

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HIGHLIGHTS

2016



*African perspectives.
Global insights.*

HIGHLIGHTS 2016



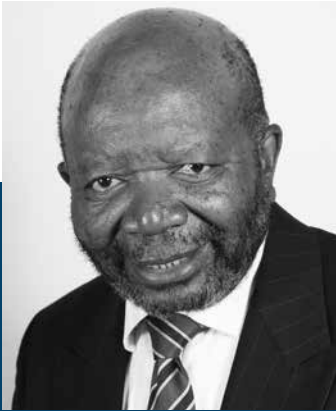
Doek Friday 2017

Contents



2. Message from the National Chairman
5. Message from the Chief Executive
7. Who we are
8. What we do: SAIIA's research
12. Monitoring and evaluation
13. Research matters
 - » *Ivory*
 - » *The G20 and Africa*
 - » *South-South cooperation and the NeST High-Level Forum*
 - » *Climate change and sustainability*
 - » *Building peace the Southern way*
 - » *Financing infrastructure for development*
 - » *New contours of China-Africa ties*
 - » *The BRICS through the prism of the New Development Bank*
 - » *Migration*
 - » *Revitalising the APRM*
 - » *Driving sustainable foreign investment*
 - » *Blue Economy*
32. Youth at SAIIA
34. Communications
38. Africa Portal
39. The Library
40. Financial statements
44. SAIIA publications

Message from the National Chairman Fred Phaswana



If ever we needed proof that history does not move in a linear way, we've received it in abundance over the past year. The trajectory of world politics has turned off the smooth highway and entered unpaved and unmarked roads – from Brexit and the serious questioning of the future of the EU, to the rising destruction of non-state actors such as ISIS, and the election of Donald Trump, whose unorthodox conduct and interpretation of diplomacy has many 'atwitter'.

**WHILE POST-TRUTH
POLITICS MILITATE
AGAINST RESEARCH
AND EXPERTISE, THE
CHALLENGE TO THINK
TANKS IS NOT TO DO
LESS BUT TO FRAME
OUR RESEARCH IN MORE
DIRECT, ACCESSIBLE
WAYS FOR BOTH
POLICYMAKERS AND
THE BROADER PUBLIC**

At no point in the past 80 years has the world been at greater risk of deepening military conflict and rollback of progress in reducing poverty and disease than today. This is a serious statement to make barely 18 months after two historic global agreements were adopted – the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris climate change agreement. Both of these are, at their core, about the provision of global public goods. To work they require international cooperation, which must be underpinned by a level of trust and a sense of fairness among all parties in processes and outcomes.

Unfortunately, the shift in a number of Western societies to less tolerance and openness, and more protectionism and insularity, runs counter to this imperative. Globalisation has been a positive force for development over several decades. Reverting to a world that may have existed 80 or 100 years ago, without significantly changing the structure of our societies, may not be as desirable as people think, nor as feasible. Turning inwards is not a solution; it's an erosion of progress.

For some years now, we have known that globalisation has created both winners and losers, within and across countries. The impact of the global financial crisis brought that message home. Rising inequality made it clear that globalisation needed a human

POLICY INSTITUTES SUCH AS SAIIA PLAY A ROLE BY HIGHLIGHTING THE BROADER TRENDS ACROSS THE WORLD AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

face. The global economy's challenge is to strike the right balance between the needs of the market and the development and welfare imperatives of any individual country or individual groups. Larry Summers in a piece in the *Financial Times* last year spoke about the fact that countries should be allowed to 'pursue their citizens' economic welfare as a primary objective but where their ability to harm the interests of citizens elsewhere is circumscribed'.

The wave of populism with its 'promise' of a panacea to people's fears (whether these are socio-economic, political or cultural) presages the opposite of Summers's injunction. The response by some to the refugee crisis is perhaps one of the most tragic displays of this. Where are the great statesmen and women? If we all focus on our own small patch of land, we will never be able to deal with the mammoth cross-border problems that require international cooperation and understanding. The same applies if we believe that our approach to international relations should be purely transactional.

President Xi Jinping's speech at Davos earlier this year positioned him as a champion of globalisation against the seeming withdrawal of the US. But China itself has displayed deep protectionist instincts. On the other hand, as Britain departs from the EU, it has implied that it will do what it takes to remain competitive, with hints that it might adopt 'race-to-the-bottom' regulation on corporate taxation. This might not be good for the EU, but it would be even worse for developing countries that are already arguing for a global regulatory environment that reduces illicit financial flows and the loopholes allowing multinationals to pay taxes in more favourable tax jurisdictions.

Does this all signal the failure of multilateralism? Not necessarily. Multilateralism, conducted primarily through formal international organisations, has played an important role in security, economics, trade, regulation and finance. But more recently, and ironically as the world has become more multipolar, decision-making and the effective implementation thereof have become much more difficult. While

not all the global rules have been good for Africa, we should fear the system's erosion in the face of global, regional and domestic challenges.

South Africa rarely uses the term 'global public goods' to describe its actions on the regional and international stage; yet the truth is that we have been a supporter and facilitator of their provision. This has been evident through our work on multilateral agreements, from security and human rights to global economic governance.

We are a fairly small country in global terms, but because of our history and the way we chose to reengage constructively with the rest of the world we have been regarded as a significant global player. But this won't last forever and we need to sustain it by encouraging bold and brave ideas in multilateral forums, avoiding polarisations, and helping to forge agreement.

Sadly, our domestic politics of the last few years have taken their toll on perceptions and projection of our foreign policy. While we continue to make important

contributions to the debates at the UN or on global economic governance, for example, our reputation has taken a huge knock. The battles to protect the president at all cost against impeachment have dominated public debates. The push from the populist left in the form of the Economic Freedom Fighters has forced the governing party to resort to populism too. There is fertile ground because of inequality and exclusion, despite the enormous progress that has already been made in righting past wrongs. And thus state failure to address some of the structural challenges facing the economy is blamed on counter-revolutionary forces ranging from business to the Treasury. On the other hand, anti-competitive behaviour and collusion in the private sector must be dismantled. But thinking that the creation of new state enterprises, such as a State Bank, will solve this, fails to recognise the failures of existing state-owned enterprises.

Perhaps the biggest blow to our commitment to global norms and the significance of eradicating impunity was the announcement by the government of its intention to withdraw from the International Criminal Court (ICC). This

was not so much about whether the ICC was a perfect institution but whether South Africa was prepared to turn its back on an important milestone in global norm evolution. In the absence of appropriate and functioning institutions in Africa to do just that and with the emasculation of the SADC Tribunal, one can be excused for being concerned about what this means for state impunity.

The ANC's elective conference at the end of this year means that the leadership succession will dominate the body politic again. This is a great pity, because the world is at a crossroads. South Africa has invested substantial time and effort into the global system since 1994. We have an interest in retaining the integrity of a fair rules-based order. Can our political leadership rise above the fray and rediscover its moral compass? Can we recover lost ground and prestige in the region and globally?

Uncertain times and times of crisis contain the seeds of their own resolution. Over the next few years the global landscape will change significantly. We can be observers or active shapers. In the face of a more protectionist US, Europe is already looking more aggressively

to 'pivot' economically to Asia. In Africa, the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) runs to 2025. Let's start laying the groundwork for the post-AGOA phase of US-SA/Africa trade relations. Let's make sure Brexit enables a better deal with the UK. Let's commit sincerely to making the Tripartite Free Trade Area functional. Let's not abandon the task of strengthening African institutions and making the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) work. And let's work to banish impunity of political leaders.

In this milieu, policy institutes such as SAIIA play a role by highlighting the broader trends across the world and their consequences. Too often policymakers take a siloed approach to issues, not always seeing the linkages, the similarities and the implications. While post-truth politics militate against research and expertise, the challenge to think tanks is not to do less but to frame our research in more direct, accessible ways for both policymakers and the broader public. We too need to appreciate that emotion often cannot be countered by careful technical argument, but through dialogue that shows a real commitment to listen, understand and reflect that in our prescriptions.



Message from the Chief Executive Elizabeth Sidiropoulos

The year 2016 was tumultuous both domestically and internationally. For a think tank such as SAIIA, the most notable characteristic that became ever more blatant as the year progressed was the growing disdain for 'experts'. This was illustrated by Michael Gove's comment during the Brexit campaign – 'People in this country have had enough of experts' – and the backlash against the established elites in Europe and the US. The rise in populism, which revels in simplistic answers to complex problems, requires us to interrogate how to tackle these kinds of responses and how to enable a less elitist dialogue on issues that are fundamental to society's well-being.

Populism that is inward looking and isolationist may well erode the principles and values of the human rights and development agendas in international affairs that have gradually evolved over the last century. Populism has overturned accepted givens about international support for development, peace and security, and good governance and democracy, among others, and threatens to undermine the open international system of the last two decades, just at a time when the world needs greater cooperation.

Reflecting on our research successes, many come to mind. Most notable among them was our Youth Month in June, which included the Young Leaders Conference participants' presenting an outcomes document to the Presidency and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation. Our work on ivory trafficking, which began in 2015 with the intention of preparing policy papers to inform the positions of countries leading up to the CITES Conference of the Parties in September-October 2016 in Johannesburg, led to successful collaboration with the British non-governmental organisation Tusk. With

our participation in the new phase of GEGAfrica, SAIIA colleagues undertook groundbreaking work on infrastructure financing in middle and low-income countries in Africa. We published innovative research on the 'State of Governance in Africa: What the Indices Tell Us' that elicited positive responses from, among others, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. In addition, our paper on insights from the APRM into the governance of land in Africa had the highest download figures (over 7 000) in 2016. We also delved a little into a new area in South African foreign policy, producing a paper on Antarctica and our country's interests there.

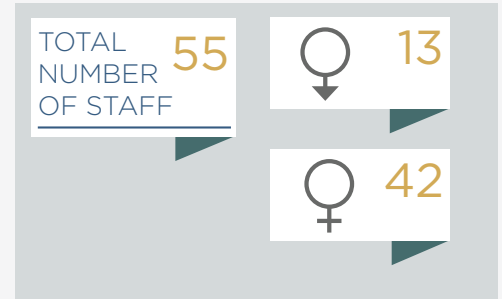
Through the networks and reputation we have built up on South-South cooperation and the Organization for Economic Co-operation's Development Assistance Committee, we successfully participated in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation's high-level meeting in Nairobi in November, where we held six side events (attended by key policymakers, including the German co-chair of the process) on topics ranging from the accountability of emerging donors in Africa to civil society and public participation in South-South cooperation and monitoring & evaluation.

We have begun the process of reviewing the 2013-17 strategy in preparation for the development of our next strategic plan. We decided that the last year of the current strategy would overlap with the first year of the next plan, acting as a bridge between the two. At the 2017 Iekgotla we began identifying the priorities for the next four-year period. These will need to take into account the changed international context, current resources and where SAIIA aspires to be at the end of its next phase.

In bringing sober and rational analysis to polarised debates, the role of institutions such as SAIIA is even more important today than in previous decades; equally, global polarisation and populism raise the ante on how to engage meaningfully with ordinary citizens on these issues. This is a challenge which SAIIA is taking to heart.

Who we are

SAIIA staff



DIRECTORS

- » Neuma Grobbelaar (Director of Research)
- » Karen Jordaan (Director of Business Operations)
- » Elizabeth Sidiropoulos (CE)

Support services

- » Sarasa Ananmalay (Events Manager)
- » Alexandra Begg (Publications Manager)
- » Shannon Gard (Human Resources Practitioner)
- » Theo Goliath (Senior Accountant)
- » Riona Judge McCormack (Digital Communications Manager)
- » Goodwill Kachingwe (Head: M&E)
- » Michelle Kieser (Accountant)
- » Nikita Louw (Frontline Administrative Officer)
- » Tendayi Moabi (Head of Finance)
- » Maureen Modimo (Housekeeping)
- » Samu Moloi (HR intern)



- » Ketiwe Mude (Support Officer: M&E/Research)
- » Thulisile Nkosi (Bookkeeper)
- » Lala Nongalaza (Office Manager: GARP Cape Town)
- » Nondumiso Nqunqa (Frontline Events Coordinator)
- » Nicole Ramjee (HR Practitioner part-time)
- » Mirie van Rooyen (Database Administrator)
- » Rosemary Vingerling (Manager of the Office of the CE)
- » Fortunate Xaba (Assistant: Publications & Communications)

Research staff: Johannesburg

Economic Diplomacy Programme

- » Talitha Bertelsmann-Scott (Programme Head)
- » Rudolf du Plessis (Programme Officer & Researcher)
- » Asmita Parshotam (Researcher)
- » Cyril Prinsloo (Researcher)

Foreign Policy Programme

- » Chris Alden (Assoc. Senior Research Fellow)
- » Neissan Besharati (Project Manager: DE)
- » Aditi Lalbahadur (Programme Manager)
- » Carmel Rawhani (Project Officer: DE)
- » Yu-Hsuan Wu (Researcher)

Governance & APRM Programme

- » Steven Gruzd (Programme Head)
- » Luanda Mpungose (Programme Officer)
- » Yarik Turianskyi (Programme Manager)

Research staff: Cape Town

Governance of Africa's Resources

- » Alex Benkenstein (Programme Head)
- » Romy Chevallier (Senior Researcher)
- » Ross Harvey (Senior Researcher)
- » Mercy Ojoyi (Researcher)
- » Kassahun Suleman (Researcher)

Interns & visiting researchers

- » Terence Corrigan
- » Matebe Chisiza (KAS Scholar)
- » Kenneth Diole (Youth@SAIIA intern)
- » Azwimphelele Langalanga (Visiting Associate Researcher)
- » Chelsea Markowitz (MA Student Wits)
- » Nene Morisho (PhD student UCT)
- » Winnie Mutungi (KAS Scholar)
- » Charisma Ncube (KAS Scholar)
- » Kwezi Sogoni (KAS Scholar)

Public Benefit: Africa Portal/ Library/Youth@SAIIA

- » Renette Collins (Librarian)
- » Desiree Kosciulek (Youth Programme Manager)
- » Shingirai Muzondo (Project Coordinator: Africa Portal)
- » Minnie Viljoen (Assistant Librarian)

SA Journal of International Affairs

- » Martha Bridgman (Academic Editor: *South African Journal of International Affairs*)

What we do

SAIIA's research

Foreign policy

SAIIA's foreign policy work focuses on the nexus between foreign policy and development in Africa and the degree to which a new African foreign policy system is emerging. The programme seeks to produce a body of work that assists policymakers, the business community and civil society in South Africa and Africa in identifying avenues for cooperation to advance regional peace and security, development and economic growth. Over the last two years, SAIIA has increasingly looked at quantifying and assessing South-South collaboration with the entry of new aid providers active in development partnership cooperation – primarily in Africa but also in the rest of the developing world.

A key research theme during 2016 was a closer look at norm creation in the Southern African region and in particular the role of South Africa as a normative force through the articulation of human rights in its foreign policy. This work provided an interesting juxtaposition with research that SAIIA published during the year on China's role in Africa, specifically on governance, peace and security.

Economic diplomacy

The work of the Economic Diplomacy Programme is premised on the view that trade and investment policies are critical components of Africa's economic development, as are the global economic governance frameworks that are currently emerging and where Africa is often a marginal player. Key institutions and policy processes that form the core of SAIIA's work in Africa include the place of the Southern African Customs Union, SADC, and the emerging Tripartite Free Trade Agreement in Africa's regional integration debates – alongside the institutions and bodies that are involved in South Africa's trade and investment policy. We have also included a new angle to our work, namely the impact of migration on regional integration. There is a strong focus on private-public sector dialogue and relations as a key strand in our engagement strategy. Much of our focus in 2016 was on regional value chains and investment into these. This theme also resonated strongly at the global governance level where the programme focused on the G20 and engaged deeply with the T20 process, alongside the continued focus on the BRICS grouping and its New Development Bank.

RESEARCH TEAM



14
in-house
full-time



1
part-time

Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism

SAlIA's work on governance and the APRM is conducted jointly with the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa. SAlIA's intervention strategy aims to improve the ability of the APRM to contribute to governance reforms, institutions and processes in Africa. The APRM is used as a prism through which to analyse critical emerging governance issues.

In October 2016 SAlIA extended its work beyond the APRM to include other governance-related multi-stakeholder initiatives, in particular the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Open Governance Partnership. The aim is to collect information, document lessons learned, and disseminate knowledge and experience related to these governance frameworks so that civil society engagement and participation can be strengthened in these forums.

Governance of Africa's resources

SAlIA's Resource Governance Programme seeks to strengthen natural resource governance and climate change policy responses to ensure inclusive, sustainable and equitable development in Africa. The programme addresses specific resource sectors, including mining, energy, forestry, fisheries and wildlife. It focuses primarily on the SADC countries, but also conducts work in Ghana, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. The programme engages with a range of national, regional and global stakeholders, for example the African Mineral Development Centre, the SADC Secretariat, the AU Commission, and the EITI, among others. The Governance of Africa's Resources Research Network (GARN), a SAlIA-led network of natural resource governance-focused research institutes across Africa, remains a key vehicle for knowledge-sharing between countries and for scaling up the research of both the programme and other GARN partners.

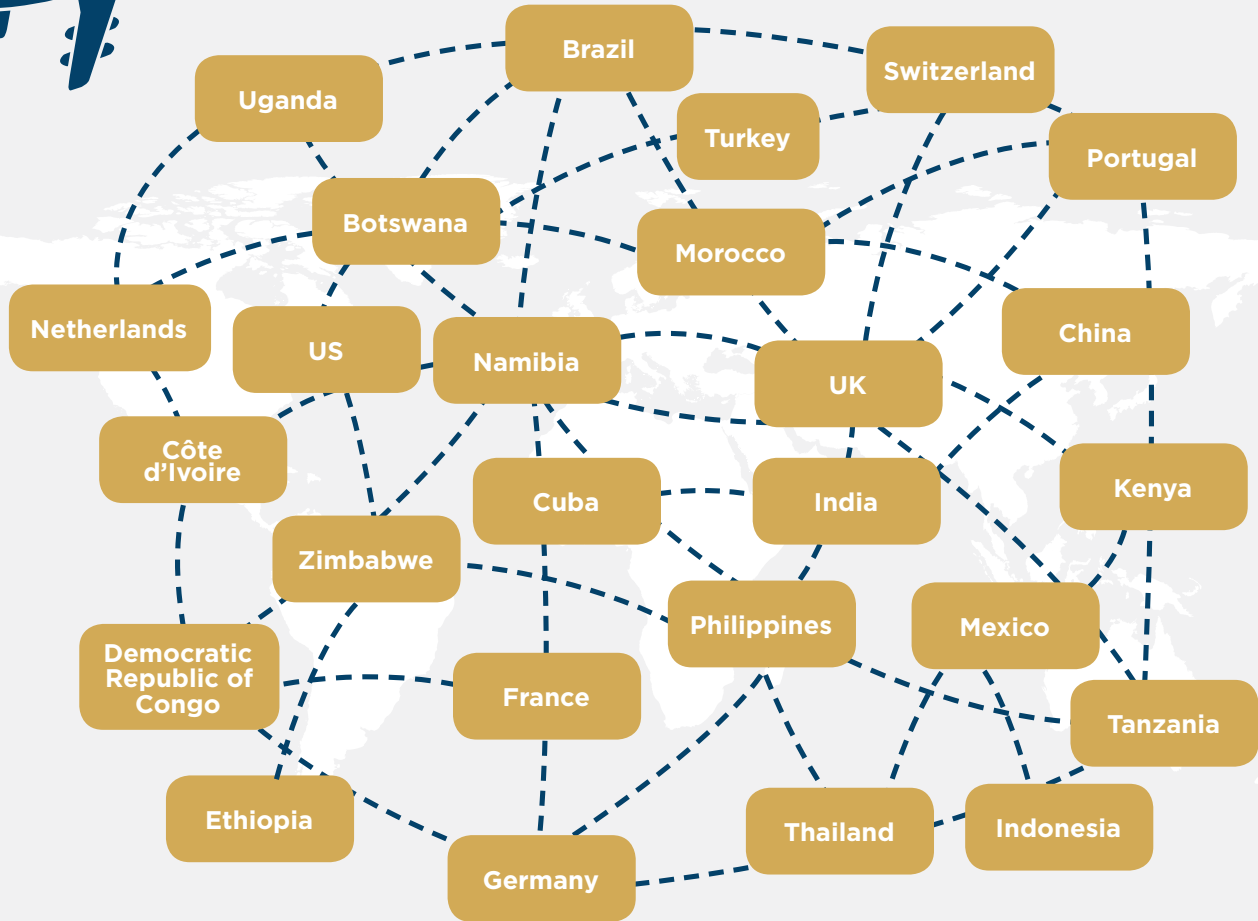


9
visiting scholars
and interns
(incl. 4 visiting
SAlIA-KAS scholars)



39
commissioned
researchers
from all over the world

RESEARCH TRAVEL



TOP THREE DESTINATIONS VISITED



US



Tanzania

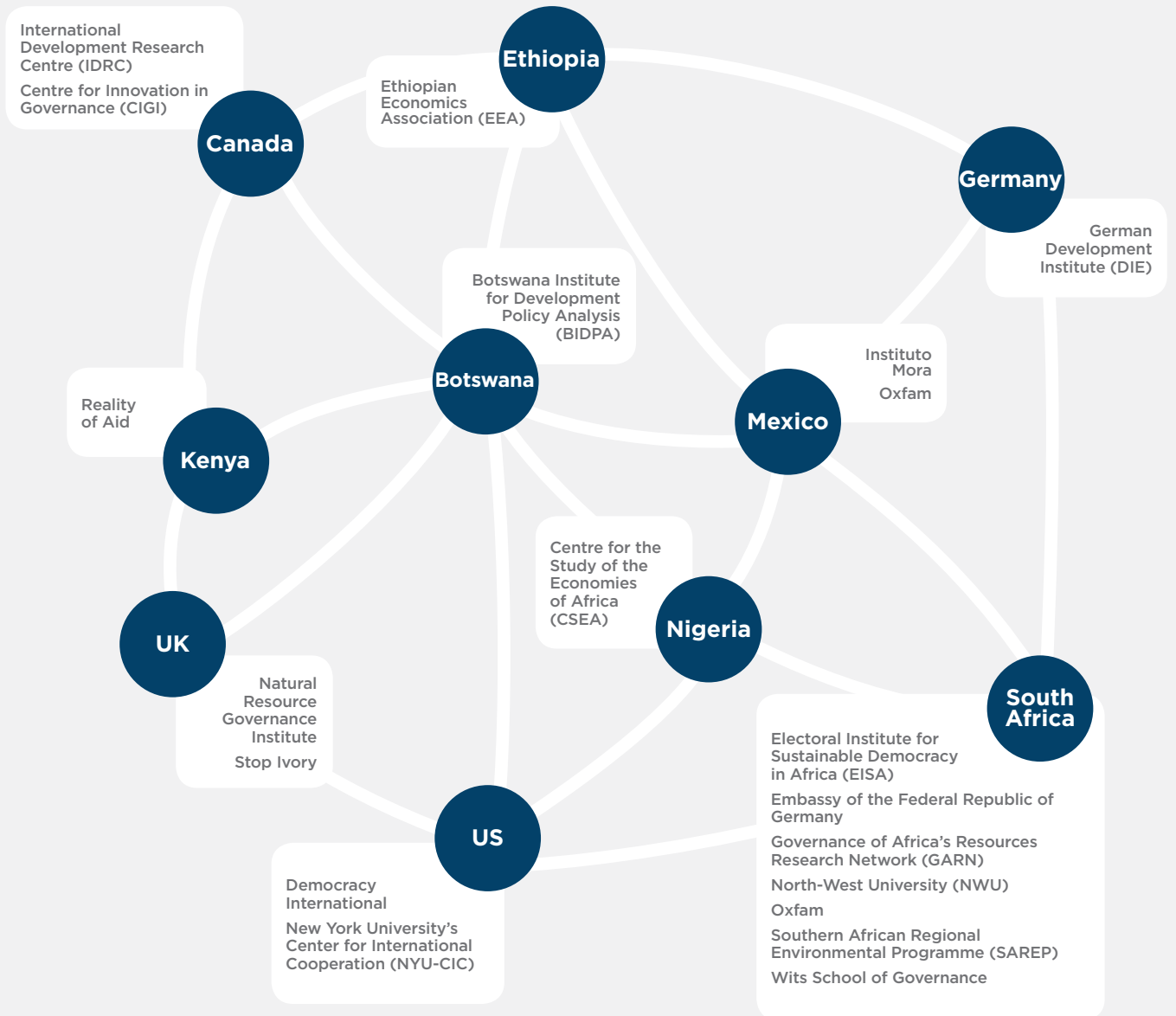


Kenya

A total of
724 days were
spent in the field

The countries visited by SAIIA researchers during the course of the year demonstrate the scope and reach of the Institute's work and dissemination activities

RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS



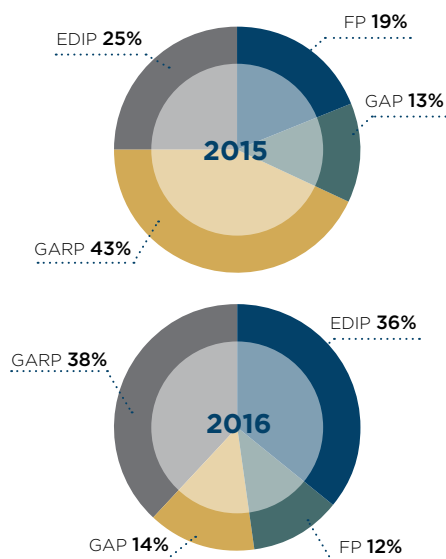
HOW ARE WE DOING?

Our target is to have all feedback in written form for evidence purposes

FEEDBACK INPUTS RECEIVED



TOTAL FEEDBACK RECEIVED PER RESEARCH PROGRAMME: 2015 AND 2016



The Governance of Africa's Resources and Economic Diplomacy programmes received the most feedback, which is in line with the sizes of the programmes in terms of both financial resources and the volume of research work conducted in 2016.

Monitoring and evaluation

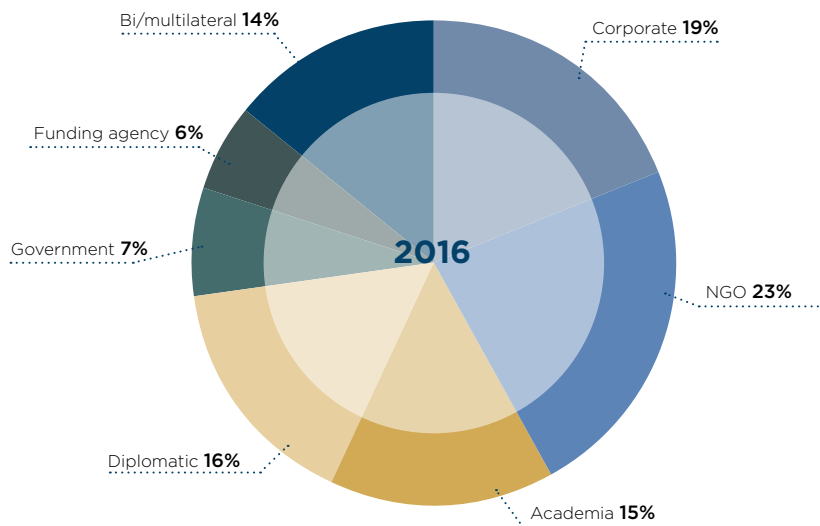
SAILIA's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit monitors the utilisation of the Institute's research outputs by policymakers and other key stakeholder groups through the feedback that it receives on its outputs, including publications, events and media work.

Sources of feedback:

It is encouraging that our work is reaching and appreciated by our key stakeholders. However, there is room for improvement to reach a wider audience through targeted dissemination.

- » **Bi/multilateral organisations** include the UN and regional bodies and institutions such as SADC, the AU and the APRM Secretariat.
- » **Academia** largely consists of universities.
- » **NGO** (non-governmental organisations) includes research institutions.
- » **Corporate** includes media (a key stakeholder for our research) and other private companies.

Total feedback input received from different organisations: 2016



Research matters

Ivory: Finding solutions to a multi-faceted problem

Africa is losing approximately 27 000 elephants a year to a poaching epidemic. In response, the US and China agreed to implement domestic ivory trade bans to complement the international trade ban that has been in effect since 1990. The US executed this agreement on 6 July 2016. Chinese authorities announced, on 30 December 2016, that they would end the domestic ivory trade by 31 December 2017. This is a jumbo step in the right direction, as China remains the single biggest ivory market. SAIIA played a part in effecting these positive outcomes, but we have also emphasised that banning the trade will only solve one dimension of a multi-faceted problem.

In partnership with our funder, Stop Ivory, SAIIA undertook a unique elephant conservation research project that commenced in January 2016. The Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) held its 17th Conference of the Parties (CoP17) from 24 September to 5 October. We aimed to launch the findings of this research at the opening of CoP17. During the same side event, Prince William, the Duke of Cambridge, live-streamed from London to highlight the importance of elephant conservation for future generations. The scale of the poaching problem is monumental. At this rate the next generation may well not be able to enjoy elephants in the wild.

Our research covered most dimensions of the elephant conservation problem, from speculative demand in China to how to ensure a good deal for communities on the frontlines of conservation efforts in Africa.

The first paper, funded by the Science for Nature and People's 'Chinese Ivory Trade' working group - through the Wildlife Conservation Society - used game theory to demonstrate how a domestic ivory trade ban would affect Chinese speculators. It concluded that the ban should be implemented as soon as possible, and indefinitely.



The second paper, 'Values, Culture and the Ivory Trade Ban', argued, however, that even if such a ban were imposed, the differing values held by consumers (mostly Chinese) and communities (in Africa) would have to be better understood. If demand reduction is to be successful, consumers must value ivory as something that belongs only to living elephants. If conservation is to be successful, community members must value living elephants more highly.

The ivory trade is of course not the only threat to elephants – the illegal bush meat trade is thriving, and habitat contraction and fragmentation remain serious challenges. We therefore commissioned a third paper – 'Rethinking the Application of Sustainable Use Policies for African Elephants in a Changed World' – on the employment of 'sustainable

use', the concept that underpins many Southern African conservation governance frameworks. It concluded that for real sustainability to be achieved, policymakers should revise the use of the concept. We must move away from an excuse to hunt and trade wildlife as a mere means to a monetary end towards a model that views wildlife as essential to functional ecologies.

The last paper – 'Ensuring Elephant Survival Through Improving Community Benefits' – examined the important question of how to generate and distribute revenues to local communities. Especially in areas where conservation is perceived as an elite project – dislocated from local material realities – elephant conservation must generate more tangible community benefits.

The research was well received, and SAIIA worked tirelessly to engage the media in the debates leading up to CoP17. Two major highlights were publications in *Project Syndicate* and *The Conversation*.

Stop Ivory was an excellent partner to work with, and provided helpful guidance and feedback throughout the process, as well as facilitating the all-important launch meeting in partnership with TUSK. The Wildlife Conservation Society also provided invaluable support in ensuring that the research was world class and landed in the right policy-influencing channels. We are proud of the contribution we have made to this important policy challenge.

The G20 and Africa

Building alliances for sustainable development

Although the need for closer cooperation between the G20 and African countries has emerged only recently, Africa's commitment to sustainable development is not new. African countries have shown a strong commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development since the resolution was adopted at the UN Summit in September 2015. This agenda aligns closely with objectives and strategies on the African continent as articulated in Agenda 2063, the AU's defined vision and action plan to support the region's long-term sustainable development. It is against this background that increasing cooperation between the G20 and Africa will take place.

Although Africa is only weakly represented in the G20, significant overlap exists between the objectives of the group and those of the AU. For instance, at the G20 Hangzhou Summit in September 2016 G20 leaders agreed to enhance policy coherence on sustainable development and reaffirmed their commitment to align their work with the 2030 Agenda. Building on the achievements of the Chinese presidency, the G20's German presidency intends to highlight G20 cooperation with Africa.

SAIIA has been an active participant in a parallel process to the G20, namely the Think Tank20 (T20). In 2016 SAIIA participated in T20 events in Mumbai, Beijing and Berlin, and its staff were panellists and chaired sessions at these events. Topics included infrastructure and industrialisation, trade and investment, and migration. The most significant trend to emerge from these meetings is the prominence given to the digital economy, e-commerce and innovation (with the latter highlighted by the Chinese presidency). Although the G20's German presidency has shifted its focus to the digital economy, strong aspects of innovation remain.

During October SAIIA was approached by the German Development Institute (DIE) and the Institute for the World Economy – the German co-chairs of the T20 – to host the T20 Africa Conference, titled 'Africa and the G20: Building Alliances for Sustainable Development', on 1-3 February 2017. This invitation to collaborate with the DIE was the

**ALTHOUGH AFRICA IS ONLY
WEAKLY REPRESENTED IN THE
G20, SIGNIFICANT OVERLAP EXISTS
BETWEEN THE OBJECTIVES OF THE
GROUP AND THOSE OF THE AU**

result of a long-standing partnership with the organisation, as well as of SAIIA's active engagement within the T20.

This event will mark a significant change for G20–Africa cooperation. For the first time since the establishment of the G20 in 1999 and the subsequent establishment of the T20 process, think tanks from across Africa will meet with T20 think tanks on African soil. This conference will bring together a wide range of African and G20 stakeholders to find concrete, practical solutions to the bottlenecks facing Africa's sustainable development and to further discuss the G20 agenda and potential opportunities for Africa–G20 cooperation.

Going forward, the G20 will feature strongly in SAIIA's research themes. To remain on top of the debate and relevant within the discussions, the institute will develop its expertise on the digital economy, alongside work undertaken by the consortium partners in the Global Economic Governance (GEG) Africa programme. In the spirit of the G20, we will continue our engagement on these issues as we endeavour to advance the development of Africa through debate and discussion.

South-South cooperation and the NeST Africa High-Level Forum

SAIIA's engagement with South-South cooperation (SSC), as a field of both research and action, took a new turn in 2015 when the African Chapter of the Network of Southern Think Tanks (NeST) was established. Throughout 2016 SAIIA's SSC work was guided by its role as a steering member of NeST South Africa and its active participation in international NeST meetings.

Two pilot case studies tested a framework that NeST had designed to measure SSC, exploring South Africa's support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Turkey's support to Somalia (the latter in partnership with New York University's Center on International Cooperation). Fieldwork was carried out in the DRC, Somalia, South Africa and Turkey. These case studies contributed to a larger body of research made up of numerous global NeST studies.

After finalising the case studies, SAIIA participated in several events aimed at further improving this framework and sharing the case study findings. These included workshops in Addis Ababa, Beijing, Delhi, Mexico City, Nairobi and New York City, where the project engaged with stakeholders from academia, the private sector, national governments, multilateral organisations, civil society and other think tanks. Through this process NeST experts continued to distil the principles animating SSC into a set of operational indicators to evaluate the quality of South-South partnerships and processes.

A highlight was NeST's participation in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation's Second High-Level Political Forum in November in Nairobi, where six side events discussed various aspects of our research, which elicited positive feedback. Participation was made possible with funding from the German Development Institute and Oxfam.

Overall, we found that emerging powers such as Turkey and South Africa play a significant role in development cooperation, especially in fragile countries such as Somalia and the DRC where their efforts also contribute to peace and security. In comparative quantitative terms their aid often surpasses that of traditional donors such as the US or UK that

**THE PRINCIPLES
THAT INFORM SSC
DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM
THE TRADITIONAL
'NORTHERN' APPROACH
BY ROOTING IT IN
SOLIDARITY, CREATING
PARTNERSHIPS THAT ARE
MORE EQUAL**

WHILE IT IS CLEAR THAT SSC HAS A VALUABLE ROLE TO PLAY IN THE CONTEXT OF AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LANDSCAPE WHERE TRADITIONAL FUNDING HAS PLATEAUED OR IS DECREASING, IT IS EQUALLY CLEAR THAT THERE IS MUCH ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

are operating in the same areas. The principles that inform SSC differentiate it from the traditional 'Northern' approach by rooting it in solidarity, creating partnerships that are more equal. On the other hand, SSC is not without complications, as partners often have different understandings of core elements such as respect for state sovereignty, or accountability. Additionally, it is usually dominated by state-to-state interactions that exclude other stakeholders.

While it is clear that SSC has a valuable role to play in the context of an international development landscape where traditional funding has plateaued or is decreasing, it is equally clear that there is much room for improvement. First and foremost must be the establishment of centralised bodies at the national and international level that will continuously plan, implement, monitor and evaluate development cooperation on terms decided on by the South, for the South. Encouragingly, there has been a strong positive response from high-level political stakeholders, as well as from members of multilateral organisations, whose support will be integral to taking NeST's important work forward.

Climate change and sustainability

The past few years have been particularly significant for international negotiations dealing with sustainable development and environmental and planetary boundaries. In 2015 the world witnessed a series of important global events and related pledges to conserve and restore the global commons, including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (and its associated Sustainable Development Goals), and the Paris Agreement - which entered into force in 2016 - signalling a true global effort to tackle the climate change challenge.

Although some progress has been made to better value and manage 'global commons' resources, human pressure and economic activities continue to compromise their resilience and erode their capacity to deliver vital ecosystem services. In recent years SAIIA has placed increased research emphasis on understanding and communicating the integral contribution of ecosystem services to the wellbeing of communities and broader socio-economic development. Ongoing SAIIA research on marine protected area governance and illegal dynamite fishing in Tanzania explored these themes. Through blog posts on the

UN Environment Programme's (UNEP) Blue Carbon Portal and 'Notes from the Field', this and other work attracted the interest of the Tanzanian Business Council. In September, 'Can Multilateral Efforts Save Threatened Wildlife?' was published in the Council of Councils' Global Memos brief. This article was also circulated on the Council for Foreign Relations' website and featured in Meltwater, Reuters and other platforms.

SAIIA's consultancy work, 'Towards a Climate-resilient Future: Ecosystem-based, Integrated Management of Southern Africa's Natural Ecosystems', received high-quality feedback from the Southern African Regional Environmental Programme (SAREP). In August 2016 SAREP hosted a high-level retreat for select ministers and permanent secretaries of the Southern African region to present these research findings and produce 2050 scenarios for resource planning. SAIIA also submitted input to the Department of Environmental Affairs' Draft Strategic Framework for the Overarching Implementation Plan for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in South Africa.

In November 2016 climate change negotiations (CoP22) took place in Morocco to advance progress made on the

ALTHOUGH SOME PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE TO BETTER VALUE AND MANAGE 'GLOBAL COMMONS' RESOURCES, HUMAN PRESSURE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CONTINUE TO COMPROMISE THEIR RESILIENCE AND ERODE THEIR CAPACITY TO DELIVER VITAL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

ratification of the Paris Agreement. South Africa also ratified the agreement after a process of domestic approval. SAIIA research highlighted this in an opinion piece in the *Mail & Guardian* titled 'A new era of ambitious global climate action'. Despite the momentum built around the Paris Agreement, international efforts must be coupled with continued progress by countries to deliver on their national climate plans. SAIIA sent four students to CoP22 to engage in policy discussions around adaptation and finance.

Of continuing importance to SAIIA's research is climate change adaptation and resilience building, particularly amid the current el Niño-induced humanitarian crisis experienced across the SADC region. In September SAIIA organised a high-level climate-readiness conference titled 'Lessons from the 2015/2016 El Niño for Climate Readiness in Southern Africa'. Keynote addresses were delivered by the EU Commissioner for Environment and the British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment and Rural Life Opportunities. A series of expert papers were presented at this meeting on adaptation readiness in the water, agriculture and livestock sectors. SAIIA received positive feedback from the Germany embassy, which had funded this event, thanking the Institute for its commitment and the deep insights gained from the meeting.

Importantly for biodiversity preservation, in 2016 the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) convened its World Conservation Congress (WCC) – an opportunity for the international community to vote on 100 motions and resolutions to shape the global policy agenda for conservation and navigate trade-offs between ecological preservation and human development. Ahead of this meeting SAIIA produced the policy briefing '2016 World Conservation Congress: Exploring a Win-Win Agenda for People and the Planet'. It was downloaded 3 772 times in six months and positive feedback was received from the IUCN Commissioner for Africa, the IUCN's East and Southern

Africa desk, and the IUCN specialist group chair on elephants.

The WCC also discussed the extent to which local communities benefit from, and are central to, management decisions related to natural resources. During 2016 community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) was a central theme of SAIIA's research work, such as in the occasional paper 'The State of CBNRM in Southern Africa: Assessing Progress and Looking Ahead' and the policy insight paper 'Is Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Botswana Viable?'. This research examined the challenges of concurrently addressing rural livelihood improvement, biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. The occasional paper was distributed to a Botswana contact database that included Botswana's Deputy Permanent Secretary of Natural Resources, the CEO of CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe and the CBNRM Coordinator of Nature Foundation Namibia. Positive feedback was received from the Southern African Resilience Alliance and UNEP South Africa – both wishing to collaborate on future extensions of this research.

Realising that most of the world's poor live in rural areas, where agriculture – largely by smallholders – is the mainstay of village economies, SAIIA's thematic focus has expanded to include climate-resilient food and economic security. A SAIIA researcher also attended the World Food Prize in Agriculture in Iowa in October 2016.

SAIIA at work

Mandela Day



Lekgotla 2016



Moeletsi Mbeki book launch



National Council members



The EU and South Africa in dialogue: Working towards a more inclusive world



Building peace the Southern way

Learning lessons from South Africa's peacebuilding in the Democratic Republic of Congo

In the face of trends such as 'Brexit' and the rising tide of populist leaders in the West, there is a growing fear that major powers will increasingly reprioritise their traditional responsibilities in more unstable parts of the world by either reducing substantially or withdrawing from humanitarian support and peace operations. Against this backdrop, emerging powers such as South Africa are under pressure to assume a greater role in providing development assistance.

The need to understand the role that emerging countries in the Global South can play in supporting the development of other Southern countries motivated SAIIA to study the relationship between South Africa and the DRC. The research benefitted from a timely visit to the DRC in September 2016 when we met prominent political figures, among them Felix Tshesikedi, who in 2017 became the leader of the opposition following the death of his father, Etienne Tshesikedi. A particular point of focus was South Africa's use of peacebuilding as a tool in its foreign policy when engaging the DRC. This became increasingly relevant as the DRC's stability was threatened by President Joseph Kabila's efforts in 2016 to extend his stay

in office. The uncertainty caused by this and the continued postponement of the country's presidential elections provided an opportunity for media commentary on the situation. SAIIA researcher Aditi Lalbahadur participated in a panel discussion on broadcast radio (Channel Africa) with the DRC's ambassador to South Africa, H.E. Bene M'Poko, where she analysed the unfolding instability in the DRC and called on the Congolese government to act with greater restraint.

The body of research produced throughout this project enjoyed significant uptake, with two op-eds appearing in national newspapers. These outputs formed part of a broader International Development Research Centre-funded project, undertaken in partnership with New York University's Center on International Cooperation, comparing South Africa and Turkey as emerging peacebuilding actors in Africa.

Eight publications were produced in the course of this research, with the focus point being the report on 'South Africa and the DRC: Evaluating a South-South Partnership for Peace, Governance and Development'. Importantly, the report found that South Africa's overall

development assistance exceeds that of many traditional development assistance donors such as France and Belgium. When currency strength was taken into consideration we found that South Africa's development assistance to the DRC exceeds even that of the US and the UK.

A second paper found that South Africa's approach to peacebuilding in the DRC both complements and contrasts with established notions of liberal peacebuilding, even though these are differences in style rather than substance. In maintaining a commitment to multilateralism, local ownership and respect for sovereignty, South Africa's style of peacebuilding engagement is now expected of emerging powers as providers of viable alternatives to established peacebuilding modalities. As traditional sources of development funding plateau and even decrease, the ability of emerging Southern providers such as South Africa and Turkey to support development in countries such as the DRC and Somalia will have a significant impact on the development trajectory of the Global South. Therein lies the importance of this body of research and its continuation across the world.

Financing infrastructure for development

Infrastructure development is a key driver of economic growth, enabling greater socio-economic development and investment and, ultimately, increased industrialisation and enhanced competitiveness. Based on this, and in line with SAIIA's broader mandate to promote sustainable development, the Economic Diplomacy Programme has undertaken a number of projects and research assignments looking at how infrastructure can be leveraged towards greater sustainable development in Africa. Two research papers undertaken in 2016 highlighted the myriad challenges faced by African countries with different income levels when looking to finance infrastructure.

For low-income countries (LICs) in Africa such as Senegal and Lesotho, key considerations are the sustainability of debt levels and accessing highly concessional loans. SAIIA's discussion paper 'Mapping Current Trends in Infrastructure Financing in Low-Income Countries in Africa Within the Context of the African Development Fund' focussed on these two considerations. This research contributed to an understanding of the policy and implementation challenges facing African LICs as they look to manage their debt levels and implement

infrastructure projects that are important for their socio-economic development. The paper highlighted the disconnect between what LICs deem to be important for infrastructure financing and the approach of the African Development Bank (AfDB). For example, debt sustainability levels were not as much of a concern for the LICs themselves, despite the fact that their debt levels have to be managed in a better and more sustainable fashion. Equally, LICs would also appreciate the AfDB's making larger sums of financing available to avoid their having to borrow on international debt markets or from private financiers, which increases their exposure to market volatility.

At the same time, middle-income countries (MICs) in Africa such as South Africa, Nigeria and Botswana typically face a different set of challenges. For MICs, accessing funds is not such a major issue, as a range of stakeholders and institutions are comfortable lending to them. Instead, the ease of lending is problematic. Many multilateral development banks (MDBs) are bogged down in bureaucracy, which makes them undesirable for many countries with alternative financing options. This is in spite of the favourable financing terms, technical

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IS A KEY DRIVER OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, ENABLING GREATER SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENTS

advice and enhanced development impact that MDBs could offer them. As our discussion paper, 'Partnering with the New Development Bank: What Improved Services Can It Offer Middle-Income Countries?' argued, both traditional and new MDBs could look to draw on these experiences to improve their offerings.

Between these two projects, stakeholders were consulted in a number of African countries, including South Africa, Tanzania, Lesotho, Senegal, Nigeria and Botswana. These stakeholders included public officials and policymakers, multinational and national development banks, academia and civil society.

Following the interest generated in this area of research and the pertinence of it to both South Africa and the continent, some of the issues identified will be further explored in 2017.

New contours of China–Africa ties

China's engagement with Africa is at a turning point. It appears to have graduated from its historically strict non-interference policy to an approach that reflects a willingness to participate directly in multilateral processes such as UN peace support operations (pledging 8 000 troops to the UN in September 2015). China now contributes to the UN's Peacebuilding Fund and AU peace missions, has set up a military logistics centre in Djibouti, and engages in sensitive conflict mediation in the Sudans. The question that remains for the future is, what might the impact be of a more engaged and evolved China in Africa?

In 2015 and 2016 SAIIA undertook research on China's role in Africa, with a focus beyond the relatively well-established economic and political links. Noting the changing realities of relations, specific areas of interest included China's approach towards governance, human rights issues and peace and security on the continent. As these are arguably more sensitive issues, the body of work sought to provide context to its engagements.

The research also engaged with stakeholders (such as African civil society) that are often left out of official discussions of the relationship. Fieldwork

was undertaken in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Zimbabwe in 2015.

SAIIA explored Beijing's general approach to and thinking on human rights, human security and governance capacity-building issues and, hence, the manner in which it engages Africa. The first output was a policy insights paper titled 'On Becoming a Responsible Great Power: Contextualising China's Foray into Human Rights and Peace & Security in Africa'.

The case of Ethiopia is noteworthy in that it remains an anomaly in China–Africa relations – it is neither an especially controversial case (such as Zimbabwe and Sudan) nor a resource-rich state or an economic powerhouse (such as Nigeria, South Africa and Angola). Nevertheless, its pivotal regional role and other synergies have brought it to the fore in China's engagement with Africa. These dynamics were explored in the occasional paper 'Own Ways of Doing: National Pride, Power and China's Political Calculus in Ethiopia'.

This research is significant, as it recognises emerging trends in China–Africa relations. The first of these trends is China's own evolving engagement in Africa. In particular, its domestic economic

restructuring away from export- and investment-led growth has thrown the spotlight on possible new areas of engagement. Furthermore, as China's influence expands globally, the balance between its own national interests and its portrayal of itself as a responsible global player becomes more important. The third trend is the impact of the recipient country – along with its own societal dynamics – on the relationship. China's role in Africa's security environment has also become more pronounced as new challenges arise. Events such as the Libyan crisis in 2011 and the Mali attacks in 2015 highlighted the growing threats to China's established investments, its citizens' security and even its reputation.

AS CHINA'S INFLUENCE EXPANDS GLOBALLY, THE BALANCE BETWEEN ITS OWN NATIONAL INTERESTS AND ITS PORTRAYAL OF ITSELF AS A RESPONSIBLE GLOBAL PLAYER BECOMES MORE IMPORTANT

SAIIA at work

Tusk, in association with Stop Ivory and SAIIA, held a 'Time For Change' international lunchtime reception on the eve of CITES CoP17



SAIIA Oxfam Roundtable



Tanzanian Investment Roadshow



Gender 4 Trade



Youth@SAIIA Model UN Conference



The BRICS through the prism of the New Development Bank

Throughout 2016 developments within the BRICS remained a dominant theme of research for SAIIA, especially considering the importance of this relationship to South Africa, the growing global geo-political significance of the group and the cross-cutting nature of engagements within the BRICS, including global governance reform and sustainable development.

There was a flourish of interest when the BRICS's New Development Bank (NDB) geared up to extend its first loans in 2016, after being officially established only the preceding year. As the first multilateral development bank (MDB) to be created in nearly three decades, notably by a group of countries that do not hail from the 'West' or developed world, proponents and sceptics abounded. Broader interest in the NDB focussed on two overarching thematic areas: its potential impact on global governance and the global financial architecture; and the modalities of the institution itself and its loans. For SAIIA, the infrastructure financing and sustainable development nexus was also of interest (best captured in our occasional paper 'Making Sustainable Development the Key Focus of the BRICS New Development Bank').

The NDB was initially set up because of the BRICS's discontent with the slow rate

of reform in established global governance institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Its establishment was also driven by a need for increased investment in infrastructure financing in developing countries, coupled with the availability of significant domestic resources that could be leveraged towards this objective. While proponents of the bank argued that it would be a key rival to traditional MDBs, critics feared that it would be an overtly political institution, driven by the BRICS's geo-political interests. SAIIA's occasional paper 'The New Development Bank: Moving the BRICS from an Acronym to an Institution' found, however, that the NDB had formed strong bonds with traditional MDBs through cooperation agreements.

In terms of its operations, the NDB also reinvigorated the infrastructure development landscape. Traditional MDBs follow a simple operating model whereby they leverage paid-in capital from their member states on international financial markets, which is in turn extended to countries as loans on favourable terms. However, over the decades traditional MDBs have become bogged down in bureaucratic procedures, resulting in developing countries' declining interest in borrowing

from them. While the NDB has not radically veered from this business model, it is applying it more efficiently to speed up infrastructure development. SAIIA's policy brief 'The New Development Bank: Towards Greater Efficiency' illustrated how the NDB, by paying closer attention to the needs of developing countries, has already initiated a number of operational changes to address the way in which development finance is facilitated for its member states.

Findings from the above research drew on various in-depth studies, workshops and field research across most of the BRICS, and included consultations with the NDB itself, other MDBs, public officials, civil society and the research and academic communities.

THE NDB, BY PAYING CLOSER ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, HAS ALREADY INITIATED A NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL CHANGES TO ADDRESS THE WAY IN WHICH DEVELOPMENT FINANCE IS FACILITATED FOR ITS MEMBER STATES

Migration

Migration trends in South Africa and the future for economic migrants

Migration to South Africa is not a recent phenomenon. It has always played an integral role in South Africa's economic growth. Historically, unskilled and semi-skilled male migrant labour was drawn from the former homelands and South Africa's neighbouring countries to work in specific sectors such as mining and agriculture. Today South Africa's larger cities continue to attract migrant workers, from both within the country's borders and the wider Southern African region, in search of a more prosperous future. However, attitudes among South African nationals towards African migrants changed dramatically post-1994, and South Africa is criticised for its stultified approach towards finding workable solutions for the large number of economic migrants present in the country.

In 2016 SAIIA looked at economic migration patterns and the country's regulatory and policy framework governing migration. The Economic Migration in South Africa project examined the proposed changes set out in the Green Paper on International Migration. Migration is a widely debated and contested topic in South Africa, and the opinions of policymakers and

government officials can differ starkly from those of migrant communities and academic researchers. Experts consulted for the project included officials from the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, South Africa's departments of Labour (DOL) and Home Affairs (DHA), and academics from the African Centre for Migration Studies and the Scalabrini Institute for Human Mobility in Africa.

The South African government continues to view migration through a securitised prism – the rhetoric is that migrants commit crimes and strain the already-stretched social services – despite the fact that economic migrants are known to be highly entrepreneurial. Migration is thus regarded as a zero sum game, and the DOL undertakes an arduous process to verify that any position filled by a foreigner cannot be performed by a South African. Coordination between the DOL, the DHA and the Department of Trade and Industry is often inadequate as well. However, 'critical skills' visa processing has improved over the past two years.

The Green Paper makes a positive move forward in addressing irregular and

potentially semi-skilled migration from within the region through proposed SADC and circular visas, which will allow SADC nationals to move freely within and outside the country. If implemented, these measures will greatly simplify administrative procedures in recruiting migrant workers for specific sectors and reduce the need for businesses to apply for corporate visas. Another positive suggestion includes easier processes to allow foreign graduates to seek employment in the country. Unfortunately, not enough detail is provided on how irregular migration will be tackled, and the government continues to conflate migration with the country's rising crime rates. The suggested policy changes also do not account for how the government intends to tackle mounting xenophobic sentiments towards migrants; nor do they provide details on social and training programmes to help up-skill semi-skilled migrants so that they can be incorporated into the workforce.

At a September 2016 roundtable discussion held at the Danish Embassy in Pretoria, policymakers asked for concrete recommendations, and highlighted the need for academics to engage with the

Revitalising the APRM

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO VIEW MIGRATION THROUGH A SECURITISED PRISM ... DESPITE THE FACT THAT ECONOMIC MIGRANTS ARE KNOWN TO BE HIGHLY ENTREPRENEURIAL

relevant stakeholders to undertake the research they need.

The White Paper on International Migration was released in March 2017, and is an almost direct replica of the Green Paper. This does not bode well for refugees and asylum seekers, although it is fairly progressive in terms of skilled migrants.

A forthcoming paper identifies the impact of South Africa's migration framework on economic migrants, and tries to understand the trends and challenges that South Africa faces as a country that needs to fulfil its regional obligations while addressing the socio-economic needs of its own citizens.

2016 was critical for Africa's most important governance monitoring and promotion instrument, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). After years in the doldrums - beset by flagging political will, stalled reviews of member countries, financial pressure and poor leadership - a new CEO, South African Prof. Eddy Maloka, was appointed in January. He wasted no time in implementing a turnaround strategy, including drawing up a five-year strategic plan, raising the mechanism's media profile, and driving country review missions to Chad, Kenya, Senegal and Sudan.

SALLA's Governance and APRM Programme, with our partner the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Development in Africa, focused on revitalising the APRM. Our #ReviveAPRM Campaign combined events, research and advocacy through both social and traditional media. Around the APRM Forum in Addis Ababa in January 2016, the two organisations convened civil society and media to raise awareness of these critical new developments.

Our flagship continental conference in Nairobi in May was entitled '#ReviveAPRM: Where to Next for Civil

Society?'. It brought together civil society organisations (CSOs), APRM officials, governments and the media to strategise on how best CSOs could have their concerns addressed in national and continental APRM proceedings. The keynote speaker was Kenya's Minister of Devolution and Planning and APRM Focal Point, Mwangi Kiunjuri. Peter Kimemia from Kenya's NEPAD Secretariat wrote that '[the] discussions ... mirrored almost exactly the issues we have raised and escalated to the [APRM] Forum. I will be happy to transmit more suggestions from the CSOs.' On Twitter, the hashtag #ReviveAPRM trended in Kenya, with 536 tweets. SALLA's #ReviveAPRM Facebook group now has over 250 members, who interact regularly. SALLA also unpacked how technology can advance or restrict accountability in a November workshop.

Our publications have focused on the APRM's value and impact. 'The State of Governance in Africa: What Indices Tell Us' by Yarik Turianskyi explored whether joining the APRM and undergoing review has in fact improved governance in participating countries, using the Ibrahim Index of African Governance as a measure. Turianskyi concluded that joining is more

Driving sustainable foreign investment

important in promoting good governance than actually completing an APRM review. Terence Corrigan's paper 'What Ails the Young? Insights into Africa's Youth from the APRM' interrogated how key issues around youth - education, training, poverty and unemployment - are interconnected. It concluded that the youth's energy for entrepreneurialism needs to be nurtured, and skills mismatches need serious attention through reformed education.

SAIIA was commissioned by the APRM Secretariat to undertake research on bottlenecks impeding African development. Among others, these included underdeveloped infrastructure, weak states and institutions, fragmented markets, lack of industrialisation, attacks on democracy and governance, and low domestic resource mobilisation. The report pointed out how these constraints could be overcome by better governance, increased investment and judicious use of resources. In response, Maloka said, 'SAIIA is one of the leading think tanks on the APRM, and we continue to benefit from their work.'

The international investment landscape has been shifting over the past two decades. Governments have grown increasingly sceptical of the sustainable benefits of some forms of foreign direct investment (FDI), such as pure natural resource extraction. They are also increasingly realising the potential for FDI to achieve not only economic growth but also developmental objectives, such as local economic development and environmental sustainability. This trend was brought into focus in the SADC region through South Africa's Investment Promotion Act of 2016, which seeks to ensure that FDI is locally beneficial and in line with national policies, through, for example, allowing national legislation such as broad-based black economic empowerment to be applied to both international and domestic investors. Other SADC countries are beginning to follow suit.

In 2016 SAIIA sought to dig deeper into this trend of 'sustainable FDI'. In partnership with the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Foundation, it undertook in-depth research in multiple SADC countries

to identify challenges and achievements in driving sustainable foreign investment. In addition to South Africa's legislative changes, Namibia's New Investment Promotion Bill seeks to implement certain performance requirements that mandate various initiatives such as local employment, skills development and joint ventures. Angola's Private Investment Law, also passed in 2015, mandates 35% Angolan shareholding as well as shared management in certain sectors, in addition to attaching incentives that were once automatic to various skills development initiatives. Botswana, whose largest source of FDI is diamonds, is attempting to benefit from this resource with the establishment of the De Beers Aggregation Company. It hopes to make Gaborone a global sorting and valuation hub for diamonds. Mozambique is struggling to derive benefits from investment in the capital and export-intensive coal sectors; and infrastructure built to transport coal could assist local agricultural producers to bring their products to market. SAIIA has produced papers on the challenges and prospects

for sustainable FDI in each of these five countries. A brief overview can also be found in the op-ed 'The rise of sustainable FDI: Emerging trends in the SADC region' produced for the *World Commerce Review*.

The second phase of this research takes a more in-depth look at investment in one particular country, namely Tanzania. This special series will be published in 2017.

SAIIA has also been collaborating on a project with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that takes another approach to sustainable FDI. This project looks at FDI in global and regional value chains (G/RVCs) - supply chains with different parts of the production process fragmented across various countries. Increasingly, G/RVCs are being developed in manufacturing sectors where certain countries offer advantages for production, such as cheaper labour costs. G/RVCs often provide employment for countries in the SADC region, such as with Taiwanese investment in garment factories throughout Southern Africa. However, they also often fail to drive local value addition and incorporate small and medium enterprises. This research probed this dilemma, particularly focusing on FDI in the textile and automobile sectors in select SADC countries. The research was disseminated at multiple SADC investment meetings as well as at a side event to the 2016 SADC summit.

However, it is crucial to weigh the advantages of legislation and initiatives driving locally sustainable investment against the risk of deterring investors altogether with overly burdensome requirements. Achieving this balance represents the key to optimally channelling FDI for growth and development, which SAIIA's research hopes to facilitate.

Blue Economy

The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015 established a range of priorities for global action to address the challenges facing humankind. It was, in the words of the UN resolution that established the goals, a 'plan of action for people, planet and prosperity', and included issues such as education, maternal health, gender equality, ending hunger and, perhaps surprisingly to some, the need to 'conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources'.

The inclusion of oceans in the SDG framework was an important milestone in framing the debate around the benefits of the marine environment for humankind and the need to protect the world's oceans from negative human impacts. In previous years numerous initiatives and reports such as the UN Blueprint for Oceans and Coastal Sustainability, the Global Partnership for Oceans and the Global Oceans Commission had raised awareness both around the economic potential of the oceans and the extent to which the marine environment is threatened. Recently, tensions in the South China Sea, questions around access to resources in the polar regions, an

upsurge in piracy in the Gulf of Aden and elsewhere, and the use of maritime routes for illegal immigration have highlighted the geostrategic and security aspects of the maritime domain.

This renewed focus on oceans' governance and the Blue Economy was articulated through the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy, a comprehensive plan adopted in 2014 that aims to 'foster more wealth creation from Africa's oceans, seas and inland water ways by developing a thriving maritime economy and realising the full potential of sea-based activities in an environmentally sustainable manner'. An important further step was made in 2016 with the adoption of the African Charter on Maritime Security, Safety and Development in Lomé, Togo. At the national level, the South African government continues to prioritise the Blue Economy through Operation Phakisa.

Throughout 2016 SAIIA engaged in research and policy debates around the Blue Economy with the aim of supporting regional and national maritime strategies, as well as strengthening Africa's voice in global policy processes related to oceans'

governance. At the national level, for example, SAIIA hosted a roundtable on 'Contested Spaces: Mining and South Africa's Coastal Zones'. The roundtable sought to build on SAIIA's existing work on mining in fragile ecosystems and integrated coastal zone management. SAIIA also partnered with a number of Norwegian maritime research and governance institutions to jointly engage with the South African Parliament on 'Promoting the Blue Economy: A Research Dialogue between Norway and South Africa'. Later in the year SAIIA participated in the first South Africa-Norway Science Week, which explored business and research opportunities in the Blue Economy. SAIIA also produced a series of publications addressing aspects of maritime governance, development and security in the Gulf of Guinea ('The Wealth Within, the Wealth Unseen: Reflections on the Gulf of Guinea's Maritime Domain', 'Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea: Establishing Law, Generating Order', 'Oil and Fisheries in Ghana: Prospects for a Socio-ecological Compact'), as well as an important report exploring issues around polar governance and South Africa's position on the Antarctic Treaty:

'To the Ends of the Earth: Antarctica, the Antarctic Treaty and South Africa'.

The Institute has continued its engagement with the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), which South Africa will chair from October 2017 to September 2019. SAIIA participated in the IORA Blue Economy Dialogue, hosted in New Delhi by the government of India in November 2016. (IORA is a regional organisation that has placed the Blue Economy at the centre of its cooperation agenda.)

SAIIA made important contributions to regional and national debates on oceans' governance and the Blue Economy during the course of 2016. This work will be continued as it seeks to support the implementation of South Africa's Operation Phakisa and, at the regional level, the 2050 AIM Strategy and the African Charter on Maritime Security, Safety and Development. All of this will take place within the context of developing an African response to SDG 14, calling for the conservation and sustainable use of our oceans.

YOUTH at SAIIA

The scope of our Youth@SAIIA programme continues to grow. Reaching more than 5 000 young South Africans, its aim is to build future leaders with a unique international perspective on key issues impacting the world.

It now encompasses Model UN initiatives, the Environmental Sustainability Project, the Young Leaders Conference, and the Youth Policy Committee.

Model UN conferences

12

mini-MUNs held in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape

Partners

- Gauteng provincial government
- Canadian High Commission
- UNICEF South Africa

Most notable

— of 2016's Mini-MUNs were a series on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Speakers

included UN photographer, Kiara Worth, Cecilia Njenga of UNEP

Topics

Peace and security in Africa

Habitat III and sustainable urban development

The CITES CoP17 and endangered wildlife species

UNICEF Gen2030 work and the emerging youth demographic in Africa

Preparing for global health pandemics

The 2016 SAIIA Johannesburg Model United Nations Conference (SJMUN) was once again the largest of its kind in Southern Africa. Thank you to Wits International Relations Department for the use of its venue.



Environmental Sustainability Project

This year the Environmental Sustainability Project was divided into three parts:

WORKSHOPS,
SITE VISITS
AND
TUTORING

RESEARCH
PAPER

RESEARCH
SYMPOSIUM

Top 10 teams

presented research findings in a two-day national research symposium and youth policy participation forum in Gauteng.

Adjudicators

joined from Wits, the Department of Water and Sanitation, the Department of Environmental Affairs, the Australian High Commission, City of Tshwane and the UNDP.

Young Leaders Conference

#YouthAreLeading

4th

annual SAIIA
Young Leaders
Conference held

75

delegates
participated

Delegates hosted their own youth negotiation sessions under the conference theme 'Connecting the Past to the Present: Young South Africans Shaping a Sustainable Future'. Discussed Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and the Paris Agreement.

Culminated in a formal presentation and the handover of the 2016 Young Leaders Declaration on 30 June at the Union Buildings and DIRCO in Pretoria.

Youth Policy Committee

Involved in local, provincial, national and international policy processes.

The pillar of the YPC's work is climate change and sustainable development. Students provided a youth perspective on areas such as implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, South Africa's new national adaptation strategy, Habitat III Informal Settlements work, and our national position for CoP22.

YPC members organised a UN day live-twitter conversation with UN Under-Secretary-General for Information, Christina Gallach

May 2016

2 students were selected to represent South Africa at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey.

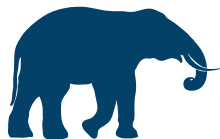
November 2016

4 students attended CoP22 in Marrakech, and were highly successful in policy contributions around adaptation and finance.



Case study

IVORY



In 2016, SAIIA undertook several streams of cutting-edge research on elephant conservation and the ivory trade in cooperation with Stop Ivory. The dissemination strategy developed for this was the largest SAIIA has ever undertaken, spanning several months and involving a build-up of engagements that made use of several policy windows: Kenya's burning of its ivory stockpiles at the end of April, World Elephant Day in August, and the CITES conference held in Johannesburg in September.

A series of op-eds and an 'explainer' (a foundational article) were published with *The Conversation Africa* for its coverage of CITES.

Two media briefings were held to target different waves of journalists arriving to cover the CITES conference. Attended by a range of high-level local and international correspondents and producers, the briefings resulted in our researchers providing back-to-back broadcast interviews and comment.

The Africa bureau chief for the *Mail and Globe* wrote to say 'the briefing had been excellent and well-timed'

Communications

How we do it

The wider communications context has shifted in the last three years, with increasing competition in the online space. Most organisations are experiencing a plateau in the number of visitors to their websites, and SAIIA is no different. SAIIA's 'external-first' strategy ensures that our work is afforded maximum reach, through partnerships with traditional media. Our more considered and targeted selection of publication outlets has greatly increased

the reach of SAIIA's message, and helped get through to the right decision-makers and policymakers.

2016 was also a year of piloting new online innovations, the most successful of which was the development of new types of visual content, which are increasingly becoming the preferred medium for communication in social media and web campaigns.

**27 000
AFRICAN
ELEPHANTS**
are killed illegally
each year for their tusks

SAIIA
SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE
OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Media engagement

IN 2016

In July ...

7
op-eds published

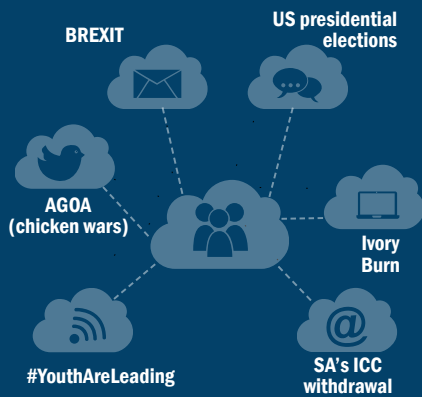
Researchers contributed a total number of

51
articles

49
of these articles

were placed with external media outlets. In comparison, 29 were published in 2015.

Trending topics for 2016:



2016 media engagement (country breakdown)

Zimbabwe	Nigeria	Ghana
DRC	Namibia	Cameroon
Kenya	Mozambique	Somalia
Lesotho	Egypt	Angola
Tanzania	Botswana	India
Liberia	UK	Switzerland
Côte d'Ivoire	New Zealand	Portugal
South Africa	Australia	Macao
France	Germany	Qatar
US	Bahrain	Canada
Spain	United Arab Emirates	Italy
China	Venezuela	
Bangladesh	Sierra Leone	

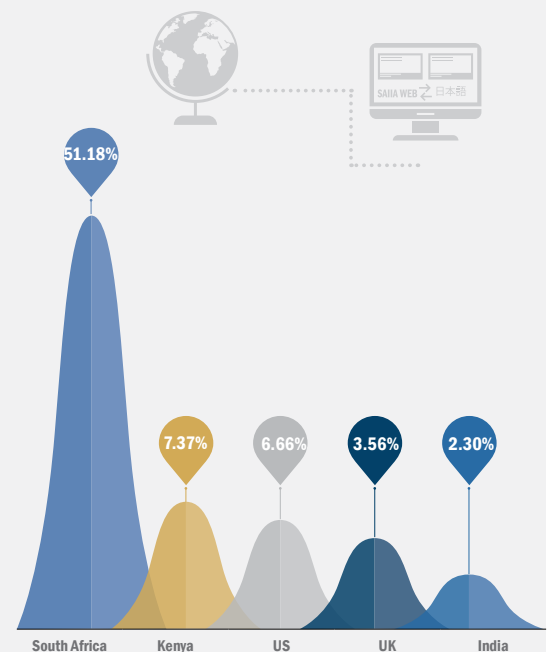
Based on stats from Meltwater

Website traffic



Who is looking at our website?

% sessions



Social media

Social media accounts

Followers on the main accounts continue to increase by approximately 30% a year.

4 801
Facebook



5 480
Twitter



Online engagement

Figures continue to rise, reaching between

400 and 550 a month

Social media campaigns

- ✓ **#BeyondAGOA** (which had a reach of 78 000),
- ✓ **#ReviveAPRM**
- ✓ **#T4ASAIIA** and the ivory work with Tusk

Events

Locally we hosted events in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Cape Town and internationally in Mexico City, New York, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa.

Events in 2015 **61**

Events in 2016 **57**

2016 type and number of events

 Workshops 10	 Working groups/ meetings 10	 Speakers meetings/ lectures 3	 Book launches 5	 Diplomatic briefings 3
 Seminars/ conferences 4	 Roundtable discussions/ public forums 9	 Media briefings 4	 Careers evenings 2	 Dialogues/briefings 7

Publications

✓ **45 research outputs**
Policy Briefings, Policy Insights,
Occasional Papers, Research
Reports

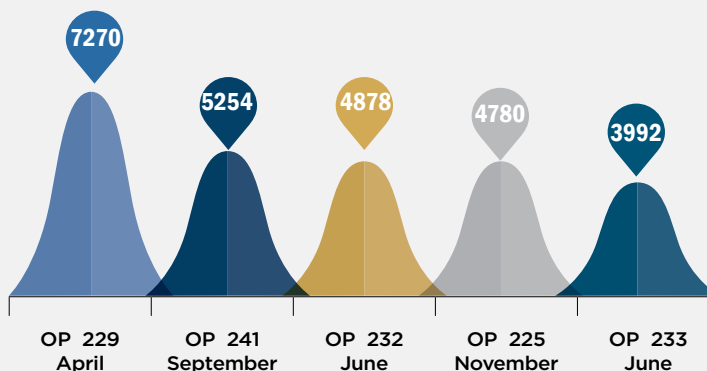
✓ **New series of papers for the
Global Economic Governance
(GEG Africa) project**
9 publications – Discussion
Papers and Policy Briefings

HIGHLIGHT EVENTS

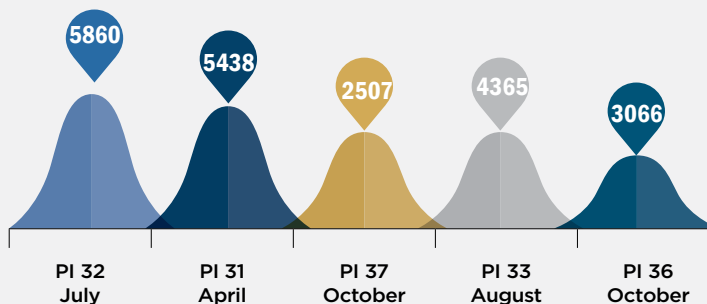
- » Beyond AGOA: What Next for the South African and American Trade Relationship?
- » Sustainable Development and the BRICS's New Development Bank
- » From Dream to Reality: How Finances Serve the Economy and How Not
- » TICAD 6: Priorities for a Growing Partnership with Africa
- » Technology 4 Accountability Workshop
- » Harnessing Gender for Inclusive Trade
- » Time for Change

Download figures (the top 5)

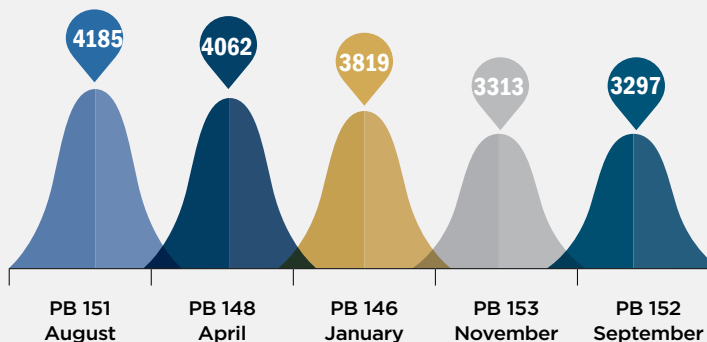
Occasional Papers – 2016



Policy Insights – 2016



Policy Briefings – 2016



Africa Portal

Looking back

The Africa Portal continued its key mission to make African policy research more accessible and available. It now contains over 6 500 fully searchable and downloadable documents, contributed by 68 mostly African think tanks representing 15 African countries. This makes it a unique open access repository on key African issues.

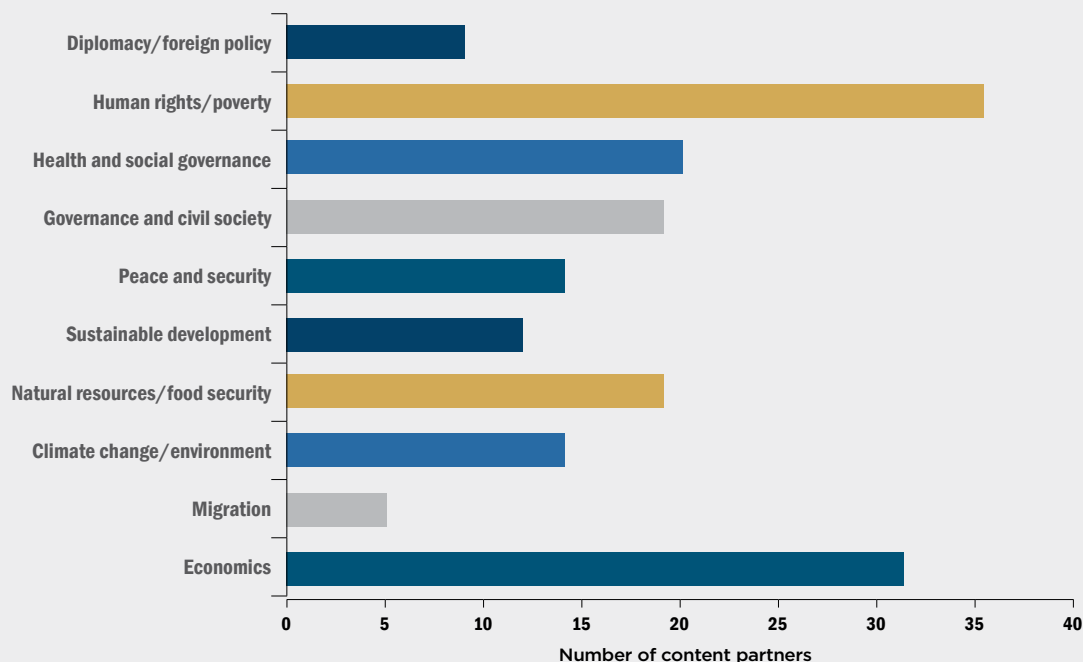
Trends on the Africa Portal

The portal received over 150 000 unique global visits in 2016. Africa accounted for 46% of the total visitors, with a 5% increase in visitors from North Africa.

Looking forward

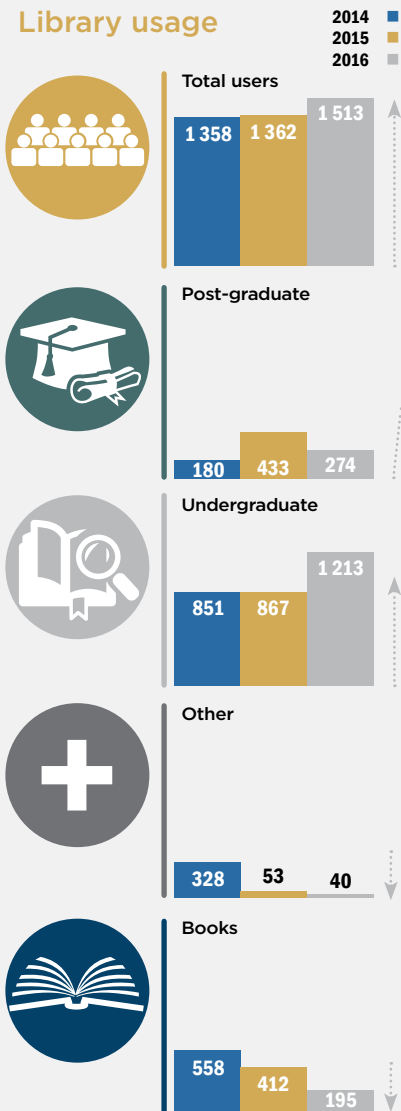
In partnership with the Canadian Centre for International Governance Innovation, the Africa Portal is being revamped to include a vibrant and digitally engaging opinion and analysis hub. It will be more responsive to current African affairs, and deliver timely analyses to policymakers, civil society and a wider audience.

Thematic areas of content partners



The Library

Library usage



The gradual decline in the usage of books is due to the **more prominent use of electronic resources** on subscription from the Wits library.

Challenges

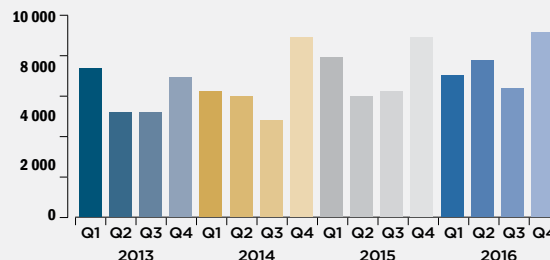
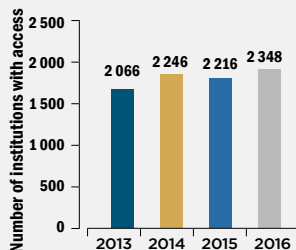
The rising cost of published material as well as the high cost of digital subscriptions puts a constant strain on the development of the library collection. Selective purchases and donations from staff and members of the public assist with collection development.



SA Journal of International Affairs

- ✓ Core subscriptions reaching a **new high of 2 348**.
- ✓ Google Scholar analytics placed SAJIA in the **top 20 African studies and history journals worldwide** in 2016.
- ✓ Full text downloads increased in number in 2016, to **31 187** for the year.
- ✓ This is an **increase of 4%** relative to 2015 and is **the eighth year running in which downloads have increased**.

Circulation, 2013–2016 Full text downloads by quarter, 2013–2016



Financial statements

Statement of financial position at 30 June 2016

	2016	2015
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Furniture and equipment	240 570	285 128
Current assets	43 025 540	41 358 898
The Smuts Memorial Trust	3 529 032	5 061 173
Investments held for trading	23 496 409	25 490 309
Trade and other receivables	1 837 383	3 032 725
Cash and cash equivalents	14 162 716	7 774 691
Total assets	43 266 110	41 644 026
Funds and liabilities		
Funds	32 179 069	31 572 063
Accumulated surplus	18 605 146	18 667 739
Investment reserve	13 573 923	12 904 324
Current liabilities	11 087 041	10 071 963
Trade and other payables	2 652 308	4 672 911
Project funds	8 434 733	5 399 052
Total funds and liabilities	43 266 110	41 644 026

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2016

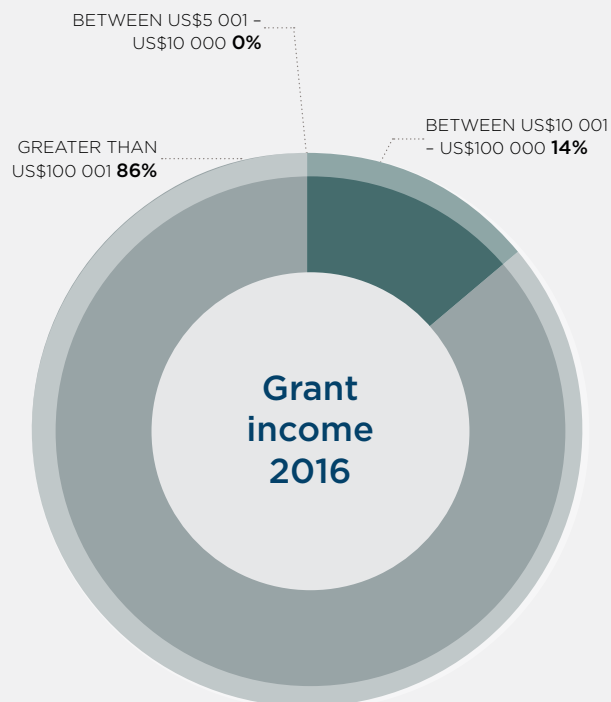
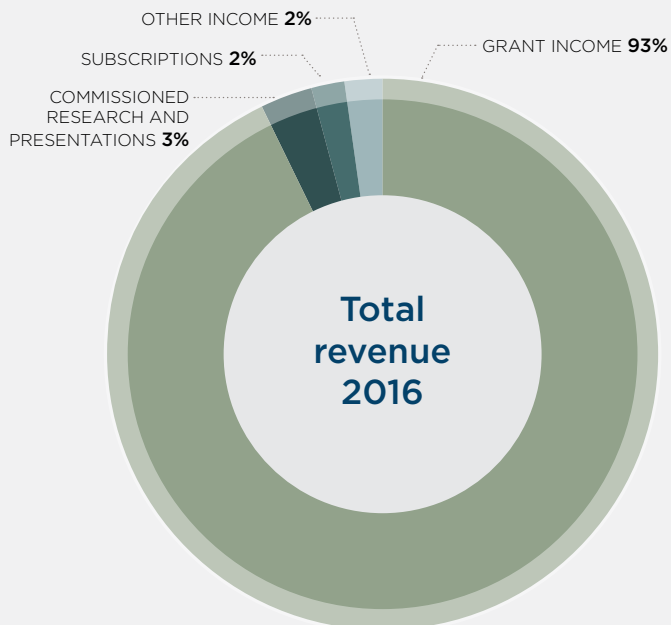
	2016	2015
Revenue	32 295 726	39 447 760
Expenditure		
Operating expenditure	23 811 270	23 602 837
Cost recoveries	(20 021 743)	(20 739 257)
Net operating costs	3 789 527	2 863 580
Programme expenditure disbursed	30 413 161	38 088 369
(Deficit) / surplus from operations	(1 906 962)	(1 504 189)
Other income	700 319	662 390
Income from investments	3 811 695	1 441 450
Surplus before fair value adjustment of held for trading investments	2 605 052	599 651
Fair value adjustment of held for trading investments	(1 998 046)	1 490 543
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	607 006	2 090 194

Total revenue - 2016

Grant Income	R26,848,089
Commissioned research and presentations	R3,565,072
Subscriptions	R504,560
Other income	R1,378,005
	R32,295,726

Grant income

Between US\$5 001 - US\$10 000	US\$58,452
Between US\$10 001 - US\$100 000	US\$518,985
Greater than US\$100 001	US\$1,448,756
	US\$2,026,193



Schedule of major funders	Expenditure July 2015–June 2016
Grant income	
75 th /80 th Anniversary Fund	R92,519
ABSA	R740,079
African Regional Office (AfRO) of the Open Society Foundations/Foundation to Promote Open Society	R499,125
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development of the Government of Canada	R225,786
International Development Research Centre	R1,749,421
Konrad Adenauer Foundation	R1,211,458
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	R6,524,876
Open University/Economic and Social Research Council	R597,044
SASOL	R16,704
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	R7,561,999
Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	R4,300,435
The Bradlow Foundation	R74,504
The Carl and Emily Fuchs Foundation	R50,000
The Centre For International Governance Innovation	R1,516,584
The Oppenheimer Memorial Trust	R322,411
The World Bank Group	R1,365,144
TOTAL	R26,848,089

Commissioned research and presentations		
Commissioned research and presentations		R3,565,072
of which		
Oxfam	R734,525	
Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	R452,733	
Embassy of Japan	R440,839	
Actagon AB, Sweden	R429,506	
Stop Ivory	R342,813	
Other	R1,164,657	
TOTAL		R3,565,072
Subscriptions		
Corporates, Individual, Institutional & Diplomatic		R504,560
TOTAL		R504,560
Other Income		
Other Income		R1,378,005
TOTAL		R1,378,005

SAIIA publications (2016)

Terence Corrigan

- » Policy Briefing 146
- » Property and Prosperity: Reforming Landholding in Africa

Jinél Fourie

- » Policy Briefing 147
- » 'I Didn't Struggle to be Poor': The Interwovenness of Party, State and Business in Mozambique

Alfredo Tjiurimo Hengari

- » Policy Briefing 148
- » The Foreign Policies of African States in the Age of Democracy and Human Rights

Terence Corrigan

- » Policy Briefing 149
- » Successful Youth Policy: Lessons from the African Peer Review Mechanism

Alfredo Tjiurimo Hengari

- » Policy Briefing 150
- » Xenophobia Trivialises South Africa's Ambitious Africa Policy

Lisa Otto

- » Policy Briefing 151
- » Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea: Establishing Law, Generating Order

Romy Chevallier

- » Policy Briefing 152
- » The 2016 World Conservation Congress: Exploring a Win-Win Agenda for People and the Planet

Kennedy Dzama

- » Policy Briefing 153
- » Is the Livestock Sector in Southern Africa Prepared for Climate Change?

Stephanie Midgley and Nadine Methner

- » Policy Briefing 154
- » Climate Adaptation Readiness for Agriculture: Drought Lessons from the Western Cape, South Africa

Richard Meissner and Inga Jacobs-Mata

- » Policy Briefing 155
- » South Africa's Drought Preparedness in the Water Sector: Too Little Too Late?

Luke Moore

- » Policy Briefing 156
- » A Place for Subnational Governments at the International Climate Negotiating Table

Joana Ama Osei-Tutu

- » Occasional Paper 225
- » The Wealth Within, The Wealth Unseen: Reflections on the Gulf of Guinea's Maritime Domain

Elizabeth Sidiropoulos and Chris Alden

- » Occasional Paper 226
- » Modi's New Foreign Policy Agenda and the Implications for Africa

Catherine Grant Makokera

- » Occasional Paper 227
- » G-20 Development Agenda and African Priorities: An Update

Agathe Maupin

- » Occasional Paper 228
- » Energy Dialogues in Africa: Is the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Transforming Ethiopia's Regional Role?

Terence Corrigan

- » Occasional Paper 229
- » Space, Soil and Status: Insights From the APRM Into the Governance of Land in Africa

Talitha Bertelsmann-Scott, Canelle Friis & Cyril Prinsloo

- » Occasional Paper 230
- » Making Sustainable Development the Key Focus of the BRICS New Development Bank

Chelsea Markowitz

- » Occasional Paper 231
- » The Potential for Regional Value Chains in the Automotive Sector: Can SADC Learn from the ASEAN Experience?

Yarik Turianskyi

- » Occasional Paper 232
- » The State of Governance in Africa: What Indices Tell Us

Talitha Bertelsmann-Scott, Cyril Prinsloo, Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, Lesley Wentworth and Christopher Wood

- » Occasional Paper 233
- » The New Development Bank: Moving the BRICS from an Acronym to an Institution

Terence Corrigan

- » Occasional Paper 234
- » What Ails The Young? Insights into Africa's Youth from the African Peer Review Mechanism

Neissan Alessandro Besharati and Carmel Rawhani

- » Occasional Paper 235

- » South Africa and the DRC: Evaluating a South-South Partnership for Peace, Governance and Development

Mark Schoeman

- » Occasional Paper 236
- » Namibia: Towards a Logistics Hub for Southern Africa

Lesley Wentworth

- » Occasional Paper 237
- » Mozambique: Options for Multi-sector Approaches to FDI

Âurea Mouzinho

- » Occasional Paper 238
- » Understanding the Angolan FDI Regulatory Landscape

Alex Benkenstein

- » Occasional Paper 239
- » Oil and Fisheries in Ghana: Prospects for a Socio-ecological Compact

Romy Chevallier

- » Occasional Paper 240
- » The State Of Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Southern Africa: Assessing Progress and Looking Ahead

Thomas Orr

- » Occasional Paper 241
- » Re-thinking the Application of Sustainable Use Policies for African Elephants in a Changed World

Romy Chevallier and Ross Harvey

- » Occasional Paper 243
- » Ensuring Elephant Survival through Improving Community Benefits

Yu-Shan Wu, Stephanie Rupp and Chris Alden

- » Occasional Paper 244
- » Values, Culture and the Ivory Trade Ban

Kunle Amuwo

- » Occasional Paper 245
- » Nigeria's Foreign Policy Before Buhari: Global Expectations amid Domestic and Regional Challenges

Chelsea Markowitz and Azwimpheleli Langalanga

- » Occasional Paper 246
- » Foreign Investment Promotion and Domestic Protection: a Balancing Act

Oswald Padonou

- » Occasional Paper 247
- » Côte d'Ivoire's Comeback: The Revival of Ivorian Regional Diplomacy

Romy Chevallier and Ross Harvey

- » Policy Insight 31
- » Is Community-Based Natural Resource Management in Botswana Viable?

Aditi Lalbahadur

- » Policy Insight 32
- » A Stitch in Time: Preventive Diplomacy and the Lake Malawi Dispute

Ashleigh Hayman

- » Policy Insight 33
- » The East African Energy Frontier, a Decade On

Katarzyna Nowak

- » Policy Insight 34
- » CITES Alone Cannot Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade

Rudolf du Plessis

- » Policy Insight 35
- » China's African Infrastructure Projects: A Tool in Reshaping Global Norms

Cyril Prinsloo and Charisma Ncube

- » Policy Insight 36
- » Deepening Trade and Investment Relations post-AGOA: Three Options for South Africa

Romain Dittgen, Aditi Lalbahadur, Elizabeth Sidiropoulos and Yu-Shan Wu

- » Policy Insight 37
- » On Becoming A Responsible Great Power: Contextualising China's Foray into Human Rights and Peace & Security in Africa

Neissan Alessandro Besharati and Gregory Mthembu-Salter

- » Policy Insight 38
- » Eyes on the Prize: South African Business in the DRC

Tjiurimo Hengari

- » Policy Insight 39
- » South Africa's State-Building Role in the DRC: Kicking the Can Down the Road

Terence Corrigan

- » Research Report 22
- » Building Freedom? Securing Constitutionalism and Civil Liberties in Africa: An Analysis of Evidence from the APRM

Elizabeth Sidiropoulos and Tom Wheeler

- » Research Report 23
- » To the Ends of the Earth: Antarctica, the Antarctic Treaty and South Africa

Gizem Sucuoglu and Jason Stearns

- » Research Report 24
- » Turkey In Somalia: Shifting Paradigms of Aid



SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE
OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*African perspectives.
Global insights.*

Johannesburg

Jan Smuts House, East Campus
University of the Witwatersrand
Braamfontein
Johannesburg
South Africa
(011) 339-2021

E-mail: info@saiia.org.za

Cape Town

1st Floor
Vunani Chambers
33 Church Street
Cape Town
South Africa
(021) 422 0717