

1 AFRICA

1.1 NEPAD

1.1.1 Implementing measures to ensure success

In order to address current the environmental, economic and social challenges in Africa, the NEPAD was established in 2001. NEPAD was adopted by the African Heads of State and Government. This is an initiative in the context of which the leaders agreed, based on a common vision and a firm and shared conviction, that they have a pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development, and at the same time to participate actively in the world economy and body politic. NEPAD identifies that the range of issues necessary to nurture the region's environmental base and sustainable use of natural resources is vast and complex, and that a systematic combination of initiatives is necessary in order to develop a coherent environmental programme.

South Africa has played a leading role in developing NEPAD and its various sectoral strategies, mobilising African and international support for NEPAD, and supporting the structures and processes of NEPAD. Looking forward, South Africa has prepared the NEPAD Implementation Strategy of South Africa (NISSA) which focuses the country on the mobilisation and alignment of resources and institutions nationally, regionally, continentally and internationally in support of the NEPAD vision, mission and objectives.

In the international arena, NISSA outlines three intervention areas, as follows:

- 'Support the SADC Region',
 - Support alignment of existing continental NEPAD sectoral priority programmes into and with regional processes and programmes;
 - Identify and implement projects from the NEPAD sectoral priority programmes for implementation at regional level, e.g. from the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) Infrastructure programme, identifying centres of excellence for regional utilisation;
 - Facilitate South African support to the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Programme (RISDP), as far as the rest of the SADC region is concerned, not directly involving South African beneficiaries;
 - Ensure South African capacity and political support for the implementation of NEPAD and RISDP programmes and projects;
 - Define and expand the role of South Africa as a development partner within the SADC region;
 - Implement the DTI led Africa Development Strategy within the SADC region;
 - Implement the recommendations arising from the Southern Africa Regional Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report;

- Ensure South African support to the APRM programme within the SADC region; and
 - Establish and utilise regional development funds for NEPAD and RISDP programmes and projects.
- ‘Support the African Continent’
 - Support alignment of existing continental NEPAD sectoral priority programmes into and with African Union processes and programmes;
 - Identify and implement projects from the NEPAD sectoral priority programmes for implementation at, e.g. enhancing conditions of peace, security and sound political and economic governance, post conflict reconstruction and development, the implementation of decisions of various forums of sectoral Ministers relating to such as Pan-African Inter-Connectivity under the NEPAD Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiative, the STAP Infrastructure programme etc;
 - Ensure South African capacity and political support for the implementation of continental NEPAD programmes;
 - Promote intra-African trade and capital flows, as well as the provision of regional public goods and cross-regional infrastructure connectivity (physical, electronic and financial);
 - Utilise South Africa’s well-developed scientific and technological base to provide centres of excellence in the service of the continent;
 - Define the role of South Africa as a development partner within the continent;
 - Finalise and implement the DTI Africa Development Strategy;
 - Implement the recommendations arising from the Common African Position on the Achievements of MDGs;
 - Ensure South African support to continental African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) programmes; and
 - Establish and utilise Continental Development Funds for continental NEPAD programmes and projects.
 - Engaging the International Community
 - Promote foreign direct investment, equitable market access, increased Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and debt relief for Africa to support NEPAD objectives;
 - Ensure that the raft of political commitments in support of NEPAD are translated into concrete and tangible support for implementation; and
 - Promote support for the implementation of NEPAD through the G-8, the Africa Partnership Forum, the UN, the EU, the OECD, the WTO, the IMF and World Bank, the World Economic Forum (WEF), New Asian African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) and Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC).

South Africa, through DEAT, continued with the establishment, development and management of the six identified TFCDA’s in support of NEPAD. The concept of cross-border collaboration forms part of the

objectives of the SADC, which aims to promote synergy in regional initiatives, with social, economic and conservation benefits for the subcontinent. Therefore, the TFCDA programme forms an integral part of NEPAD, which also aims to harness Africa's development potential. To date, South Africa is involved in this initiative with the following SADC neighbours: Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho.

The various TFCDA's are:

- The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park
- The |Ai|Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Conservation Park
- The Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park
- The Maloti- Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area
- The Limpopo Shashe Transfrontier Conservation Area
- The Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area

1.2 Sustainable Development in Africa

South Africa is committed to addressing issues of sustainable development in Africa through south-south partnerships. South Africa has made significant progress in terms of a number of the JPOI initiatives, as reflected in Table .

Table 5: South Africa's contribution to meeting the targets of Chapter VIII of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

JPOI Target	ISSUE	PROGRESS
62(a)	Regional and sub-regional programmes to achieve sustainable development efforts for peace, stability and security, democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and freedom, including the right to development and gender equality	This is a cross-cutting issue and South Africa's contribution is largely summarised in its efforts with regard to NEPAD. In this regard, it is important that South Africa be seen to be "NEPAD compliant" in the sense that NEPAD is seen as a framework for development and for "doing business in a new way", i.e. a visionary roadmap for transformation and reform. This entails actively promoting and entrenching the NEPAD vision, values, principles, priorities and objectives nationally, regionally, continentally and internationally, as opposed to merely implementing a set of projects. This is reinforced by the fact that the APRM review process has been evaluating South Africa on its broad compliance with NEPAD principles, objectives and programmes.
62(b)	Support implementation of the vision of NEPAD	<p>South Africa plays a major role in the implementation of sustainable development and NEPAD both locally and regionally, driven through the Strategy for NEPAD. South Africa has been given the responsibility of coordinating the implementation of the invasive alien species programme. In addition, South Africa has been actively engaging in a number of initiatives that are contributing to poverty eradication and promoting sustainable development. In order to ensure the implementation of NEPAD, South Africa together with other Southern African countries achieved key milestones including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC - Maputo Declaration 1 December 2005 • Africa's ST Consolidated Plan of Action 23 August 2005 • SADC Summit Declaration 6 July • SADC Resolutions in Harare 2006
62(c) & (d)	Technology development, transfer and diffusion to Africa	The Plan of Action for Science and Technology, under the auspices of NEPAD, was adopted in November 2003 by the African Ministerial Council for Science and Technology (AMCOST). The result: a Consolidated African Science and Technology Plan of Action which was adopted during the second meeting of AMCOST in Senegal during September 2005. In relation to this, South Africa has signed bilateral

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		<p>Science and Technology agreements signed with a number of countries. There is high demand for technology inputs in growing economies such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola and Mozambique, where geological survey and agriculture projects are being jointly run. Science and technology can play a major role in post-conflict reconstruction and development in countries such as Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Sudan and Mozambique (DST, 2007) (Appendix 2).</p>
62 (e)	Support the development of national programmes and strategies to promote education	<p>South Africa has been supporting all efforts to secure the participation of the African Diaspora in the Africa's Consolidated S&T Plan of Action since 2003. The challenge is to find modalities for leveraging the considerable technical and human resource capacity within the region. Efforts are underway to develop a database of the human resource base in various scientific fields. In March 2005 South Africa, Jamaica and the African Union hosted a conference for Africans from the continent and representatives of the Diaspora from the Caribbean region. The major recommendations on science and technology cooperation include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for continuous dialogue between the African Union and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in order to promote knowledge production and sharing through the effective use of available technologies; • The establishment of centres of excellence for mutual benefit of the Caribbean and African peoples, and as a basis for developing and creating opportunities for the absorption of human capital for the advantage of both regions. <p>The funding instruments of DST for promoting research and technology partnerships on the continent, e.g. the African Scholarship Programme for Innovation Studies (ASPIS), were made open to the participation of the African Diaspora.</p> <p>In addition, South Africa, established as a key policy imperative, the National Indigenous Knowledge Systems Office (NIKSO) in 2006. NIKSO has worked towards coordinating the establishment of a national platform on bioprospecting and product developments. NIKSO's has</p>

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		<p>contributed to a number of Inter-governmental and regional activities. In March 2007, DST and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Zambia successfully hosted the second SADC workshop on policy development in the region. Emanating from this workshop was a number of recommendations for member states amongst which was the harmonization of the region's policy framework within the next two years. Planning for and responding to intellectual property rights issues have also been the business of the NIKSO, in South Africa and abroad.</p>
62(m)	Assisting to address poverty stricken mountain communities	<p>The DST Sustainable Livelihoods programme is in process of working with Lesotho to transfer trout farming technologies. The objective of the proposal is to stimulate the development of an integrated and sustainable, community based trout farming sector in Lesotho and the surrounding high lying areas of South Africa, and establish SMME's commercially producing trout all year round, as opposed to seasonal as it is in the Western Cape, and Mpumalanga.</p>
64	Mobilise financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems in Africa	<p>South Africa is supporting the African region, in refining research methodologies, improving safety and efficacy and promoting traditional medicine. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recognizes the Medical Research Council as a potential IKS Center of Excellence.</p>
65	Programmes to deal with natural disasters and conflicts, including their humanitarian and environmental impact	<p>South Africa is actively involved in African peacekeeping initiatives, including having participated as mediator in the continent's trouble spots, including in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire and Sudan. The country has also participated in a number of natural disaster relief efforts for example in Mozambique, Tanzania and others.</p>
68	Assist African countries to achieve sound management of chemicals, with particular focus on hazardous chemicals and waste	<p>The African Stockpile Programme aims to prevent and dispose outdated pesticides from African countries. South Africa is part of this US\$ 25 million Global Environment Facility project together with a number of African countries namely: Botswana, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Swaziland, Tanzania and Tunisia. South Africa is the host of the Basel training centres for English speaking African countries. The centres are designed to build the capacities of developing countries in meeting the commitments of the convention. The key objectives of the Basel</p>

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		Convention are the reduction of the production of hazardous waste and the restriction of transboundary movement and disposal of such waste.
70	Support efforts to attain sustainable tourism that contributes to social, economic and infrastructure development	<p>South Africa has been actively involved in the development of a tourism policy at the regional level through the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA). Specific activities include:</p> <p>Utilising the 2010 soccer World cup to be hosted by South Africa to benefit the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the development of guidelines for tourism investment in the SADC region to be implemented at the regional level, and, if successful, rolled over to other regions of Africa under NEPAD. • Development of promotional material for tourism in the region. • Participation in the following regional tourism initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Okavango Upper Zambezi International Tourism Spatial Development Initiative (OUZIT) - Coast 2 Coast Spatial Development Initiative – inviting tourists to undertake a 3 000-kilometre odyssey across southern Africa. <p>South Africa- implementation of the vision of NEPAD</p>

South Africa is proud of its contribution to sustainable development of the African continent but continues to recognise that, it needs to increase its efforts in particular with respect to:

- Enhancing the industrial productivity, diversity and competitiveness of African countries;
- Supporting the implementation of affordable transport systems and infrastructure that promotes connectivity in Africa; and
- Supporting other African countries in their efforts to implement the sustainable urbanisation and human settlements.