

## 60 PEACE OPERATIONS

**Goal** To contribute towards peace, security and stability in Africa, and also to contribute towards post-conflict reconstruction and development in Africa.

**Trend analysis** There has been a significant decrease in conflict on the continent. South Africa, as a member of the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council, has increasingly become a significant actor and troop-contributor in peacekeeping processes on the continent. Its involvement in Africa includes the contribution of troops for peacekeeping missions and mediation (Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo [DRC], Sudan, Ethiopia-Eritrea, Comoros and Cote d' Ivoire). South Africa is also major player in post-conflict reconstruction and development processes: capacity-building, and financial, administrative and technical assistance (Burundi, DRC and Sudan). South Africa was also elected without dissent as a temporary member of the United Nations (UN) Security Council. This is a reflection of the confidence the continent and the world have in South Africa's ability to deal with major issues facing humanity.

### SOUTH AFRICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA, 2000 – 2007

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ONUB (Burundi)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
AMIS (Dafur region, Sudan)												1	1	1
MONUC (DRC)						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UNMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia)							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

**Definition** To assist countries torn by conflict to create conditions for sustainable peace. Such assistance comes in various forms, including confidence-building measures, power-sharing arrangements, electoral support, strengthening the rule of law, and economic and social development

**Data source** UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations

**Data note** On completion of the UN operations in Burundi (ONUB) in 2006, the African Union (AU) deployed an AU Special Task Force in December 2006 to provide security to the returning leadership and competence of the Palipehutu-FNL. South Africa contributed forces and equipment to this deployment.

### 61 DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

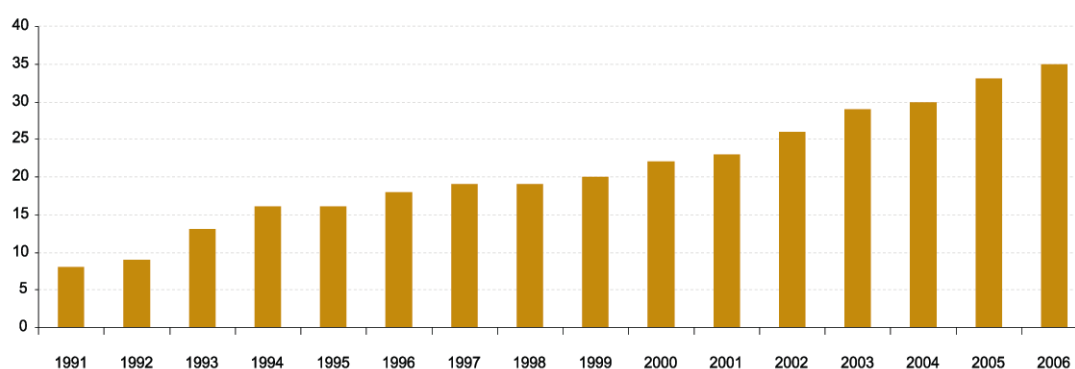
**Goal** To contribute towards a peaceful, democratic African continent, which contributes to a world that is just and equitable.

**Trend analysis** The number of elections held in the past two-and-a-half years is an indication that the continent's governments subscribe to the AU objectives and principles. According to AllAfrica.com the percentage of democratically elected governments increased from 30 per cent in 1994 to 64 per cent in 2006, showing a steady increase over the years. Between 2004 and 2006, there was a sharp increase in the number of elections held on the continent. The projected decline in the next two years can be attributed to the fact that most of the elections took place between 2004 and 2006 and that most terms in office span over four to five years, therefore an increase in electoral processes is expected in three to four years' time.

### DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
No of governments	52	52	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	54
Democratic governments	8	9	13	16	16	18	19	19	20	22	23	26	29	30	33	35
%	15%	17%	25%	30%	30%	34%	36%	36%	38%	42%	43%	49%	55%	56%	61%	65%

### DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA



**Definition** A formal process by which voters make their political choices on public issues or candidates for public office

**Data source** AllAfrica.com

## 62 GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

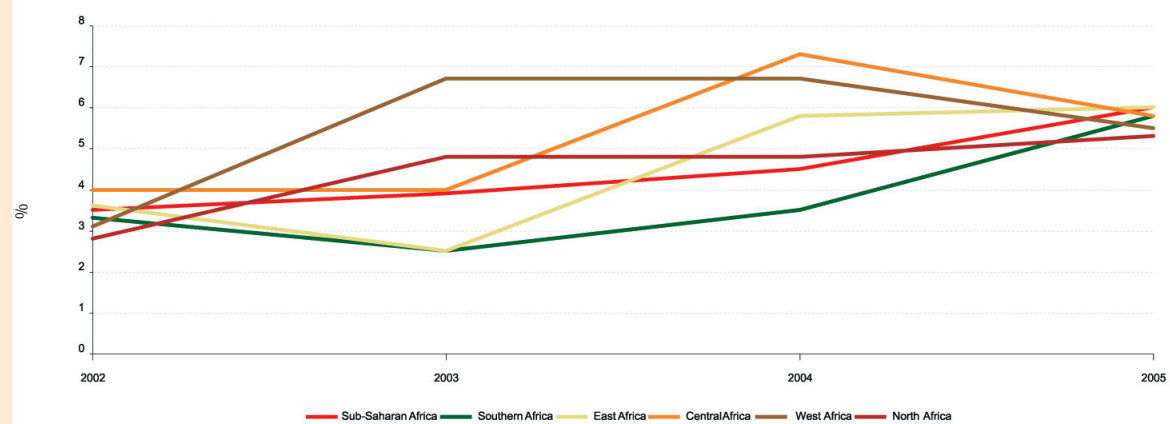
**Goal** To realise an increase in the GDP growth of the continent to meet Millennium Development Goals (2015).

**Trend analysis** The economy of the African continent has been performing strongly and has been growing over the past four years. Africa continued to perform well due to external and internal factors. Factors on the external front, were strong global recovery, higher commodity prices, higher oil production and prices, continued donor support in the form of aid and debt relief, growth in the tourism sector and rising FDI were contributing factors. The internal factors driving high growth were good macro-economic management, better performance in agriculture across the continent, expansion in the industrial sector, particularly in construction and mining, and the improved political situation in many countries. Ideally, growth should reduce poverty in Africa.

## REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

%	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.5	3.9	4.5	6.0
Southern Africa	3.3	2.5	3.5	5.8
East Africa	3.6	2.5	5.8	6.0
Central Africa	4.0	4.0	7.3	5.8
West Africa	3.1	6.7	6.7	5.5
North Africa	2.8	4.8	4.8	5.3
Africa	3.2	4.3	4.6	5.4

## REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA



**Definition** All goods and services produced within a country (a good measure for the size of an economy)

**Data source** International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook

## 63 TOURISM

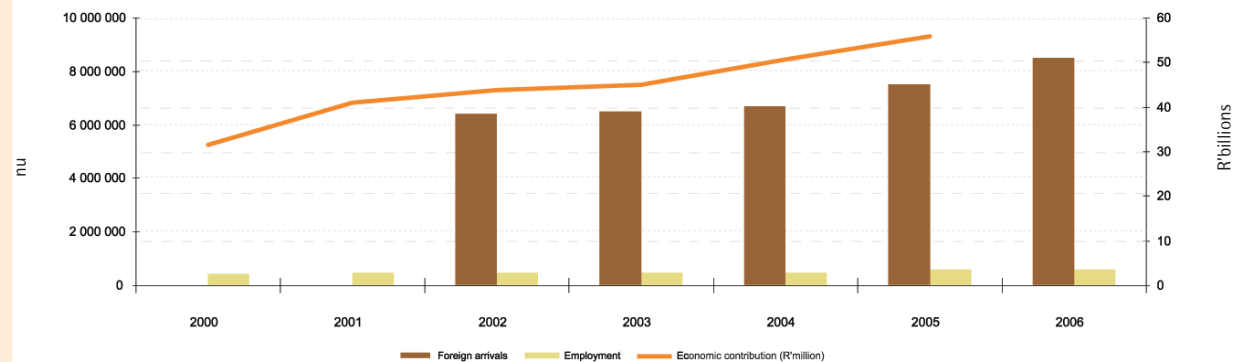
**Goal** To increase foreign tourism in South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth.

**Trend analysis** Tourism grew rapidly between 1994 and 1998 at a rate of 11.8 per cent. Arrivals grew at a steady rate of 5 per cent since 1998. There was a strong growth of 12.9 per cent between 2004 and 2006. South Africa had 765 675 more visitors in the first nine months of 2006 than in the first nine months of 2005. Over eight million people (8 508 806) visited South Africa between January and December 2006, suggesting that the industry is well on track to surpass the record that was set in 2005. South African tourism statistics for 2006 showed a 14.5 per cent increase in tourism arrivals compared with 2005 figures. Despite the contribution to the economy, the industry still has to be transformed to benefit more previously disadvantaged individuals. Tourism outperforms most economic sectors in terms of job and entrepreneurial opportunities created. Tourism growth can be attributed to market-related forces and also the aggressive marketing strategies that the new SA Tourism and other parastatals and private companies have embarked upon internationally.

### TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Foreign arrivals			6 429 583	6 504 890	6 677 844	7 518 320	8 508 806
Employment	414 310	467 480	472 830	465 710	478 630	585 060	600 000
Economic contribution (R'billion)	31.3	40.7	43.0	44.9	50.5	55.8	

### TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA



**Definition** 'Sustainable tourism is a positive approach intended to reduce the tensions and friction created by the complex interactions between the tourism industry, visitors, the environment and the communities which are host to holidaymakers. It is an approach which involves working for the long term viability and quality of both natural and human resources. It is not anti-growth but it acknowledges that there are limits to growth

**Data source** Statistics South Africa, GCP Skills Review Interviews, 2004, WTTC (The 2003 T&T Economic Research); 2003, 2004 are estimates of employment Statistics South Africa, South Africa Tourism and Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

## 64 MISSION OPERATIONS

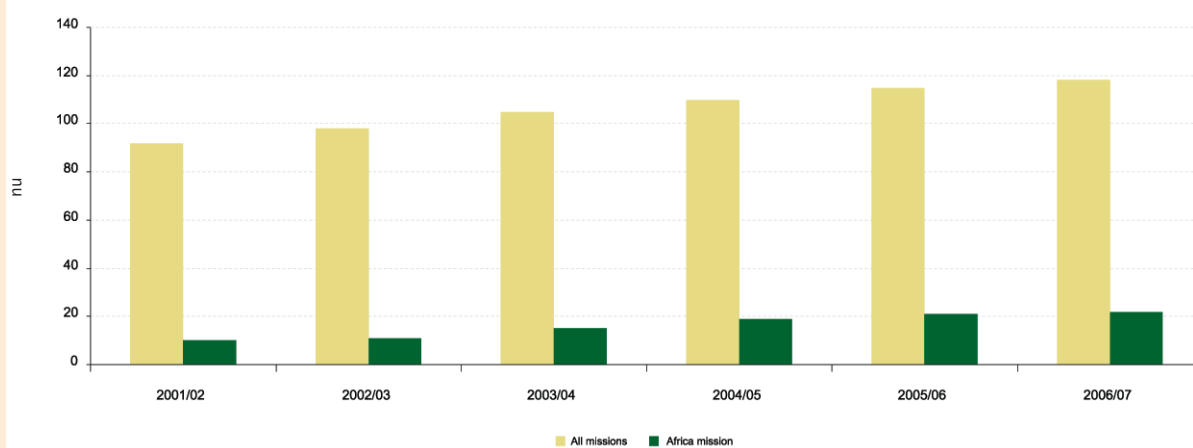
**Goal** To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives.

**Trend analysis** In the fiscal year 2006/07, the number of missions totalled 118. The number of missions has been steadily increasing from 2004/05 to 2006/07. Six new missions will be opened in 2007. The increase in trends with regard to the opening of missions and establishing diplomatic representation on the continent is in line with the strategic objectives of the Government of prioritising Africa (since 2004, 10 missions have been opened in Africa alone). The opening of missions also in developing countries is in line with government's policy of enhancing South-South co-operation.

### MISSION

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/06	2006/07
All missions	92	98	105	110	115	118
Africa mission (cumulative)	28	29	33	37	39	42

### MISSIONS



**Definition** Mission operation can be explained as the policy of any government to establish diplomatic representation in foreign countries to conduct and co-ordinate international relations and also to promote foreign-policy objectives

**Data source** Department of Foreign Affairs' Assets and Lease Section

## 65 DIPLOMATS TRAINED

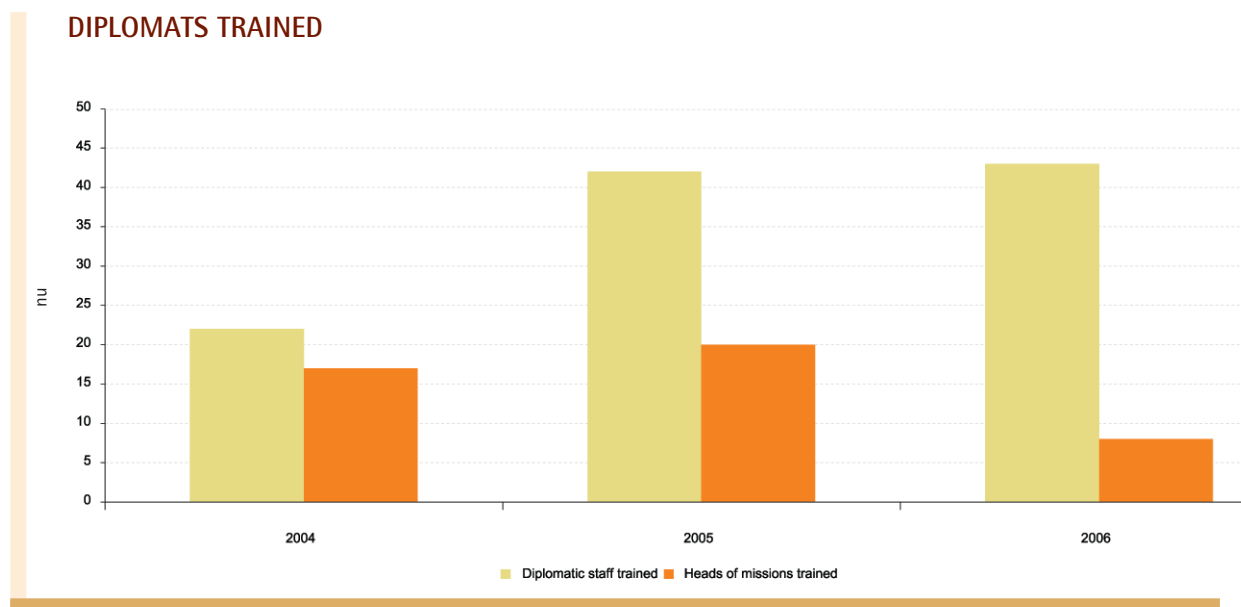
**Goal** To promote and protect, through bilateral and multilateral interactions, South Africa's national interests and values.

**Trend analysis** The number of diplomats trained in South Africa between 2004 and 2006 totalled 107 while heads of missions amounted to 45. Over the years, the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) has seen a steady increase in the training of diplomats. The number of diplomats trained in 2005 increased by almost 50% from the diplomats trained in 2004. The Department of Foreign Affairs had to address critical staff shortages - almost 150 vacancies in 2006. This can be attributed also to the fact that more missions were opened in Africa and Asia and that in some instances our diplomats were deployed as others completed their tour of duty.

### DIPLOMATS TRAINED

	2004	2005	2006
Diplomatic staff trained	22	42	43
Heads of missions trained	17	20	8

### DIPLOMATS TRAINED



**Definition** Training that is offered to potential candidates (foreign service officers) and ambassadors who have been appointed to represent government in enhancing and promoting relations with other governments.

**Data source** The Foreign Service Training institute