

2010 HIGHLIGHTS



South African Institute of
International Affairs

issues security voice power
democracy global constructive
freedom global shifts
progressive
future south policy investment
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challenge
governance
democracy
with african perspectives. global insights. sh
trade voice engage security
global strategic foreign



S A I I A

Vision

To be the pre-eminent think **tank on Africa** and on global issues as they affect Africa. **Mission** To provide **cutting-edge analysis** and promote balanced dialogue on issues crucial to Africa's **advancement and its engagement** in a dynamic global context.

global
future

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MESSAGE

FROM THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, FRED PHASWANA AND THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR, ELIZABETH SIDIROPOULOS

LOOKING back at 2010, it was a heady year for South Africa as it became the focus of the world's attention when it hosted the FIFA World Cup. Its huge success bore testament to what South Africans can do when they put their mind to it. However, within weeks of this zenith, South Africa was plunged into a debilitating series of strikes that cost people's lives and also illustrated the huge task the government faces in dealing with widespread unemployment, growing inequalities and slow implementation of social services. The year ended with South Africa joining BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China), a Goldman Sachs construct, which, in the last two years has taken on a new diplomatic form. South Africa is now a member of the fast-growing grouping of emerging markets. Both our diplomatic clout as well as our attraction as a key emerging market will be tested in this and other fora.

SAIIA already has an established track record in many of the areas outlined in both research and public debates. Our programmes on Emerging Powers and SA Foreign Policy and African Drivers engaged vigorously in the debates around South Africa's place in Africa, the growing role of BRIC on the continent, and South Africa's foreign

policy priorities in the context of the drafting of the white paper on international relations. With partners in China, we hosted a seminar on 10 years of the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC) and South Africa's minister of international relations and cooperation addressed the Institute on South Africa and the Emerging Powers.

Our African Peer Review programme, together with partners in Southern Africa, developed a monitoring tool for use by civil society in assessing progress with countries' plans of action; while SAIIA's Resources programme has done groundbreaking work in African countries where new finds of oil and gas present new challenges for their governance regimes.

Through our Economic Diplomacy programme we continue to be the only think tank in South Africa focusing on the G20, its developmental agenda and Africa's role. Equally, the programme has pioneered work in Southern Africa on the impact of climate change on trade – both issues of singular importance to South Africa as it prepares to chair the 17th Conference of the Parties in Durban at the end of 2011.



Fred Paswana, SAIIA's National Chairman



Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, SAIIA's National Director

'For the second year running, SAIIA was ranked the top think tank in sub-Saharan Africa in the Global Go-To Think Tanks Survey conducted by the University of Pennsylvania's Think Tank and Civil Society Program.'

In keeping to our goals of engaging young people, our 'Youth @ SAIIA' programme seeks to foster awareness, stimulate public debate and build capacity on international affairs. Through our annual Model United Nations programme and our Environmental Sustainability project, learners and teachers acquire the skills and knowledge for deeper engagement of South African foreign policy issues locally, nationally and globally.

For the second year running, SAIIA was ranked the top think tank in sub-Saharan Africa. This bears testimony to the commitment and quality of the staff at the Institute.

The global economic crisis, especially in Europe and North America, has invariably had an impact on key sources of SAIIA's income. As an institute dealing with both private

and public funds, we are acutely aware of the imperative of financial integrity and accountability. During the year SAIIA sought to diversify its funding, while adopting a cautious approach to spending with some success.

Lastly, Africa in the 21st century is a continent full of possibilities. South Africa has the opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to the continent's growth, while at the same time addressing its own socio-economic challenges. Yet, it is an increasingly complex world, where independent think tanks can help to navigate tricky waters and provide alternative policy options essential for a robust and constructive debate on the numerous possibilities. This is the role that SAIIA seeks to play.



PROFILE

OF THE ORGANISATION

THE South African Institute of International Affairs has a long and proud record as South Africa's premier research institution on international issues.

SAIIA is an independent, non-governmental think tank whose purpose is to encourage wider and more informed awareness of the importance of international affairs. It is both a centre for research excellence and a home for stimulating public debate.

The major research projects within the Institute produce a range of outputs with policy relevance and impact in South Africa and beyond. Our research is disseminated to a wide audience, our workshops and conferences draw a cross-constituency audience and our media engagement is international in scope.

We achieve this by:

- Making constructive policy input
- Stimulating informed public debate
- Building leadership and research excellence in Africa

The Institute's activities include:

- Making input into policy by engaging with government officials locally and internationally on various aspects of research

- Undertaking research on current issues of importance to Africa and South Africa in the realm of international relations
- Developing linkages and joint programmes with international organisations and agencies throughout the world
- Maintaining a resource centre and reference library (that is a United Nations depository library and a World Bank Development Information Centre)
- Organising events on a wide range of topics addressed by prominent South Africans and distinguished international guests
- Encouraging an interest in international relations among the youth through its leadership programme for postgraduate interns and its various development programmes for university students and high school learners.

SAIIA's programme funding derives from grants from international agencies, multilateral organisations and private foundations while some core institutional funding comes from local corporate, diplomatic and institutional members.



Jan Smuts House

'The South African Institute of International Affairs has a long and proud record as South Africa's premier research institute on international issues'

It is governed by an independent Council whose members represent the Institute's branches around South Africa as well as senior figures in business and civil society.

SAIIA has always been a strong membership-based organisation. The regional branches provide grassroots support for SAIIA's objectives and are managed by volunteers. This allows individual members who range from students to retired people to network with corporate and diplomatic members, government representatives and

the media, and to attend addresses by distinguished South African and international figures. The branches work with their local universities and attempt to include academic staff and students in all branch activities.

SAIIA has branches in East London, Pietermaritzburg and the Western Cape. During 2010, apart from the highly successful high school quiz and debating programmes in Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg, the branches across the country hosted a range of speakers' meetings.



SAIIA'S RESEARCH AGENDA

AS a South African-based Institute of international affairs, SAIIA believes that the unique angle it brings to an informed debate on international issues is the South African and African perspective on global issues. Over the last year we expanded our networks in the region and further deepened our co-operation with institutions with a focus on Africa's international challenges, based outside the continent.

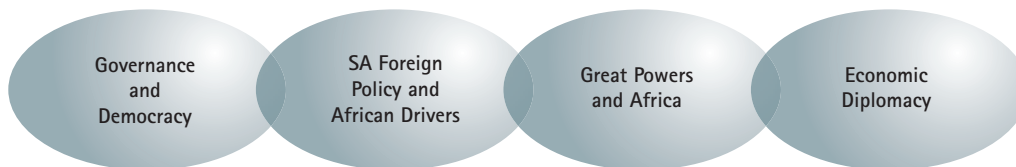
SAIIA has refined and streamlined its research activities into five cross-cutting thematic areas reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of all work.

Our peace, security and conflict research is subsumed in the South African Foreign Policy and African Drivers Programme. These areas intersect with South African foreign policy and South Africa's peace-building role in the region, both at a continental and multilateral level.

- Economic Diplomacy: This work builds on our substantial body of work on regional integration in Africa (SACU, SADC, EAC, EPAs). We explore the economic diplomacy options open to South Africa and Africa at a country, continental and multilateral level with special attention to trade policy in the WTO and more recently the implications of the financial crisis for Africa in the G20.
- Governance and Democracy: We explore key governance

and accountability challenges at the national, regional and continental level through the prism of the African Peer Review Process and international governance standards, also as it pertains to the role of communities, the media, political parties, parliaments and governments in the sustainable governance of Africa's resources.

- South African Foreign Policy and African Drivers: We look at South African norm-setting in the region, its regional diplomatic and peacekeeping initiatives and the potential for bilateral and trilateral co-operation with key African states and external partners.
- Great Powers and Africa: Apart from exploring emerging relations between Africa and rising powers such as China, India and Brazil, we also focus on Africa's more established relationships with the United States and the European Union. The purpose is to inform African policymaking towards these powers.
- Global governance and sustainable development is a cross-cutting theme in these research areas. The programmes explore key global governance reform questions and challenges including UN reform, the global economic crisis and the international financial architecture and climate change.



ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY

BUILDING on the success of the Development through Trade programme, SAIIA expanded its work on economic policy issues in 2010 to focus on the position of Africa in the global economy, primarily at the regional, but also at the continental and multilateral levels. The work of the Economic Diplomacy programme (EDIP) is based on the view that trade and investment policy is critical for addressing the development challenges of Africa and achieving sustainable economic growth for the region. The work of EDIP is broadly divided into three streams. The first is research on global economic governance in order to understand the broader impact on the region and to identify options for Africa in its participation in the international financial system, including the role of the private sector. The second unpacks key multilateral (WTO), regional and bilateral trade negotiations with a view to formulating recommendations on policy and/or negotiating options.

It also considers unilateral trade policy issues lying outside of the reciprocal trade negotiations arena as well as the implications of regional economic integration in Southern Africa and beyond. The third stream explores forming linkages between traditional trade policy debates and other sustainable development issues, such as climate change, investment, energy and food security.



Editors, Peter Draper and Ivan Mbirimi at the launch of the ground-breaking publication *Climate Change and Trade: The Challenges for Southern Africa*.

EDIP HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2010:

- A study group on G20 issues was launched in conjunction with the International Development Law Unit at the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria. This provided a platform for stakeholders to interact directly with officials from the South African Presidency and National Treasury on key challenges for global economic governance.
- EDIP's report entitled *What Does the Future Hold for SACU? From Own Goal to Laduma! Scenarios for the Future of the Southern African Customs Union* was well-received by the SACU Secretariat and officials from SACU member states. Another significant EDIP publication, a book entitled *Climate Change and Trade: The Challenges for Southern Africa*, edited by Peter Draper and Ivan Mbirimi, brought together research on complex trade-related issues in a way that is accessible and appealing to a wide audience.
- As a way of informing public debate on trade policy reform in South Africa, EDIP provided capacity building for a number of journalists on how to report on trade policy matters.



GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY

SAIIA's Governance and Democracy programme is split into two research areas: the Governance and APRM programme (GAP) and the Governance of Africa's Resources programme (GARP). These two programmes explore key governance and accountability challenges at a national, regional and continental level through the prism of the African Peer Review Process and international governance standards. This also pertains to the role of communities, the media, political parties, parliaments and governments in the sustainable governance of Africa's natural resources.

Governance and APRM programme (GAP)

The Governance and African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) programme (GAP) aims to stimulate public debate and scholarship about critical governance and development questions in Africa and beyond, and improve public policymaking through a variety of publications, training workshops and conferences. GAP is acknowledged as the leading independent authority on the APRM, having worked in over 20 African countries to help CSOs, governments and researchers understand and maximise the opportunities the APRM presents.

GAP HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2010:

- SAIIA, as one of five African think tanks, assisted in revising the Economic Governance and Management section of the APRM Self-Assessment Questionnaire at the request of the continental APRM Secretariat. The revised questionnaire is expected to be validated in 2011.
- On the margins of the African Union Summit in Kampala, Uganda, GAP partnered with the Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa (EISA), the African Governance Monitoring and Advocacy Project (AfriMAP), the African Governance Institute (IAG-AGI) and local NGO Kituo Cha Katiba for *The APRM: Taking Peer Review to the Next Level* conference. Over 100 delegates from across Africa attended, and a communiqué was delivered to the APR Forum.
- The South African Minister for Public Service and Administration and the APRM Focal Point, Minister Richard Baloyi, invited GAP to review the draft of South Africa's Second APRM National Programme of Action (NPoA) Implementation Report. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) also commissioned GAP to study the implementation and integration of the National Plan of Action (NPoA) in South Africa.



SAIIA's Governance of Africa's Resources programme tracks developments in various sectors such as minerals, oil, forestry and fisheries in countries across the African continent.

Governance of Africa's Resources programme (GARP)

Transparent governance of Africa's natural resource wealth for the benefit of all and for future generations is the goal of this research programme, which focuses on the oil and mining extractive industries, and renewable resources of forestry and fisheries. GARP has worked across the African continent in countries such as Ghana, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, Botswana, Mozambique, Tunisia and The Gambia. Research work on Sudan focused

GARP HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2010:

- GARP shared its expertise with high level policymakers at a seminar entitled *Oil and Democracy in Africa*. The programme's work in Uganda and Sudan, for example, gives a unique insight into developments in Africa's natural resources sector.
- To further knowledge and public debate about Angola's oil, diamonds and artisanal fisheries, GARP held a roundtable discussion entitled *Angola's natural resources: bridging the gap between new wealth and old livelihoods* in Cape Town, South Africa. The discussion highlighted the developmental challenges of managing Angola's rapid economic growth to address the legacies of war and poverty.
- The Ambassador of Norway to South Africa, His Excellency, Tor Christian Hilden delivered a keynote address entitled *How a national oil endowment can support economic development: lessons from Norway*. The programme also facilitated two high-level meetings between the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and South African public servants and parliamentarians in Pretoria and Cape Town.

on the potential implications for Juba and Khartoum of the enforced sharing of oil and water resources following the secession of Southern Sudan. A policy briefing on this topic was published in December and an occasional paper focused on the environmental and social impacts of oil extraction in Southern Sudan. Research in Uganda prepared the GARP team to analyse the governance of new oil discoveries, shrinking forests and collapsing fish stocks in the region ahead of Uganda's presidential election in February 2011.



SOUTH AFRICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND AFRICAN DRIVERS

THE imperative for regional integration in Africa has become ever more apparent as Africa rises on the international radar as the next likely frontier for growth. In order for the continent to maximise this potential, it needs to strengthen regional economic communities towards ensuring peace, stability and economic co-operation. In each of the continent's regions, various countries have capabilities to drive or derail the integration agenda. The South African Foreign Policy and African Drivers (SAFPAD) programme focuses on the foreign policies of key African states. In order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the decisions that influence African driver

countries' foreign policy choices, the programme looks at each country's domestic drivers; relations with the region; relations with the major powers; and relations with South Africa. The latter is particularly important as South Africa continues to prioritise the 'African agenda' and SAFPAD seeks to produce a body of work that assists policymakers, the business community and civil society in South Africa on how best to form alliances to fulfil the goals of a more stable and prosperous Africa. In the first full year of SAFPAD's implementation, research began on Angola, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.



South African Minister of International Relations and Co-operation, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane speaks on South Africa's intentions with regard to the Brazil, Russia, India, China (BRIC) grouping and South-South co-operation.

SAFPAD HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2010:

- SAFPAD hosted a keynote speech by the South African Minister of International Relations and Co-operation, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, on the topic of South Africa's intentions with regard to the Brazil, Russia, India China (BRIC) grouping and the potential for South-South co-operation. The event created a platform for the minister to interact with key policymakers and diplomats.
- SAFPAD's partnership with the Institute for Global Dialogue and the United Nations desk at the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), created a space for strategic engagement with the SA government ahead of taking up its non-permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council.
- SAFPAD held a roundtable debate on Nigerian foreign policy, the first to be held after the Nigerian foreign minister called for a review of Nigeria's foreign policy after 50 years of independence. The event drew a number of high profile Nigerian stakeholders such as the Minister of State for International Affairs, the Permanent Secretary of International Affairs, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the ruling People's Democratic Party.

GREAT POWERS AND AFRICA

EMERGING powers such as Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) are now at the centre of global transformation. They are co-defining the new architecture of global governance alongside the established powers. It is no longer possible to think of global governance without reflecting on the role of these countries. Their growing confidence rests largely on the strength of their economies, large populations, growing middle classes, huge appetite for natural resources to power economic growth back home, and massive production base and export capacity. Despite this confidence, it is still unclear what kind of contribution these countries will collectively or individually make on major global challenges, ranging from climate change and energy security, to issues that specifically concern development. Some of the features that these countries share include an overt commercial diplomacy in the African continent, a strong voice in global governance structures, and regional leadership roles. However, Africa's traditional trade, investment and diplomatic partners – the

EU and the US – continue to play a key role on the continent. The rise of the new powers has affected the manner of their engagement with Africa too.

The Great Powers and Africa programme assesses these countries on two broad levels: their bilateral and multilateral diplomacy; and their commercial activities on the African continent.

At the multilateral level, the programme observes complex interdependence on issues including security concerns, the climate change negotiations and various other transboundary issues. In the past year, the programme has actively contributed to the public discourse on emerging powers, publishing opinion articles discussing the relationship between IBSA and the BRIC, India-South Africa relations, South Africa's lobby efforts to join the BRIC, the role of the Gulf Sovereign Wealth Funds in Africa's development, the G20, the European Union and Africa under the Lisbon Treaty, among others.



H.E. Mr Donald Gips, United States Ambassador to South Africa addresses the South African Institute of International Affairs on the relationship between South Africa and the USA.

GREAT POWERS AND AFRICA HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2010:

- The Great Powers and Africa programme's China in Africa project hosted China's Vice President, Xi Jinping at a major international conference, to discuss China's relationship with the African continent in areas such as climate change, energy security, manufacturing and agriculture.
- The programme hosted an India-Africa conference entitled *Africa and the Geopolitics of India's Energy Security*. The conference set out to explore elements of the dynamics of the geopolitics of India's energy security through African perspectives.
- Through its EU-Africa project, the Great Powers and Africa programme partnered with the European Centre for Development Policy Management to host a seminar entitled *Taking Stock of the joint EU-Africa strategy and Africa's International Relations*. Discussions tackled issues around the joint Africa-EU strategy and the challenges within the context of Africa's international relations.



CHINA IN AFRICA PROJECT

SAIIA's China in Africa research project seeks to develop an understanding of the motives, rationale and institutional structures guiding China's Africa policy, and to study China's growing power and influence, so that it will help rather than hinder development prospects in Africa. The project assists African policy makers to recognise the opportunities presented by Chinese commitment to the continent, and presents a platform for broad discussion about how to facilitate closer co-operation. The key objective of the programme is the development of policy-relevant research that will allow

African leaders, institutions, trade unions and civil society to reap the benefits of the interaction with China, so that a collective and integrated response to future challenges can be devised which provides for constructive engagement with Chinese partners. Research is being undertaken throughout the continent (Southern, East, Central and West Africa) and deals with different dimensions of Chinese continental engagement such as energy, resources, trade, investment, aid, development, agriculture, peace, security and multilateralism.



Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping addresses a SAIIA audience.

CHINA IN AFRICA HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2010:

- The programme convened a number of workshops with African policy makers, business people and scholars on China-Africa relations throughout the region, including Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Sudan.
- SAIIA's publications unpacked the essentials of China-Africa engagement, highlighting the role of the Chinese financial sector, the impact of its investment, the emphasis on African resources and the contrasting approach to aid and development.
- The China in Africa programme provided new information and informed debates among African policymakers and the general public as to how to best and most effectively engage with China. Its *China-Africa Toolkit* is aimed at policy makers in Africa and serves as an information database, a source of capacity building and a guide to policy formulation.



DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT

SAIIA remains an important port of call for diplomats, both those based in South Africa and those visiting, to receive briefings on South Africa, its foreign policy and on the region. SAIIA's researchers and associates also regularly engage diplomats. A recent example of this was an invitation to brief

the ambassadors of the Asian states represented in Pretoria on South African foreign policy. The Institute maintains a key relationship with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) and engages with local and international media on foreign policy matters and current affairs.



PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME

PARLIAMENT is the core institution of South Africa's representative democracy. SAIIA's Parliamentary programme plays a key role in providing information, research and policy input into South Africa's Parliament and its Portfolio Committees, in particular. The two dimensions to this engagement include the constant monitoring and regular attendance of key portfolio committees, their meetings, briefings and hearings. Thus SAIIA remains abreast of bills, debates and policy matters which feed into our research

agenda and keeps the Institute's work focused and relevant. The second, and more substantive dimension of our engagement, is to provide input from each of our research programmes into the work of the SA Parliament, particularly that of the International Relations and Co-operation Committee, the Trade and Industry Committee, the Mineral Resources Committee, the Energy Committee, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Committee and the Public Service and Administration Committee.

PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2010:

- The Parliamentary programme has engaged with the Mineral Resources, Energy and Finance Committees on the global Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).
- The programme has also provided input to Parliament on the Department of International Relations and Cooperation's (DIRCO) budget, annual report and strategic plan, as well as to parliamentary and caucus study groups.
- In collaboration with its partner, the Lesotho Transformation Resource Centre, the SAIIA Lesotho Democracy programme centred on three core activities, namely regular engagement with Lesotho's Parliament, with civil society and the hosting of three large workshops, including on interrogating the national budget effectively.



COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Algeria

- Centre National d'Etudes et d'Analyses pour la Population et Développement (CENEAP)

Angola

- Universidade Católica de Angola (UCAN)
- Centro de Estudos e Investigação Científica (CEIC) at the Catholic University of Angola (UCAN)

Australia

- Australian Institute of International Affairs

Belgium

- European Commission
- Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, Brussels (KAS)
- European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)

Botswana

- Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Brazil

- Brazilian Centre for International Relations (CEBRI)

China

- Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University in Zhejiang
- Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing

- Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) in Shanghai

Ethiopia

- Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa
- Centre for Development Consulting
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

France

- Développement Institutions Et Analyses de Long terme (DIAL)
- Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Germany

- Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
- University of Jena
- Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)

Ghana

- Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
- Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center

Italy

- University of Pavia

Kenya

- Institute for Security Studies in Nairobi

Lesotho

- Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN)
- Local Governance and Non-State Actors Support Programme (LGNSP)
- Transformation Resources Centre (TRC)

Mozambique

- Eduardo Mondlane University
- Institute of Economic and Social Studies (IESE)

Namibia

- Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID)
- Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR)
- Southern African Customs Union Secretariat

The Netherlands

- European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)

Nigeria

- Peoples Democratic Institute

Norway

- United Nations Oslo Governance Centre
- Norwegian Institute of International Affairs

Portugal

- Instituto de Estudos Estratégicos e Internacionais (IEEI)

Senegal

- African Governance Institute (IAG-AGI)

South Africa

- Department of International Relations and Co-operation (DIRCO)
- APRM Secretariat
- African Governance Monitoring and Advocacy Project (AfriMAP)
- Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA)
- Department of Public Service and Administration
- Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD)

- Business Leadership South Africa
- The National Treasury
- Mail & Guardian
- Rhodes University
- Graduate School of Business at the University of Cape Town
- University of Pretoria

Sudan

- University of Juba

Switzerland

- International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
- Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
- World Economic Forum

Tanzania

- Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)
- Trade Policy Training Centre in Africa (TRAPCA)

Tunisia

- African Development Bank (AfDB)

Uganda

- AMDK Consultants
- Kituo Cha Katiba
- Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)

United Kingdom

- Chatham House
- ONE
- Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
- Wilton Park

United States of America

- World Bank

Zimbabwe

- World Bank in Zimbabwe



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BRAZIL

UNITED KINGDOM

BELGIUM

FRANCE

SPAIN

PORTUGAL

CAPE VERDE

ALGERIA

SENEGAL

THE GAMBIA

GHANA

LIBERIA

strategic resolution 1994 governance
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NORWAY

NETHERLANDS
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND

ITALY

TUNISIA

GERIA

TURKEY

CHINA

KOREA

INDIA

BANGLADESH

UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES

SUDAN

DJIBOUTI

NIGERIA

ETHIOPIA

UGANDA

KENYA

BURUNDI

TANZANIA

INDONESIA

ANGOLA

DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF
CONGO

ZAMBIA

ZIMBABWE

MOZAMBIQUE

NAMIBIA

BOTSWANA

MAURITIUS

SOUTH AFRICA

LESOTHO

NEW ZEALAND



YOUTH @SAIIA

'YOUTH@SAIIA' seeks to achieve the Institute's broader goal of fostering awareness on international affairs through programmes that stimulate public debate among young people. The programme also provides skills development training in an effort to cultivate future leaders and researchers. To realise this objective, the Institute has employed a Youth Development Officer to oversee youth-related initiatives. Prior to this, youth programmes had almost exclusively been run by volunteers through SAIIA branches or on an ad hoc basis by interested staff. Youth@SAIIA reaches a wide range of schools, providing a forum where young people and educators from various cultural, religious and socio-

economic backgrounds are able to come together to not just identify issues, but to also start creating solutions. SAIIA does, however, acknowledge the enormous challenges that many educators and young people face. It is committed to holistic and multi-faceted approaches to programming for reaching the most disadvantaged and under-resourced schools. Youth@SAIIA seeks to go beyond single day events. By providing resources and tutoring, educators, learners and students walk away with relevant skills that ultimately leave them with a deeper ability to engage with, and understand, issues affecting South Africa, the African continent, and the world as a whole.



SAIIA has expanded its youth development programme in the last two years. Youth@SAIIA runs a number of projects aimed at high school students such as Model United Nations and the Environmental Sustainability project.

YOUTH @ SAIIA HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2010:

- The Environmental Sustainability project raises awareness about climate change and the impact on developing countries. The project is a schools outreach competition that requires teams of learners to research an assigned topic related to climate change. Teams then discuss and consider what possible recommendations or solutions they would propose in their communities, to their governments, to their regions and to the world.
- Since 1994, SAIIA has been running a Model United Nations (MUN) programme, with over 50 schools participating in our annual conference. This programme is an opportunity for learners in Gauteng province to research and debate various international topics together, and learn how the United Nations functions. It offers learners the opportunity to create 'model' UN bodies like the UN Security Council, World Health Organization and the UN Environmental Programme.
- Interschool quizzes currently take place in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Questions are focused both on international events and current issues facing South Africa. Learners prepare for the quiz by reading about local and international current events in donated newspapers. The quizzes encourage learners to be critical thinkers, enabling them to relate global events to the South African context.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION at 30 June 2010

	2010	2009
	R	R
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Equipment	343 089	533 995
Current assets	23 004 859	20 858 253
The Smuts Memorial Trust	3 724 906	3 635 387
Investments held for trading	7 569 911	6 402 995
Trade and other receivables	617 803	981 522
Cash and cash equivalents	11 092 239	9 838 349
Total assets	23 347 948	21 392 248
Funds and liabilities		
Funds	11 509 676	10 140 221
Accumulated surplus	7 039 535	6 707 170
Investment reserve	4 470 141	3 433 051
Current liabilities	11 838 272	11 252 027
Trade and other payables	4 036 504	5 188 459
Project funds	7 801 768	6 063 568
Total funds and liabilities	23 347 948	21 392 248

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 30 June 2010

	2010	2009
	R	R
Revenue	27 844 406	28 414 714
Expenditure	28 019 042	28 563 439
Operating expenditure	10 025 698	9 752 368
Programme expenditure	17 993 344	18 811 071
Deficit before investment income	(174 636)	(148 725)
Income/(loss) from investments	1 544 091	(144 249)
Profit/(loss) for the period	1 369 455	(292 974)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	1 369 455	(292 974)

OFFICE BEARERS

NATIONAL COUNCIL

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MEMBERSHIP of SAIIA falls into two categories:

1. Corporate, diplomatic and institutional members who are serviced by head office at Jan Smuts House, and
2. Individual and student members who are part of the regional branch structures except for those in the Johannesburg region whose membership falls under Jan Smuts House.

Corporate membership packages are available at different levels to meet the specific requirements of the company. The core package includes invitations to all SAIIA events, free electronic briefing and reports, one free hard copy of selected SAIIA publications, and use of the SAIIA library. Silver, gold and platinum membership levels entitle the company to private briefings and written executive reports on issues determined and requested by the company.

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