

2011  
Highlights

SOUTH AFRICAN  
INSTITUTE OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

African perspectives.  
Global insights.



**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.

**Vision**

To be the pre-eminent think tank on Africa and on global issues as they affect Africa.

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# Message

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

SAIIA's ranking for the third consecutive year as the top think tank in sub-Saharan Africa is testament to the dedication and quality of our staff during 2011. We were pleased that the University of Pennsylvania's Global Go To Think Tank survey also rated us in a number of other categories including the top 50 think tanks with the greatest impact on public policy globally. This reflects the decisions taken in our 2008-12 strategy to raise the Institute's profile and the dissemination of its quality research by cultivating partnerships with policy makers and think tanks in South Africa and across the world.

In 2012 SAIIA will review the past five years in preparation for the development of the next strategic plan (2013-17). This planning process will take place against the background of an acute and prolonged economic crisis in Europe, which seems unlikely to be resolved in the short to medium term, and ongoing tensions and instability in the Middle East that are also expected to have a significant impact on the global economy.

For think tanks like SAIIA, the ability to show the policy impact of activities is an essential element of success. Causality between one policy intervention and an outcome that may be several months or years away is always difficult to prove, yet increasingly think tanks must have in place effective systems for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of their work to illustrate their utility and relevance to their various stakeholders. During the course of 2011, SAIIA developed a more systematic M&E framework that has begun reaping results.

Over the course of 2012 SAIIA will interrogate new product streams that may tap domestic income sources. 'New business' development will form part of the strategy discussions, including creative ways of engaging with the private sector. A new growth area with much potential is that of Youth Development, which has expanded during 2011 and involved more than 3500 young learners in three provinces, including the outreach activities of the Branches.

Notwithstanding the difficult operating environment, SAIIA's research agenda during 2011 evolved to reflect new issues on the horizon. While remaining focused on South Africa's and Africa's place in the world, notable new projects have included the G20 and its engagement with African

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issues; emerging donors as development partners in Africa; and the BRICS and regional African powers. Integral to the next five-year strategy will be an elaboration on themes that may rise in prominence in the medium term and for which South Africa and Africa should be prepared.

As always SAIIA's work has been made possible through the ongoing support of our donors and members, as well as through mutually beneficial collaboration with our research partners and associates across the world.



Fred Phaswana, SAIIA's National Chairman



Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, SAIIA's National Director

# Profile

## OF THE ORGANISATION

The South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) has a long history as an independent non-government institution. Based in South Africa, SAIIA focuses on current policy issues that affect Africa and the world more broadly. It has been ranked for the third successive year as the leading think tank in sub-Saharan Africa by peer review through the annual University of Pennsylvania Global Go To Think Tank survey.

SAIIA is used as a resource by policy makers locally, regionally and internationally, as well as by the business, academic and diplomatic communities. Its mission is to provide cutting-edge analysis and promote balanced dialogue on issues critical to Africa's advancement and its engagement in a dynamic global context.

It seeks to achieve this by:

- making constructive policy input,
- stimulating informed public debate, and
- 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 field research on current issues of importance to South Africa and 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 also 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 outreach programmes for university students and high school learners.

*SAIIA is used as a resource by policy makers locally, regionally and internationally, as well as by the business, academic and diplomatic communities*

The Institute was founded in Cape Town in 1934 and has been located, since 1960, in Jan Smuts House in Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

SAIIA's project 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.

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.



The Zimbabwean Minister of Youth Development, Indigenisation and Empowerment, Saviour Kasukuwere



French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé



# SAIIA's Research Agenda

## EVIDENCE-BASED AND POLICY-FOCUSED

As a South African-based institute of international affairs, SAIIA believes that the unique strength it brings to improved policy-making on key challenges facing Africa in a globally interconnected world is evidence-based and policy-relevant research. Over the last year we expanded our research networks in the region and further deepened our co-operation with institutions across the world with a focus on Africa's internal and international challenges.

SAIIA has refined and streamlined its research activities into five cross-cutting thematic areas reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of all work. These areas intersect with South African foreign policy and African policy-making at the regional and global level and supports SAIIA goal of contributing to lasting peace, security and prosperity on the continent, and Africa's full and responsible participation in the international community.

- **Economic Diplomacy:** This work builds on our substantial body of work on regional integration in Africa (SACU, SADC, EAC, EPAs). We also 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 the role of groupings such as the G20 and the BRICS in global economic governance reform.
- **Governance and Democracy:** We explore key governance and accountability challenges at the national, regional and continental level as they pertain to the role of communities, the media, political parties, parliaments and governments in the sustainable governance of Africa's resources and through the prism of the African Peer Review Process and other regional and international governance standards.
- **South African Foreign Policy and African Drivers:** We look at South African norm-setting in the region, its regional diplomacy and peacekeeping initiatives and the potential for bilateral and trilateral co-operation with key African states and external partners, alongside African continental politics.
- **Global Powers and Africa:** Apart from exploring emerging relations between Africa and rising powers such as China, India and Brazil, and formations like the BRICS, we also focus on Africa's more established relationships with key powers such as the European Union. The purpose is to inform African policymaking towards these powers.

- **Global governance and sustainable development** is a cross-cutting theme in all the above research areas. The programmes explore key global governance reform questions and challenges including UN reform, the international financial architecture, the international development architecture, and climate change.

SALIA's research contribution is focused on the following key results areas in the policy domain:

- To contribute to strengthening good governance, stability and accountability in Africa through research and policy engagements that support and strengthen the emerging African Governance architecture.
- To enhance cross-regional collaboration on the nexus between good governance and economic development through independent policy analysis and multi-stakeholder engagement on African resource governance.
- To assist the development of robust regional economic policy frameworks in Africa through broad-based stakeholder engagement and research analysis with particular emphasis on engaging Africa's private sector in policy-making.
- To support the policy engagement of African countries with key global powers by studying their entry-modalities, the impact on the African socio-economic and political landscape and through dedicated case-studies and policy roundtables enable peer-learning for more robust, transparent and informed policy development.
- To make Africa's voice more prominent and effective in global debates, and engage African policy and research institutions in our research analysis in particular as it relates to South Africa's international engagement at plurilateral and multilateral forums where it is often the only African representative.
- To support regional peace and stability by researching and understanding the foreign policies of key African Driver states thereby providing analysis that could support regional policy making.



# Economic

## DIPLOMACY

The work of the Economic Diplomacy Programme (EDIP) is premised on the view that trade and investment policies are critical aspects of the economic development of Africa. It therefore focuses on a range of issues related to the position of Africa in the global economy, including through regional economic integration on the continent. In 2011, EDIP's work was broadly divided into three streams:

- Research on global economic governance in order to understand its 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.
- Issues analysis to unpack key multilateral, regional and bilateral trade negotiations with a view to formulating recommendations on policy and/or negotiating options; and analysis of unilateral trade policy issues in South Africa as well as the implications of regional economic integration in Southern Africa and beyond.
- Exploration of linkages between traditional trade policy debates and other sustainable development issues, such as climate change, investment, energy and food security.

EDIP pursues its work in these areas by undertaking extensive research, engaging in outreach and dissemination activities, participating in education and training courses related to economic diplomacy, and networking with a wide range of partners in Africa and the world.

### Highlights of 2011

For the first time, the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation invited an external organisation to facilitate the training of the diplomatic cadets in aspects of economic diplomacy. EDIP prepared a one week course and delivered it to 39 cadets in October 2011. The course, registered with South Africa's Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA), provided an opportunity for EDIP staff to interact directly with the South African diplomats of the future.

EDIP's senior research fellow, Peter Draper, was appointed Chair of the World Economic Forum Advisory Council on Trade in recognition of his work over the years at a global level and his ongoing commitment to advancing the debate around trade policy matters. The Council developed a position paper on trade issues which was delivered to G20 Ministers in early 2012.

EDIP hosted its third annual public forum on trade policy issues in March 2011 with the support of the British High Commission. This event brought together key stakeholders, including Deputy Minister of Economic Development, Enoch Godongwana, senior government officials, business, organised labour, civil society, media and academics, to debate relevant trade and economic policy issues. The outcome of the forum was presented to South Africa's Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Rob Davies, at a speaker's meeting later in the year. The public forum also provided an opportunity for EDIP to launch a new resource; the website [www.thetradebeat.com](http://www.thetradebeat.com).

The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Secretariat commissioned the EDIP team to undertake detailed research on the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA). The negotiations between the Southern African Development Community, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the East African Community were launched in June 2011. The research report identified options for the members of SACU in the upcoming TFTA negotiations.



Trade and Industry Minister Rob Davies with EDIP Programme Head, Catherine Grant Makokera.

# Global Powers

## AND AFRICA

The most significant factor contributing to changed perceptions about Africa's ranking and place in the world over the last decade has been the flurry of activities surrounding the increasing engagement of emerging powers on the continent. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) are today formidable actors in Africa; sometimes competing with, sometimes rapidly displacing or sometimes superseding relations with traditional regional and international partners, especially in the areas of trade, investment, security and development co-operation. At one level, the visible manifestations of their engagement are there in the form of sprawling shopping malls, housing developments, roads and mining operations. At another level, namely the normative framework shaping the development discourse and governance practices in the region, it is much less apparent.

The Global Powers and Africa (GPA) programme, formerly Emerging Powers and Africa, focuses on these emerging global players as well as the advanced industrial powers such as the European Union and the United States. The programme assesses the engagement of these actors with African countries. It also seeks to contribute to outcomes and results that will leverage the growing engagement of the BRICS countries in Africa in support of policymaking that delivers good, transparent governance and sustainable development on the continent. The goal is to support a North-South dialogue on global governance reform challenges as they relate to Africa and its place in the world.

### Highlights of 2011

The GPA programme's China in Africa Project hosted a number of successful peer-learning workshops with local partners in the region, generating substantive inputs into local policymaking networks and debates. The conference in Nigeria, jointly run by SAIIA and the Centre for Democracy and Development-Nigeria, involved senior Nigerian policymakers and civil society members and received excellent national coverage. The workshop in Rwanda, co-sponsored by SAIIA and the National University of Rwanda, was aimed at engaging the Rwandese research and

policy community and involved SAIIA presenting the findings of its research on China's overall strategy in Africa, its role in ICT and development, and China's role in post-conflict peacebuilding in Liberia.

In a first of its kind in South Africa, the programme hosted an India-Africa conference in June 2011 to discuss India's growing engagement with Africa, and South Africa in particular. Issues examined included those of UN Security Council reform, climate change, the Bretton Woods institutions and the G20. Participants included a cross-section of stakeholders from South African government officials to the South African and Indian private sector, diplomatic corps and think tanks, to academics from Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria and South Sudan.

In an attempt to understand the implications and the real economic opportunities for South Africa since joining the Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) grouping, GPA held a high level policy workshop in March 2011 ahead of the BRICS summit in China. The event solicited much interest from South African policymakers, the diplomatic community and the media.



India's High Commissioner to South Africa, Virendra Gupta, opening the 'India, South Africa and Africa in a challenging global landscape' conference in June 2011.

# South African Foreign Policy

## AND AFRICAN DRIVERS

The imperative for regional integration in Africa has become even 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 to ensure 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 policy of key African states. In order to understand 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'. 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. During 2011, research continued on Kenya and Senegal while the programme produced numerous publication outputs on Angola, Zimbabwe and Nigeria.

### Highlights for 2011

Dr Kaire Mbuende joined SAIIA in mid-January as the first Distinguished African Visiting Fellow. This fellowship is a 75th anniversary legacy project, funded by the Oppenheimer Memorial Trust. Dr Mbuende is the former permanent representative of Namibia to the United Nations, a former deputy minister of foreign affairs, and was Executive Secretary of SADC in the mid-1990s. His research focused on regional integration in Southern Africa during his stay at SAIIA.

The SAIIA Bradlow Fellowship was awarded to visiting research fellow, Dr Richard Moncrieff, formerly the West African head of the International Crisis Group, who worked with SAFPAD during his stay. Dr Moncrieff produced an in-depth study of the emerging relations of France towards West Africa under President Nicolas Sarkozy. He also worked with the SAFPAD team on its Senegal research.

SAFPAD held a multi-stakeholder roundtable debate in Senegal on that country's foreign policy. The forum was held in partnership with the West Africa Research Centre and the Society of Retired Ambassadors. The Principal Private Secretary (Directeur de Cabinet) of the Foreign Minister (Ambassador Mamadou Ndiaye) opened the proceedings. The event fostered a healthy debate on Senegal's regional engagement with participants from government, business, media, academia and civil society in attendance.

Following field research in key African driver countries such as Angola, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal, SAFPAD held its first South African Foreign Policy Forum with the participation of its partners from various African countries. Highlights included a keynote address by Amb Welile Nhlapo, Security Adviser to President Zuma, as well as presentations on Kenyan and Senegalese foreign policy priorities for South Africa by the respective countries' heads of diplomatic missions, and a presentation by Prof Julius Ihonvbere, former Foreign Policy Adviser to former Nigerian President, Olusegun Obasanjo.



Dr Kaire Mbuende was SAIIA's first Distinguished African Visiting Fellow.



# Governance of Africa's

## RESOURCES PROGRAMME

As its name suggests, the Governance of Africa's Resources Programme (GARP) considers the role of governance in ensuring that Africans derive maximum, equitable and sustained benefit from the continent's natural resources. GARP's research focuses on the oil, mining, forestry and fisheries sectors in countries such as Uganda, Tanzania, Angola, Ghana, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and the Sudan. The programme's network of partners allows it to remain in touch with major developments in these countries, even as it draws new comparisons across countries and sectors. In 2011, a major country focus was Uganda, with studies on oil, lake fisheries and the timber trade because these sectors have important regional dimensions. In addition to the local and national contexts, GARP's work also considers regional dynamics in East Africa and the Great Lakes. An important new development is Uganda's oil sector as preparations to go on-stream gain momentum.

### Highlights of 2011

2011 saw the birth of a new country in Africa, South Sudan, and GARP monitored closely major developments such as the referendum and the subsequent declaration of independence. A seminar held during the referendum entitled 'Can Sudan's resources be shared? Implications of the Southern Sudan referendum' drew high profile speakers and delegates from across Sudan's political spectrum. GARP was also the first port of call for media comment when South Sudan declared independence in July 2011 and it continues to follow the development of Africa's newest state.

Since its launch in 2010, the Governance of Africa's Resources Research Network (GARN) is growing in strength and scope. During 2011 GARN successfully accomplished its twin aims of further consolidating the network and drawing comparative lessons for governance of Africa's oil, mining, forestry and fisheries sectors. The network is proving a valuable asset to partners, with its influence gradually spreading to resource-related policy-making spaces across the continent.

GARP researchers undertook field trips to Uganda that took them to the oil fields of Western Uganda and the fishing shores of Lake Victoria. Tracking the timber trading routes took them from Eastern DRC to Kampala, and onwards to Bujumbura in Burundi, Arusha in Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya.

GARP's work on climate change culminated in the programme's active participation at the all-important 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) held in Durban in November 2011. As official observers of the process conducted by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, researchers also tracked the high level negotiations. The programme delivered invaluable policy input which was incorporated into official documents and briefings on climate change by the South African Parliament.



The GARP team did extensive field research in the Sudanese capital Khartoum, and Juba, the capital of Africa's 54th independent state, South Sudan and in Uganda.

# Governance

## AND APRM

The 'Arab Spring' uprisings in North Africa placed governance firmly on the agenda in 2011. 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 a leading independent authority on the APRM, having worked in over 20 African countries to help civil society organisations (CSOs), governments and researchers understand and maximise the opportunities that the APRM presents.

GAP's engagement with governance issues during 2011 was through its innovative APRM Monitoring Project. This pilot project began in mid-2010 as a collaboration between SAIIA, the Centre for Policy Studies and the African Governance, Monitoring and Advocacy Project (AfriMAP), to empower African CSOs to track the implementation of the APRM National Plan of Action in their countries. This project successfully mobilised members of civil society around APRM issues in South Africa and Lesotho, and helped to promote dialogue between government, civil society and national APRM structures.

### Highlights of 2011

At the request of the continental APRM Secretariat, SAIIA assisted in revising the Economic Governance and Management section of the APRM Self-Assessment Questionnaire. The Questionnaire and a new set of monitoring & evaluation guidelines were validated by the participants of a workshop organised by the APRM Secretariat in Johannesburg in 2011. The revised questionnaire is expected to come into use in 2012.

GAP partnered with the Lesotho Council of NGOs and an independent development consultant, on a project entitled 'Regional Development Policy Dialogue'. Driven by the Local Governance and Non-State Actors Support Programme, this initiative sought to enhance partnerships between Non-State Actors in Lesotho, the Southern African Development Community and Europe.

GAP launched the South Africa country study of the APRM Monitoring Project entitled 'Implementing the APRM: Views from Civil Society. South Africa Report' in June. The event was co-hosted by AfriMAP and held at the Pan African Parliament in Midrand. Keynote speakers were the Public Protector, Advocate Thuli Madonsela, and the Mayor of Tshwane, Kgosisentso Ramokgopa. The research elicited substantial media discussions as well as engagement with key government stakeholders.

GAP and AfriMAP launched the Lesotho AMP Report, entitled 'Implementing the APRM: Views from Civil Society. Lesotho Report' in September 2011 in Maseru, Lesotho. Sekara Mafisa, former Ombudsman and chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission was the keynote speaker, and Seabata Motsamai, Country Director of ActionAid Lesotho, the respondent. The APRM Focal Point for Lesotho, Ambassador Masuhla Leteka, who was present at the event noted the importance of civil society engagement in the peer review process and enjoined the AMP team to 'continue the good work.'

In November 2011, GAP published *African Solutions: Best Practices from the African Peer Review Mechanism* edited by Tšoeu Petlane and Steven Gruzd. The publication examines the governance success stories of a number of African states and is the outcome of research into the policies, programmes and experiences identified as 'best practices' from the first 12 countries that published Country Review Reports (CRRs) under the APRM.



Public Protector Thuli Madonsela delivers the keynote address at the 'Implementing the APRM: Views from Civil Society. South Africa Report' launch.



# Youth@SAIIA

'Youth@SAIIA' is the Institute's youth development initiative and is aligned with SAIIA's mission to foster awareness of international affairs. The programme aims to stimulate public debate among young people, as well as provide skills development that cultivates future leaders and researchers.

The programme 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 not just to identify issues, but also to start creating solutions. SAIIA acknowledges the enormous challenges that many educators and young people face, and is committed to holistic and multi-faceted approaches to programming for reaching our 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. During 2011 the Youth@SAIIA programme reached 3535 learners and 510 educators as well as 130 university students.



SAIIA's COP 17 delegation hammer out the South African Durban Youth and Children's Protocol during the Durban conference



Learners from Holy Family College in Johannesburg during a Model United Nations tutoring session with SAIIA's Youth Development Officer, Desiree Kosciulek

## Highlights of 2011

### Environmental Sustainability Project

High school students participating in the Environmental Sustainability Project (ESP) worked throughout the year on topics related to climate change. Themed 'Road to COP 17', winning teams went on to hold a simulated climate change negotiation session at the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP 17). They developed the South African Durban Youth and Children's Protocol that was presented to the Minister of Women, Children and People with Disabilities, Lulu Xingwana, during the conference. The project was funded by grants from the US Department of State and Sasol.

### Interschool Quiz

Youth@ SAIIA's Interschool quiz programme currently includes schools from the provinces of the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. These events are organised by the Institute's branches in the Western Cape and Pietermaritzburg.

### Model United Nations

2011 saw close to 100 schools participating in the annual Model United Nations (MUN) programme held at SAIIA headquarters. Debates ranged from an African Union session on the Nile Water situation to a special session on UN Security Council Reform. Run by SAIIA since 1994, SAIIA's MUN conferences differ from other programmes in South Africa that focus only on the General Assembly by also offering other model UN bodies like the Security Council, UNICEF or UNEP.



Youth@SAIIA's delegation to COP 17 with the Minister of Women, Children and People with Disabilities, Lulu Xingwana.

# Africa

## PORTAL

The Africa Portal (<http://www.africaportal.org/>) is an undertaking by the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) in Canada, Makerere University in Uganda and SALLIA. It offers open access to a suite of features aimed to equip users with the latest research and information on Africa's current policy issues. The Africa Portal contributes to the deepening of Africa's knowledge and capacity in six critical areas: conflict resolution, energy, food security, health, migration and climate change.

The Africa Portal helps researchers to access critical resources and to share their ideas with policy makers and the public through regular updates in the form of backgrounders and opinion pieces that are not otherwise easily accessible.

- The Africa Portal's *online library* is made up of more than 3 500 policy briefs, discussion papers and reports. A unique aspect of the Africa Portal is that a number of its documents have been digitised for the first time.
- The *experts feature* hosts a listing of experts, specialising in African issues, that gives policy makers, researchers and members of the media access to the brightest minds and freshest opinions on Africa.
- An international *events calendar* offers a listing of important upcoming conferences, workshops, lectures and meetings as well as African election dates.
- Within the project, SALLIA has responsibility for partnership creation with research institutions in Africa as well as for development of the online library.



## Highlights of 2011

A successful partnership meeting between CIGI, Makerere University and SAIIA was hosted by SAIIA in May. Key issues with regard to the development of the Africa Portal were discussed and agreed upon.

Visits to institutes in Ethiopia and Kenya to recruit content partners and market the portal in Africa, were undertaken with positive results. The Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa and the African Economic Research Consortium subsequently became content partners.

The Environmental Law Research Institute and the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs signed Content Sharing agreements with the Africa Portal following a visit by SAIIA staff.

The launch event of the Africa Portal took place on 22 July 2011 with the Deputy Minister for the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim, as the speaker. This event attracted a high profile audience of ambassadors, government officials and media. Positive feedback was received from attendees including from the Representative of the European Union, and the Head of Public Diplomacy in the Minister's Office.



National Director Elizabeth Sidiropoulos with the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ebrahim Ebrahim



# Collaboration

## WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

### Angola

- Centro de Estudos e Investigação Científica (CEIC)

### Belgium

- European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)

### Botswana

- Association of Southern African Development Community (SADC) Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) Employers Group; now SADC Private Sector Forum
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat

### China

- Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS)

### Democratic Republic of Congo

- Centre de coordination des recherches et de la documentation en sciences sociales pour l'Afrique sub-saharienne (CERDAS)

### Ethiopia

- Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

### France

- Institut Français des Relations Internationales
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre
- Sciences Po Bordeaux

### Germany

- Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)
- Hanns Seidel Foundation
- Heinrich Böll Stiftung
- Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)
- University of Bayreuth
- University of Jena

### Ghana

- Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)

### India

- Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses
- Observer Research Foundation

### Italy

- University of Pavia

### Kenya

- African Economic Research Consortium
- Institute for Security Studies
- Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)
- The Consulting House

### Mozambique

- Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos (IESE)

### Namibia

- Southern African Customs Union Secretariat

### Nigeria

- African Strategic and Peace Research Group
- Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD)
- Environmental Law Research Institute

- Nigerian Institute of International Affairs
- Peoples Democratic Institute

#### **Rwanda**

- National University of Rwanda

#### **Senegal**

- The Society of Retired Ambassadors
- West Africa Research Centre

#### **South Africa**

- ACCORD
- Africa Practice of Global Pacific & Partners
- American Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Business Leadership South Africa
- Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)
- Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)
- Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities
- DNA Economics
- Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS)
- Irnani Development
- Institute for Democracy in Southern Africa (IDASA)
- Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD)
- Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
- NEPAD Business Foundation
- Open Society Foundation
- Oxfam
- Pamuzinda Productions
- Sasol
- South African Sugar Association
- The Iziko South African Museum

- Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)
- Trade Law Centre (tralac)
- United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business
- University of Pretoria
- University of Witwatersrand
- Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA)

#### **South Sudan**

- Center for Peace and Development Studies (CPDS)

#### **Spain**

- Fundacion Carolina

#### **Sweden**

- Nordic Africa Institute

#### **Switzerland**

- International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
- International Institute for Sustainable Development
- International Trade Centre

#### **The Netherlands**

- European Centre for Development Policy Management

#### **Tanzania**

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

#### **Tunisia**

- African Development Bank

#### **Uganda**

- Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)
- African Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)

#### **United Kingdom**

- Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
- World Gold Council

#### **United States of America**

- Centre for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS)
- German Marshall Fund

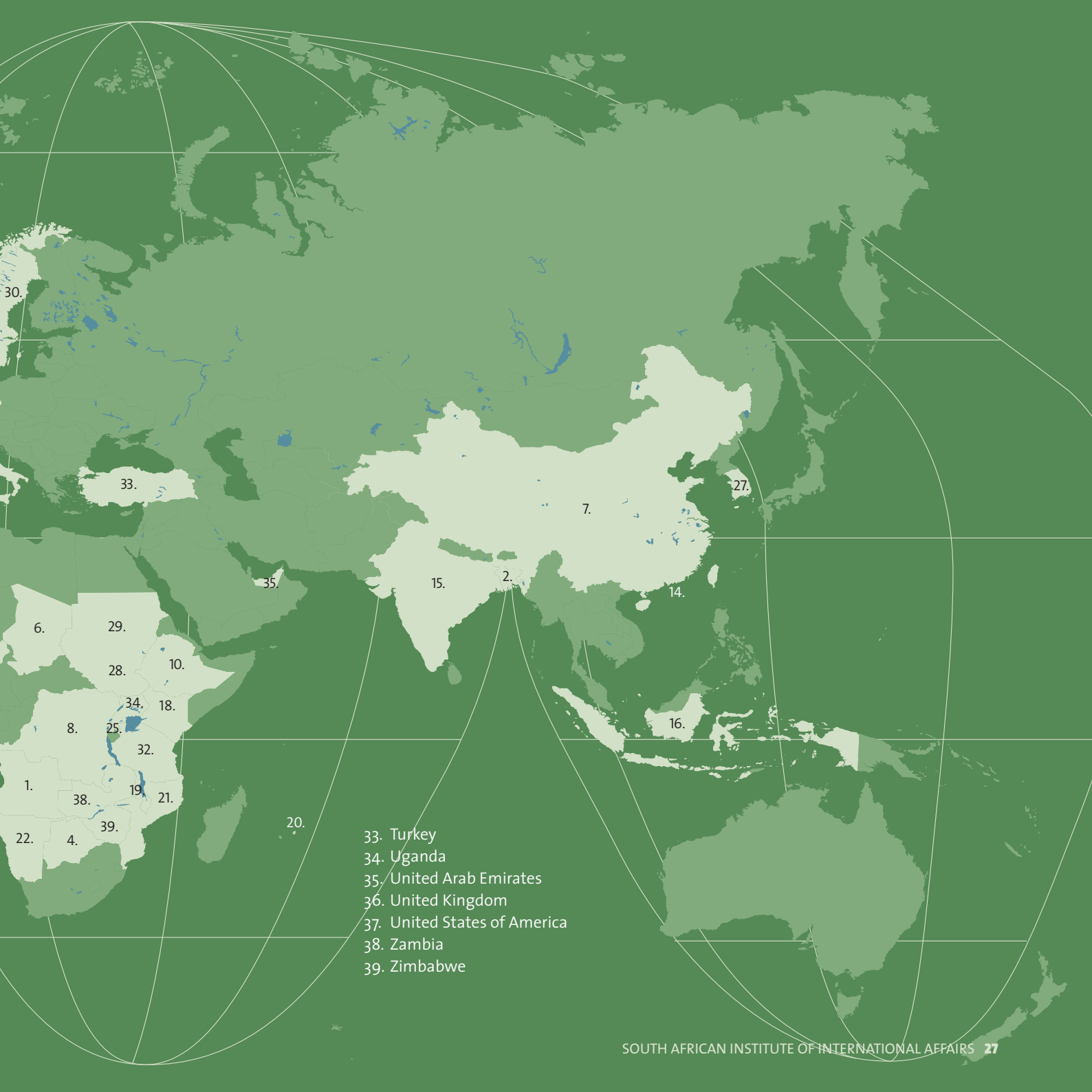
#### **Zimbabwe**

- African Capacity Building Foundation
- Centre for Research and Development (CRD)
- Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe
- National Constitutional Assembly

# SAIIA

## RESEARCH TRAVEL

- 
1. Angola
  2. Bangladesh
  3. Belgium
  4. Botswana
  5. Brazil
  6. Chad
  7. China
  8. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
  9. Denmark
  10. Ethiopia
  11. France
  12. Germany
  13. Ghana
  14. Hong Kong
  15. India
  16. Indonesia
  17. Italy
  18. Kenya
  19. Malawi
  20. Mauritius
  21. Mozambique
  22. Namibia
  23. Nigeria
  24. Norway
  25. Rwanda
  26. Senegal
  27. South Korea
  28. South Sudan
  29. Sudan
  30. Sweden
  31. Switzerland
  32. Tanzania
  33. Thailand
  34. United Kingdom
  35. United States
  36. Vietnam
  37. USA



- 33. Turkey
- 34. Uganda
- 35. United Arab Emirates
- 36. United Kingdom
- 37. United States of America
- 38. Zambia
- 39. Zimbabwe

# Financial STATEMENTS

## Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011

	2011	2010
	R	R
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Equipment	252 508	343 089
<b>Current assets</b>	23 327 917	23 004 859
The Smuts Memorial Trust	4 265 791	3 724 906
Investments held for trading	8 907 702	7 569 911
Trade and other receivables	749 459	617 803
Cash and cash equivalents	9 404 965	11 092 239
<b>Total assets</b>	23 580 425	23 347 948
<b>Funds and liabilities</b>		
<b>Funds</b>	12 581 125	11 509 676
Accumulated surplus	7 260 656	7 039 535
Investment reserve	5 320 469	4 470 141
<b>Current liabilities</b>	10 999 300	11 838 272
Trade and other payables	4 149 391	4 036 504
Project funds	6 849 909	7 801 768
<b>Total funds and liabilities</b>	23 580 425	23 347 948

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011	2010
	R	R
<b>Revenue</b>	27 173 276	27 844 406
<b>Expenditure</b>	27 728 677	28 019 042
Operating expenditure	11 563 839	10 025 698
Programme expenditure	16 164 838	17 993 344
<b>Deficit before investment income</b>	(555 401)	(174 636)
Income from investments	1 059 403	670 412
Fair value adjustment of held for trading investments	567 447	873 679
<b>Profit and total comprehensive income for the year</b>	1 071 449	1 369 455



## National Council

**Chairman:** Fred Phaswana

**Deputy Chairperson:** Moeletsi Mbeki

**Honorary Treasurer:** John Buchanan

**Honorary Legal Adviser:** Rob Legh

**National Director:** Elizabeth Sidiropoulos

**Members:** Dr Martha Bridgman (Branch chairman Western Cape), Kuseni Dlamini, Dr Eltie Links, Joe Mollo, Isaac Nkama, Jonathan Oppenheimer, John Penny, Jonathan Schewitz (Branch chairman East London), Michael Spicer, Richard Steyn, Peter Warmington (Branch chairman Pietermaritzburg)

# Funding

SALLA raises funds for its research work from a range of donors.

- Bradlow Foundation
- British High Commission
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Centre for International Cooperation and Development
- Centre for International Governance Innovation
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Foundation Open Society Institute, New York
- International Institute for Sustainable Development
- Konrad Adenauer Foundation
- Open Society Foundation for South Africa
- Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- United Kingdom Department for International Development
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

# Membership

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, ranging 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, and a vibrant individual and student membership in Johannesburg.

Membership of SAIIA falls into three categories:

1. Corporate, diplomatic and institutional members who are serviced by head office at Jan Smuts House,
2. Individual and student members who are part of the regional branch structures in the Western Cape, Pietermaritzburg and East London, and
3. Individual and student members 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, members' only private briefings, hard copy of selected SAIIA publications, and use of the SAIIA Library. Silver, gold, and platinum membership levels entitle the company to bespoke briefings and written executive reports on issues determined by the company.

Diplomatic membership includes invitations to all SAIIA events, members' only private briefings, hard copy of selected SAIIA publications, and use of the SAIIA Library.

For more information on membership options please contact Jonathan Stead, Director of Marketing and Communications, at +27 (0) 11 339 2021 or [Jonathan.Stead@wits.ac.za](mailto:Jonathan.Stead@wits.ac.za)

For full information on all categories of membership including Branch contact details please visit the membership section on the SAIIA website at [www.saiia.org.za](http://www.saiia.org.za)





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