



2013

HIGHLIGHTS

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



**African
perspectives**
GLOBAL INSIGHTS



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Message from the Chairman

Societies with active, dynamic and productive research institutions are the better for it. Think tanks have convening power, encourage debate and develop alternatives for evidence-based policy options. Our mandate at SAIIA is to provide such debating forums, produce quality and relevant research, and encourage greater awareness of global issues. But we also foster discussion about what we could still be.

South Africa celebrates its second decade of democracy in 2014. Politically our country's Africa Agenda has been the cornerstone of our international relations, as it should be. We have reclaimed our African identity and geography; we have supported peace initiatives and brought our experience to bear on negotiated settlements; we have been a central player in raising Africa's profile internationally; and we have pushed a transformative agenda both for the continent's relations with the rest of the world and for the global superstructure of power.

South Africa has recognised that international relations need to start at home, that foreign policy must focus on creating jobs in our cities and villages, enable entrepreneurs to expand beyond South Africa, and build up regional linkages to benefit from economies of scale and improved competitiveness.

We must focus our efforts on a tangible regional strategy that helps us to address our domestic challenges while building capacity and opportunity in the region. Eradicating poverty and creating prosperity are not the

competitive advantage of state summits and protocols. More often than not, prosperity arises from the low-level practical steps away from the spotlight that both states and other actors take to unleash opportunities and remove barriers. States cannot do this alone. They need proper partnerships with businesses, chambers, communities and regional organisations. Infrastructure, trade and energy are essential building blocks in any development plan.

Effective public-private partnerships mean a common purpose and spirit of collaboration, which require overcoming the suspicions and ambivalences that have characterised the relationship between governments and business – and civil society. The onus is on all of us. We should be thinking strategically about enhancing regional supply chains, where industrialisation is a regional rather than national endeavour. It requires practical commitment to overcoming the hurdles to the establishment of a Tripartite Free Trade Area, which is becoming even more vital in the face of the negotiation of mega-regional trade agreements in the North Atlantic and the Pacific.



Fred T Phaswana
National Chairman

We live in a region that is on the cusp of an energy revolution. The energy finds all along the eastern seaboard of Africa are reshaping the geopolitics of oil and transportation lines, reducing dependence in the Indian Ocean and beyond, away from the Middle East.

South Africa can play a number of roles in this by: (1) helping to develop regional frameworks that enable SADC states to use energy as a vital development tool; (2) working with neighbours to link the commercial boom to opportunities for local businesses; and (3) working through regional institutions to ensure that the regional and global commons on land and sea are preserved and protected. Lastly, we need to strategise about what the energy boom in Africa might mean for our place in the world and the instruments we need to manage our external relations to

avoid exploitation. Executing these roles necessitates a frank assessment of the interplay at home between political and economic governance to ensure that we build healthy and accountable polities and regional communities.

In all of these endeavours SAIIA will continue to make a substantial contribution to the national and regional debates.

Fred T Phaswana
National Chairman

Message from the Chief Executive

Although instant information abounds, SAIIA tries to steer away from 'fast-food' commentary towards analysis that is rooted in knowledge and an understanding of long-term regional and global trends.

As we enter our 80th year SAIIA researchers continue to base their findings and policy recommendations on extensive field work, getting to know not only the policymakers but also the people affected by their decisions – from local communities in dryland forests and coastal areas and victims of voracious resource exploitation to the business people making cross-border integration happen. In many cases policy could be better if only countries knew how others perceived their actions and motivation.

Over the course of 2013 SAIIA undertook the first survey of its kind on South Africa's Africa Agenda. It further developed its work on the constraints facing business in SADC, and explored how South Africa could optimise its membership of the BRICS while seeking to understand better the foreign policies of individual BRICS countries. Although the G-20 has failed to meet expectations in recent times, its decisions have an impact on Africa, and SAIIA is the only institute on the continent doing substantive work in this field. Against the background of 'Africa Rising', SAIIA

has also sought to keep the governance agenda at the forefront of continental debate, whether it is developing systems to govern resource extraction and sustainable use of renewable resources or ensuring that the sudden boom in revenues does not ignore the importance of solid political and economic institutions and accountability mechanisms.

The theme of our 80th year is Building Partnerships, Enhancing Impact: we have worked hard to nurture relations with institutions and individuals across the continent and beyond that would add value to our overall research and dissemination objectives, and who shared a common vision with us. These efforts have paid off. Our collaboration with most of these institutions is no longer a 'once-off' event. Rather we have developed mutually reinforcing networks – partners in our Global Economic Governance–Africa network are also found in our Governance of Africa's Resources Research Network, many of whom are also content partners in the Africa Portal.



Elizabeth Sidiropoulos
Chief Executive

The consolidation of our communications for effective dissemination has also reaped large rewards in the past year. SAIIA is now journalists' first port of call on a variety of international relations issues, and our new website has received many plaudits.

Youth@SAIIA, SAIIA's outreach programme to high school learners in five provinces (in 2013), is a commitment to 'sculpt' future generations of South Africans. It now reaches some 4 000 learners. Since its inception more than 20 years ago, it has created an auspicious list of alumni and friends of SAIIA. In conclusion, SAIIA has made significant advances in realising its vision of being the pre-eminent think tank on Africa in Africa. These advances have been made possible through SAIIA's dedicated, dynamic and high-calibre staff. Addressing the challenges set out above will ensure that the organisation realises its 2013-17 plan.

Elizabeth Sidiropoulos
Chief Executive

Profile of the Organisation

SAIIA is an independent, non-governmental policy research institution, focusing on South Africa and Africa's international relations. Our goal is to contribute to the achievement of a well-governed, peaceful, economically sustainable and globally engaged Africa.

In realising our goal, SAIIA undertakes independent and evidence-based analysis of issues critical to Africa and its external engagement.

Mission

SAIIA provides input into policy development and promotes balanced dialogue and debate on issues crucial to Africa's advancement and engagement in a dynamic global context. SAIIA does this by conducting evidence-based policy research, stimulating informed public debate, and building leadership and research excellence in Africa.

Vision

SAIIA is the pre-eminent think tank on Africa and on global issues as they affect Africa.

SAIIA engages national, regional and international policymakers and institutions on policy formulation and uses its convening power to bring together government officials, business and civil society to debate key regional and international issues affecting Africa. The Institute's engagement is premised on building multi-stakeholder partnerships that can advance joint solutions.

Recognising South Africa's historical legacy of exclusion, the Institute seeks to empower youth to participate in international relations debates and to nurture research excellence through fellowships and collaborative exchanges.

SAIIA's funding derives from grants from international agencies, multilateral organisations, private foundations and corporate, institutional, diplomatic and individual membership.

The Institute is governed by a National Council whose members are drawn from the South Africa private sector, civil society, and its branches around the country.

The institute is utilised as a resource by policymakers locally, regionally and internationally, as well as by the business, academic and diplomatic communities.



Moeletsi Mbeki (SAIIA Deputy Chairperson), Donald Kaberuka (AfDB President), Alan Hirsch (Director of UCT Graduate School of Development Policy and Practice) and Professor Don Ross (UCT Dean of Commerce)



Canadian Governor General David Johnston delivering his keynote address, 21 May 2013



SAIIA staff

SAIIA's Research Agenda

Largely based on field work and partnerships with research institutions in other countries, our research has even greater depth and breadth than a few years ago.

Key stakeholders in government, business and the diplomatic community continue to regard SAIIA's research agenda as essential and relevant to the issues facing South Africa and the rest of the continent.

In 2013, SAIIA researchers spent approximately 640 days in the field working on country and thematic case studies, attending conferences, arranging workshops in the region and engaging in policy outreach. The research team comprised 17 in-house, full-time researchers whose research output was complemented through collaboration with 42 commissioned researchers. The use of our international network to increase our research output is extremely valuable in bolstering our capacity and voice on key topics and themes.

SAIIA's capacity has also been strengthened by a number of visiting scholars and interns: 15 visiting interns and scholars took up short-term research stays at SAIIA during 2013.

SAIIA worked with over 94 partners across the world in 2013. Although the majority of these organisations are based in South Africa, a growing number are either based in Africa or international institutions working on African issues.

SAIIA's research agenda focuses on five core themes:

- foreign policy
- good governance
- resource governance
- regional integration
- global economic governance

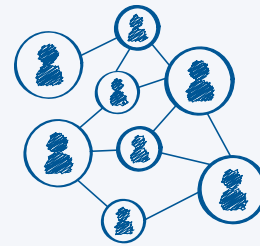
One of the outcomes of SAIIA's five-year strategy is to establish and develop centres of excellence at the Institute that reflect its depth and profile on these themes.



640 DAYS IN THE FIELD



RESEARCH TEAM
COMPRISED **17 IN-HOUSE,**
FULLTIME RESEARCHERS



COLLABORATION WITH
42 COMMISSIONED
RESEARCHERS



15 VISITING INTERNS AND SCHOLARS
TOOK UP SHORT-TERM RESEARCH
STAYS AT SAIIA DURING 2013



94 PARTNERS ACROSS
THE WORLD IN 2013

Foreign Policy

SOUTH AFRICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND
AFRICAN DRIVERS

Purpose:

African foreign policies are better developed and articulated in order to support initiatives for peace, security and development by recognising the nexus between domestic stability, human security and a pacific foreign policy.

GLOBAL POWERS IN AFRICA

Purpose:

Well-defined, evidence-based and context-specific government strategies are developed by African countries and institutions towards external powers in support of socio-economic development and good governance.



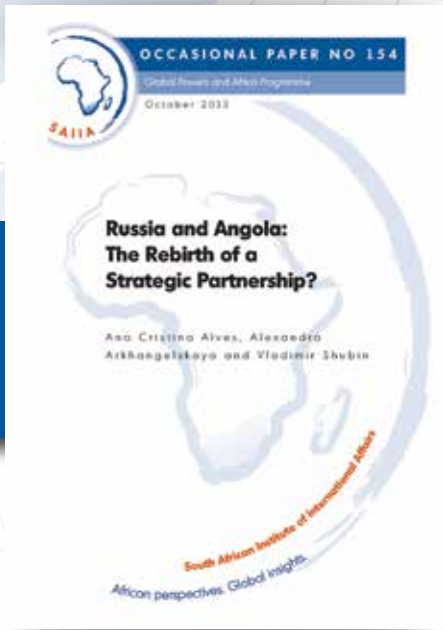
Survey of SA foreign policy: During 2012/13 SALLA conducted the first South African foreign policy survey of a representative sample of the international diplomatic community in South Africa and Addis Ababa with key institutions involved in African continental matters. One of the findings was that, on the basis of the country's strong economy and democratic system, South Africa is seen as a natural leader, and a trusted negotiator and mediator in Africa. However, in Ethiopia, South Africa is viewed as seeking leadership within Africa as a stepping stone to a permanent seat on the UN Security Council (UNSC). The country's foreign policy is viewed sceptically, but South Africa is considered a continental power alongside Nigeria, Ethiopia, Angola and Kenya. South Africa's membership of the BRICS and the G-20, and its two terms on the UNSC have given the country the capacity to elevate African concerns to global platforms. However, there are important caveats. South Africa is seen as insufficiently inclusive, tending to pursue a leadership role without consulting its African partners. As a country serving in global formations, South Africa's bridge-building role with external actors was acknowledged. South African business was also seen as crucial in transferring skills on the continent.



South African Development Partnership Agency: SAIIA published a comprehensive report on the potential role South Africa could play in the region once the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) was established. The report received widespread interest among South African policymakers and officials, the established international donor community and rising donors. It offered an opportunity to engage actively with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation that emerged after the High-Level Forum in Busan in 2011.

Foreign policies of key African states: In collaboration with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Ethiopia Office) and the Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development, SAIIA hosted a workshop in Ethiopia on 'Ethiopia's foreign policy after Meles Zenawi: The role of Ethiopia in IGAD and the African Union'. It provided critical reflections on Ethiopian foreign policy and was attended by over 70 participants, including the Chief Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prof. Haddis Mekonnen. This was the first time that Ethiopians discussed foreign policy in a public forum, drawing in various stakeholders.

SAIIA's second regional foreign policy event focused on **Senegal** and coincided with the first anniversary of President Macky Sall's term in office. The event, co-hosted with the West African Research Centre and the Society of Retired Ambassadors in Dakar, attracted officials from the foreign ministry, including Foreign Ministry



Director General Ambassador Coly Seck (who delivered the keynote address), government officials, academics and former ambassadors. The event provided a platform for participants to think critically about Senegal's place in the region and Africa, including how the country could reposition itself as an important diplomatic player.

Ten plus Ten FOCAC Think Tank Initiative: SAIIA was invited to become part of a select group (of eight African think tanks that have dedicated Chinese partners) to support a collaborative exchange of ideas and research across the continent. The initiative, launched in October 2013, is supported by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is organised under the auspices of the Chinese Follow-up Committee of the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation. SAIIA's partner in the initiative is the China Institute for international Studies, a think tank of the Chinese foreign ministry. SAIIA's participation creates a platform for deeper work on China-Africa relations, especially in light of South Africa's hosting of the next FOCAC ministerial/summit in 2015.



Emerging powers in post-conflict rebuilding: A comparison of the roles of China, India, Brazil and Russia in the two Sudans was completed. Preliminary results show that China is by far the most important actor, whose multifaceted engagement has dominated external interest even if its internal role within Sudanese politics has often been overlooked or reduced to oil or arms. A project focusing specifically on China's changing role in peacebuilding in Africa revealed that while the bilateral character of Chinese engagement with Africa remained central, the trend towards deepening Chinese involvement in multilateral peace and security initiatives in Africa was evolving. The project also affirmed the growing role of regional and sub-regional organisations as security managers and legitimising agents for multilateral intervention.

Russia and Africa: Working with the Institute of African Studies (Moscow), SAIIA published a number of papers on Russia's post-Soviet engagement with Angola and South Africa. Despite Russia's strong political capital rooted in Moscow's support of the MPLA in Angola, its economic presence is still very weak. The two countries have been trying to boost bilateral economic ties over the past decade, without much success. The strongest and most successful dimension of Russia-Angola co-operation is in the defence sector (equipment, technology and training), which is mostly explained by the historical role Moscow played during the civil war and the dependency that it generated, which lasts until today.

Russia's political relations with South Africa seem to have received a fillip after South Africa joined the BRICS, but economically the two countries have not been able to expand their co-operation, much as they bemoan this fact.

As emerging countries become more influential in the global arena, public diplomacy efforts are increasing and media is the instrument most needed. China has, since early 2012, used broadcast media to communicate with the domestic and foreign public. Social media has brought about a shift in the nature of this communication: from 'broadcasting to' to 'speaking with'. Social media is increasingly an important space for negotiation between the public and government - even for not openly democratic countries.

Good Governance

GOVERNANCE AND APRM

Purpose:

African governance institutions, in particular the APRM, function effectively and improve good governance in the region.



This work is conducted jointly with the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA). The aim of SAIIA's intervention strategy is to improve the ability of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) to contribute to governance reforms, institutions and processes in Africa. SAIIA is broadly acknowledged as a leading independent authority on the APRM, having worked in over 20 African countries since 2006 to help civil society organisations (CSOs), governments and researchers understand and maximise the opportunities that the APRM presents, opening up a national debate on key governance challenges across four sectors, namely political, economic, socio-economic and corporate governance.

The APRM+10 Colloquium - reviewing a decade of peer learning and projecting a future of governance in Africa. The Colloquium coincided with and complemented the formal APRM celebrations, which also profiled the 50th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity/AU on 28 May 2013, in Addis Ababa. SAIIA (along with its partners) made extensive input into the formal proceedings prior to the event and was offered an opportunity to present the outcomes of the civil society colloquium at a dedicated session at the formal APRM conference. The key recommendations of the civil colloquium were forwarded to the secretariat for inclusion in the formal report of the proceedings. Three recommendations were included in the report that was submitted to the APRM Panel:

- Institutionalising National Governing Councils – constituted as legal entities – their functions and mandate clarified, and the role of civil society clearly defined.
- Strengthening the commitment of civil society to complementing rather than competing with government efforts, thereby strengthening both the possibilities of success and national ownership in the long run.



The participants at the APRM+ 10 Civil Society Colloquium

- Encouraging the dissemination of information about best practices coming out of the APRM. This would strengthen peer learning, one of the core strategies for the success of the APRM.

Zambia and the APRM: At the request of Zambian civil society, SAIIA played an active role in helping to galvanise civil society interest in the APRM process. SAIIA was asked to contribute to the national-level process in Zambia. SAIIA's intervention consisted mainly of a media training seminar for civil society and journalists to help increase the profile of APRM. A twinning approach was adopted that brought together participants from Malawi, Tanzania and South Africa to create an opportunity for peer learning.



Civil Society 'How-to Guide': Engaging with the Media on APRM Issues. This 'how-to guide' suggests that in order to popularise the APRM, the media needs to report on it through a governance prism. CSOs can play a critical supporting role as they are intimately involved in many local governance challenges on an ongoing basis. The media and civil society should work together more effectively to ensure that the issues raised in the APRM review processes receive the follow-up attention and action they deserve.

Resource Governance

GOVERNANCE OF AFRICA'S RESOURCES



Mangrove forests, a valuable resource for small coastal communities

Purpose:

Africa's natural resources are governed so as to contribute substantially, equitably and sustainably to development on the continent.



Over the past year, SAIIA focused on three key African-focused resource governance policy debates and processes, namely the reform of the South African mining sector, the integrated governance of Africa's marine and coastal zones, and the sustainable management of Africa's dryland forests and timber resources. This programme considers the role of governance in ensuring that Africans derive equitable and sustained benefits from the continent's natural resource riches.

Overarching research themes are mining and development; Africa's energy mix and the 'Green Economy'; and integrated governance of the commons. Within these broad themes, the programme covers mining, energy, forestry and fisheries. Countries covered include South Africa, Tanzania, Angola, Ghana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Sudan and South Sudan, with the focus in 2013 being on South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. In addition, the programme is also increasingly targeting those at the regional (eg, SADC), continental (eg, UNECA and NEPAD) and even international (eg, Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) and Kimberley Process (KP)) levels.

Navigating changes in the South African and African mining sectors: Following the Marikana incident in 2012, SAIIA has been tracking developments in the South African mining sector, alongside its broader focus on the African mining environment. SAIIA's interventions in this area included contributing to the Mining Charter Report, which was presented to the South African Portfolio Committee on Mineral Resources in March 2013. In September 2013, at the invitation of the same committee, SAIIA made a submission to the public hearings on the amendments to the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act. The SAIIA submission was also posted online, from where it has been downloaded more than 12 000 times.



An opencast platinum mine. South Africa boasts 87.7% of the world's known platinum group metal reserves



Kenya: training at the woman's centre where they sell carbon from mangroves to the international voluntary market



Small-scale fishing communities in Mozambique

Blue economy and mangrove forests: SAIIA was asked to prepare a presentation at a FAO/NEPAD Workshop in Mozambique in April 2013 on 'Fisheries and Climate Change in Africa', reflecting the need for resilient institutions. SAIIA then participated in the inception workshop of a joint FAO/Benguela Current Commission project on 'Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System'. SAIIA's researcher is currently contracted by the Benguela Current Commission (BCC) and FAO to implement a project on strengthening the preparedness of the BCC and its member states for adaptation to climate change impacts on marine fisheries and fishing communities. The project aims to identify and reduce the vulnerability of the social-ecological fisheries systems at local, national and regional levels through the development and implementation of adaptation strategies.

SAIIA also participated in a Blue Carbon Global Environmental Facility (GEF) project. SAIIA's research focus is on reconciling growth and development with ecological integrity along Africa's coastline.

SADC-SAIIA co-operation on Southern Africa's dryland forests: In October 2013 SAIIA's Governance of Africa's Resources Programme (GARP) and the SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate co-hosted a two-day conference to explore best practice experiences in the governance of Africa's dryland forests for Southern Africa. The event aimed to galvanise support for the dryland forests of Southern Africa among the public and private sectors, civil society and implementation partners.

Extractive sector transparency: In preparation for the biennial EITI conference in Sydney in May 2013, SAIIA commissioned a policy briefing from our Governance of Africa's Resources Research Network (GARN) partner Rogério Ossemane titled 'Is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative relevant for reducing diversions of public revenue? The Mozambican experience'. The programme worked closely with Mr Ossemane to adapt his briefing to speak to the international policy level, and provide lessons for other resource-rich African countries. There are several indications that this was done successfully from comments received from the World Bank and the EITI Secretariat.

GARP also used the EITI as an example of an innovative governance initiative at the APRM+10 conference in Addis Ababa, looking at the role for civil society engagement with these initiatives.

SAIIA's work on the EITI in Mozambique has found that it is largely irrelevant in preventing diversions of public funds. In Mozambique, these diversions occur mostly when both companies (and their foreign and national shareholders) and individuals linked to government can take advantage of the lack of transparency, rather than at the stage monitored by the EITI, where only the latter can take advantage. This allows large-scale private appropriation of the rents generated in the sector and the payment of derisory sums to the state.

Regional Integration

ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY

Purpose:

Regional integration, trade, investment and economic development in Africa are strengthened through improved economic diplomacy.



SAIIA's work in this area is premised on the view that trade and investment policies are critical components of Africa's economic development. Key institutions and policy processes that form the core of SAIIA's work in Africa include the place of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the emerging Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA) in Africa's regional integration debates – alongside the institutions and bodies that are involved in South Africa's trade and investment policy. There is a strong focus on private sector-public sector dialogue and relations as a key strand in our engagement strategy.

The future of South Africa's trade policy: In October 2013 SAIIA launched a process to provide input on the future of South Africa's trade policy. This input is aimed at considering the impact and implications of changes happening at the multilateral level in the area of trade – specifically the global trend away from agreements within the World Trade Organization (WTO) towards bilateral and regional agreements. Through the active participation of South African government officials in this project, there will be a contribution to strengthening understanding on issues such as the WTO, mega regionals (such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership) and shifts in international investment policy. There has already been significant participation by South African government officials in the framing of this project through their involvement in a research-scoping workshop.

Political economy of regional integration in Southern Africa: The focus of the regional integration research and activities in 2013 was on functional linkages in Southern Africa between key stakeholders, using a political economy approach. The approach has been to focus on the practical integration aspects rather than on the formal, ambitious and 'declared' regional policy



agenda. SAIIA and the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) worked on this project jointly. The two organisations hosted a high-level dialogue on the political economy of regional integration in Southern Africa in July 2013. The dialogue considered the ‘actors and factors’ behind the progress, or lack of progress, of integration processes in infrastructure, trade and doing business in SADC. Case studies were published on private sector dynamics in regional integration; governance of regional public goods; and the complexity of regional infrastructure planning. A targeted dissemination strategy began towards the end of January and SAIIA has already received positive feedback from the South African Department of International Relations, the SADC Banking Association and the African Development Bank, among others.

Bilateral investment treaties (BITs) and Investment Bill: SAIIA provided focused commentary on South Africa’s systemic review of its bilateral investment treaties, which saw the termination of these treaties with Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands.



Chief Director at Department of Trade and Industry, and South Africa’s representative at the WTO, Xavia Carrim, speaking at a trade policy round table, 6 September 2013

Building on our research SAIIA prepared a detailed submission on the South African government’s Investment Protection and Promotion Bill that was circulated in November 2013 for public comment. This was sent to the Department of Trade and Industry. The Bill is set to replace a score of bilateral investment treaties.

Tripartite Free Trade Area: Research was undertaken on ‘anchor states’ in the Tripartite Free Trade Area, including Angola, Kenya and Egypt, considering their attitudes and approaches to regional integration. SAIIA collaborated with tralac on the changing modalities of the TFTA negotiations and the role of South Africa, as well as discussions around the economic partnership agreements.

Global Economic Governance (GEG Africa)

ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY

Purpose:

Voice of Africa in global economic governance debates is enhanced.

THE SAIIA
G20 AND AFRICA
MONITOR



The work on global economic governance is premised on the view that global economic governance frameworks are critical components of Africa's economic development, although Africa is often a marginal player in the forums where these are discussed. The programme focuses first on the WTO and Africa (specifically South Africa's) engagement, and second on the G20 and BRICS. In 2013, the team focused on global economic governance, specifically on BRICS and G20 matters and how the changing international financial system is impacting on Africa. A small project explored the global development debate.

Global economic governance policy and knowledge community: SAIIA, through its Global Economic Governance (GEG) project, is making an ongoing contribution to the growth of a GEG policy community in South Africa and beyond. Our global reputation on both BRICS and G-20 issues was reconfirmed in 2013 through our participation as the only African think tank in the Think-20 process and through the numerous opportunities that were provided for GEG researchers to present at international events on these issues.

The GEG policy community in the rest of Africa is being developed with 11 African network partners. As a result, two think tanks (in Nigeria and Ghana) have identified GEG issues as part of their ongoing research and advocacy agendas. The programme's research agenda has also received direct input from UNECA, the African Economic Research Consortium and the Ethiopian Economics Association.



Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan speaking at the G-20 and Africa Conference, 11 November 2013

G-20: SAIIA's activities around the G-20 are aimed at sensitising South Africans and other Africans to the G-20 agenda and trying to highlight the impact of G-20 decisions on Africa. SAIIA engaged with various processes, including attending the Civil-20 and Think-20 summits. We also hosted a closed-door meeting for South African stakeholders involved in the Russian outreach activities and government officials who were to attend the September G-20 Summit, which included representatives from Think-20, Civil-20, Labour-20, Youth-20 and Business-20. The National Treasury representative, in particular, was very appreciative of this session as it raised issues that the South African government was not yet aware of regarding the 'Track II' (non-government/non-ministerial) engagements. SAIIA's annual conference on the G-20 and Africa was held in November 2013 and was addressed by South Africa's Minister of Finance, Pravin Gordhan.



H E Graeme Wilson, Australian Ambassador, H E Judith Macgregor, British High Commissioner, and Yaroslav Shishkin, of the Embassy of Russia, speaking at the G-20 and Africa Conference, 11 November 2013





'BRICS and the World Order: A Beginners' Guide' was a popular online publication co-produced by SAIIA and the Indian Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS).

BRICS and Africa: In preparation for the BRICS Summit in Durban in March 2013, SAIIA identified potential audiences and key stakeholder groups explaining important aspects of the summit in the South African and African contexts. SAIIA took a strategic decision to position itself as the go-to point for BRICS issues, which then shaped perspectives and how journalists reported on BRICS issues.

Seminars in March and November 2013 between SAIIA and its new Brazilian partner, the BRICS Policy Center (BPC), were the outcome of a memorandum of understanding signed between SAIIA and the BPC. SAIIA hosted think tanks from the other BRICS countries making up the BRICS-Trade Economic Research Network (BRICS-TERN) on the margins of the BRICS Summit in Durban in March.

A cross-programme collaboration in November was the 'BRICS and Africa: A partnership for sustainable



SAIIA and BPC staff at a BRICS round table, March 2013



SAIIA and BPC staff at a BRICS round table, March 2013

development', which profiled SAIIA's research on individual BRICS countries, trade and economic issues, and peace and security. The conference involved members of the GEG-Africa network who also presented their research and had some 140 participants.

Global development debate: SAIIA was involved in the first-ever conference on 'Southern Providers of development cooperation' that was spearheaded and entirely funded by a developing country, India. The conference's rationale was to bring together developing countries that are establishing their own development agencies to begin crafting a common platform for their discussions in global forums and with the OECD Development Assistance Committee. The participating think tanks were taking the initiative forward during 2014.

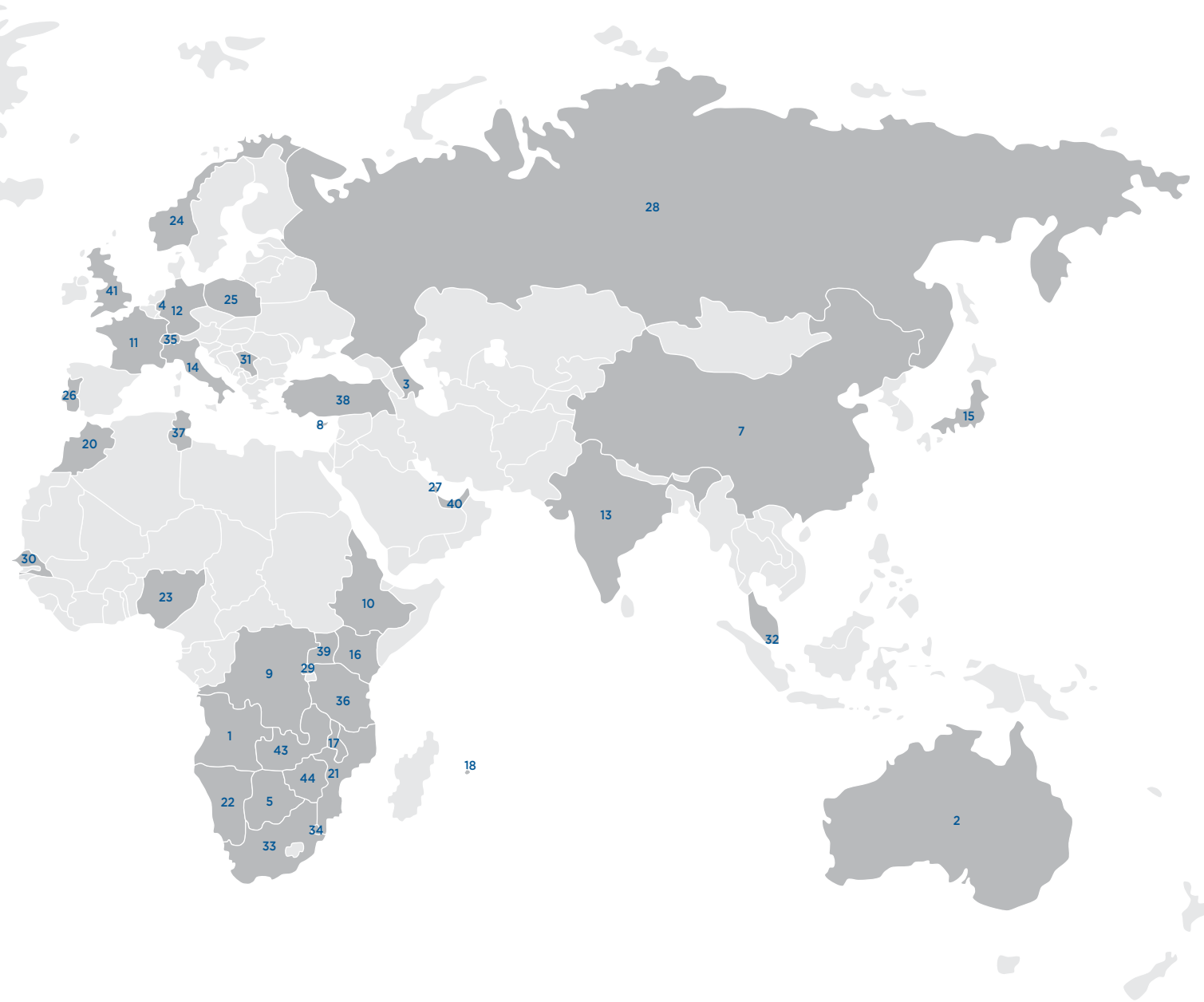


African journalists invited to cover the BRICS and Africa conference

SAIIA Research Travel



1. Angola
2. Australia
3. Azerbaijan
4. Belgium
5. Botswana
6. Brazil
7. China
8. Cyprus
9. Democratic Republic of Congo
10. Ethiopia
11. France
12. Germany
13. India
14. Italy
15. Japan
16. Kenya
17. Malawi
18. Mauritius
19. Mexico
20. Morocco
21. Mozambique
22. Namibia
23. Nigeria
24. Norway
25. Poland
26. Portugal
27. Qatar
28. Russia
29. Rwanda
30. Senegal
31. Serbia
32. Singapore
33. South Africa
34. Swaziland
35. Switzerland
36. Tanzania
37. Tunisia
38. Turkey
39. Uganda
40. United Arab Emirates (UAE)
41. United Kingdom
42. United States
43. Zambia
44. Zimbabwe



Public Benefit: YOUTH@SAIIA

Purpose:

To fulfil SAIIA's mandate as a public benefit organisation and to enhance public education, the Institute has a special youth education programme on international affairs.

The aim is to give our youth a voice in the international issues of the day and to prepare them ... to take their place at the table of policy discussions.

SAIIA's youth development programme, Youth@SAIIA, organises a substantive outreach programme that reaches over 4 000 learners in five provinces. SAIIA's commitment is to engage in activities relevant to our work that are for public benefit. The aim is to give our youth a voice in the international issues of the day and to prepare them with appropriate skills to take their place at the table of policy discussions. A pleasing development has been the way in which government departments have started to engage with the programme as they begin to understand the important role that our youth can and should play in decisions that will have an impact on them in the future.

Anecdotal evidence from the programme is testimony to the positive impact it has on learners as observed by adjudicators, educators, parents and the learners themselves, who indicate a high level of satisfaction with both the learners' skills in the classroom and their career choices. On average, girl learners attending and participating in any of our youth events represent between 65% and 75% of the participants.



Delegates to the second SAIIA Young Leaders Conference hosted 8-13 December 2013 at Jan Smuts House



The team from Chesterhouse in Durbanville, winners of the 2013 Western Cape Interschools Quiz, supported by Caltex



2013 SAIIA GLOBAL CLASSROOMS JOHANNESBURG MODEL UN CONFERENCE

The opening ceremony included a special talk from Ambassador Martin Kimani (Kenya's Permanent Representative and Head of Mission to the UN at Nairobi, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Human Settlements Programme), and brief remarks from Helene Hoedl of the UN Information Centre (UNIC) speaking on the General Assembly and reading a statement from UN Secretary General Ban-Ki Moon.

- Following a series of mini-Model UN debates across Gauteng during the course of the year and five topic talks from experts in the field, on 7 September 2013 SAIIA hosted the largest Model UN conference in South African history. The 2013 SAIIA Global Classrooms: Johannesburg Model United Nations Conference was attended by over 500 learners, teachers and university students. Assigned to one of five committees, learner delegates came together to create solutions to major global issues such as the crisis in Mali and food insecurity.
- Each year the theme of the Environmental Sustainability Project is designed to reflect global trends as related to broader themes around climate change and sustainable development. The 2013 theme focused on the global priorities for environmental sustainability after the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadline of 2015. Topics around climate change, biodiversity and the possible creation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are at the forefront of global conversation, and we wanted our participants not only to contribute to this dialogue but also to help find solutions.



Youth@SAIIA participants Morategi Kale and Thokozani Nhlapo interviewing delegates of the BRICS Summit for a special segment on CCTV

- The Annual Young Leaders Conference saw 60 high school learners, 11 university students and eight educators from Youth@SAIIA's programmes from across the country participate in the second annual SAIIA Young Leaders Conference from 8-13 December 2013 under the theme 'The United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda'. Learner delegates hosted their own youth-led negotiations in three thematic consultations: Addressing Inequalities; Conflict, Violence and Disasters; and Environmental Sustainability. The negotiations culminated in the presentation of learner research findings and the handover of the 2013 SAIIA Young Leaders Declaration on 12 December at the UN Information Centre Library in Pretoria.

'As I have been reflecting on the Environmental Sustainability Project and our Model UN debates, I've realised that all of you have had an instrumental role in not only ensuring that we were prepared for the events and aiding us in that way, but more importantly slightly changing my perception of the world and equipping me with the tools and knowledge I need to make an impact in it.'

(Naledi - 2013 Young Leaders Conference participant)

South African Journal of International Affairs



South African Journal of International Affairs

A notable development for the *SA Journal of International Affairs* in 2013 was our collaboration with Professor Daniel Bach from Bordeaux University in France, a noted Africanist, who guest edited volume 20.1, a special issue entitled 'Emerging Africa: Critical Transitions'.

Some of the themes covered in 2013 included 'China's win-win co-operation: Unpacking the impact of infrastructure-for-resources deals in Africa' by Dr Ana Alves; 'Norm evolution within and across the AU and the UN: the responsibility to protect as a contested norm' by Nathalie Zaeringer; 'Protection gaps for civilian victims of political violence' by Ramesh Thakur; and 'The establishment of the South African Development Partnerships Agency: Institutional complexities and political exigencies' by Neissan Besharati.

The journal, published by Taylor & Francis (T&F), is performing well in the current market and is included in the Routledge Social Science & Humanities Library and Politics, IR and Area Studies subject collection. These packages offer online access to the journal and ensure wider circulation. As of 2013, at least 1 743 institutions worldwide have signed up to these packages. The journal is currently published three times a year, but this will increase to four times a year in 2015.

During 2013, the journal received 22 539 full text downloads via the T&F standard platforms. This represents an increase of 50% (or 7 542) on the figure for 2012.

The Africa Portal

DISSEMINATING AFRICAN RESEARCH



<http://www.africaportal.org/>

The Africa Portal is an undertaking by The Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) in Canada and SAIIA. It offers open access to a suite of features aimed to equip users with research and information on Africa's current policy issues.

Four key developments took place during 2013 that positioned the Africa Portal as a significant resource for the dissemination of new research published by African researchers working in African think tanks, and as a vehicle for peer practice learning among these research institutions.

Marketing: Working together with SAIIA research programmes marketing visits were undertaken to Senegal and Ethiopia. The latter included a presentation at the APRM+10 conference opening plenary as well as to the African Union Communications Department. As a result of the Ethiopian visit usage of the Portal in that country increased by 46% for May and by the end of 2013 Addis Ababa had become the African city with the second highest usage (after Nairobi).

French documents: As a result of the visit to Senegal, the first francophone partners were recruited and their documents are now available on the Africa Portal with an

English abstract. This was a strategic decision to assist francophone research institutes to raise their profile in anglophone Africa by making their research output available in both languages on the Portal.

Communication: The first Content Partners Meeting was held at SAIIA on 10 November 2013 and was highly successful. 25 out of the 30 African content partners attended the meeting and engaged with the Africa Portal staff on best practices, future developments and modes of communication. A newsletter is now produced on a quarterly basis to inform content partners of developments and new members and to report back on statistics. This meeting will allow for further collaboration with a wide range of African research institutes.

Growth in usage: The marketing strategy developed at the start of 2013 has had a major impact on the usage of the Africa Portal especially by African policy-makers and researchers. This is indicated by an increase of 84% in the number of unique African visitors to the site, from 52 630 in 2012 to 96 632 in 2013. Overall the Africa Portal has grown from 147 248 unique visitors in 2012 to 288 547 in 2013 - an increase of 96%.

Collaboration with Other Organisations

AMERICAS

Canada

- Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)

Brazil

- Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas (BRICS Policy Center)
- Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV)

United States

- Council on Foreign Relations

AFRICA

Angola

- Centro de Estudos e Investigação Científica, Catholic University of Angola

Botswana

- Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- University of Botswana, Department of Political Studies

Democratic Republic of Congo

- Centre de coordination des recherches et de la documentation en sciences sociales pour l'Afrique subsaharienne (CERDAS), University of Kinshasa

Ethiopia

- Ethiopian Economic Association/Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institute (EEA/EEPRI)
- Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development (EIIPD)
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
- Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS), Addis Ababa University
- Oxfam International Liaison Office with the African Union
- Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa

- TANA High-Level Forum on Security in Africa
- The African Union Commission
- UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA): the African Minerals Development Centre

Ghana

- Imani Center for Policy and Education
- Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER)
- Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping and Training Center (KAIPTC)

Kenya

- African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
- Kenyan Marine and Fisheries Research Institute

Morocco

- Université Mohammed V

Mozambique

- Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos (IESE)

Nigeria

- African Heritage Institution
- Centre for the Study of Economies of Africa (CSEA)
- Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NAIIA)

Rwanda

- Institute of Policy Analysis and Research

Senegal

- Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)
- Centre d'Etudes de Politiques pour le Développement (CEPOD)
- Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rural (IPAR)
- Trust Africa
- West Africa Research Centre



EUROPE

France

- French Institute of International Relations
- French Embassy (Pretoria, SA)
- French Institute in South Africa

Germany

- Global Public Policy Institute (GPPi)
- Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)
- Technical University of Darmstadt

Netherlands

- European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)

Norway

- Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)

United Kingdom

- Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
- Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex

ASIA

China

- China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)
- Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University
- Shanghai Institute of International Affairs (SIIS)

Japan

- Embassy of Japan (Pretoria, SA)

South Korea

- Embassy of South Korea (Pretoria, SA)

AUSTRALIA

- International Mining for Development Centre

South Africa

- African Governance, Monitoring and Advocacy Project (AfrIMAP)
- Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA)
- African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes
- APRM Continental Secretariat
- Centre for Chinese Studies
- Centre for Development Enterprise (CDC)
- Centre for Human Rights (CHR)
- Centre for Policy Studies (CPS)
- Department of Environmental Affairs
- Department of Mineral Resources
- Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA)
- Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU)
- Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA)
- Energy Research Centre (ERC)

- French Institute of South Africa
- Imani Consulting
- Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR)
- Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS)
- Institute for Security Studies
- Mitigation Action Plans and Scenario (MAPS)
- New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
- ONE International
- Pan African Parliament
- South African Parliament
- University of Pretoria, Department of Political Sciences
- University of Pretoria
- University of the Witwatersrand

South Sudan

- Centre for Peace and Development Studies (CPDS), University of Juba

Tanzania

- Dar Es Salaam Institute for Land Administration and Policy Studies (DILAPS)
- Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)
- Research on Policy Alleviation (REPOA)
- UONGOZI Institute

Uganda

- Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)
- Advocates for Natural Resources Governance and Development (ANARDE)
- African Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)
- Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)

Zambia

- The Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP)

Zimbabwe

- Centre for Research and Development (CRD)
- Centre for Natural Resource Governance

Communications

Throughout the year, the Institute's ability to anticipate the needs of the media on important local and international policy windows saw SAIIA further cement its position as an important resource or 'go-to' point for journalists.

Syndication of SAIIA's research outputs and web pieces through platforms such as Project Syndicate, AllAfrica.com, SAFPI and Polity, and ISN and Eldis also significantly increased the reach of SAIIA's work.

STRATEGIC DISSEMINATION

SAIIA's communications strategy in 2013 was marked by its ability to anticipate media needs and to innovate in various instances. The major innovation for the year was the complete redevelopment of the SAIIA website. It is now geared to improve the user experience on the website. It has become a flexible platform to showcase and disseminate SAIIA research outputs. Another innovation is the progress the Institute is making using Twitter as a social media platform. A particular highlight was the Twitter campaign for the 'G-20 and Africa' and 'BRICS and Africa' conferences in November 2013.

Media engagement around the 2013 BRICS Summit, held in Durban in March 2013 was most successful. The Economic Diplomacy team, through its Global Economic Governance Africa project, anticipated increased interest in the summit and focused its energies on shaping the debate ahead of time through the media. Two media briefings were held in the run-up to the summit which generated massive interest in SAIIA's BRICS work and positioned SAIIA as the first port of call for analysis on this topic.

Important local media interest came from SABC radio and television, *eNCA*, *Business Day* and the *Independent Newspapers* group. Internationally, publications such as the *Wall Street Journal*, *Globo* newspaper in Brazil, agencies such as *Reuters* and *Agence France Presse* and international broadcasters such as *Al-Jazeera* used SAIIA as an important resource on BRICS issues.



Catherine Grant Makokera, Programme Head of the Economic Diplomacy Programme, speaking to AFP

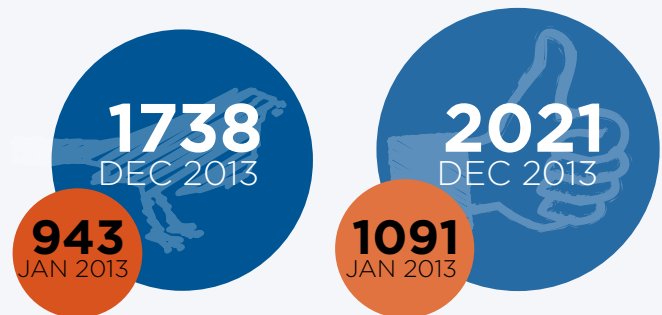
SAIIA also hosted a two-day media capacity building course, 'Media and the APRM: Training Workshop for Civil Society and Journalists'. The workshop was held in Lusaka, Zambia in May 2013. It gave civil society groups and members of the media the opportunity to learn more about the APRM and understand what they have to offer each other in terms of explaining the APRM to their communities/audiences/readers.

ONLINE PRESENCE

In late 2012, SAIIA also launched a new website for its Global Economic Governance Africa network project (www.gegaffrica.org), and revamped its specialised website on trade and regional integration issues (www.thetradebeat.com). These websites have built up a significant following throughout 2013.

SAIIA has also invested in developing online communities through social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn. Followers of SAIIA's accounts on these platforms almost doubled in the course of 2013. Our followers on Twitter include parliamentarians, SA government staff, ambassadors to South Africa and other countries in the

region, South African ambassadors in various parts of the world, staff from UNECA, the IMF, OECD, NEPAD, and a range of journalists from South Africa, Africa and the world, including correspondents from AFP, BBC, Reuters and The Guardian.



FOLLOWERS ON TWITTER
[@SAIIA_INFO](https://twitter.com/SAIIA_INFO)

FOLLOWERS ON FACEBOOK
WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SAIIA.INFO

Financial Statements

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | R | R |
| Assets | | |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Equipment | 126 706 | 152 124 |
| Current assets | 32 591 350 | 26 195 995 |
| The Smuts Memorial Trust | 4 789 404 | 4 630 317 |
| Investments held for trading | 12 448 190 | 10 577 500 |
| Trade and other receivables | 1 530 792 | 2 263 616 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 13 822 964 | 8 724 562 |
| Total assets | 32 718 056 | 26 348 119 |
| Funds and liabilities | | |
| Funds | 20 714 320 | 19 544 899 |
| Accumulated surplus | 12 169 388 | 12 931 614 |
| Investment reserve | 8 544 932 | 6 613 285 |
| Current liabilities | 12 003 736 | 6 803 220 |
| Trade and other payables | 3 385 143 | 2 837 383 |
| Project funds | 8 618 593 | 3 965 837 |
| Total funds and liabilities | 32 718 056 | 26 348 119 |

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2013

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|--------------------|------------|
| | R | R |
| Revenue | 30 086 550 | 25 148 067 |
| Expenditure | 31 726 804 | 25 366 416 |
| Operating expenditure | 11 243 114 | 10 400 572 |
| Programme expenditure | 20 483 690 | 14 965 844 |
| Deficit before investment income | (1 640 254) | (218 349) |
| Income from investments | 1 370 258 | 1 202 404 |
| Deficit/surplus before fair value adjustment of held for trading investments | (269 996) | 984 055 |
| Fair value adjustment of held for trading investments | 1 439 417 | 979 719 |
| Surplus before capital income | 1 169 421 | 1 963 774 |
| Capital income | - | 5 000 000 |
| Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year | 1 169 421 | 6 963 774 |

Schedule of Major Funders

Project Funders

Abe Bailey Trust
 Absa Bank
 Anglo Platinum
 The Bradlow Foundation
 British High Commission
 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
 Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)
 Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
 European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)
 Foundation Open Society Institute (FOSI)
 The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark
 Konrad Adenauer Foundation
 Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Open Society Foundation for South Africa (OSF)
 Oppenheimer Memorial Trust
 Sasol
 Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
 Volkswagen Foundation

Revenue Breakdown

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | R | R |
| Project Funds | 27 033 988 | 21 494 718 |
| Membership Revenue | 813 591 | 864 205 |
| Other Income | 2 238 971 | 2 789 144 |
| Total | 30 086 550 | 25 148 067 |

Office Bearers



NATIONAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Fred Phaswana

Deputy Chairperson: Moeletsi Mbeki

Honorary Treasurer: John Buchanan

Honorary Legal Adviser: Rob Legh

Chief Executive: Elizabeth Sidiropoulos

MEMBERS

Kuseni Dlamini

Dr Eltie Links

Joe Mollo

Isaac Nkama

John Penny

Jonathan Schewitz (Branch chairman, East London)

Michael Spicer

Richard Steyn

Martyn Trainor (Branch chairman, Western Cape)

Melanie Veness (Branch chairman, Pietermaritzburg)

Jerry Vilakazi

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:

- Corporate, diplomatic and institutional members who are serviced by head office at Jan Smuts House,
- Individual and student members who are part of the regional branch structures in the Western Cape, Pietermaritzburg and East London, and
- Individual and student members in the Johannesburg region whose membership falls under Jan Smuts House.

For more information on membership options please contact Jonathan Stead at +27 (0) 11 339 2021 or 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



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