set of evaluations for you. Please confirm that you are interested in sectoral or sub-sectoral level evaluations, not evaluations of individual activities.</i></p> <p><i>best regards, Susan Fine</i></p> <p>Susan Fine Program Officer USAID/South Africa sfine@usaid.gov</p> <p>----- Original Text -----</p> <p>From: "Antonio Hercules" <tambraam@iafrica.com>, on 9/20/99 6:11 AM:</p> <p>Dear Susan,</p> <p>This is just a note to follow up on telephone calls to donors over the last week in connection with the Department of Finance Donor Review. If you do have available any evaluation reports of your agency/institution in South Africa at any time over the last five year years, please let me know to make arrangements to collect them. In particular, I would appreciate the USAID sector reports.</p> <p>Thank-you for your time.</p> <p>Kind regards, Antonio for Simeka/SMC.</p>
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UNDP/ UN System	David Whaley not available. Anne Githuku assisted.	UNICEF Report on Children's Rights and Development in South Africa, 1974-1997. Mid-Term Review of UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA – Gender issues, 1999. Operational Decision-Making in the Country Programmes of UNDP, UNICEF and UNDFPA, 1999. Mid-Term Review – HIV and Aids Paper. 1999. (2 nd draft). Mid-term Review of UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA. 1999.	Other UN agencies will have to be approached individually.	No response to email sent. dhwaley@un.org.za
CWCI (EU/DoF)	Ms. Emmanuel Gill		Documents were previously sent.	No response to email sent.

SECTOR REPORTS RECEIVED		Donor Assistance to Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform, South Africa. 1994 – 1998.
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10 APPENDIX B

10.1 REPORTS RECEIVED.

REPORT/DOCUMENT RECEIVED	PURPOSE OF THE REPORT/DOCUMENT	FINDINGS
Donor Assistance to Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform, South Africa. 1994 – 1998.	Compilation of inventory of government to government donor-assisted projects, 1994 –1998; Views from members of donor and recipient community on matters of donor development assistance.	Nature of assistance and outcomes of assistance. No impact assessment.
SIDA Country Gender Profile: South Africa (1998). (Sweden)	Baseline document for study of gender relations.	No activities reported. No impact assessment.
Country Programme South Africa, 1994 – 1999. (Switzerland)	Results of DFAE Special Programme South Africa.	Activities and results for the programme. No impact assessment.
EU, South Africa Cooperation, 1994 –1996.	Report on Activities.	Activities reported. No impact assessment.
EU Sector Support, Water. '98/99.	Activity Report.	Report indicates impact assessment premature.
Irish-Aid – South Africa Budget. 1998.	Budget.	No activities or impact assessment.
GTZ Mission Report, Public Health. 1999.	Progress report, and implementation review.	Progress report, activities. No impact assessment.
KIT Royal Tropical Institute Mission Report on Gender Programming under Lomé VI. 1997.	Gender and development programming under Lomé – Report of 1 st mission – Project Review	Activities reported on. No impact assessment.
EU Report on Health Sector. (no cover)	Review of health sector in SA – and framework for EU support.	Programme and activities reported on. No impact assessment.
Finland Development Cooperation Disbursement. 1997-2000.	Budgets only.	No activities or impact assessment.
UNICEF Report on Children's Rights and Development in South Africa, 1974-1997.	Reflective essay on contributions and experiences of UNICEF.	Reflection on programmes, activities, involvement of UNICEF in SA. Partial impact assessment.
USAID Joint Programme Assessment.	Report on current status of RSA and USAID collaboration – strategic programme alignment review.	Activities and programmes – review of alignment with SA government priorities. No impact assessment.

REPORT/DOCUMENT RECEIVED	PURPOSE OF THE REPORT/DOCUMENT	FINDINGS
USAID Joint Programme Assessment – Phase 1 Stocktaking Report.	Report on First Phase of Joint Programme Assessment (USAID).	
Mid-Term Review of UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA – Gender issues, 1999.	Review and assessment of gender integration in programmes of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.	Activities review. No impact assessment.
Operational Decision-Making in the Country Programmes of UNDP, UNICEF and UNDFPA, 1999.	Review of operational decisions of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA.	Activities review. No impact assessment.
Mid-Term Review – HIV and Aids Paper. 1999. (2 nd draft).	Review of UN responses to HIV and Aids in South Africa	Activities review. No impact assessment.
Mid-term Review of UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA. 1999.	Review of programmes of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF in relation to anti-poverty strategies and programmes.	Activities review. No impact assessment.

11 APPENDIX C

11.1 INVENTORY OF DONOR DISBURSEMENTS.

Donor	Broad context assistance	Period	Sectoral focus	Amount
Australian Agency for International Development	Technical assistance	Variable, but generally 5 years to 2001 March-June 1998	Various, targeting Justice Youth	\$15 Million +/-R750 000
Australian Electoral Commission	Specific support for 1999 elections	Once-off	-	+/-R750 000
Embassy of King of Belgium	Specific support for organisational restructuring of the police. Specific support for LRC and CALS.	1995 – 1999 1995 - 1998	Safety & Security (Police) Justice - Training of black lawyers	R20 million R2 million
European Union	European Programme for Reconstruction and Development in SA: Education & Training Health Rural development Urban development SMMEs Governance & Democratisation Other	1994 1995 1997- 1998/9- 1999/2000	 Health sector (PHSSP) Community Water Supply & Sanitation sector (SSPCWSS)	ECU58.117 mil ECU45.085 mil ECU26.987 mil (all figures immediately below were committed, actuals not known) ECU1.91 million ECU4.51 million ECU6.52 million ECU3 million ECU3.91 million ECU1.92 million ECU17.5 million ECU20 million
Canadian Government – CIDA	Bilateral agreements in four areas: governance, human resource dev. CSO capacity dev., economic	1979 – 1994 1997 – 2001	 Justice – Training for personnel on human rights, equity;	 +/- R15 million CA\$5 million

	development. Specifically, technical assistance Specifically, white paper process, tours to Canada, etc.	1997	- and transformation of the department Welfare – transformation and capacity-building Safety and Security – NCPS	CA\$4.35 million CA\$30 000 CA\$19 910
Commonwealth	Democracy, rule of law, just government, human rights. Cooperation with partner agencies: direct extra-budgetary support, joint financing. Specifically, criminal justice support	1994-5 but continuing	Justice – training in community policing, police basic training curriculum, gender equality, etc. Safety and Security – technical assistance Welfare and Juveniles	+/- R1.1 million
Government of Denmark	Strengthening institutions and ensuring popular participation; Strong public sector Reduction of socio-economic inequalities Black empowerment of business Specifically Training of Trainers Programme at SAPS Colleges for 50 trainers Specifically, Policing Project at CSVR Specifically, detective training Printing and dissemination of materials Technical assistance to ICD Magistrate development Technical and financial assistance – vision 2000 Policy Planning Unit	Ongoing July 1997 – July 1998 1994+ August 1995 – September 1996 15 September	Safety and security Safety and security Safety and security Safety and security Justice Justice Justice	+/- R1 million +/- R3 million +/- R3.5 million +/- R1.4 million +/- R1.1 million +/- R1 million +/- R3.2 million +/- R13.9 million

	<p>Training of lay assessors</p> <p>Advised on capacity-building for strategic management and training</p> <p>Funding President's Fund for Compensating Victims of Apartheid</p> <p>CS transformation process</p> <p>CSV</p> <p>Prevention of Violence Against Women – training of judges, magistrates, etc.</p>	<p>1996 – 31 December 1997</p> <p>12 September 1996 – 31 December 1998</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Welfare and Juveniles</p> <p>Correctional Services</p> <p>Correctional Services</p>	<p>R1 million</p> <p>R11 million</p> <p>R1.5 million</p> <p>R400 000</p> <p>R400 000</p> <p>R1m across relevant departments</p>
European Union	<p>Largest external donor to RSA.</p> <p>Emphases:</p> <p>Basic social services (50%)</p> <p>Private sector development (8%)</p> <p>Good governance and democratisation (7%)</p> <p>NGOs (25%) for project implementation</p>	<p>UNCICP project for capacity building in crime prevention, April 1998 – April 2001</p> <p>EU, 1996 – 1999</p> <p>NGOs sponsored through Justice, 1994 - 1999</p>	<p>Criminal Justice Support</p>	<p>ECU 4.5 million expected</p> <p>ECU 9 million, ODA ECU 2.9 million</p> <p>ECU 15 million</p>
France			<p>National Crime Prevention Safety and Security</p>	
DONOR	BROAD CONTEXT ASSISTANCE	PERIOD	SECTORAL FOCUS	AMOUNT
Germany	<p>Focuses on:</p> <p>Popular participation</p> <p>Respect for human rights</p> <p>Broad-based government development policies</p> <p>Respect for the rule of law.</p> <p>Specifically, technical assistance to police</p>	<p>1994</p> <p>1994-5</p> <p>1995-6</p> <p>1996-7</p> <p>1997</p> <p>1997</p>	<p>Safety and security</p> <p>Justice</p> <p>Justice</p> <p>Justice</p> <p>Justice</p>	<p>+/- R1.2 million</p> <p>+/- DM125 000</p> <p>R2.901 million</p> <p>R2.5 million</p> <p>R252 945</p> <p>R252 945</p>

	training, and development of IT. Also legal reform of the justice system.			
Netherlands	Emphasis on: aid integration into national budgetary processes (RDP); and alignment with RDP objectives. Specifically, contributing towards the transformation of the SAPS in: training and leadership development community policing policy formulation police unions victim support programmes	1995 1997 1997 current (1998) 1997 1995 1995-6 1996-7 1995-6 1997 1996-7 1996-7 1996-7 1996-7 1996-9 1997 1996-7 1997-8 1997-8 1997 1997-8 1996-9 1997 1997	Safety and security Justice – TRC Welfare & Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare & Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare & Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare and Juveniles Welfare Welfare	+/- R6 million R330 260 R19.3 million R335 000 R2.5 million NLG145 000 +/- NLG2.3 million +/- NLG5.9 million +/- NLG150 000 +/- NLG78 000 NLG80 000 NLG42 000 NLG98 000 NLG3.3 million +/- NLG13 600 NLG34 000 NLG24 835 +/- NLG 24 835 +/- NLG 12 000 +/- NLG 32 500 NLG1.4 million R3.3 million R55 000
Sweden	Poverty alleviation and consolidation of the democracy.	1997	Safety and Security Welfare and Juveniles	SEK270 million (see page 39 for breakdown) (see page 40)
Switzerland	Further democratisation of society, increased access to resources, sustainable change.	1995-1999		Mio \$60 million
The United Kingdom	Overall UK assistance to South Africa has been increasing since the 1994 elections. Priorities are: education good health rural development small enterprise development	1995-6 1996-7	Safety and Security/Justice	R17 million R23 million

Donor	Broad context assistance	Period	Sectoral focus	Amount
United States	USAID in South Africa has 6 development priorities: democratisation educational transformation enhanced primary health care economic policy capacitation of officials opening up of financial markets to blacks housing and urban services for black people	1997-8 1997-8 Post-1994 Post-1994 Post-1994 Post-1994 Post-1994 Post-1994 Post-1994	NCPS/ Safety and Security/ Justice/	US\$9.4 million R1.642 million R7.2 million R299 000 +/. R381 000 R32 000 R65 268 R438 444 R17 717 R1.5 million R1.161 million R3.015 million R3.150 million R585 000 R1.350 million R2.250 million R450 000 R7.778 million
Other Donors. Italy Japan Flanders Finland Ireland				R1.629 million R2.5 million R1.554 million IEP210 000 IEP100 000
United Nations	UNDP UNICEF UNFPA	1997-8 1 April '98 - April 2000 March 1998 – February 2000 1995-97 1997 1998-2000 1998-2000 1997+ 1995 1997-2001 1997-2001 1998-2001	Assistance to National Crime Prevention Secretariat Capacity building for NCPS Counteract organised & commercial crime Safety & Security Welfare & Juveniles Other (department not specified)	US\$558 500 ECU4.751 million US\$415 840 US\$459 000 US\$941 050 US\$415 840 US\$405 670 US\$1.765 million US\$200 000 US\$691 900 US\$58.7 million promised US\$5 million US\$10 million