

APPENDIX 2: OVERVIEW OF KEY NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL GOALS AND TARGETS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Components of Sustainable Development	GOALS AND TARGETS		
	International	Regional	National
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of poverty by halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ whose income is less than \$1 a day • Mining sector seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maximise human well-being. ○ Ensure efficient use of all resources, natural and otherwise. ○ Seek to identify and internalize environmental and social costs. ○ Maintain and enhance the conditions for viable enterprise development. • Proportion of total developed country imports from developing countries and from least developed countries, admitted free of duty. • Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries to decrease. • Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (0.7% of developed countries GDP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development in SADC that will ensure poverty alleviation. The target of the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Achieve a GDP growth of at least 7% per year • The ratio of women to men in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector needs to be increased. • Major drop in unemployment of youth is required. • Through a series of strategies SADC aims to (among others): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Double cropland under irrigation from 3.5% to 7% as a percentage of total by 2015 ○ Increase fertilizer consumption from 44.6 kg/ha of arable land to 65 kg/ha of arable land by 2015 (world average is 98.kg/ha) ○ Double the rate of proven technologies such as seed varieties, management of water and land by 2015 ○ Increase livestock production by at least 4% annually • To increase access to quality and appropriate education, training, welfare and social development • To increase the supply and availability of qualified personnel in critical skills areas, including science and technology and ICT • The Agriculture Strategy for the Millennium Africa Programme (MAP) focuses on poverty alleviation, food security, enhancing productivity and competitiveness, equitable distribution of wealth, developing agricultural markets, conserving and sustaining natural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce unemployment by half through new jobs, skills development, assistance to small businesses, opportunities for self-employment and sustainable community livelihoods by 2014. • Reduce poverty by half through economic development, comprehensive social security, land reform and improved household and community assets. • Position South Africa strategically as an effective force in global relations, with a vibrant and balanced trade and other relations with countries of the South and the North, and in Africa that is growing, prospering and benefiting all Africans, especially the poor. <p>Mining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource companies in South Africa have to comply with legislated targets, of which human resource development, community upliftment, poverty alleviation, social transformation and BEE shareholding targets are most important. <p>Human resource development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa has prioritized the goals and targets in legislative frameworks and programmes in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Basic Conditions of Employment ○ Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases ○ Employment Equity ○ Labour Market Research and Statistics ○ Occupational Health and Safety ○ Skills Development and Unemployment Insurance

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		<p>resources used in agriculture and developing SMMEs for agricultural enterprises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to intra-SADC trade to be phased in over 12 years. • SADC trade and liberalisation targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Completion of Free Trade Area by 2008 ○ Establishment of SADC Customs Union by 2010 ○ Establishment of a common market by 2015 ○ Diversification of production structure and exports by 2015 	<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deregulation control over certain commodities • Build an efficient and internationally competitive agricultural sector • Support the emergence of a more diverse structure of production with a large increase in the numbers of successful smallholder farming enterprises • Support black farmer co-operatives to enhance access to markets and farm inputs <p>Land reform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the transfer of 30% of all agricultural land over a period of 15 years <p>Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority economic include agro-processing, mining technology, clothing and textiles. • Choose strategic trade partners on the basis of criteria such as long-term export potential of the country and convergence of interests. • South Africa seeks to diversify its trading partners and expand to other countries in the South such as Brazil and India. <p>Infrastructure and transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a practical range of steps by 2015, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Halve the proportion of people in rural areas who live beyond 2km from an all-season mode of transport. ○ Cut in half the difference in transport costs within Africa as compared to Asia. ○ Provide reliable transport to learners and school kids in rural and urban areas. ○ Halve the number of road fatalities. ○ Secure the end of leaded petrol. ○ Dismantle physical and non-physical barriers to shorten journey distances.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transport sector should cease to be an agent for spreading HIV/AIDS by 2010.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradication of poverty and hunger by halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> who suffer from hunger to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world Transfer basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge including natural resource management, to small and medium scale farmers, fishers and the rural poor Reduce child mortality by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate Improve maternal health by reducing by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases by having halted by 2015 and begun to reverse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases and reducing HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15 to 24 by 25% in the most affected countries by 2005, and globally by 2010 Recognise and support the identify, culture and interests of indigenous people and their communities and other local communities to enable their effective participation Protecting the environment and natural resources of people under oppression, domination and occupation Respect human rights as a fundamental freedom, including the right to development Strengthening the capacity of health care system to deliver basic health risks for all and reduce environmental health threats Support African efforts for peace, stability and security, the resolution and prevention of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease the number of HIV and AIDS infected and affected individuals and families in the SADC region so that HIV and AIDS is no longer a threat to the public health and to the socio-economic development prospects of Member States through a range of strategies that aim to achieve the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010 at least 95% of young men and women aged 15 to 24 have access to information and education, including peer education and youth specific education By 2010, Member States would have reduced the proportion of infants infected with HIV by 50% All Member States should halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS by 2015 Facilitate the achievement of substantial equality between women and men in the SADC region, through mainstreaming gender into all national and regional policies, programmes and activities, and the adoption of positive measures to accelerate progress in this regard. Through a series of strategies SADC aims to (among others): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeal gender discriminatory provisions in Member States' constitutions, laws, policies and any other sources by mid-2005, and enactment of provisions guaranteeing substantive gender equity by ed 2005 Adoption of gender responsive planning, budgeting and implementation processes, regular gender capacity building and training programmes and mechanisms for the collection of gender disaggregated data by end 2006 Development, strengthening and implementation of specific programmes for economic empowerment by end of 	<p>Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of infrastructure to meet the physical and social needs of South Africa's poorest communities in rural and urban areas <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring access to life long education and training opportunities for all citizens All schools to meet minimum standards and infrastructure requirements for conducive learning Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) to contribute to the socio-economic reconstruction, transformation and development of South Africa <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement programmes and initiatives to achieve the target of reducing the mortality rate of infants under 5 by 2015 Strengthening health care systems and delivering basic health care services that are accessible and affordable, especially in relation to primary health care Develop and implementation of an integrated nutrition programme, including malnutrition control and contribution to household food security Implementation of the JPOI commitments on HIV/AIDS with particular emphasis on the reduction of HIV prevalence among young men and women aged between 15 and 25, by 25%, in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010 Strengthen strategies that link food security to HIV/AIDS <p>Urban and Rural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and facilitate a sustainable process that provides equitable access to adequate

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	<p>conflicts, democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and fundamental freedom, including the right to development and gender equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build basic rural infrastructure and improve transportation for the rural poor to support sustainable agriculture and rural development • Improve access to land and property including land tenure that recognises and protects indigenous and common property systems, female headed households 	<p>2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The achievement of all Member States of: ○ At least 30%, 40% and 50% women in decision-making positions in local government, parliament, cabinet and senior positions in the public sector by 2005, 2010 and 2015 respectively, or affirmative action measures in place to accelerate the attainment of these targets; ○ At least 20% women in decision making positions in large private firms as defined by Member States by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 40% by 2015 ○ Eradication and reduction of all forms of violence against women and children, with at least a 50% reduction by 2007 and its eradication by 2015 ○ Achieve sustainable access to safe and adequate food at all times by all people in SADC for an active and healthy life, with special attention being given to food availability, nutritional value of food consumed, disaster-induced emergencies and an institutional framework to build capacity for implementing food security programmes in the SADC region. The SADC targets relating to food availability and disaster preparedness are (among others): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an integrated regional agricultural information system based on existing systems by 2005 ▪ Establish a technical facility to support land reform programmes by 2005/6 ▪ Increase the daily per capita dietary energy and protein intake from 2,160 kcal to 2,700 kcal and 46g to 68g by 2015 respectively ▪ Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015 • Contribute to the reduction of human poverty and to improve the availability of educated, 	<p>housing for all, and establish sustainable human settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote rural development through access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food and enhanced sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems <p>Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and skills development for marginalised groups • Conservation of collective South African heritage and the country information • Ensure sustainability of heritage institutions through infrastructure development and repair

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		<p>well informed, skilled, healthy, flexible, culturally responsive, productive and efficient human resources for the promotion of SADC's equitable economic growth, deeper integration and its competitiveness in the global economy. Using strategies aimed at development, sustenance and utilisation of human capabilities, SADC has set the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Member States should achieve universal primary education and ensure that all children complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015 ○ Enrolment gaps between boys and girls in primary and secondary education should be eliminated preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education by no later than 2015 ○ Under-five mortality rates should be reduced by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 in all Member States ○ Maternal mortality rates reduced by three quarters between 1990 and 2015 in all Member States ○ All Member States should halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases by 2015 	
Ecological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Achieving sustainable fisheries by maintaining and restoring stocks to levels that can produce sustainable yield for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015 ○ Developing and facilitating the use of diverse approaches and tools, including ○ Ecosystem approach ○ Elimination of destructive fishing practices ○ Establishment of Marine Protected Areas consistent with international law based on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring access to water and sanitation and the development of integrated water management system in Africa • Ensure that 35% of the African population has access to energy within 20 years, particularly in rural areas, and ensuring cleaner and efficient use of energy • Supporting the conservation of biodiversity and equitable benefit from the sharing of biological resources in Africa • Sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste in Africa • Encouraging the development of national climate change strategies in African countries 	<p>Water and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated approach to managing quality and quantity of surface and ground water, including establishment of a national information and monitoring system, and policies and strategies to support water management institutions • Meeting the basic the basic human needs of present and future generations and promoting the efficient, sustainable and beneficial use of water in the public interest, in particular meeting the needs of the poor and women • Conserving, managing and developing water resources in a scientifically and

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	<p>scientific information including representative networks by 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of quality and supply of fresh water resources through the development of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries • Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of droughts and floods • Protection of the atmosphere by improving the scientific basis for decision-making relating to energy development, efficiency and consumption, transportation, industrial development, terrestrial and marine resource development, and the prevention of stratospheric ozone depletion and transboundary atmospheric pollution • Ensuring environmental sustainability by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation ○ Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers • Cooperate to prevent of relocation and transfer of activities and substances that cause environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health • Notification of and response to natural disasters and emergencies likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment • Develop and strengthen early warning systems and information networks in disaster management consistent with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction • Improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources, recognising specific access to the poor • Stabilisation of greenhouse concentrations to a level that would prevent dangerous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectively dealing with disaster management and conflicts in Africa, including their humanitarian and environmental impact • Securing land tenure, access to productive resources and market access for goods from Africa • Support sustainable landuse management and natural resource management to combat desertification, with an emphasis on integrating indigenous knowledge systems • Upgrading of geological and mineral information and to diversify African economies by adding value to mineral resources • Establish and/or improve (as appropriate) legal and regulatory frameworks, management institutions and capacity, strategic infrastructure, knowledge base, and awareness and public participation for water resources planning, development and management at regional and national levels by (among others): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developing and approving, by March 2004, long term regional water policy and strategy ○ Identifying and strengthening centres of excellence for water research and technology development by 2005 ○ Harmonisation of water sector policies and legislation by 2006 ○ Establishing and strengthening at least 8 River Basin Organisations by 2006 ○ Developing and implementing training and institutional capacity strengthening programmes by 2008 ○ Halving by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation services ○ Developing, by 2015, water resources infrastructure needed to double the land under irrigation • Ensuring the availability of sufficient, reliable 	<p>environmentally sustainable manner to meet social and economic needs in South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a water resource management action plan and integrated water use plans • Between 2005 and 2008 eradicate the backlog of 9 million people without access to RDP levels of service • Eradicate sanitation backlog by 2010 • Schools to have an adequate and safe water supply and sanitation by 2005 • Adopt prevention and protection measures to promote sustainable use and address water shortages • Cooperation in joint observation and research for improving water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle <p>Waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting a preventative and integrated approach to waste and pollution in South Africa, including the promotion of awareness of and concern for pollution and waste and assisting in developing the knowledge skills, values and commitment necessary • Management of the chemical and hazardous waste in order to minimise the adverse affects on environment and human health <p>Air Quality and Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the negative environmental and health effects of air pollution arising from coal and wood use in households • Reduction of emissions caused by transport <p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote access to basic energy services and improved combustion techniques and appliances for poor households in order to ameliorate the negative environmental health impacts arising from the use of certain fuels • Establishment and acceptance of broad national targets for the reduction of energy

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	<p>anthropogenic interference with the climate system within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally, including the protection of fragile and vulnerable mountain ecosystems, to ensure food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of new and additional financial and technical to developing countries to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity • Sustainable forest management of natural and planted forests and for timber and non timber products • Aim to achieve by 2020 that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and environment. • Promote environmentally sound waste management by minimising waste generation (including hazardous waste) and maximising reuse, recycling and use of environmentally friendly materials • Ensure sustainable development of the oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas that are critical for global food security, economic prosperity and the well-being of many national economies in transition, including the promotion of the ecosystem approach by 2010 and control of invasive alien species in ballast water <p>Supports efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life-cycle, including after closure for rehabilitation purposes</p>	<p>and least cost energy supplies through strategies that promote power pooling through extension of grid interconnections, consolidating the transformation of the Southern African Power Pool to competitive pool in a regional electricity market, and improving access to affordable energy services to rural communities through rural electrification and development of new and renewable energy sources by (among others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishing energy data banks and planning networks by 2005 ○ Harmonization of energy sector policies, legislation, rules, regulations and standards by 2006 to facilitate energy market integration ○ Identifying and strengthening centres of excellence for energy research and technology development by 2008 ○ Achieving 100% connectivity to regional power grid for all SADC Member States by 2012 ○ Ensuring access to modern forms of energy supplies for 70% of rural communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the equitable and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations by implementing MEAs such as the UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD, Basel Convention and POPs and Ramsar Conventions. SADC aims to meet the following targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A SADC Plan of Action for the implementation of the 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Action (2002 WSSD) developed by 2004 and specific programmes and projects emanating from the plan developed by 2005 ○ The Strategy and Programme for the Management of the Brown Environment in Southern Africa finalized and being implemented by 2005 	<p>related emissions that are harmful to the environment and human health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing the exploitation of fossil fuels and the maintenance of acceptable environmental requirements • Promotion of energy efficiency awareness in households and industry, and establishment of norms and standards for commercial buildings and industrial equipment, and voluntary guidelines for thermal performance of housing • Provide focused support for the development, demonstration and application of renewable energy, in particular, the sustainable production and management of solar and wind power and non-grid electrification systems for schools and clinics in rural communities <p>Coastal and marine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of coastal and marine resources to ensure global food security and sustaining economic prosperity and well-being • Further improve sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organisations <p>Disaster management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an integrated multi-hazard inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery • Promotion of dam safety and management of floods and droughts <p>Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving, managing and developing forestry resources in a scientifically and environmentally sustainable manner to meet social and economic needs in South Africa • Support global and African forestry initiatives

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legal instrument for regional cooperation in environment and natural resources finalised by 2006 ○ Environmental standards and guidelines developed and being implemented by 2008 ○ State of Environment Reports for Southern Africa produced regularly at intervals of five years ○ Adoption of environment responsive planning and implementation processes, regular environment and sustainable development capacity building and training programmes by 2007 ○ Implementation of at least 50% of the transboundary natural resources management programmes and projects in line with NEPAD initiated by 2008 <p>Principles of sustainable development integrated into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015</p>	<p>Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigating climate change in order to reduce the negative impacts associated with poverty, land degradation, access to water and food and human health <p>Land use and land reform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement integrated land management plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials • Facilitate the access and rights to land for transition to an equitable and sustainable land dispensation that promotes social and economic development and empowers women • Improve livelihoods through long-term productivity and ecological sustainability of land <p>Land degradation and desertification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate measures to prevent and combat desertification as well as to mitigate the effects of drought through relevant policies and programmes <p>Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating initiatives on biological diversity into different sectors and thematic areas • Protect aquatic ecosystems to allow for sustainable social and economic benefits • Declaration and management of protected areas, including nature reserves, World Heritage Sites, specially protected forest areas and mountain catchment areas <p>Mining and minerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address mine pollution hotspots and legacies of the past, including enforcement to manage mine pollution and rehabilitate abandoned and ownerless mines

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Crosscutting, including governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening international cooperation and global partnerships • Establishing good governance (e.g. sound policies, democratic institutions, just and democratic society). • Building effective institutional frameworks to achieve the following key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrate, in a balanced manner, social, economic and environmental components ○ Strengthen coherence, coordination and monitoring ○ Making available financial and technological resources ○ Broad-based participation and effective involvement of relevant stakeholders including civil society and business ○ Strengthening capacity at all levels particularly in developing countries • Support regionally and sub-regionally sustainable development initiatives and programmes such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development • Countries should take immediate steps to formulate and elaborate national strategies for sustainable development, and begin their implementation by 2005 • Enhance the role and capacity of local authorities as well as stakeholders to implement Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the WSSD <i>iter alia</i> strengthening the support for Local Agenda 21 • Using EIA, as a national instrument, for environmental protection for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority • Meeting the commitments and obligations of the UNFCCC and ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by states that have not done • Enactment of international and national law, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Standards, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridging the digital divide in Africa • Develop and strengthen in SADC national systems of innovation in order to drive sustained socio-economic development and the rapid achievement of the goals of the SADC Common Agenda, including poverty eradication with the ultimate aim of its eradication, using a range of strategies aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Having policies and strategies for regional cooperation in Science and Technology (S&T), including technology transfer and diffusion, by 2005, and an institutional and legal framework for cooperation by 2006 ○ Harmonisation of intellectual property rights legislations in all Member Countries by 2010 ○ Institute a SADC programme on regional research and technology development by 2006, and operationalise a network of centres of excellence in S&T by 2006 ○ Put in place by 2008 A SADC programme to promote public understanding of S&T ○ By 2015 national expenditures in research and technology development to reach at least 1% of GDP • Develop in SADC an all inclusive, balanced, and socially equitable information and knowledge-based society that is founded on co-ordinated national strategies to effectively integrate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into regional development policies, build human and institutional capacity, and promote the use of ICT across all sectors as a tool to increase efficiency and productivity. Target include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assist Member States in developing a national integrated ICT policy and strategic plan as specified in the SADC ICT guidelines by 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the establishment of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) that give priority to the needs of the poor within a transparent national regulatory framework • Achieve the JPOI implementation target and related MDG targets in South Africa by addressing the poverty and hunger issues • Strengthen enforcement to address environmental, economic and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their lifecycle, including rehabilitation and managing pollution from abandoned mines • Developing a 10-year framework of programmes to promote sustainable production and consumption, including measures and mechanisms for increasing investment in cleaner production, eco-efficiency, enhancing corporate social and environmental responsibility, and mainstreaming sustainable development considerations into decision making • By 2020 develop and implement plans to encourage minimization of the adverse affects of chemical and hazardous waste • Follow up implications of South Africa's enhanced international status after the WSSD, including its role as custodian of Johannesburg outcomes and implications for NEPAD • Link WSSD outcomes to the next round of WTO negotiations and those of the Financing for Development Conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Line departments adopt responsibility in taking forward the WSSD outcomes and utilise enhanced capacity of civil service after the Johannesburg Summit • Enhanced communication and awareness on sustainable development, including with civil society • Facilitate National Sustainable Development Strategy, focusing on natural resource

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the provision for liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage • Priority should be given to developing countries that are least developed and most environmentally vulnerable • Ensuring environmental sustainability by integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources • Efficient and coherent implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and biodiversity related agreements • Strengthen the implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, especially the mobilisation of resources for the elaboration and implementation of action programmes • Effective coordination and cooperation at international and regional levels is required for effective sustainable development of the oceans • Urgently developing and implementing national, and where appropriate regional, plans of actions to put into effect the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005, and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing by 2004 • Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities with particular emphasis during the period 2002-2006 on municipal wastewater, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats and nutrients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop an ICT performance index and standards to facilitate cross-country e-readiness comparisons by 2005 ○ Facilitate dialogue between ICT stakeholders via seminars and forums from 2004 to 2006 	<p>management, sustainable consumption and production, and tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for cooperative governance in the declaration and management of protected areas • Implementing legislative and other measures (within available resources) to progressively realise the goal of universal household access to electricity • Investigate the establishment of appropriate infrastructure and capacity for the implementation of energy efficiency strategies • Regulating and managing waste landfill sites • Implementation of JPOI outcomes internationally in terms of sustainable minerals development • Establish and implement a global mining dialogue with initiatives to eradicate poverty and a strong focus on NEPAD and the SADC region • Promotion of employment equity to increase the number of women and black people on all policy development structures and forums, parastatal boards and similar structures • Inter-departmental collaboration to improve the management of environmental impacts of energy use of industry, mining and commerce • Ensure that South Africa meets all its environmental obligations relating to pollution and waste management • Uphold the constitutional rights of citizens with respect to environment that is not harmful to health and well being and that is protected for present and future generations, social security, equality, human dignity, health care, and access to information • An effective and integrated system of governance to achieve sustainable development and service delivery, including coordinating and over seeing the implementation of the ISRDP and URP to address poverty

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish by 2004 global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects • Accelerate implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, and intensify efforts on reporting to the UN Forum on Forests to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005 • Develop national programmes for sustainable development for local communities that reflect their priorities and promote empowerment • Providing resources to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria while promoting access to the fund for countries most in need • Promote land tenure that recognises and protects indigenous and common property systems • Promote appropriate demographic policies • Facilitate public awareness, access to information and participation in decision-making • Strengthen scientific and technological knowledge by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies • Promote gender equality and empower women including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015 ○ full participation in environmental management and development • Mobilise the creativity, ideals and courage of the youth in forging a global partnership for a better future for all • Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability • Promote technology development, transfer 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure public participation in decision making • Build institutional capacity within government and South African stakeholders to support implementation and execute policies and programmes for sustainable development, and effectively engage in the global sustainable development debate

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	<p>and diffusion to Africa and further develop technology and knowledge available in African Centres of excellence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster sustainable mining practices through the provision of financial, technical and capacity-building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including small scale mining and improve value-added processing, upgrade scientific and technological information and reclaim and rehabilitate degraded sites <p>Support African countries in their efforts to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration through initiatives to strengthen national and local institutional capacities for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, and strengthen the joint programme on managing water for African cities</p>		