

- to build capacity to set and enforce legal frameworks and maintain law and order
- to promote the development of infrastructure, agriculture, and manufacturing.

The NAI includes a strategy for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century. The strategy has three parts:

1. Preconditions for development	2. Priority sectors	3. Mobilising resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - peace, security, democracy and political governance - economic and corporate governance (with a focus on public finance management) - regional cooperation in integration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - infrastructure - information and communications technology - human development (health, education, skills development) - agriculture - promoting diversification of production and exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing savings and capital in-flows (via debt relief, increased overseas development assistance flows and private capital, as well as better management of public revenue and expenditure).

Patrick Jacobs (South African High Commission) added that the Implementing Committee of the NAI issued a Communique on October 23, 2001, identifying five areas for immediate attention, to be addressed under the auspices of different organisations:

1. Capacity building on peace and security (Organisation of African Unity)
2. Economic and corporate governance (UN Economic Committee on Africa)
3. Infrastructure (African Development Bank)
4. Central Bank reform (African Development Bank)
5. Agriculture and market access (Organisation of African Unity).

The Committee agreed to set up teams to address these priorities. Moreover, it was agreed that parameters for good governance should be created, including a peer review mechanism. The initiative was also given a new name: The New Partnership for Africa's Development.²

The Roundtable participants made some critical observations about the Initiative:

1. The Initiative is highly unrealistic because there is no capacity on the ground to absorb the resources allocated for certain reforms. For instance, establishing long-distance education centres is useless, if there are no technical reception facilities on the ground. The 7% annual GDP growth

²The updated version of the NAI should be soon posted on: www.dfa.gov.za