THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP AGENCY (SADPA)

ODI CAPE CONFERENCE

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PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- THE CHALLENGE FOR SADPA
- DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND AFRICA
- SOUTH AFRICA – DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
- SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP AGENCY (SADPA)
  - VISION AND STRATEGY
  - OVERVIEW OF ROLE
  - SADPA FRAMEWORK – DRAFT
  - GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS
  - AREAS OF COOPERATION
  - PROGRAMME LIFE-CYCLE
  - PROGRAMME & BUDGET STRUCTURE
THE CHALLENGE FOR SADPA

- Criticisms of traditional donors
- Limitations of South-South approaches
- Challenges related to SA’s outgoing development cooperation
- Emergence of the Development Effectiveness principles
- How to respond to the development challenges of Africa – what role for SA DC?

CHALLENGE: how to translate the emerging policy paradigm into a practical deliverable as the Agency for SA’s outgoing DC
AFRICA

• Africa has vast development and growth potential
• A place of optimism and opportunity – regional integration, strong continental voice and a drive towards democracy and good governance, and vast resources
• Still many infrastructure deficits, institutional weaknesses, poverty and underdevelopment and vulnerability to external shocks
• Africa will continue to need support for development
• The realisation of the African Platform for Development Effectiveness
SOUTH AFRICA’S FOREIGN POLICY

- South Africa has a unique history, position and advantage to play a major role in Africa’s development.
- African Renaissance Fund – concrete expression of SA’s commitment and solidarity
- Many SA departments and provinces doing dev coop work – often not coordinated
- At the same time – many global risk that need the collaboration of all systemically important states with many new formations e.g. IBSA, global funds, G20, etc.

SA Government determined that it required:

An initiative to provide a Strategic Mechanism to show solidarity in support development of the Continent and beyond in areas where SA can make a contribution – hence the creation of the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) – nodal point for all external development cooperation
To develop partnerships that drive innovation around development cooperation in Africa and developing countries to create self-sufficient societies.

BASED ON A STRATEGY OF:
CO-CRAFTING THE POLICY FOCUS;
SHARPENING THE DELIVERY MECHANISMS; AND
BROADENING THE INSTRUMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
CO-CRAFTING THE POLICY FOCUS
• Strategic Focus- Demand Driven
  – Partnership Fund for Development (PFD) Bill – wide range of sectors
  – Policy Principles to guide decision making
  – Africa regional priorities and national priorities of partner countries (political dialogue)
  – Common interest and mutual benefit; comparative advantage for SA

SHARPEN THE DELIVERY MECHANISMS
• Enhance the effectiveness and coherence of SA DC programmes
• Bring administrative and management accountability to DC programmes
• Ensure coherence across government
• Innovation on a Project Life Cycle around partnerships
• Project Management Approach
• Clear operating principles and guidelines
SADPA STRATEGY

BROADEN THE INSTRUMENTS

- Financial Instruments
  - Micro-Grants
  - Grants
  - Technical Assistance
  - Loans, JV’s and PPPs – through commercial partners

- Types of Support
  - Budgetary
  - Programme
  - Project
  - Sector
  - SWAPs
  - Basket or pooled funding

Programme Budget Structure

- Humanitarian Fund
- Good Governance Fund
- PCRD Fund
- Micro-Grant Fund
- Technical Support Fund
- IBSA Poverty Alleviation Fund
- Multilateral Support
- Others to be created as needed

Types of cooperation
- Bilateral
- Multilateral
- Trilateral
- Multi-partner
- Decentralised
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<tr>
<th>DC POLICY AREAS</th>
<th>SADPA APPROACH</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PRINCIPLES</strong></td>
<td>Solidarity; cooperation over competition, mutual benefit, equality, national ownership, creation of viable states based on self-reliance, sustainability – Philosophy of Ubuntu</td>
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<td><strong>AREAS OF SUPPORT</strong></td>
<td>Includes both regional priorities and individual country priorities; both DAC and Non-DAC sectors</td>
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| **STRATEGIC APPROACH** | • Demand driven priorities – co-crafted; mainstream issues; capacity focus  
• People Centred Development – development of societies; benefit people  
• Partnerships – Co-ownership, mutual benefit; North and South; S-S; and Non-Gov  
• Catalytic initiatives – quality of prog rather than quality of aid; unlock potential  
• Development effectives – national ownership, sustainability, capacity generating, Paris Declaration  
• Results Based Management – results orientated |
| **IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH** | A flexible framework with many different development cooperation modalities and partnerships, but with good governance elements embedded in the methodology |
| **INSTRUMENTS** | • Mainly grants & technical coop. Loans, JVs & PPP’s – with commercial sectors  
• budget, sector, programme, project, basket |
| **ROLE OF PARTNERS** | All partners must make a contribution & take responsibility for programme, and results |
| **CONDITIONALITY** | Development prog must support the partner/region, procurement within the region; other conditionalities – to be determined on a case-by-case basis. |
| **QUALITY ASSURANCE & M&E** | Strong focus on rules for accountability, good governance, reporting and monitoring, knowledge management and evaluation (within limits); reporting to SA Parliament & public |
Thank you

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