



DEPARTMENT: FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Strategic Plan

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ABBREVIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

DA	Department of Agriculture
DACST	Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DOC	Department of Communications
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DOE	Department of Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DOH	Department of Health
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DJCD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DOL	Department of Labour
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
DPE	Department of Public Enterprises
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DST	Department of Science and Technology
DSD	Department of Social Development
DSR	Department of Sports and Recreation
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DOT	Department of Transport
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
NIA	National Intelligence Agency
NT	National Treasury
ORC	Office on the Rights of the Child
OSDP	Office on the Status of Disabled Persons
OSW	Office on the Status of Women
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SASS	South African Secret Service
SARS	South African Revenue Service

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AASROC	Asia-Africa Sub-regional Organisations Conference	JBC	Joint Bilateral Commission
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific States (see CPA)	LDC	Least Developed Countries
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
AU	African Union (formerly OAU)	MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)
BLSN	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia)	MISS	Minimum Information Security Standards
BNC	Binational Commission	MSP	Master Systems Plan (ICT)
CARICOM	Caribbean Community	NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	Nepad	New Partnership for Africa's Development
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of State and Government Meeting	ODA	Official Development Assistance
CPA	Cotonou Partnership Agreement (EU and ACP)	OIC	Organisation of Islamic Conference
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention	OLMEE	OAU Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs	PAP	Pan African Parliament
DHA	(tourism, economic, multilateral)	PMS	Performance Management System
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	PSC	Peace and Security Council (AU)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)	RECs	Regional Economic Communities
EU	European Union	RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	SACU	Southern African Customs Union (SA, BLSN)
FSI	Foreign Service Institute	SADC	Southern African Development Community
G77	Group of 77 (and China)	TDCA	Trade and Development Co-operation Agreement (with EU)
G8	Group of Eight (USA, UK, Germany, Italy, France, Russia, Japan, Canada)	TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
GCC	Gulf Co-operation Council	TISA	Trade and Investment South Africa
HRD	Human Resources Development	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
HSIC	Heads of State Implementation Committee (Nepad)	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
ICC	International Criminal Court	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia	UNSC	United Nations Security Council
ILC	International Law Commission	WCAR	World Conference Against Racism
IMF	International Monetary Fund	WMDs	Weapons of Mass Destruction
IOR-ARC	Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation	WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
JSE	Johannesburg Stock Exchange	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
		WTO	World Trade Organisation



Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr NC Dlamini Zuma

PART ONE

It is indeed a privilege to have served our country for the past five years as Foreign Minister. It is also an honour to have been an active participant in the consolidation and repositioning of our foreign policy as a free country and as a democratic, and non-racial and non-sexist South Africa, building on the pioneering efforts of my predecessor, the late Minister Alfred Nzo.

As South Africa, we have come a long way in the first ten years of our democracy in building and nurturing our relations with the rest of the world. From the isolation of apartheid and a state that played a destructive and destabilizing role in its region, we have established a democracy and have managed to re-connect and re-integrate our country with our continent and the world as a peace-loving nation of people committed to ending poverty and working towards global development.

At the outset, there were those who argued for a foreign policy that focused only on domestic interests. We

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: DR. NC DLAMINI ZUMA

“... we have established a democracy and have managed to re-connect and re-integrate our country with our continent and the world as a peace-loving nation ...”

rejected this approach. As South Africans, our struggle for freedom was supported by our neighbours and the people of the world in the anti-apartheid movement who stood together to reject the injustices and inhumanity of the apartheid system and played an important role in our liberation. As South Africans, we understand and embrace the idea that the fight for freedom, for a more humane world and a better life, is a common struggle of humanity against injustice and poverty and thus requires the concerted and collective efforts of all.

Ten years into our democracy, we now stand at the dawn of great global changes, of immense possibilities for development in Africa and for the countries of the South. The reform of the United Nations and other multilateral institutions is on the global agenda. In light of these realities, we say with confidence that we will not depart from our conscious striving for a better Africa and a better world and in fact we will intensify our work in these directions to expedite transformation.

The road we have taken is the correct development path for Africa’s people and for the people of the world.

During the past decade we have succeeded in establishing a diplomatic presence in all parts of the world. We have built relations and established friendships with people of many diverse cultures and countries. We have been encouraged and inspired by the support and commitment of this global community to work for the common good, in this way giving universal expression to our national values of equality of peoples and regions and of unity in diversity.

Over the past decade we have played a significant role in the development of essential policies, international agreements and

protocols, necessary for the struggle against poverty, underdevelopment, racism, sexism, injustice and war. As part of our contribution to these international efforts, we have projected the specific needs of Africa and of the developing world.

Included in this basket are the policies and programmes of the African Union and the comprehensive Agenda of the South: UNCTAD X, the Fancourt Declaration of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (people-centred development), the South Summit in Cuba, the Millenium Declaration (the Millenium Developmental Goals and the special needs for Africa), the UN Least Developed

Countries III Conference (through the special assistance given to LDCs), the G8 Africa Action Plan, the WTO Doha

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Development Round Agenda, the Monterrey Consensus at the Finance for Development Conference and the outcomes of both the World

“This comprehensive development plan deals with both the tangible and intangible requirements aimed at putting Africa firmly on a developmental trajectory. African leadership have conceptualised Nepad, in part, as a subjective response to the ideological internalisation of conditions of inferiority among ourselves, thus signaling a metaphorical break with Africa’s own complicity in its oppression....”

Conference Against Racism and also the World Summit on Sustainable Development. All of these are anchored in a global multilateral rules-based regime to eradicate poverty and deprivation. It is this multilateral approach that we believe is the only solution to the world’s problems and the only guarantee of peace.

We are proud to have made our contribution to laying the historic foundations for the future of our continent through fully participating in uniting and developing our continent through the launch of the

African Union.

As Africans, we have had to endure centuries of colonialism and

neo-colonialism through which Africa was systematically marginalized from world development. Yet, for far too long, Afro-pessimists have chosen to define Africa as a place of hopelessness and despair. We are working tirelessly to end the tragedy of underdevelopment, to restore hope and dignity in the hearts and minds of African people. Together with our fellow Africans on this continent and the extended community of Africans in the diaspora, we have taken the important next step in possessing our own future. This struggle for Africa’s true emancipation is being consolidated on the foundations of democracy, peace and stability, on the elimination of racism and sexism, on the eradication of poverty and hunger, and on the conviction that Africans can be and are, architects of their own destiny.

But even as we celebrate our successes we are constantly reminded of the urgent work that lies ahead.

In this regard, we must deepen all efforts aimed at the full implementation of the outcomes of major multilateral agreements and protocols. This basket of essential policies will in itself have sufficient impact to turn the tide against poverty and underdevelopment, and to ensure Africa’s reintegration into the global economy. These efforts shall be complimented by

Africa’s own socio-economic blueprint, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), which is part and parcel of the programmes of the African Union. The critical importance of Nepad cannot be overemphasized. Our President, in his address to UNESCO in Paris in March 2003 underscored this importance when he said:

“This comprehensive development plan deals with both the tangible and intangible requirements aimed at putting Africa firmly on a developmental trajectory. African leadership have conceptualised Nepad, in part, as a subjective response to the ideological internalisation of conditions of inferiority among ourselves, thus signaling a metaphorical break with Africa’s own complicity in its oppression....”

We believe that co-ordinated and sustained efforts towards African socio-economic development will result in a self-reliant and confident Africa and will create conditions of enduring peace and stability that mitigate against violence and conflict. This is an important area of focus that will continue to dominate our foreign policy in the medium term.

During the last decade and in particular the last five years, South Africa has been seized with conflict resolution and management initiatives.



Delegates at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (WCAR)

We have made considerable progress in many countries such as Angola, Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar and Rwanda. Yet there is still a great deal of work that needs to be done. We shall continue to build our capacity for conflict resolution, and post conflict reconstruction and development. In addition, our peacekeeping contributions will need increased capacity. In this regard, we also look forward with great anticipation to the operationalisation of the African Standby Force, which will go a

long way into strengthening peace efforts on the continent.

We take encouragement from the political progress made by African states through the strengthening of democracy. We note with great joy that during 2004, 13 African countries will hold democratic elections.

We recommit ourselves to the attempts to find peaceful solutions to the problems in the Middle East and the ongoing suffering of the Palestinian people. We are saddened by the ongoing violence and loss of life in

Palestine and Israel, and we take this opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to work towards the establishment of a reality in which both Palestinians and Israelis can enjoy sovereignty within secure borders.

We are also hopeful that the situation in Iraq will be resolved quickly. South Africa is prepared to participate in post conflict initiatives, within the framework of the United Nations. We have constantly advocated that all actions taken in Iraq be considered under the banner of the United

Nations. We are committed in this approach, as is clear in the Brasilia Declaration of November 2003, in which we state that South Africa is “.... committed to respecting the rule of international law, strengthening the United Nations, including the UN Security Council, and prioritising the exercise of diplomacy as a means to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the UN and with legal instruments to which we are party”.

The debate on the reform of the United Nations and its subsidiaries has been prevalent for some time now. The events of September 11 and the war in Iraq have brought into sharp focus the urgent need for such reform. We are pleased that the Secretary-General has initiated such a process, and we look forward to making our contribution. As our President indicated in his address to the 58th General Assembly, we believe that the United Nations must be a legitimate expression of the collective will of all the peoples of the world, the principal guarantor of international peace and security, must be capable of addressing the matters that are of concern to all humanity, and therefore must enjoy the confidence of (all) the peoples of the world.

We are convinced, now more than ever before, of the correctness of

On the occasion of our 10th Anniversary of freedom and democracy, we would like to take this opportunity to salute the international community for their support in the struggle against apartheid and for helping to incubate this democracy

our calling for the creation of a world in which there is no war and violence, no poverty and hunger, no subjugation of one people by another, and in which there is respect for the humanity of all peoples and nations, in which gender equality is a living reality, in which there is respect for our environment and for the rule of law. We will continue to pursue these objectives in international diplomacy. We will continue to build friendly relations with the nations of the world and we call upon our friends and comrades to work with us in unison so as to create a better world for all.

We have come a long way as the

South African people to arrive at a united nation at peace with itself and the world, working together towards change so as to arrive at a common destiny. We shall continue to pursue our efforts to improve the lives of our people, especially those of the women of this country so that they enjoy full equality and emancipation from oppression. We engage in these efforts for a change also for the sake of our children and so that future generations can flower.

On the occasion of our 10th Anniversary of freedom and democracy, we would like to take this opportunity to salute the international community for their support in the struggle against apartheid and for helping to incubate this democracy. We invite the international community to join us as we celebrate our victories and freedom throughout the world.

We pay tribute to the unflinching sacrifices of our people that have brought us to a free country. We shall follow their examples as we move into the future. In the coming years, as the South African people, we shall continue to fight poverty and oppression of one person and one nation over another, to work towards prosperity and to contribute to the making and shaping of a more humane and people-centred world.