

JOHANNESBURG PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT JPOI RESPONSE STRATEGY 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. Introduction	2
1.1. Global Context	2
1.2. South African Context	3
1.3. SA Development Priorities	4
1.4. Defining Sustainable Development	5
1.5. Overall Aim of the JPOI Response Strategy	5
2. Methodology	6
2.1. The Process followed in Developing the JPOI Response Strategy	6
2.2. Method of Analysis	9
2.3. Consultation Process	9
2.4. Summary of Findings	10
3. Thematic Areas of Sustainable Development	10
3.1. Implementation Targets Summarized	10
3.2. SA Policies and Strategies Identified	18
3.3. Challenges	22
4. Institutional Arrangements	23
4.1. The Governance Framework	23
4.1.1. Administrative Issues	23
4.1.2. Financial Issues	24
4.1.3. Technological Issues	24
4.1.4. Transformation Management Issues	24
5. The Sustainable Development Statement of Intent	25
6. The Way Forward	26
6.1. Action Items	26
6.2. Communication and Stakeholder Participation including the Overview of Sustainable Development Perspectives for Departments	27
6.3. Marketing	33
7. Annexure A: Resource Materials Used	35
8. Annexure B: Acronyms and Abbreviations	36

1. INTRODUCTION

South Africa and the developing world are faced with a multiplicity of challenges in addressing sustainable development. Foremost amongst these are the systems that create and perpetuate the appalling levels of poverty, economic marginalization and environmental degradation affecting the majority of the world's population. At the same time, developed countries in general and small percentages of populations in developing countries, enjoy the highest levels of economic growth and prosperity in the history of humankind.

It is becoming increasingly clear that if the world continues along this unequal growth path, the combined threats of ill health and disease, conflicts over natural resources, underdevelopment, environmental degradation and economic instability will undermine even the prosperity of the developed world. Such a polarized and unequal basis provides a dangerously unsustainable foundation for the increasingly integrated world economy. It is clear that the early part of the new millennium poverty and global inequality together form the single greatest threat to sustainable development.

Within the context of these multiple challenges, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) was formulated. This was done in accordance with the international agreements. The JPOI was then circulated for input to the national departments, Provinces and SALGA in order to elaborate on the plan of action. There were a number of departments that gave input, however, most gave a status quo report and compartmentalized their inputs into specific sections. The longer term perspective as well as the need for integration is required.

Out of this process, the JPOI Response Strategy has been developed, which is the document under discussion. The JPOI Response Strategy Report aims to pull the comments and perspectives together and facilitate both the integration and the development of a long term perspective.

1.1. Global Context

Concerns about globalization, and its mostly negative impact on developing nations, began to appear in the text of UN agreements, for example the 2000 Millennium JPOI, as well as regional plans for sustainable development such as the 2001 New Partnership for Africa's Development. Global trade and related agreements generally takes place outside the UN area of influence. Key agreements were reached in the 2000 – 2002 period, which had a significant impact on the WSSD agreements. The nations of the world have recognized three fundamental socio-political truths:

- Many problems facing humanity are global in nature and cannot be solved by any nation acting on its own,
- Environment and development cannot be separated: the natural resource base underpins all human, social and economic activity and in turn, human activities impact on the environment, and
- Long-term sustainability requires global equity, ethics and a shared vision.

Within this global context a number of key interventions have been identified that are primarily encompassed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These and a few other strategic implementation targets form the context of the sustainable development perspective of South Africa.

1.2. South African Context

While South Africa did not have an official delegation at the original Rio Summit in 1992, the African National Congress (ANC) was present and many of the policies subsequently introduced, reflect the international consensus on the inter-linked nature of environment and development. Notably, the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) included many elements of Agenda 21 and sustainability, with a strong focus on addressing the inequalities of apartheid. Many of the challenges that a sustainable development agenda in South Africa is charged to overcome, such as inequalities with respect to access to resources and basic services, have their roots in apartheid.

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on Sustainable Development, which was developed out of the WSSD, reaffirmed that the Rio Principles form the basic principles of sustainable development and that agreements such as Agenda 21 and those of the Monterrey Conference on Finance for Development and the Doha Ministerial Conference, should be implemented.

The JPOI notes that poverty eradication, changing consumption and production patterns and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development are the over-arching objectives and acknowledge that problems such as global inequalities, loss of biodiversity, climate change and globalization must be dealt with. Further, the JPOI sets out the key focus areas of the Plan of Implementation: to increase access to basic requirements such as clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, energy, health care, food security and to protect biodiversity. This is to be achieved inter alia through access to financial resources, opening of markets, capacity building, technology transfer, human resource development, education and training. It also recognizes problematic political issues such foreign occupation, armed conflicts, organized crime, corruption, trafficking in people, drugs and arms, terrorism, intolerance, hatred and xenophobia and particularly notes concerns regarding HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

The JPOI notes the importance of women's empowerment, gender equality and the role of indigenous people in sustainable development. It supports the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and multilateralism and notes that private sector corporations should enforce corporate accountability. Lastly, it thanks the people and the Government of South Africa for successfully hosting the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

For South Africa to successfully implement the JPOI, a coordinated response strategy is needed, which will now be known as the JPOI Response Strategy. It will comprise of the following:

- A South African strategy for local, regional and international action;
- A National Strategy for sustainable development, integrating existing policies and initiatives and establishing an institutional framework for action;
- Improved coordination between different government departments, especially with respect to the three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental;
- Improved stakeholder engagement and participation in the sustainable development agenda.

1.3. SA Development Priorities

Constructing and implementing sustainable development are complex and multi-dimensional. Policy development, co-ordination and strategy cut across the social, cultural, economic and environment spectrum. Developing the capacity to co-ordinate participation of all stakeholders, policy analysis, project initiation, partnerships, monitoring, reporting and regularly reviewing progress requires rigorous institution capacity. There are a number of development priorities identified within the global context of sustainable development, especially in relation to the MDGs. South Africa has identified these as priorities and localized them within the four pillars of sustainable development, namely governance, economic, social and environmental.

- Governance: is the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their obligations and mediate their differences. The concept of governance implies mechanisms, processes and institutions that go beyond state structures. A governance framework for sustainable development is one that incorporates multiple goals in decision-making, in an integrated and participatory fashion, in order to promote equity within and between generations.
- Economic: The aim is improve the access of people to the capital, and to increase their capabilities to use this capital effectively to increase their livelihood options and to improve their quality of life. Widespread poverty remains a serious challenge to sustainable development in South Africa. While income poverty certainly does not tell the whole story, it does provide a concise and worrying indicator: in 1994, more than 10% of South Africans lived on less than \$1 per day, while 35% lived on less than \$2 per day. The economic segment therefore relates to both economic growth and positioning South Africa in the global context but also the alleviation of poverty through sustainable interventions.
- Social: The historical basis of poverty in SA – one of the most inequitable nations of the world – is linked to large-scale land dispossession, the lack of access to mineral resources and rights, the migrant labour system, and differential access to education, health services and other resources. This element further relates to the creation of a safe, integrated and socially sustainable living and working environment for both rural and urban populations in South Africa. This includes the right of access to resources, facilities and basic services.
- Environmental: Sustainable development is often interpreted as environmental issues; however, there are numerous issues. Within this context, environmental management and the sustainable use and protection of limited resources have the strongest emphasis. Further, the consumption and production arena is also concentrated on as this can have a major impact on the environment. South Africa also has a vast amount of positive environmental areas that need to be conserved and utilized to their optimum.

1.4. Defining Sustainable Development

To set the basis for a country response, it is important that there is a common understanding of sustainable development, as the term often means different things to different people. For some it means financial sustainability, for others it means environmental protection and limited development. SA needs as the basis for implementing sustainable development, a common understanding and vision. Sustainable development has become a fundamental basis in policy formulation in terms of equity, efficient use of natural resources and ethics in terms of values and the transformation needed in society.

"Sustainable development means the integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision-making so as to ensure that development serves present and future generations." National Environmental Management Act, 1998

Sustainable development refers to a kind of development that aims for equity within and between generations, and adopts an approach where the economic, social and environmental aspects of development are considered in a holistic fashion. These are usually referred to as the pillars of sustainable development – governance economic, social and environmental. Without one of the legs the tripod cannot stand, and a weakening of one of the legs will weaken the entire structure. The governance framework constitutes the glue that holds the different legs together. A governance framework for sustainable development is one that incorporates multiple goals in decision-making, in an integrated and participatory fashion, in order to promote equity within and between generations.

In conclusion, sustainable development values are based on principles of fairness, justice, peace, safety and security for the common good and benefits for all living beings on this planet. Transformation towards a sustainable development pathway therefore needs to be seen as a flexible and continuous process – it is a means to a sustainable end as opposed to an end in itself.

1.5. The Overall Aim of the JPOI Response Strategy

The success of the JPOI is firstly dependent on the degree to which South Africa takes responsibility for its sustainable development agenda and implements the programme. It is also dependent on the approach to sustainable development that the global community has and the emphasis that is placed on the various priorities. This requires a global collective responsibility as well as actions at regional, national and local levels. The JPOI's success is therefore highly dependent on multi-sectoral approaches and a strong commitment to the sustainable development agenda.

This document aims to provide an overview and outline of a strategic framework for South Africa's response to the World Summit of Sustainable Development (WSSD). The WSSD provided the opportunity to reinvigorate business, civil society and government's commitment for sustainable development implementation through meeting the targets set in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). The JPOI Response Strategy outlines the requirements for sustainable development implementation in South Africa. The key priority areas arising out of the WSSD were determined by Cabinet and are as follows:

1. Follow-up implications of South Africa's enhanced international status after WSSD
2. SA's role in linking WSSD outcomes to the next round of World Trade Organization negotiations and the Financing for Development Conference outcomes
3. Role of South Africa as custodian of the Johannesburg outcomes
4. South Africa's role as a leader for sustainable development in future
5. Responsibilities of line departments in taking forward the WSSD outcomes
6. Implications of the Summit outcomes for NEPAD
7. International marketing campaign and the further branding of South Africa
8. Implications of WSSD for South African trade and investment promotion
9. Follow-up work to be done with civil society
10. Follow-up actions on nation building and patriotism
11. The utilisation of the enhanced capacity in the SA civil service after WSSD
12. The establishment of a South African Sustainable Development Institute
13. Archiving and documenting the Summit
14. Communications and Awareness

The document reviews South Africa's response to the WSSD agreements in terms of its implementation and implications, the development of a national sustainable strategy and the targets and actions in the JPOI. It also describes follow-up actions of key national government departments in response to the WSSD and the consideration of appropriate mechanisms to ensure improved coordination between different government departments and on policies and action plans that have the necessary inducement for sustainable development implementation. An in-depth stakeholder engagement process is proposed in the context of South Africa as well as principles and considerations for stakeholder engagement and participation with government for the policy shift towards sustainable development. Resources, finances, and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting implementation targets are further essential to the success of sustainable development.

2. METHODOLOGY

The section that follows describes the process of developing the JPOI Response Strategy. The approach included reviewing Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, holding workshops with department and stakeholders, requests for WSSD follow-up actions and establishing a framework for the implementation. The methodology and process is further elaborated on in the diagram below:

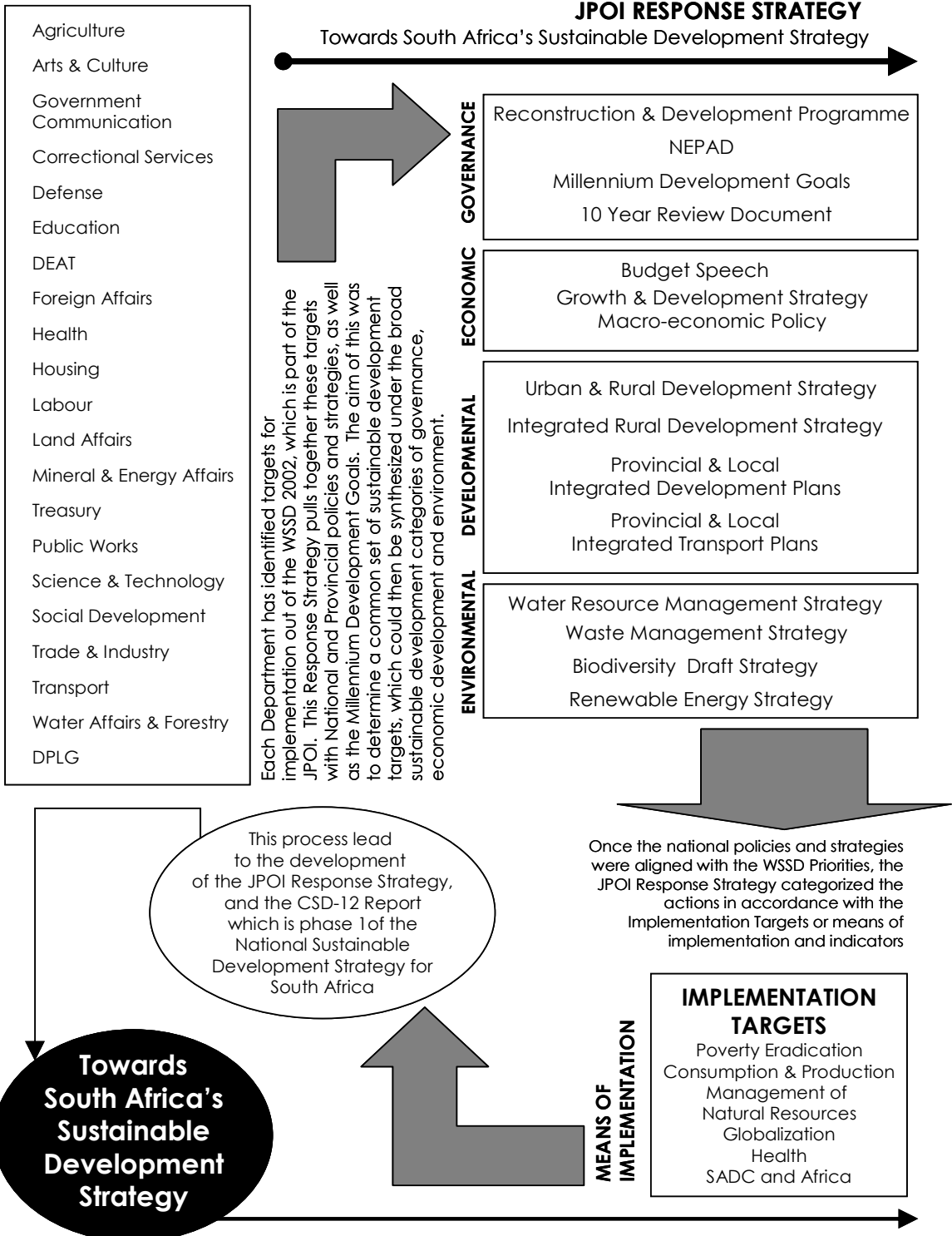
2.1. The Process Followed in Developing the JPOI Response Strategy

Preceding the WSSD a Cabinet memo was prepared on South Africa's role in implementing the WSSD outcomes, i.e. the Johannesburg JPOI, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Type II Partnerships. In order to implement the WSSD outcomes there is a need for a coordinated government response, comprising of:

- A South African strategy for international action (including Africa and SADC)
- A national strategy for sustainable development, integrating existing policies and initiatives, and establishing an institutional framework
- Improved coordination between government departments for cross-cutting issues and within the pillars of sustainable development
- Improved stakeholder engagement.

THE JOHANNESBURG PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION JPOI RESPONSE STRATEGY

Towards South Africa's Sustainable Development Strategy



The under mentioned steps describe the process that was followed in the formulation of the JPOI Response Strategy:

- Review of the JPOI: To determine the implications for South Africa an internal review of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was undertaken. Targets with timeframes and key actions were identified for key departments responsible for implementation. This has led to the JPOI Response Strategy.
- Request to Government Departments for Follow-up Actions: The DG of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism requested follow-up actions from National departments. Most of the responses received were vague, broad and often related to very specific projects within the departments. It was difficult to determine whether the actions took into account sustainable development components. The overall responses were generally of little value to the JPOI Response Strategy. As a result there has been further assessment and one-on-one discussion sessions held.
- Post-WSSD Workshops: Workshops were facilitated with national departments and stakeholders to determine the institutional needs for a coordinated response to the WSSD outcomes and inputs were received from departments on their follow-up actions. During October 2003, a WSSD follow-up workshop was held with national departments. Workshops were also held with key stakeholders in NGOs and business to assess the WSSD outcomes, receive input on the institutional needs for implementation and to determine the stakeholder follow-up actions.
- Establishment of the IRPS WSSD Task Team: One of the specific requests of the IRPS Cluster was the establishment of a Task Team to coordinate the implementation of the WSSD outcomes. A two-day workshop was coordinated by DEAT in February 2003 to reach agreement on a strategic framework for a national strategy, develop a government coordinating structure and determine an approach for stakeholder participation and partnerships. The Task Team consists of the key national departments and provincial and local government representation. An IRPS WSSD Task Team Strategic Planning Session took place in August 2003.
- JPOI Framework: The Directorate of Sustainable Development Coordination (SDC) of DEAT compiled a document, outlining a strategic framework for South Africa's response to the WSSD. The overview was based on the needs and issues raised in the workshops and discussions with government departments and stakeholders. The JPOI Response Strategy summarizes the framework, takes into account departmental responses and determines the way forward towards a NSDS.

Since most the departments responses were broad and general, the directorate drew up a framework to enable departments to provide detailed information on their plans and actions to implement the targets. Provincial responses were coordinated through the environmental governance structures and the Premiers offices. Only a few departments, including provincial government, completed detailed response by the end of July 2003.

2.2. Method of Analysis

The Departments' responses were consolidated in terms of their targets, responsibility and actions to achieve the targets. Responses were broad and general in terms of incorporating sustainable development components and approach. Most departments reported on specific current projects. This information was compiled in a Draft Framework encompassing a needs analysis, institutional coordination, resourcing and finance, reporting and review monitoring.

To determine detailed actions to address targets, a framework was developed. The information required on achieving specific targets included, national policy and legislation, sustainable development objective, funding, partnership, etc. Some departments and provinces have completed the framework, explaining how they were addressing the targets but once again most responses were generic and reflected ongoing work. To address some of the gaps particularly in accessing SD components as they relate to the JPOI, department's annual reports, budget speeches and strategic documents on their websites were reviewed.

A rough desk-top review of South Africa's strategic programmes and policies to address some the JPOI targets was also carried out. This review will assist in assessing sustainable development components in these strategies. All these elements have now been summarized and assessed so as to determine the way forward.

2.3. Consultation Process

Consultation was nominal in the initial phase. More extensive consultation will take place in the second phase. Government departments were consulted through workshops and IRPS Task Team meetings. Provincial government was invited to join the Task Team, letters were sent to the Premiers Office and the Environmental Heads of Departments to select representatives. Provincial government was also consulted through the co-operative governance meetings, (MinMec, MinTec, Working Group and the Committee for Environmental Coordination).

Post-WSSD local government workshops were coordinated by DEAT and South Africa Local Government Association (SALGA). The SDC Directorate participated and presented the WSSD outcomes to these workshops. Meetings were also held with SALGA and DPLG and SALGA were invited to join the Task Team.

Informal workshops and meetings were held with stakeholders. A formal stakeholder engagement structure(s) for sustainable development needs to be established to promote ongoing engagement. At the stakeholder workshops representatives from major groups, i.e. Woman, Youth, Farmers, Labour, Business, science and research, NGOs and indigenous groups gathered. Faith groups also participated. Most of the stakeholders continued their participation in the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC), established for the WSSD. Stakeholder representatives were also invited to participate in the IRPS Strategic Planning Session in August.

2.4. Summary of Findings

The key findings from the analysis are detailed below. Each will be followed up separately in the JPOI Response Strategy:

- A vision to establish a framework to implement sustainable development in South Africa in a participatory and consensual manner is required. The proposed framework should be monitored and evaluated by formal structures that involve stakeholder participation.
- The Sustainable Development Strategy should include priorities, indicators, targets, timeframes and deadlines. This needs to be established in an inclusive, participatory manner.
- The Sustainable Development Plan of Action needs to be spearheaded by strong institutional arrangements devoted to promoting sustainable development.
- Principles are required for a stakeholder engagement process in order to ensure participation of stakeholder in the institutional arrangements.
- Although Departments have policies, legislation and programmes that address the key targets, these should be reviewed in terms of a sustainable development framework to contribute to more efficient delivery, resource allocation, coordination and stakeholder participation.

3. THEMATIC AREAS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

There are four main thematic areas to sustainable development, namely social, governance, economic and environmental management. This section of the JPOI Response Strategy has three components, namely:

- Summation of the key issues for each of the implementation targets, which essentially fall under the thematic areas of sustainable development;
- Identification of the main development-oriented policies and programmes in South Africa and evaluation thereof against the implementation targets to determine gaps and challenges;
- Summation of the challenges facing South Africa in achieving the sustainable development agenda.

3.1. Implementation Targets Summarized

Implementation Target	Summary of the Key Issues
Poverty Eradication	<p>Poverty is singled out as an over-riding challenge for achieving sustainable development. A key focus of the Millennium Development Goals is to halve the number of people whose income is less than 1 dollar a day by 2015. The JPOI further places emphasis on access to basic services and the equitable distribution of resources to the world's poor in terms of clean drinking water and sanitation, education, agricultural resources, health, land and property, energy, etc. Priority actions underscored for ensuring basic needs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food security, as well as safe and clean shelter.• Implementing and providing financial support for the Convention to Combat Desertification, with particular focus on preventing land degradation and ensuring food security.• Maintaining indigenous rights and promoting indigenous

Implementation Target	Summary of the Key Issues
	<p>knowledge systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the contribution of industrial development through joint ventures and supporting small business development. • Sustainable livelihoods for the poor and the establishment of a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication. • Human resource development, employment equity and the creation of sustainable jobs in all sectors.
Consumption and Production	<p>Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are necessary to achieve global sustainable development. A ten year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives towards sustainable consumption and production is proposed - actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying tools, policies, monitoring measures and assessment mechanisms, thereby increasing investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency • Enhancing corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability through improving environmental performance, environmental management systems, certification, public reporting on social and environmental issues and assistance in addressing social and environmental legacies of the past. • Encouraging sustainable development considerations in decision-making including development planning, investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement • Facilitating energy for sustainable development, including energy efficiency, affordability and accessibility and the utilization of renewable energy technologies. Other priority actions promote an integrated policy-making approach for transport services and systems. • Encouraging sound management of chemical and hazardous waste, including the protection of human health and the environment. Plans that encourage minimization of adverse effects should be achieved by 2020.
Management of Natural Resources	<p>Human activities are increasingly impacting on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services necessary for human well-being and economic activities. Managing the natural resources base in an integrated manner is essential for sustainable development. To reverse the current trend in natural resource degradation as soon as possible, it is necessary to implement strategies which should include targets adopted at national and, where appropriate, regional levels to protect ecosystems and to achieve the integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize international and domestic financial resources at all levels, transfer technology, promote best practice and support capacity-building for water and sanitation infrastructure and services development, ensuring that such infrastructure and services meet the needs of the poor and are gender-sensitive; • Adopt prevention and protection measures to promote sustainable water use and to address water shortages

Implementation Target	Summary of the Key Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the establishment of PPPs that give priority to the needs of the poor, within a transparent national regulatory framework • Improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle through cooperation in joint observation and research • Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical for global food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and well-being. This should be addressed in South Africa. • An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery • Change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind. SA faces increased risks of negative impacts of climate change and recognizes that the problems of poverty, land degradation, access to water and food and human health remain at the centre of the climate change mitigation agenda • Achieve the JPOI implementation targets and related MDG targets in SA by addressing the poverty and hunger issues and realize the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of people and their families, including by promoting food security and fighting hunger in combination with measures which address poverty • Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials. • Integrate measures to prevent and combat desertification as well as to mitigate the effects of drought through relevant policies and programmes, such as land, water and forest management, agriculture, rural development, early warning systems, environment, energy, natural resources, health and education, and poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies • Promote sustainable tourism development, including non-consumptive and eco-tourism, in order to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities while maintaining the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages • Promote the ongoing work on biological diversity, including sustainable tourism, as a cross-cutting issue relevant to different ecosystems, sectors and thematic areas • Enhance sustainable forest management by endorsing it as a priority on the international political agenda • Ensure implementation of measures to strengthen enforcement and to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life cycle, including workers' health and safety, and use a range of partnerships. Implement regional strategies and

Implementation Target	Summary of the Key Issues
	<p>programmes to rehabilitate and manage pollution emanating from abandoned mine legacies of the past.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments and obligations under the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change and the ratification of the Kyoto protocol by States are strongly urged
Globalization	<p>The JPOI recognizes that globalization is working against developing countries and proposes actions to address the unfair global economic and trading system. Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open, equitable, rules-based and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and finance systems towards sustainable development. • Strengthening trade-related technical assistance and capacity building to ensure that meaningful participation of developing countries is also promoted. • Corporate responsibility and accountability practices are encouraged through PPPs and appropriate national regulation. • Assistance to developing countries to narrow the digital divide and to promote technology transfer on mutually agreed terms are also proposed. • Opportunity for developing countries to influence international policy making.
Global Context	<p>Globalization offers opportunities and challenges for sustainable development. It is recognized that globalization and interdependence are offering new opportunities to trade, investment and capital flows and advances in technology, including information technology, for the growth of the world economy, development and improvement of living standards around the world. At the same time, there remain serious challenges, including financial crises, insecurity, poverty, exclusion and inequality within and among societies. Independent critique argues that SA still faces the challenge of unifying the South behind a common agenda for the reform of international organisations dominated by the North's interests and should also re-evaluate its unqualified participation in the numerous groupings of the South and should recommend the re-grouping and re-positioning of existing bodies.</p> <p>SA has since 1994 sought to contribute towards the strengthening of a democratic, transparent and rules-bound international political and economic order to advance the interests of developing countries. This has informed SA's position on issues of international security, the environment and trade. Multilateralism has also provided SA with a vehicle through which to advance a number of its priorities, including human rights, democracy, debt relief, peace and stability, an equitable global trading system, sustainable development, and an enhanced international response to issues of poverty, health and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>SA's multilateral commitments have grown exponentially since 1994, and there will be increased pressure on the country to play an even</p>

Implementation Target	Summary of the Key Issues
	<p>greater role in the future, including the hosting of international conferences. At the same time, reforming and strengthening multilateralism, whether on a regional, continental or global level, have proved to be a daunting challenge for SA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to promote open, equitable, rules-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial systems that benefit all countries in the pursuit of sustainable development • Enhance the capacities of developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities, through international cooperation and measures aimed at improving productivity, commodity diversification and competitiveness, community-based entrepreneurial capacity, and transportation and communication infrastructure development • Strengthen the capacities of developing countries to encourage public/private initiatives that enhance the ease of access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets. Multilateral and regional financial institutions could provide further assistance for these purposes
Health	<p>A healthy and productive life and the goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of debilitating diseases. The need to urgently address ill health including environmental causes and their impact on development, particularly vulnerable groups such as woman, children, people with disabilities, etc. is strongly asserted. Actions need to strengthen health care systems and deliver basic health services, which are accessible and affordable. Programmes and initiatives to achieve the target of reducing the mortality rate for infants under 5 by 2015 is a key action. Preventative programmes to address non-communicable diseases are also encouraged.</p> <p>The priority action on implementing the commitments agreed in the JPOI of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on the reduction of HIV prevalence among young men and woman aged between 15 and 25 by 25% in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocating financial resources for research for diseases that mostly impact on the poor, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis • Actions to reduce respiratory diseases and other impacts resulting from air pollution, with particular attention to woman and children and phasing out of lead • Implementing national preventive and treatment strategies, regional and international cooperation measures, and the development of international initiatives to provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS • Integrate the health concerns, including those of the most vulnerable populations, into strategies, policies and programmes for poverty eradication and sustainable development • Assist in providing affordable energy to rural communities,

Implementation Target	Summary of the Key Issues
	<p>particularly to reduce dependence on traditional fuel sources for cooking and heating, which affect the health of the vulnerable</p>
Small Island States	<p>The JPOI notes that small island developing States are a special case for environment and development. The Programme of Action needs to concentrate on adequate financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technology and capacity building with assistance from the international community. Special focus areas include sustainable fisheries management, sustainably managing coastal zones, maintaining coastal biological diversity and effectively reducing, preventing and controlling waste and pollution and their health related impact from land-based sources by 2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further implement sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations • Assist small island developing States, including elaborating on specific initiatives, in delimiting and managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and the continental shelf
SADC and Africa	<p>SA has successfully normalized its relations with the world and rejoined all significant regional, continental and multilateral institutions, and is actively promoting its own political, economic interests as well as that of Africa and SADC.</p> <p>The government has successfully diversified and expanded SA's trading networks and exports markets. Apart from the country's traditional trading partners, SA has extensive relations with South America, Asia and Africa. In its multilateral trade strategy, SA has been mindful of forging common positions on trade issues through sub-regional and continental level consultations, particularly with its neighbours in SADC.</p> <p>Further, SA has positively contributed towards the restructuring of SADC, and is actively involved in developing the <i>Regional Indicative Strategic Development Programme (RISDP)</i>, which will provide member states with a coherent and comprehensive development agenda on social and economic policies over the next decade. SA played a leading role in reconstituting the OAU into the AU as a more effective pan-continental body.</p> <p>Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, sustainable development has remained elusive for many African countries. The implementation of the NEPAD vision and other regional & sub regional initiatives through financing, technical cooperation, institutional cooperation, human development and capacity building in Africa to support poverty eradication and sustainable development is firmly supported. The JPOI promotes the development of projects and partnerships on a national, regional and international level with relevant stakeholders and encourages</p>

Implementation Target	Summary of the Key Issues
	<p>resource mobilization to support the implementation needs of NEPAD. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a commitment by African leaders to the people of Africa. It recognizes that partnerships among African countries themselves and between them and with the international community are key elements of a shared and common vision to eradicate poverty, and furthermore it aims to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, while participating actively in the world economy and body politic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to education and the completion of primary school • Access to energy and to ensure that least 35% of the African population has access within 20 years, particularly in rural areas. At the same time promoting cleaner and efficient use of energy • Encourages national climate change strategies • Supports sustainable land-use management and natural resource management to combat desertification with an emphasis on integrating indigenous knowledge systems • Strengthening health systems and making available affordable drugs to address HIV/Aids and other communicable diseases • Effectively dealing with disaster management and conflicts, including their humanitarian and environmental impact • Ensuring access to water and sanitation and the development of integrated water management systems • Securing land tenure, access to productive resources and securing market access for goods from Africa • Sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste • Bridging the digital divide • Supporting sustainable tourism • Supporting the conservation of biodiversity and equitable benefit from the sharing of biological resources • Development of sustainable human settlements • Upgrading of geological and mineral information and to diversify African economies by adding value to mineral resources.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
Type 2 Partnerships	<p>One of the key achievements of the WSSD was the launch of partnership initiatives. Partnerships provide an opportunity of developing within the multilateral system, a new way of achieving targets through multi-sectoral collaboration and mobilization of new sources of funds. A national partnership coordination and focal point will ensure creativity, intellectual stimulation and sharing of ideas through various tools of communication, to draw attention to the goals and achievements of partnerships and, to create an opportunity for others to participate.</p> <p>National coordination of partnerships will highlight and lead to the enhancement of the existing criteria for type 1 and 2 partnerships. It will bring to light the constraints and barriers encountered when establishing partnerships and provide an opportunity for the CSD to establish the status of implementation of partnership agreements and ways in which barriers or constraints can be removed.</p>

Implementation Target	Summary of the Key Issues
	<p>The focal point must stimulate further advancement in the creation of an enabling environment so that proper incentives are applied to support the formation and growth partnerships. It will also provide a platform for the pursuit of additional linkages and relationships to be fostered, particularly at global, regional, national and local levels.</p> <p>Priorities for the partnerships programme should be driven from four basic thematic focus areas namely Agenda 21, WEHAB, JPOI and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These are most appropriate as they are time bound; they have set targets and are implementation oriented. They provide sound framework for the selection of partnership initiatives that should be supported and be given priority.</p> <p>In summary SA's Partnerships Programme/Strategy will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation focus of the South African Strategy and National Development Priorities in the context of the JPOI. • Widen the involvement of stakeholders in delivering sustainable development outputs • Provide opportunities to developing countries to influence international policy-making on resource management. • Support existing international and regional structures (NEPAD, SADC) to cooperate and coordinate the implementation of programmes for JPOI. • Provide new avenues for resource mobilization and knowledge sharing and expand the network of those involved in JPOI output • Highlight, complement and enhance the multilateral system. • Serve as an informal reporting and reviewing mechanism • Identify the challenges and gaps of the WSSD partnership initiative • Streamline partnership initiatives to avoid duplication • Enhance learning through the establishment of partnerships, should also entail the development of ways in which knowledge and technology can be transferred between different partners. • Create opportunities to establish new partnerships for the implementation of sustainable development. • Create opportunities for different parties to establish linkages. <p>Partnership agreements are a landmark achievement of the WSSD and are likely to shape the way in which sustainable Development goals are achieved over the next 10 years. The partnerships programme / strategy should showcase how the partnership initiative can be a practical link to political statements of intent and agreements.</p> <p>Partnerships are a practical dimension of the WSSD and therefore CSD should put a great deal of importance and effort into its success. It will, together with national implementation programmes as well as other international initiatives, determine the level of success of the WSSD.</p>

3.2. SA Policies and Strategies Identified

Now that the implementation targets have been briefly summarized, the next steps in the thematic analysis need to be undertaken. The current South African policies and programmes are therefore evaluated against the implementation targets in order to determine the gaps and opportunities that can be drawn on in determining the Sustainable Development Statement of Intent.

SA Policy, Strategy or Programme	Poverty Alleviation	Consumption and Production	Management of Natural Resources	Globalization	Health	Education	SADC and Africa	Governance
Reconstruction and Development Programme	Improve poor's access to productive resources and public services including land, water, energy	Balancing of the economy and providing access to the production cycle for previously disadvantaged sectors	Redistribution of resources and provision and upgrading of resources in disadvantaged areas	Rectification of the imbalances of apartheid in order to compete globally - expand and diversify trade relations and attract FDI	Integrated health concerns into the improvement of the quality of life	Focus on the people of South Africa in terms of providing basic education and ABET	More in relation to SA and focus on its people	Promote international respect for human rights and democracy
Urban & Rural Development Strategy	Address the needs of the poor through integrated resource allocation	Utilization of the available resources more optimally to stimulate the market	Enable the poor to achieve sustainable livelihoods. Mobilize resources to areas of need	Promote corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability	Reduced use of fossil fuels by communities. Improve air quality. Renewables	Appropriate skills training and capacitation	Focus on South Africa	Institutional frameworks and participation to facilitate development
Growth & Development Strategy Macro-economic Policy	Enhance participation of disadvantaged in the formal and informal economies	Promote global sustainable policies. Build capacity in science and technology	Support natural resource management including the sustainable development pillars	Promote global sustainable policies and programmes	N/A	Establish a network of centers of excellence. Targeted training courses & facilities	Establish a network of centers of excellence. Involvement in sustainable mining arena	Financial management and establishment of LED initiatives
Water Resource Management Strategy	Ensure reliable access for the poor to safe water and sanitation. Improve productive use of water for sustainable community life	Protect aquatic ecosystems. Intensify water pollution prevention. Improve efficiency of water infrastructure	Integrate productive water use considerations into national policies and programmes	Transfer and dissemination of technologies for sanitation and waste management	Implement a SA policy to reduce waterborne diseases. Promote sanitation and hygiene through education	Strengthen national and regional capabilities for equitable and sustainable water provision and use	Strengthen national and regional capabilities for equitable water provision and use	Institutional frameworks and participation to facilitate appropriate community based water management

SA Policy, Strategy or Programme	Poverty Alleviation	Consumption and Production	Management of Natural Resources	Globalization	Health	Education	SADC and Africa	Governance
Renewable Energy Strategy	Promote access of the poor to energy services	Reduce subsidies that distort the energy market	Integrate energy access to socio-economic programmes	Improve the functioning, transparency and information regarding energy markets	Reduce and eliminate indoor air pollution & lead. Address carbon & GHG emissions		SA-based although the opportunities for interaction with SADC has been addressed	Institutional frameworks and participation to facilitate efficient use of resources and renewable technologies. Lead phase-out
Phephafatso Mine Pollution Cleaning up Strategy	Job creation through re-processing and rehabilitation of abandoned and ownerless mines/dumps.	Reduction in mine pollution and waste. Promote recycling of waste through technology development.	Integration of social and environmental costs in mineral development.	Opportunity to influence international policy-making.	Reduce health and safety risks at abandoned sites.	Training and skills development. Awareness in environmental health and safety risks.	Assist Africa, SADC in addressing similar problems through NEPAD and SADC Mining Protocol.	Establishment of Government/private Sector partnerships and good governance structures to implement sustainable mineral development.
Biodiversity Draft Strategy	Address poverty through sustainable forest management	Reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity. Act on illegal logging	Ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits due to utilization of generic resources	Strengthen efforts to control the invasion of alien species. Ensure technical and financial support in conservation		Promote indigenous knowledge and traditional practices	Increase trade and integrated land use management and capacity building	
Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)	Communities coming together to protect their land, water, plants and animals	Use of resources to improve the quality of life of communities through natural resource management	Optimal use of resources and the employment of efficient technologies Conservation, agriculture, fisheries and forestry as focus areas for this initiative	Partnerships are essential and a strong social and environmental focus to achieving the global objective		Training and Capacitation is essential to the sustainability of this initiative		The actioning of governance and cooperation by working through partnerships

SA Policy, Strategy or Programme	Poverty Alleviation	Consumption and Production	Management of Natural Resources	Globalization	Health	Education	SADC and Africa	Governance
National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (CCD NAP)	Poverty alleviation can be addressed in situ by involving local communities in the solution	Implementation programme focuses on the consumption and production processes	Combating desertification through setting policies and programmes across South Africa			Training and Capacitation is essential to the sustainability of this initiative		Mobilization of private and public resources to address desertification within a working partnership
Integrated Rural Development Strategy	Ensure equitable access to agricultural resources	Emphasis on promoting gender issues in the production environment	Promote sustainable agriculture and food security through the use of appropriate technology	Enhance the rural economy and its access to the global market	Focus on the provision of accessible primary health care to rural communities	Increased access to basic education and training	Enhance the rural economy and its access to the SADC and African markets	Institutional frameworks and participation to facilitate local community involvement
Budget Speech	Focus on poverty alleviation through empowerment	Introduce LED & SME initiatives to enable the growth in the economy		Establish SA as the leader in the sustainable development arena	Increased budgetary allocations to health	Increased budgetary allocations to education	Concentration on NEPAD in terms of growth and economic development	
10 Year Review Document	Income grant & public works programme. To address poverty		Human rights, access to natural resources, equity & environmental sustainability		Enhanced public health care. HIV/AIDS prevention & address TB	Community-based natural resource management		
Waste Management Strategy	Job creation opportunities in waste management	Alternative energy sources for waste disposal	Recycling the key to a sustainable environment		Need to address health factors	Raising awareness raising on waste management	Reduce risks from environmental pollution	Institutional frameworks and participation to facilitate
Cleaner Production Strategy	Job creation in the recovery and recycling of products and minimize pollution related health costs	Application of preventive mechanisms to production processes, products and services that reduce pollution and waste	Calls for the minimization of energy and materials (such as water and raw materials) in production processes	Setting of technology benchmarks and the transfer and use of cleaner technologies	Reduction of pollution and waste. Reduced risks to workers and society	Incorporation of cleaner production principles in tertiary education curricula	Opportunities for transfer of technologies and skills in the application of cleaner technologies	Institutional cooperation to promote the change of attitude towards pollution and waste prevention

SA Policy, Strategy or Programme	Poverty Alleviation	Consumption and Production	Management of Natural Resources	Globalization	Health	Education	SADC and Africa	Governance
NEPAD	Collective poverty alleviation strategy to address the needs across Africa	Management of human resources and improved production cycle. Biodiversity and sustainability	Natural resources need to be managed across boundaries. Tourism opportunities and economies of scale	First Africa then the world	Address the African health issues with a strong focus on HIV/Aids and other diseases such as malaria	Widen the resource base to Africa and build the human resource capacity	Focus on all aspects of the development agenda and how Africa can become sustainable through a partnership approach	PPPs are essential to be able to achieve the African Sustainable Development Agenda
Provincial and Local Integrated Development Plans	Focus on poverty alleviation through integrated resource management and the provision of human settlements	Development of community-based, ecotourism and SME initiatives	Promote sustainable energy in human settlements. Enhance the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages	Promotion of hybrid industries building on the competitive advantage, with a strong focus on the development of export opportunities	Focus on the provision of basic health care through clinics. Education and training on basic health issues	Development of the local skills base, LED, procurement policies changed, ABET	N/A	Focus on climate change mitigation and the implementation of the development agenda in South Africa
Provincial and Local Integrated Transport Plans	Access to places of employment and the provision of public transport	Local focus on construction of roads and labour intensive strategies	Promote sustainable public transport in human settlements	Promote and support the transition to cleaner technologies in the transport sector	Focus on the phase out of lead in fuel and the reduction in the sulphur content	Skills development for labour-based construction and development	N/A	Establishment of the Transport Authorities for more efficient transportation, modal management
Millennium Development Goals	Explore & implement a comprehensive social security system with eligible social grants	Integrated, inter-departmental food security initiatives that aim to address causes and effects of hunger Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women	Ensure environmental sustainability and access to safe drinking water, human settlements and basic sanitation	Focus on SA's role as the custodian of the WSSD outcomes and promote SA as the leader in future sustainable development policy/ practice. Nation building & patriotism through SD	Aim to achieve universal primary health care. Reduce child mortality. Improve maternal health. Combat HIV/AIDS etc	Aim to achieve universal basic education and reduce the illiteracy rates	Achieve improved market access for African countries i.t.o NEPAD Combat HIV/Aids etc.	Focused capacity building through the establishment of partnerships and good governance structures to implement sustainable development

3.3. Challenges

The achievements of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium JPOI and Agenda 21, as well as in the present plan of action, require a substantially increased effort on the part of the South African Government in terms of its implementation commitments. Further, the role of the sustainable development agenda focusing on the national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized.

- Mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving the national and international economic conditions needed to fulfill internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium JPOI.
- To develop a common pursuit of growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development that will ensure the necessary internal conditions for mobilizing domestic savings, both public and private. Integral to this are sustaining adequate levels of productive investment and increasing human capacity.
- Explore ways of generating new innovative public and private sources of finance for development purposes, provided that those sources do not unduly burden developing countries.
- Reduce unsustainable debt burden through debt relief and, when appropriate, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to comprehensively address the debt problems of developing countries, in particular the poorest and most heavily indebted ones.
- Promote, facilitate and finance appropriate access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.
- Use information and communication technologies, where appropriate, as tools to increase the frequency of communication and the sharing of experience and knowledge.
- Education is critical for promoting sustainable development.
- Enhance and accelerate human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives, and promote partnerships that respond to the specific needs of developing countries in the context of sustainable development.
- Once the sustainable development agenda or charter has been finalised, it is essential that a marketing and communication programme be embarked on and that all levels of government as well as relevant stakeholders implement the set targets in an integrated manner.
- National policies lack implementation and monitoring, due to capacity constraints within and insufficient coordination between departments.
- Existing coordination mechanisms at a high political level, such as the cabinet clusters (particularly the International Relations, Peace and Security (IRPS) Cluster, tasked with post-WSSD coordination), provide opportunities for coordination at that level, but provide insufficient opportunities for the coordination of implementation mechanisms at a lower, operational level.
- At the operational level, a key coordination mechanism ought to be the CEC, established by the NEMA. However, problems with the CEC include the following:
 - It is focused on environmental issues, with insufficient coordination with the other pillars of sustainable development, i.e. social and economic;
 - It is presided by DEAT and is hence given insufficient opportunities for governmental coordination; and
 - It has not, as yet, developed the necessary momentum.

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The current challenge facing South Africa is that there is no formal co-operative governance structure that exclusively or broadly focuses on sustainable development. Various pillars of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social) are separately coordinated with no point of integration before decision-making at cabinet level. None of these existing structures can be used to coordinate the implementation of the Johannesburg Programme of implementation (JPOI) in particular or sustainable development in general, due to the possible conflict of interest. The relevant coordinating bodies within the pillars are also responsible for their engagement with their respective stakeholders. This impacts on the overall sustainable development policy planning process and necessitates the establishment of coordinating mechanisms.

4.1. The Governance Framework

At a political level, Cabinet has six committees whose functions are to make cross-cutting policy recommendations in specific sectors. These committees are comprised of Ministers within the specific sectoral categories including the economic sector committee etc. The subordinating Director-General clusters support these committees. The Policy Coordination and Advisory Services Unit in the office of the State President support the committee and the clusters. Cabinet has given the responsibility of coordinating sustainable development to the International Relations, Peace and Security Committee. The challenge, however, remains in that there are a number of key relevant ministries around sustainable development that are not represented in this committee and the supporting clusters thereof. An example of this is the Department of Agriculture and ironically the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry that happen to be responsible for the area identified for the first round of the new CSD cycle. The other challenge is that sustainable development is but one of a number of priorities that the committee should deal with.

At an operational level, various structures provide coordination support within the three spheres of government. An example is the Committee on Environmental Coordination established by the National Environmental Management Act. The main challenge facing that committee is that it does not have any relations with other sustainable development pillars. This is also the case with the CEC, which is purely focused on environmental issues.

After the WSSD, Cabinet mandated DEAT and DFA to coordinate the efforts towards the successful implementation of the Johannesburg programme of implementation through the IRPS Cluster. A sustainable development task team whose secretariat is resident in the department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, was established to advise the IRPS cluster on sustainable development implementation. This team has representation from those departments that are not part of the IRPS cluster. The task team has the responsibility of identifying ways and means of ensuring that South Africa successfully implements the JPOI including the institutional arrangements thereof. Major groups and other stakeholders are currently engaged in their individual formation.

4.1.1. Administrative Issues

The Task Team is currently focusing on the creation of institutional arrangements that will complement the existing arrangement but with more emphasis on sustainable development. This includes the following:

- Creating a forum for stakeholder interaction and collective planning, from both government and major groups.
- Creating a forum that promotes major groups interactions.
- Establishing a Sustainable Development Institute to support policy planning, policy, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.
- Establishing a secretariat that provides support to all of the above.

4.1.2. Financial Issues

Within the Governance Framework, the financial issues contribute to the success or failure of the sustainable development initiative. It is essential that the financial issues are addressed, to ensure integration, cross-cutting action plans and effective implementation. Each department or level of government, in accordance with the MTEF must integrate the financial and development priorities. This is an ideal opportunity for the sustainable development focus to become effective. Further, it is critical that a monitoring, evaluation and reporting element be added to each project, programme or investment in order to assess the achievement of targets. This will facilitate the required transformation and an action-oriented strategy.

4.1.3. Technological Issues

There are two issues that need to be addressed under this heading. Firstly, renewable, sustainable technologies need to be introduced and mainstreamed in the production and consumption cycles. Secondly, innovative, indigenous technologies need opportunity to prove themselves and there is a need to give preference to local or African solutions in order to build the internal capacity and strengthen the local market. Each department should explore and implement local, innovative technologies that have been tested and approved. Further, they should work alongside the SABS and the Department of Science and Technology to ensure quality and ultimate scale-up. It is also critical that the relevant department begin to draft the criteria for incorporating local technologies and develop a database of those that are available and have the necessary certification.

4.1.4. Transformation Management Issues

While institutional mechanisms exist within the South African government to promote policy co-ordination and integration, these mechanisms are high-level political structures that do not directly implement and execute policies and programmes. The implementation of international commitments and agreements are usually seen as add-on projects and there are often no internal technical assistance and support within government; this encourages continuous reliance on consultants. Similarly monitoring and evaluation are also seen as an add-on and the rigor and insight needed to practically assess learning and progress are neglected.

Hosting the Summit and implementing its outcomes have revealed new implementation challenges to government namely the need for institutional capacity and institution building to implement sustainable development efforts. Approaches for institutional development require long term capacity building beyond focusing on individual projects. Networks linking policy-makers, experts, civil society and the private sector with readily available information and indicators to evaluate implementation are also essential.

DEAT also facilitated the establishment of the IRPS WSSD Task Team in order to facilitate information exchange and the integration of different departments' actions and strategies towards South Africa's national sustainable development strategy, drive and co-ordinate the JPOI targets and develop a stakeholder engagement and participation strategy. Proposed representation of the Task Team for implementation coordination within government would comprise of department chief directors and directors, and relevant provincial and local government representatives. While a number of meetings took place, key challenges need to be addressed like representation and the secretariat capacity and support for the Task Team as well as interaction with the other clusters. Coordination is particularly required in the areas where the WSSD targets involve more than one department, for the integration of the Agenda 21 and JPOI principles in government strategies, coordination and implementation of cross-cutting targets like poverty, food security, trade, technology development, natural resource management, etc. and financial distribution and allocation.

5. THE PROPOSED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT OF INTENT

In responding to the global vision of Sustainable Development to which the international community has been committed since the Rio Summit in 1992, South Africa, in terms of its government, business, NGO community, civil society and other interested stakeholders, would like to declare that sustainable development is the fundamental principle in its policy and practice from now on. All stakeholders accordingly need to adapt their decision making processes, procedures and courses of action to be in line with this SA Sustainable Development Statement of Intent.

Whether addressing global, corporate, tourism, agricultural, water, health, energy, forestry, waste management or transportation issues; sustainable development provides the synergy and cross-cutting perspective. The sustainable development is therefore to focus South Africa's priorities and facilitate cross-cutting cooperation and action in addressing the needs of its communities, and at the same time promote the African and Global Agendas.

According to a Government document, the poorest 40% of SA's population receive 11% of the national income, while the richest 10% receive 40% of the total national income. Some 18 million South Africans live without adequate water and sanitation. In Gauteng, 51% of households are classified poor. While the majority of women in South Africa are unemployed, 48% of the women who are employed earn less than R500 per month. The infant mortality rate is 8-10 times higher for Africans than whites.....
Business and Sustainable Development, 2003

Sustainable Development should no longer be a buzzword but a real solution to addressing the needs of South African society, facilitating growth, capacitation and empowerment into Africa as well as being part of the international drive for sustainable transformation and long term growth.

SOUTH AFRICA IS COMMITTED TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, IN ALL SPHERES AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS – A COMMITMENT THAT WILL BE CONVERTED INTO ACTION TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS EVIDENT IN ALL FACETS OF LIFE

6. THE WAY FORWARD

The JPOI Response Strategy aims to ensure that there is a clear-cut sustainable development implementation agenda. Cognizance is taken of the SA Statement of Intent as well as the examples of underlying sustainable, practical partnerships, as detailed in this Section. Sustainable Development has been on the global agenda since the Rio Summit in 1992 and the focuses have evolved over the past ten years from establishing a policy framework, to a statement of intent and now onto a detailed plan of implementation. Similarly, South Africa needs to follow this systematic direction and begin to focus on the plan of implementation.

6.1. Action Items

The following action items remain the challenge for South Africa and need to be addressed on an ongoing basis as the JPOI Response Strategy evolves and is actioned:

- The mobilization of the necessary means of implementation, including finance, technology and human resource capacity, at all levels so as to realize the sustainable development agenda.
- Maintaining a positive political momentum and high level commitment to the implementation of sustainable development both departmentally as well as through a partnership approach.
- South Africa should continue to play a leading and facilitating role in the promotion of a global and specifically African sustainable development agenda, in order to address ever increasing needs.
- Ensure a more integrative approach to sustainable development on local, regional and global levels, with the greater focus on economic and social development imperatives in the context of sound environmental management and the efficient and effective utilization of resources.
- Ensure a stronger focus on practical and maintainable implementation to achieve a long term vision and a collective response.
- Promotion of greater involvement of civil society as well as high level, credible experts to enable the implementation of sustainable development and to ensure that there is long term buy-in from all stakeholders into the sustainable development agenda.
- Identify specific activities, tools, policies, measures, monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators for measuring progress, bearing in mind that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries.
- To ensure that the monitoring and evaluation processes are established at the outset of each initiative so that the sustainable development agenda can be quantified as well as qualified and that the commitment can be assessed.

6.2. Communication and Stakeholder Participation Including the Overview of Sustainable Development Perspectives for Departments

One of the objectives of further engaging with stakeholders post the WSSD will be to have an assessment of the Summit outcomes from their sectoral perspective, and also to have their vision on the current process initiated by government. There is an urgent need to reconvene the multi-stakeholder MAC type dialogue with significant groupings on their specific issues.

The primary aim of the JPOI Response Strategy is to determine the implementation implications of each of the national departments, provincial and local governments on sustainable development. Further, the JPOI Response Strategy has taken into account the comments and inputs that have been received from some of the departments and provinces. The next step is now to elaborate on the way forward. The various cross-cutting policies and programmes have been analyzed in relation to the implementation targets and Millennium Development Goals. This section aims to stimulate the debate and develop the collective focus on the South African Sustainable Development Agenda coupled with its action priorities.

The table detailed below is a very broad summation of each of the National Departments' strategic priorities that have either been provided within the context of the JPOI or have been extracted from the websites. A sustainable development interpretation of each of these priorities has been provided in order to begin to stimulate the debate and ultimately focus the action agenda. The debate on multi-sectoral, cross-cutting strategies can also be stimulated thereby ensuring that these interactive priorities become the core business priorities for all Departments.

It should be noted that some of the action areas or perspectives detailed in the Sustainable Development Perspective might already have been actioned by the respective departments. The JPOI Response Strategy aims to collectivize these initiatives and develop a longer term sustainable development perspective and direction, with the emphasis being on the cross-cutting issues.

The following should be the focal areas for action:

- Stakeholder engagement in the CSD modalities and reporting
- Multilateral Partnerships on project implementation (National, Regional and International Level)
- Development of a coordinated response to JPOI
- Stakeholder input on the NSDF (National Sustainable Development Framework) and the National Strategy on Sustainable Development.
- A common programme on communication, marketing and outreach.

Department	Strategic Priorities	Sustainable Development Perspective
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead and support sustainable agriculture and promote rural development through access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food and enhanced sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems ▪ HIV/AIDS: Strengthen strategies that link food security to the pandemic and establish employee assistance programmes ▪ Raise long term productivity and ecological sustainability of SA's land resources, improving livelihoods through the NLCP ▪ Promote LED by exposing urban renewal, integrated rural development and poverty relief programmes ▪ Promotion of sustainable, internationally competitive and efficient agricultural sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The use of valuable resources in agriculture is a key element. There is a need to implement sustainable practices, crop rotation to reduce water consumption. There should also be a focus on sustainable livelihoods and food security projects ▪ Sustainable development in this context further means facilitating SME farming initiative, specialized export farming including flowers etc. and facilitating access to the market environment. ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured between NDA, Housing, DWAF and Health with the aim of addressing the divergent possibilities of improving the quality of life on the one hand and the economic potential on the other
Arts & Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent training and skills development centre for arts & crafts for marginalized groups ▪ Achievement of social development and economic empowerment ▪ Conservation of collective South African heritage and the country information ▪ Ensure sustainability of institutions in respect of infrastructure development and repair. Empower local communities through skills training, leading to sustainable work opportunities through cultural and art related activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arts and Culture is often seen as a "nice to have" department that does not necessarily focus on addressing the needs of the poor and therefore sustainable development is not an issue. This is incorrect as arts and culture can be a means of tapping the creative potential within SA to the socio-economic and environmental benefit of the country due to its cultural diversity. This relationship to the sustainable development paradigm needs to be explored in relation to SA culture and heritage ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured.
Government Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve the quality of life of all South Africans through a knowledge-based society and help create an information economy. Will be achieved through the establishment of a networked information community ▪ To upgrade the standards and status of women in order to ensure a representative society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication is the conduit for achieving sustainable development both internally and across Africa and globally. ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured between GCIS and all other departments in accordance with implementation priorities and targets achieved
Correctional Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrity and commitment to excellence and to deliver humane prisoner conditions for all rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. Proper supervision and procurement of adequate resources / facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are a number of SD opportunities that need to be explored, including establishing productive programmes for prisoners in terms of food production, construction of public services and improvement of their facilities ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established between Correctional Services, Public Works, Labour and DEAT.

Department	Strategic Priorities	Sustainable Development Perspective
Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of environmental impacts from defense activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured between Defense, DEAT, Land Affairs and DPLG in accordance to where their activities might have a negative impact.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All people to have access to lifelong education and training opportunities that will contribute to an improved quality of life and build a peaceful, prosperous and democratic society ▪ All schools to meet minimum standards and infrastructure requirements for conducive learning ▪ ABET to contribute to the socio-economic and reconstruction, transformation and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ School nutrition programmes ▪ Education and training in the prevention of HIV/AIDS as well as the lifecycle programmes to deal with the social, environmental and economic effects ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured between Education, Health, DEAT, Water Affairs, Social Services, Transport and DPLG, especially in relation to the provision of basic education and training
DEAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead environmental management and tourism in the interest of sustainable development and to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of all South Africans ▪ Utilization and protection of natural resources ▪ Promotion of sustainable tourism ▪ Facilitation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy, focusing on natural resource management, sustainable consumption and production and tourism ▪ Biodiversity, marine and waste management & pollution, air quality, climate change focus areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured between DEAT as the lead agent for Sustainable Development and the other Departments, as DEAT will be providing the leadership and the institutional framework within which the JPOI Response Strategy can be implemented. DEAT will be the custodian for the SA Sustainable Development Statement of Intent. ▪ There are further specific action items, especially in relation to the management of natural resources and the tourism aspects that need to be addressed by DEAT
Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South Africa shall strive for peace, stability, democracy and development of an African continent that is non-sexist, prosperous and united, contributing towards a world that is just and equitable ▪ Overall co-ordination and follow up on WSSD outcomes ▪ Participation in NEPAD, SADC and the AU in accordance with the African Renaissance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The DFA has in many ways taken the lead in terms of the relationship between globalization and local sustainable development. This practice should be strengthened & the other cross-cutting ventures explored, with the aim of reducing poverty and creating sustainable livelihoods. ▪ The NEPAD and SADC opportunities need to be further explored i.t.o. sustainable development
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of a caring, humane society in which all South Africans have access to affordable, good quality health care, especially in relation to primary health care ▪ Focus on primary healthcare & facilitate discussions with municipalities to improve access to clinics ▪ Integrated nutrition programme, including malnutrition control & contribution to household food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured between Health, Education, Housing, Land Affairs, Transport, DME and Labour, especially in relation to reducing the health impact of unsustainable practices. ▪ Health is further a cross-cutting Department in relation to HIV/AIDS – strong mitigating focus is required

Department	Strategic Priorities	Sustainable Development Perspective
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To establish and facilitate a sustainable process that provides equitable access to adequate housing for all ▪ Sustainable human settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing has gone a long way in the policy for sustainable human settlements. There is now a need to incorporate other related departments as well as the regulators (Provinces) and the implementation bodies (Local Government).
Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No vision information is available at this stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured between Labour and DEAT in order to establish a sustainable development agenda, especially in relation to working practices and the management of human resources.
Land Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equitable and sustainable land dispensation that promotes social and economic development ▪ Facilitation of access and rights to land prioritized & promote the transition to an equitable land dispensation ▪ Empowerment of women involved in agrarian activities – improved access to security of tenure ▪ Sustainable land use and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Affairs has developed a comprehensive approach to development and land management and many lessons can be learnt from this initiative. ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured between Land Affairs, Housing, Public Works, Agriculture and DEAT as well as with the Provincial and Local levels of Government
Minerals & Energy Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable development and growth through minerals and energy resources for the benefit of all South Africans ▪ Address mine pollution hotspots and legacies of the past. ▪ Global dialogue to promote sustainable mineral development and coordinate the implementation of JPOI internationally. ▪ Address energy efficiency, integrated energy planning and transport energy ▪ Involvement in a number of renewable projects ▪ Implementation of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act ▪ Promote small scale and junior mining to contribute to sustainable job creation ▪ Establish and implement a Global Mining Dialogue with initiatives that aim to eradicate poverty ▪ Introduction of the Cleaning Up Strategy to strengthen enforcement to manage mine pollution and rehabilitate abandoned and ownerless mines ▪ Global Mining Dialogue and a strong focus on NEPAD and SADC Region ▪ Asbestos rehabilitation programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DME has developed an approach to mineral development which focuses on achieving economic, social and environmental sustainability. ▪ There is a need for an increased focus strengthening enforcement, environmental management, on mitigation and mine closure strategies. ▪ DME has to deal with fuels and the supply of energy, both having an impact on the environment. In relation to energy there is a need for an increased focus on climate change and the use of limited non-renewable resources ▪ There is a need for more intensive and action oriented co-ordination between DME, DEAT, provincial environmental departments, DLA, DOT, DTI, DST and DOH and local authorities. ▪ Prevent, minimize and manage mine pollution as well as enhance corporate social responsibilities and accountability especially within the mining sector. ▪ Improve the housing and living conditions as well as address the nutrition and health issues of mine workers and their families

Department	Strategic Priorities	Sustainable Development Perspective
Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of economic development, good governance, social progress and rising living standards through accountable economic, efficient, equitable and sustainable management of public finances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured in relation to the sustainable financial management practices of each of the departments in order to ensure that there is an action-oriented programme to synthesis sustainable development with financial allocations. Further, this also needs to relate to the financial allocations to other levels of government
Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision and management of State property and the implementation of the Public Works Programmes ▪ Delivery of infrastructure to meet the physical and social needs of SA's poorest communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established and nurtured between Public Works, Correctional Services, Transport, Science and Technology and Land Affairs in terms of sustainable practices and technologies that are both locally accessible and more efficient and effective
Science & Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intellectual property rights and indigenous knowledge protection, narrowing the digital divide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established between DST & other departments utilizing technologies. This includes undertaking research on appropriate, innovative sciences and technologies that would further the sustainable development agenda.
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A caring system of social development services that facilitate human development and improve the quality of life ▪ Poverty eradication, escalating registration of people eligible for social grants and poverty relief, including participation in the food security initiative, rebuilding family, community and social relations and community-based care and assistance for people living with HIV/AIDS, in particular children and orphans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty alleviation and the facilitation of sustainable livelihoods is this Departments focus and there is therefore a need to work closely with communities via local government and provincial government structures on more appropriate ways of dealing with poverty eradication. This includes food security, water, basic sanitation and basic shelter as well as the right to primary health care and basic education
Trade & Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of SA's vibrant economy, characterized by growth, employment and equity ▪ Participation in WTO negotiations, focusing on market access, enhanced technical cooperation ▪ Participation in NEPAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DTI has a strong focus on regional and international communications from an economic perspective. Further, DTI needs to focus on accessibility to the local market, as well as the identification of emerging markets and the related capacitation and empowerment of the local entrepreneur.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transport strategy to improve and make transport accessible, especially for rural communities ▪ Reduction of emissions ▪ Reduction in congestion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport needs to address the long term sustainability of providing safe, affordable access for the poor. This is coupled with the need to address the safety and environmental questions from a long term perspective. ▪ There is a strong sustainable development relationship that needs to be established between NDOT, Provinces, DME, DST and DEAT.

Department	Strategic Priorities	Sustainable Development Perspective
Water Affairs & Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Democratic, people-centered society where people enjoy the benefits of clean water and hygienic sanitation services ▪ Conserving, managing and developing water and forestry resources in a scientifically and environmentally sustainable manner to meet social and economic needs in SA ▪ Water resource management action plan ▪ African forestry initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DWAF has an essential service provision focus that needs to be further explored in terms of long term sustainability of the water resources, especially in relation to addressing the food security and sustainable livelihoods question. ▪ There is further a need to address water consumption of major industry and the pollution impacts of these activities. There should be a policy of polluter pays implemented, especially in relation to major business and industry.
DPLG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To have an effective, integrated system of government consisting of three spheres working together to achieve sustainable development and service delivery ▪ Coordinate and oversee the implementation of both the Integrated Sustainable Development and Urban Renewal Programmes to address the challenges of poverty ▪ Raising awareness of the importance of local intervention as well as capacitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The last national department is the Department of Provincial and Local Government, which should be the conduit between policy, regulation and grassroots implementation. Many of the initiatives that have been addressed in the JPOI Response Strategy as implementation targets straddle levels of government. ▪ DPLG should play a leadership and facilitatory role in consultation with DEAT who has the sustainable development oversight role. This is essentially an issue of appropriate and effective governance
PROVINCIAL Eastern Cape Gauteng KwaZulu Natal Northern Cape Mpumalanga Limpopo North West Free State Western Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment in the Province's people ▪ Focus on the economic advancement of the population ▪ Peaceful, democratic, secure, prosperous, healthy and educated society ▪ The people's partnership towards economic development and expanded job opportunities to push back the frontiers of poverty and underdevelopment ▪ Policy framework for socio-economic upliftment and empowerment & an improved human development index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each of the Provincial Governments has been listed and a broad array of issues highlighted in terms of what they see is their focus areas. Taking cognizance of this as well as what has been detailed in this table, there is a potential for each Province to take on the Sustainable Development Agenda. The focus areas should initially be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainable and integrated human settlements ○ The social upliftment of the communities, both rural and urban in terms of LED, social services and empowerment through training and capacitation ○ Poverty alleviation, focusing on sustainable livelihoods and food security ○ The optimum use of limited natural resources

6.3. Marketing

The WSSD came at a critical time in our global engagements that are aimed at improving the environment for South Africa and Africa's development, and for building a better world. These include the DOHA round of the WTO negotiations, the recent G8 Summit and the challenge of imaging and branding South Africa by the international Marketing Council and SA Tourism. The post Summit environment is also characterized by a situation whereby, alternative voices claim that the summit has not been a success and that all is life as usual for the developing and developed world.

There is a need to build institutional capacity within government and South African stakeholders to support the implementation and executing of policies and programmes for sustainable development and effectively engagement in the global sustainable development debate, transformation requirements in South Africa need consider a range of issues. This is of particular importance when adopting the SA Sustainable Development Statement of Intent. This includes internal governance systems for policies and legislation coordination and implementation, research support, technology requirements, efficient financial resource allocation, human resource capacity and strengthening the participation of stakeholders.

Future stakeholder engagement and participation strategies in national and international processes would need to define concrete criteria that include representation, level of decision, functions, administrative location, accountability, etc. Appropriate stakeholder mechanism for exchange information and monitoring government implementation against WSSD targets and commitments, including the establishment of the NSDS and implementation guidelines and interaction for developing partnerships, need be established either by building on existing mechanisms or investigating a new mechanisms.

Marketing and communication are therefore essential in effecting the JPOI Response Strategy and taking it to the next level of becoming the Sustainable Development Strategy for South Africa. The main objectives of effective communication and marketing by the South African Government post the WSSD are to:

- Communicate the overall substance outcomes and agreements of the WSSD and highlight the salient features of the implementation plan.
- Popularize the Johannesburg plan of implementation and explain its significance in terms of our development initiatives as South Africa.
- Draw and highlight a parallel between the WSSD outcomes, the NEPAD initiatives and the African Union.
- Highlight the role of departments and provinces in the implementation phase
- Clarify the way forward and in particular the culmination of a national strategy on sustainable development.
- Communicate an impact assessment of the entire WSSD process to South Africa.
- Highlight the economic and in particular, the tourism benefits for South Africa that came out of the WSSD and highlight the legacy projects of the WSSD.

The communication and marketing challenges are accordingly:

- Those of communicating the message of the South African government
- Promoting awareness amongst South Africans on the outcomes of the Summit,
- Occupying the attention of the South African media

In addition, managing any linked developments around sustainable development and broad post summit global relations. The following are sets of key messages, for all messengers post the Summit. Successful communication will be based on the collective communication of these messages.

- The commitment by Global partners to embark on a new path for practical action towards the achievement of the sustainable development priorities.
- The link and the continuity of global conferences such as the Stockholm, Rio and the WSSD in reinforcing the MDG's and the Rio principles.
- The critical cooperation and partnership between Civil Society, governments and the corporate world underscoring our integrated and coherent approach in confronting the Sustainable Development Agenda.
- The readiness of the Global Community through its human and technological resource base, to strengthen our co-operation in dealing with poverty and attaining our Sustainable Development Goals.
- The appreciation and commitment towards the three pillars of Sustainable Development - Economic, Social and Environmental Protection - as an essential tool governing our overall approach to Sustainable Development.
- Global demonstration of commitment in responding to the critical need for the resourcing and economic platform for sustainable development.
- The leadership role of South Africa and the developing world in constructing their own destiny in partnership with the global community.
- The cross-cutting issues agreed to in the implementation plan as critical elements for a developmental agenda and tools for "pushing back the frontiers of poverty".
- The continuous communication rollout programme for the implementation of this strategy will be hinged on the following communication tools and activities.

7. ANNEXURE A: RESOURCE MATERIALS USED

1. Accountability and Responsibility Think Piece, Third Draft, Saliem Fakir, IUCN-SA, Input Paper for CSD 11, Commissioned by DEAT, March 2003
2. Discussion on Draft National Reporting Framework for the 12th Session of the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD-12): For Discussion Purposes Only
3. Draft Framework of South Africa's Response Strategy for Implementing the WSSD Outcomes, Compiled by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, March 2003
4. Outcomes of the 11th Session of the Commission of Sustainable Development (CSD11) Decision and its Implications: Prepared by DEAT: Directorate Sustainable Development Coordination, 30 May 2003
5. United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 2003, Millennium Development Goals, www.undp.org/mdg
6. National Departments WSSD Follow-up Actions received from the following National Departments:
 - 6.1. Department of Social Development
 - 6.2. Department of Foreign Affairs
 - 6.3. Department of Science and Technology
 - 6.4. Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
 - 6.5. Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
 - 6.6. Department of Trade and Industry
 - 6.7. Department of Land Affairs
 - 6.8. Department of Provincial and Local Government
 - 6.9. Department of Health
7. Guidelines for NCSD Rio+10 Assessment, Earth Council
8. Guidelines for National Reporting to CSD-12, Explanatory to the Twelfth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development
9. Note by the Secretariat on National Reporting to the Commission on Sustainable Development, Background Paper No 3, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Submitted by the Division for Sustainable Development, 2003
10. Concept Paper on Sustainable Development: Vision, Framework, Policy Integration, Strategies and Monitoring
11. World Summit on Sustainable Development: Report on the Processes, Outcomes and Implications for South Africa, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: WSSD Policy Unit, December 2002
12. Towards a Ten Year Review
13. Draft Framework of South Africa's Response Strategy for Implementing the WSSD Outcomes, DEAT for the Post WSSD Task Team, March 2003
14. Background Paper: Agenda 21 Review on Environmental Health, by Vasna Ramasar and Elizabeth Muller
15. Background Paper: Agenda 21 Review on HIV/AIDS, by Vasna Ramasar
16. Capacity Building and Education for Sustainable Development Discussion Paper
17. Background Paper: Agenda 21 Review on Human Settlements, Draft Discussion Paper, by Penny Urquhart and Jeanette Walker, November 2003
18. Background Paper: Agenda 21 Review on Industry and Services Sector,
19. Draft Discussion Paper: Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development, by Michael Aliber

8. ANNEXURE B: ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NDA	National Department of Agriculture
DoE	National Department of Education
DFA	National Department of Foreign Affairs
DoH	National Department of Health
DOH	National Department of Housing
DME	National Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
DST	National Department of Science and Technology
DTI	National Department of Trade and Industry
DWAF	National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
DLA	National Department of Land Affairs
DOT	National Department of Transport
DSD	National Department of Social Development
DT	National Department of Treasury
DL	National Department of Labour
DPLG	National Department of Provincial and Local Government
DEAT	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSD-12	12 th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations
WTO	World Trade Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
AU	African Union
SADC	Southern African Developing Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
CEC	Committee on Environmental Coordination
MAC	Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee
DG	Director General
DDG	Deputy Director General
IPRS	International Relations, Peace and Security Committee
SDC	Sustainable Development Coordination
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
CBO	Community-based Organization
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management system
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
LED	Local Economic Development
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGDS	National Growth and Development Strategy
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SANGOCO	South African NGO Coalition
SoE	State of the Environment Report
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
NLCP	Nation Land Care Programme
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
ANC	African National Congress