SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



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MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Fred Phaswana



Nearly a quarter of a century ago we were celebrating the miracle of South Africa's rebirth as an inclusive, democratic and constitutional state that emerged out of dialogue and not war. That euphoria seemed short-lived as corruption and disillusionment began spreading by the middle of the second decade. Last year, as the media landscape was inundated with a constant stream of allegations about state capture, ratings downgrades and a deepening malaise among state-owned enterprises (SOEs), the prognosis was dire. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn.

South Africa entered 2018 with a renewed sense of direction and commitment to the values espoused in our constitution. We have taken tentative steps to recover the imperative of democratic accountability and good governance, but the road will be long and we must be prepared to deal with setbacks decisively and with conviction.

SAIIA is an institute of international affairs in a country which has prided itself on its globalist outlook and engagement, and which embraced an activist, value-driven foreign policy from the start. Yet our domestic fortunes determine our international influence.

We have lost much ground internationally over the last decade as corruption and mismanagement permeated certain institutions of the state – from the criminal justice system to cabinet appointments and the SOEs that were supposed to be the drivers of a developmental state.

Eskom, named the power company of the year at the Financial Times Global Energy Awards in 2001, became a hollowed-out shell of its former self, while police crime intelligence and elements of the prosecuting authority seemed to pursue agendas different to their constitutional mandate. In the noise, it seemed that only the judiciary and the Public Protector could stand between us and the precipice.

Under new ANC leadership, South Africa has the opportunity to realise a renaissance for both its citizens and its international credibility. To do that, the country's leadership needs to recapture state integrity and communicate policy certainty.

This means sending a powerful signal about the primacy of the rule of law. Because the 'state capture' project was so effective at strangling the institutions designed to protect the rule of law, restoring confidence in those institutions must be paramount.

Critical institutions that should be prioritised are the National Directorate of Public Prosecutions, the security apparatus, and the revenue service. In addition, SOEs have not only been vehicles for corruption; their incompetent and corrupt management has also eroded their potential role as enablers of economic development. An economy characterised by poverty, inequality and unemployment cannot afford to have the institutional fabric upon which it relies destroyed.

Moreover, mining can be a powerful lever for upstream manufacturing. Yet trust between the mining industry and the state has been ruptured. Recovering that trust is not just about rebuilding an industry that was at the heart of South Africa's economy for so long; it also holds out the promise of new industries in the age of technology. South Africa has among the biggest deposits of chrome and manganese in the world; key minerals for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Both are required for electric vehicles and wind turbines. Investments in exploration and production are necessary, but these cannot happen without institutional credibility on the legislative and policy front.

Restoring confidence, rebuilding the social compact, and ensuring accountability are the necessary components to create an enabling environment not only for foreign investors but also for domestic businesses, both big and small. An enabling environment for private sector activity creates jobs, builds up state coffers and enables welfare redistribution to the poorest of the poor. South Africa built up a phenomenal social security edifice in the post-1994 years, only to see it threatened by poor governance and arrogance. Persistent inequality requires a redistributive element in the fiscus, but a growing economy is necessary for that.

Being open for business, however, is meaningless in the long run unless there is a laser-like focus on our broken education system. A good start is investment in early childhood development – the economic evidence is overwhelming that the long-term returns on allocating smart capital to this area are well beyond any other potential investment. The youth unemployment problem will not disappear unless we also think through what it means to educate for the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

For more than two decades SAIIA has been doing work with youth because it recognises the importance of imparting to high school learners the essential skills of critical thinking, teamwork, presentation and public speaking. At the same time it has also sought to cultivate young citizens with a heightened sense of public service and commitment to society.

South Africa is a small country, both economically and demographically, in global terms. Yet in its subregion it is the pre-eminent economic leader. With Zimbabwe's transition to new leadership, albeit flawed, and the new president's associated attempts to revive that economy, there are many opportunities to reignite a dual engine of growth that is linked not to natural resources but to value added products.

As the domestic order returns to normality, we need a new white paper that is the outcome of a review of the 'why', the 'how' and the 'what' of our international engagements in a changed geopolitical, economic and digital world. Its objective should be for us to re-assert our place as an influential actor in global forums and to jumpstart a dynamic, more effective and integrated economic trade and investment strategy driven by joinedup diplomacy-business outreach.

A future of full employment, social justice, international credibility and 21st century policies can be a reality provided there is an appreciation that partnerships among various social actors - the state, business, unions and social movements, nongovernmental organisations, academic institutions and think tanks - are the best route. SAIIA stands ready to do its bit in a new social compact.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Elizabeth Sidiropoulos



As 2018 began, South Africans seemed reinvigorated by the winds of change that swept through the politics of the country. Many South Africans – although not all, unfortunately – still believe in democracy's ability to deliver both political and socioeconomic goods. However, this is not a given over time. The political changes provide a window of opportunity to begin the hard work of making substantial inroads into poverty, inequality and unemployment, before popular grievance sees a groundswell of anger and intransigence in outcomes.

An article in the May/June 2018 *Foreign Affairs*, entitled 'The end of the democratic century', argues that democracy's success in the 20th century was the result not only of citizens' commitments to its ideals but also of the material benefits that it provided. The current turn towards illiberalism in large parts of the industrialised world is thus a result of the failure of democracy to deliver material benefits.

These trends should be of grave concern to all citizens. South Africa, a country where the struggle for democracy and social justice is still very recent, cannot afford disillusionment with democracy – authoritarianism cannot replace good governance and accountability in a democratic state. Yet the 2015 Afrobarometer survey indicated that South Africans would be willing to give up their democratic rights if the government would ensure better security and service delivery.

Populist, simplistic solutions to structural societal problems easily take root where grievances go unresolved and despair sets in. These carry a number of implications for think tanks. We thrive in open societies, but our role as providers of evidence-based research and as platforms for informed debate becomes even more important during such times.

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

SAIIA's 2017-21 strategy encompasses five transformational pillars intended to reflect the challenges facing both the Institute and South Africa: (1) an independent and non-partisan research agenda, based on evidence and integrity; (2) a strategy to diversify our revenue streams by emphasising to domestic actors the significance of supporting local, world-class think tanks; (3) ongoing communication innovation to leverage advances in the digital and social media to engage a wider audience on SAIIA's work; (4) elevated strategic partnerships at national, regional and global levels to optimise SAIIA's research impact and create bridges for dialogue and cooperation; and (5) child and youth participation to build capable young

leaders to engage on international affairs and policymaking so as to contribute to a sustainable Southern Africa that is resilient and well-governed.

Again in 2018 SAIIA was ranked among the top international relations think tanks in the world. We are proud of our achievements and our independence. We thank our supporters and partners, who continue to believe in the importance of informed debate and research with integrity. In early 2018, South Africa was given new hope. The possibilities are endless. But their success is linked to an informed and active citizenry, and organised civil society, made sustainable by the support of domestic actors, from foundations to the private sector and ordinary people.

WHO WE ARE

DIRECTORS

Neuma Grobbelaar (Director of Research) Karen Jordaan (Director of Business Operations)

Elizabeth Sidiropoulos (CE)

RESEARCH STAFF: JOHANNESBURG

Economic Diplomacy Programme

Rudolf du Plessis (Researcher) Asmita Parshotam (Researcher) Cyril Prinsloo (Researcher) Chelsea Markowitz (Researcher) Palesa Shipalana (Programme Head) Hanneke van der Westhuizen (Project Administrator)

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Chris Alden (Assoc. Senior Research Fellow)

Neissan Besharati (Project Manager: DE) Aditi Lalbahadur (Programme Manager) Carmel Rawhani (Project Officer: DE) Yu-Hsuan Wu (Researcher)

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SAIIA National Council

Public Benefit: Africa Portal/ Library/Youth@SAIIA

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SA Journal of International Affairs

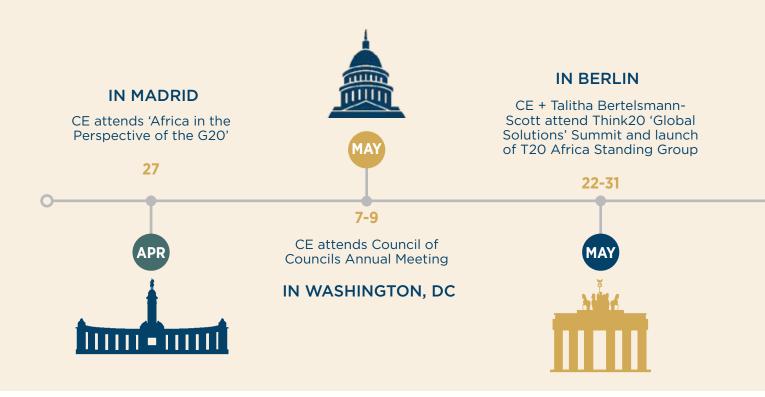
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OUR GLOBAL FOOTPRINT





A staff outreach day at one of the the African Children's Feeding Scheme centres



RESEARCH MATTERS

SAIIA's research agenda seeks to respond to the growing demand for innovative policy solutions in Africa while drawing on 'best fit' practices globally. Our research outputs are the result of in-depth fieldwork and comparative case studies and involve the perspectives of government and non-government stakeholders, including the private sector, thereby ensuring that any policy advice offered is evidencebased, robust, forward-looking and relevant.



RESEARCH TRAVEL JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2017

469 days in the field (conducting fieldwork and participating in dissemination conferences and workshops).

South America Asia 45 Days

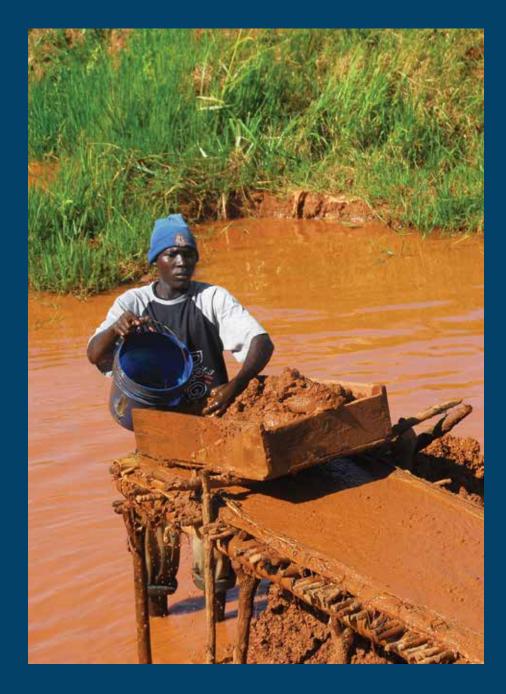
Africa 238 Days

North America

Europe 134 Days

TOP 5 COUNTRIES VISITED IN 2017





MINING ENGAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

A major component of the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) envisages a mining sector that harnesses the potential of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) to stimulate local and national entrepreneurship, improve livelihoods and advance integrated social and economic development in rural areas. The AMV recognises that ASM presents an unusual challenge that cannot easily be addressed by nationallevel legislation, as the dynamics are geographically differentiated and contextspecific.

'Interviewed workers reported that they could earn up to 10 times more in the sector than in alternative economic activities.'

ontinent-wide, ASM provided direct employment for approximately 3.7 million people in 2009, with that figure projected to triple by 2012. Approximately 18% of Africa's gold and almost all gemstones, except diamonds, are produced by ASM.

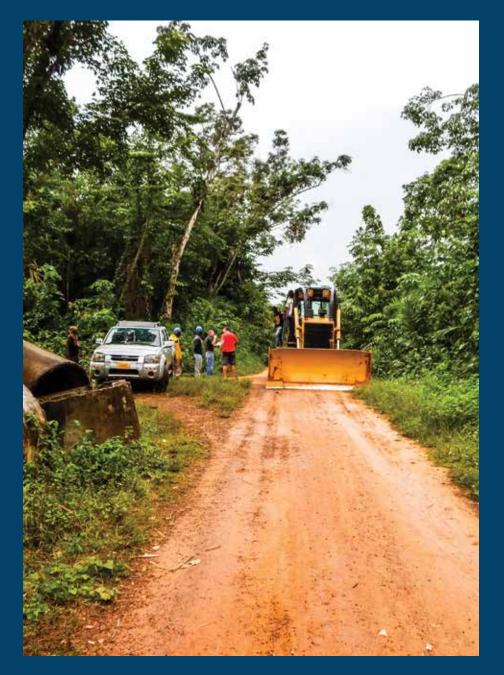
In Tanzania alone, estimates suggest that at least 1.5 million people are directly employed in artisanal mining, with 9 million dependents. In a country where few formal economic opportunities are available and a large proportion of the workforce is relatively poorly educated, the importance of the ASM sector cannot be overestimated.

SAIIA's Governance of Africa's Resources Programme (GARP) conducted field research in an ASMintensive area south of Geita, Tanzania, in April 2016. The purpose of the research was to provide practical policy suggestions to alleviate the negative externalities associated with ASM in Tanzania and harness the potential positive spillovers. It formed part of GARP's broader objective of identifying and alleviating barriers to the adoption of welfareenhancing extractive industry policies in Africa.

ASM is characterised by low levels of capital and mechanisation and is often hazardous to labourers and the environment. All three characteristics were on stark display near Geita. Deforestation around informal sites is extensive, and mercury use without protective gear is immediately damaging to worker health, in addition to contaminating groundwater sources that have downstream human and agricultural impacts. Furthermore, there is little employment security. Health hazards such as frequent injuries from accidents are pervasive. At the same time, interviewed workers reported that they could earn up to 10 times more in the sector than in alternative economic activities. This relatively stable income is then re-invested into other local sectors - from taxi services to farming - demonstrating a strong multiplier effect.

From the field research, SAIIA produced an informal **web feature** ('Tanzania: Notes from the field') and a formal occasional paper titled 'Climbing the Inclusion Ladder: Artisanal Gold Mining in Tanzania', that located the ASM question within the broader political economy challenges facing Tanzania. We interviewed local experts based in Dar es Salaam and engaged extensively with local miners near Geita to better understand the mechanics of the operations and the miners' lived experiences. The paper concluded that the Tanzanian government needed to harness entrepreneurial talent in the sector and address negative externalities without undermining the benefits of informality that attract workers to the sector.

The work generated an important relationship with the Tanzania Business Council, which has the direct ear of the government, and may lead to future policy changes. It also resulted in a least one global **media interview** that broadcast the policy challenges in Tanzania's extractive industries sector, and an invitation from Good Governance Africa to write a **piece** about bridging the trust deficit between African governments and the private sector.



MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVES

Multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) are voluntary partnerships between governments, civil society and the private sector. They are increasingly being used in multiple countries by citizens, businesspersons, public officials and politicians to collaboratively and holistically address formidable development challenges and strengthen legal frameworks. 'We found that political will, technical capacity and funding are three critical ingredients for successfully implementing MSIs.'

SIs operate on the premise that through the enactment of policy reform, increased transparency and meaningful stakeholder participation, they can facilitate improved governance outcomes. It is important to understand their dynamics and impact, especially in light of global endeavours such as the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and Africa's 50-year development vision, Agenda 2063.

In line with SAIIA's broader research objective of exploring how MSIs can support governance reform, our research focuses on three prominent MSIs: the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the Open Governance Partnership (OGP) and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Founded on similar principles, the three MSIs share the characteristics of voluntarism, peer learning and civil society involvement. Openness and transparency are prioritised, through the implementation of and adherence to common standards. The research seeks to learn lessons from these MSIs, and intends to improve the capability, sustainability and impact of civil society in their engagement in MSIs.

Six papers were produced in partnership with Democracy International in Washington DC. They explore the impact of MSIs, African case studies of MSIs, MSIs and civil society, MSIs and peer learning, and MSIs and the media, with a short synthesis paper of the key findings. In the research we undertook, we found that political will, technical capacity and funding are three critical ingredients for successfully implementing MSIs. When a leader leaves office. MSIs tend to stall after the new administration takes over. Civil society must be warv of being used for 'open-washing' by governments that present a facade of openness, with weak commitments to both public consultation and reform. In this regard, both the OGP and EITI have stronger procedures for sanctioning errant governments than the APRM. Power dynamics in MSIs also need to be acknowledged: sovereignty is highly prized, and relationships are unequal between governments, as well as between governments and other domestic stakeholders. The more focused the MSIs are at national level, the more they can achieve, and act as accelerants - providing impetus to reform drives.

Fieldwork research was undertaken in France, Norway, South Africa and the US, and researchers interviewed senior members of the MSIs' secretariats and support units, including APRM Secretariat CE Prof. Eddy Maloka, EITI Secretariat Deputy Head Eddie Rich, and OGP Independent Reporting Mechanism Head Joe Foti. Experts in the field reviewed drafts of the papers.

The papers will be launched in 2018, and an extensive social media campaign is planned. We hope to distribute the papers at the OGP's 4th Global Summit in Tbilisi, Georgia in July 2018.



BLUE OCEANS

SAIIA's engagement on the Blue Economy is informed by the global prioritisation of ocean governance through Agenda 2030, specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 'Life Below Water', as well as a regional focus on strengthening Africa's Blue Economy through the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy and the African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa. At the national level, South Africa continues to implement the Ocean Economy Lab of Operation Phakisa and will chair the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) from October 2017 to September 2019.

'SAIIA's engagement in global, regional and national Blue Economy debates has positioned the Institute as an important voice in exploring the relationship between ocean health and sustainable development.'

uring the course of 2017 SAIIA produced a range of research publications addressing various oceans governance themes, including maritime security ('The Nexus Between Prosperity in the African Maritime Domain and Maritime Security'), the governance of marine genetic resources ('Governing the High Seas: Marine Genetic Resources in Areas beyond National Jurisdiction'), the development of Tanzania's offshore gas reserves ('Will Tanzania's Natural Gas Endowment Generate Sustainable Development?'), harmful and illegal dynamite fishing in Tanzania ('Safeguarding Tanzania's Coral Reefs: The Case of Illegal Blast Fishing'), and the promotion of integrated marine and coastal management ('Integrated Marine and Coastal Management in the Western Indian Ocean: Towards a Sustainable Oceans Economy').

Alex Benkenstein, Programme Head of SAIIA's Governance of Africa's Resources Programme, was invited to participate in the Blue Economy Focus Theme of the IORA Academic Group's South Africa Chapter. This is an important channel through which to provide input on South Africa's regional Blue Economy engagements and disseminate SAIIA's relevant research outputs. SAIIA is also engaging with the SADC Secretariat on input the Institute can provide in the development of a Blue Economy strategy for the region.

In 2017 SAIIA participated in the Ocean Conference, hosted by the Observer Research Foundation in Kerala, India in partnership with the Dutch government from 20–21 April, as well as the Scientific Symposium of the West Indian Ocean Marine Science Association in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from 30 October to 4 November. Alex Benkenstein was also invited to deliver a guest lecture at the International Ocean Institute's course in Ocean Governance for Africa in September 2017 in Cape Town, South Africa. These were important opportunities to develop strategic relationships with regional think tanks, institutions and researchers, particularly the IORA Secretariat and the World Oceans Council, which represents global private sector companies engaged in maritime sectors.

In addition, SAIIA hosted a workshop titled 'Oceans Governance: The Sustainable Development Goals and Africa's Blue Economy' on 20 June 2017. Among the speakers were Adnan Awad, Director of the International Ocean Institute's Southern Africa office, and Prof. Mandy Lombard, Chair of Marine Spatial Planning at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University. The workshop was aimed at reviewing the Oceans Conference, convened earlier in June 2017 by the UN in New York to assess the implementation of SDG 14 and to consider the outcomes of this conference in relation to national and regional Blue Economy strategies. This forms part of SAIIA's broader engagement in supporting the realisation of the SDGs in order to achieve tangible development outcomes in Africa.

SAIIA's engagement in global, regional and national Blue Economy debates has positioned the Institute as an important voice in exploring the relationship between ocean health and sustainable development.



G20 + AFRICA

African countries remain under-represented in the G20, where South Africa is the only permanent African member. Yet there is significant overlap between the objectives of the G20 and those of the AU, as articulated in Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals on the one hand and G20 summit declarations on the other. 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. 'SAIIA, a founding member of the T20 Africa Standing Group, hosted the T20 Africa Outreach event in Johannesburg in February 2017, which brought together think tanks, policymakers and the leaders of institutions such as the AU, the ECA and NEPAD.'

B uilding on the achievements of the Chinese presidency, the G2O's German presidency highlighted G2O cooperation with Africa and introduced the 'Compact with Africa', which aims to unlock private sector investment in critical infrastructure projects on the continent.

SAIIA, a founding member of the T20 Africa Standing Group, hosted the T20 Africa Outreach event in Johannesburg in February 2017, which brought together a large number of think tanks, policymakers and the leaders of African institutions such as the AU, the Economic Commission on Africa (ECA) and the New Economic Partnership on Africa's Development (NEPAD). After the successful meeting, which discussed G20 topics of concern and interest to Africa, it was decided that the event should become a permanent fixture in the T20 process in preparation for G20 summits. In this way the T20 Africa Standing Group was created with SAIIA on both the governance board and the steering committee.

The T20 Africa Standing Group works to keep cooperation between the G20 and Africa on the global agenda. It is part of the Think 20 process, one of the official G20 engagement groups. T20, as a politically independent network of research institutes and think tanks from the G20 countries, facilitates interaction and dialogue among its members and policymakers. It provides research-based policy

advice to the G20; develops policy recommendations within thematic task forces; and organises events and dialogues with G20 policymakers, other engagement groups and the global public.

Following the February event, Economic Diplomacy Programme Head Talitha Bertelsmann-Scott participated in the Mumbai T20 event, as well as the T20 Berlin meeting. SAIIA also participated in the T20 Summit in September 2017, where CE Elizabeth Sidiropoulos was a headline speaker on global governance. Together they published an op-ed in the *Financial Mail* entitled, 'Merkel facing a tough G20 balancing act'.

Going forward SAIIA will be involved in setting up the T20 Africa Steering Group and its flagship output, the G20 Africa Monitor. This online accountability tool will track the G20's commitments to Africa and monitor their implementation. The initiative has generated a sizeable social media presence with regular tweets on Africa's role in the G20 and the work of this group. While there are many think tank networks, this group is unique in that it represents the entire continent and receives strong support from both the ECA, which is also on the governing board, and the AU. Having a dedicated space within the T20 Outreach Group mechanism ensures that policy recommendations generated within the group do reach the ears of the G20 presidency.



AGRICULTURE & REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS

Agriculture is immensely important to the African continent, as approximately 60% of Africans depend on farming as their primary source of livelihood and income. Africa also has 60% of the world's uncultivated land, signalling opportunities for economic growth and exports. Agricultural growth is thus essential to achieving the Sustainable **Development Goals and** eliminating poverty on the continent. However, a number of bottlenecks are preventing this sector from reaching its full economic and development potential.

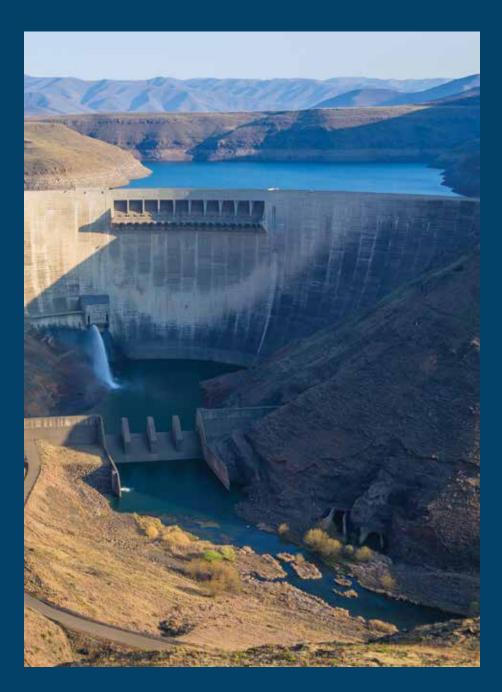
'Research produced interesting common findings, such as the role that technology can play in disseminating information to small farmers.'

AIIA has examined agricultural development from a value chain approach. This approach seeks to examine challenges along the whole agricultural production chain, from inputs (such as seed and fertiliser), to farming and production, to processing and supplying end markets. In an attempt to achieve regional industrialisation and integration, SADC promotes greater regional value chain development, ie. spreading production activities for a single agricultural product across multiple countries in the region. Can macadamia nuts grown in Mozambique be processed into nut butter in South Africa, rather than being exported in raw form abroad? What policies and regulations should be put in place to stimulate further investment in processing activities in the region? These are some of the questions that SAIIA researchers have sought to answer

As part of this project, SAIIA researchers undertook intensive fieldwork, speaking to farmer organisations, processing companies, policymakers and financial institutions, to uncover both micro- and macro-level barriers to greater agricultural growth. Case studies spanned South Africa, Malawi, Mozambigue and Zambia - four countries with a strong agricultural foundation and potential for mutually beneficial cooperation in activities along the value chain. In particular, researchers examined the production and processing of sovbean into animal feed and edible oil in South Africa, Zambia and Malawi, and how small farmers in these countries can more effectively access end markets for export or further processing. They also examined macadamia nut producers in South Africa, Mozambigue and Malawi, looking specifically at the

barriers to complementary production among South African investors producing in all three countries. Research from both sectors produced interesting common findings, such as the role that technology can play in disseminating information to small farmers to improve production, as well as in providing information on market opportunities. Greater regional learning platforms are also essential to target common challenges, such as extension techniques, standards compliance, and effective smallholder-processor linkage programmes. The findings can be explored in more detail in three forthcoming research papers on: 1) cultivating smallholder inclusion in Southern Africa's macadamia nut value chains: 2) the challenges and opportunities of driving a sunflower value chain in Malawi; and 3) linking soybean producers to markets in Malawi and Zambia

A fruitful workshop, 'Driving value chains in agroprocessing in SADC', held at SAIIA on 6 November brought together representatives of the government, private sector and academia from the region to both disseminate and further engage on the work produced. The event was hosted with support from the USAID Southern Africa Trade and Investment Hub, which contributed valuable insights based on its practical experiences with implementation of agricultural support programmes in the region. SAIIA researchers received many requests for their research outputs after the workshop, including from the Department of Trade and Industry, donors and other researchers, ensuring that this work will feed into future policy processes.



MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Infrastructure development - as a means of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction – remains central to the development plans of every African country. Yet the infrastructure-financing milieu in which African countries pursue these objectives has changed drastically over the past two decades. 'Such innovative policies and approaches have been welcomed by developing countries, which for long have been discontented with the way traditional MDBs facilitated their loans.'

istorically, large-scale infrastructure financing was the domain of multilateral development banks (MDBs) such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank. At the turn of the new millennium, however, countries saw a proliferation of financing sources: emerging bilateral lenders such as China, private financiers and new MDBs such as the New Development Bank have all entered the infrastructure-financing market.

Many of these emerging financiers have brought with them new ways of doing business. SAIIA's paper 'The New Development Bank as an Advocate of Country Systems' explores how this nascent organisation is attempting to redefine its engagement with countries by employing countries' own legislation, institutions and processes rather than imposing external conditionalities. Such innovative policies and approaches have been welcomed by developing countries, which for long have been discontented with the way traditional MDBs facilitated their loans. Yet the roll-out of these new ways is the true test of their practicality.

At the same time, in 2017 SAIIA's focus did not shift away from traditional MDBs - they remain an important partner in infrastructure development given the preferential costs of their loans and their decades' worth of infrastructure development know-how. The World Bank, for example, drawing on more than 70 years' development experience, has been a global leader in setting environmental and social standards for infrastructure projects. SAIIA's paper 'Exploring Collaboration Between MDBs and National Entities on Environmental and Social Safeguards' looks at how MDBs, governments, affected communities and civil society organisations can better collaborate to improve the application of environmental and social safeguards in infrastructure projects. The research points out that challenges and disagreements on safeguards stem from a lack of sufficient relationship and trust building among project stakeholders in the early stages before project activities begin.

SAIIA's work throughout 2017 also focussed on global infrastructure dialogues (such as Germany's 'Marshall Plan for Africa' or the UN's Financing for Development conferences) and how they impact on African countries. Emerging trends and developments explored in this regard have included issues around rising debt stocks in African countries (infrastructure accounts for a significant portion of public debt); how Africa's rapidly growing cities can provide infrastructure, services and employment opportunities to their increasingly youthful populations; how innovative financing such as green bonds can be used to finance sustainable infrastructure in an African context; and how countries can prepare for public-private partnerships.

Infrastructure-related topics do not typically enjoy mainstream engagement. Instead, SAIIA's engagement and outreach (with case studies undertaken in South Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya and Morocco) have for the most part been in partnership with policymakers in the respective governments, multilateral development banks, specialised agencies such as the UN Conference on Trade and Development and development partners such as the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, other non-governmental organisations and researchers.



MIGRATION

The rising number of refugees and migrants across the world dominated many international media headlines during the course of 2017 - especially the refugee and humanitarian crisis unfolding in Syria. While Southern African countries may not be facing a refugee crisis, migration is a topic of considerable importance for African governments because of Africa's youth demographic and the resultant economic migration, as discussed in the opinion piece for the European Centre for Development Policy Management, 'The year of new crises for Africa's youth'.

'Across the continent migration is still viewed with suspicion and dictated by national security issues, rather than being acknowledged as a tool for development.'

t an international level migration has become highly politicised, with Western leaders pushing back against accepting refugees and migrants (eg, US and Australia). Discussions and agreements shaping migration flows are increasingly happening between unequal partners, reinforcing power inequalities. This is reflected most acutely in European-African discussions on migration.

SAIIA's work on migration in 2017 drew on global migration trends to better understand regional developments. This deepened the Institute's engagement with local and international actors, including the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, local government stakeholders, and other international independent actors and think tanks, as reflected in SAIIA's think piece for the Council of Foreign Relations, 'The Tortured Path of Global Migration Reforms'. It has also facilitated SAIIA's involvement in a global project on migration management, which is supported by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and brings together migration academics, researchers and policymakers from across the globe. Important topics included assessing AU-EU migration relations ahead of the Abidjan Summit in 2017, and unpacking the UN's Global Compact for Refugee and Migration Management and its implications for African countries. 'Valletta 2015 to Abidjan 2017: Recent Trends in AU-EU Migration Relations' highlights how African governments are often constrained by the EU's use of aid as a leverage tool for migration deals that suit its own needs. At the same time African governments are complicit in signing away their citizens' right to free movement by entering into damaging bilateral agreements in return for developmental assistance and aid in combatting terrorism.

Across the continent migration is still viewed with suspicion and dictated by national security issues, rather than being acknowledged as a tool for development. It has become a net-negative for many African leaders owing to a range of complex socioeconomic factors facing their domestic constituencies, including high levels of domestic unemployment, semi-skilled/low-skilled migration, and poor access to health and educational services. At a political level. regional organisations have also struggled to enable freer movement of persons and there is a general lack of political will to adopt measures facilitating such movement. These are all factors present in South Africa's migration management, which has given rise to xenophobic attacks on immigrants in recent years, as discussed in 'Managing Economic Migration in South Africa'

At an international level the UN Global Compact for Migration, while laudable in its forward-thinking attempt to carve out a comprehensive framework for migration management, reads more like a wish list than an implementable programme. Thus it remains a guiding document only, lacking tools for enforcement. The paper 'The UN Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees: A New Solution to Migration Management or More of the Same?' identifies some of the practical challenges involved in crafting an international framework for migration management: questions of resources, political will, competing agendas and regional politics are among a myriad of influences and difficulties UN members face in their domestic capabilities to improve the integration and management of migration.

YOUTH@SAIIA

2017 was a year of considerable growth for the Youth@SAIIA programmes. SAIIA is dedicated to giving young Africans the opportunity to engage with the major issues that confront them. We empower them to become the continent's future leaders, as they work towards a Southern Africa that is sustainable, democratic, inclusive and well governed. Youth@SAIIA currently reaches over 6 000 South African learners, students and educators, and connects with over 200 African organisations in 30 different countries.

PARTNERS

- Australian High Commission
- Embassy of Denmark
- Embassy of Finland
- EU
- Gauteng Provincial Government
- Kids Rights Foundation
- Terre des Hommes
- Unicef Africa
- US State Department



Youth Policy Committee

The objectives of the YPC include policy input, public outreach and SAIIA programmatic leadership.



EU ROUNDTABLE WITH WALTER STEVENS

YPC engaged with the EU Permanent Chair of the Political and Security Committee, Walter Stevens, during a Youth Dialogue roundtable hosted by SAIIA and the EU Delegation. The roundtable discussion was set to get insights from South African youth on the work of the EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy.



LUNCH WITH THE DANISH AMBASSADOR

APR

YPC members met the Danish Ambassador, Ms Trine Rask Thygesen, at the Danish residence on 26 April. YPC members engaged with the Danish Embassy and the EU in a deep discussion on issues that affect young people in Africa, and possible interventions by the Danish Embassy and EU.



COP23 BONN

YPC member Ditebogo Lebea selected as the official South African youth delegate for the 23rd UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP23), Bonn, Germany. Collaborated with the World Wide Fund for Nature on side event: 'Harnessing the Emerging Youth Demographic to Create a Climate Resilient Future'.

YOUTH@SAIIA Programmatic work





With support from the Danish Embassy, the SAIIA Johannesburg MUN Conference (SJMUN) brought together over 500 young debaters to discuss pressing international issues. Preparations began a month in advance, resulting in riveting debates across all five sessions. Topics ranged from global migration to cyber security, and, for the first time, SAIIA hosted a futuristic session of the UN Security Council where the reform of the council was debated. Honoured guests this year included former SAIIA KAS intern and now top DIRCO official on multilateral issues. Sipho Seakamela. and keynote speaker the Ambassador of Denmark, Ms Trine Rask Thygesen.

MODEL UN CONFERENCES



SJMUN SESSIONS

- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) – Famine Crisis in Yemen and Somalia
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) – Global Migration
- UNSC Reform of the UNSC in 2050
- UN-Water Water Crisis
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Cyber Security

OR TAMBO CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

As part of the OR Tambo centenary celebrations, Youth@SAIIA hosted its first Children's Negotiation, where 100 learners from 25 schools learnt about the Sustainable Development Goals and discussed how children could play an active role in bettering society. With the Ekhurhuleni Municipality, this fiveday event brought together learners from Gauteng (City of Ekurhuleni and Emfuleni Local Municipality), the Eastern Cape (OR Tambo District Municipality) and Alfred Nzo District Municipality) and Zambia (Lusaka Province). Learners presented a declaration to officials at a special event on UN Day, 24 October 2017.

UNICEF GENERATION2030

With the support of Unicef Africa, Youth@SAIIA brought together 18 young people from across Africa for the official launch of the Unicef Generation2030 2.0 report. Delegates and the author, David Anthony, discussed ways to ensure that the African youth demographic is harnessed to create a youth dividend instead of a youth burden. The delegates also created a joint youth position that was shared with Unicef at a media event held on 26 October 2017.



YOUNG LEADERS CONFERENCE

The 2017 conference was hosted with support from Terre des Hommes Germany. Seventy delegates from across the region participated in this event, the fifth SAIIA YLC, from 9-14 July. Delegates hosted their own negotiation sessions under the theme 'African Potential: Creating a Youth Dividend for the Continent'. This theme connected to existing work with Unicef on Generation2030, as well as the AU theme for 2017. The handover took place at a special event hosted by DIRCO Deputy Minister Nomaindiya Mfeketo.

WILDLIFE YOUTH FORUM

With support from the US Department of State, Youth@SAIIA hosted a Wildlife Youth Forum and invited 75 young people from across Africa to attend. The goal of this forum was to increase African youth awareness of and participation in actions and policy processes linked to wildlife conservation and the fight against trafficking. A youth position on wildlife conservation was drafted by the delegates and handed over to Environmental Affairs Minister Edna Molewa on World Wildlife Day.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECT

The 2017 Environmental Sustainability Project (ESP) brought together 10 schools from various provinces. The ESP seeks to enhance the ability of young people to research and critically explore issues pertaining to environmental sustainability within their communities. Some of the themes discussed included sustainable development and waste management, sustainable development and gender equality, biodiversity and mining. The Australian High Commission sponsored this event.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Department had an exciting 2017 during which we piloted new ways of reaching audiences across the world by combining the power of video and social media.

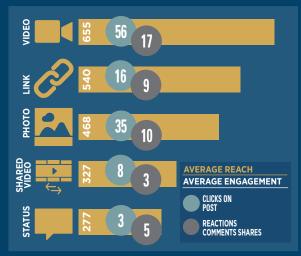


FACEBOOK LIVE

Facebook Live enables SAIIA's expertise to be shared across the world. During a BRICS media briefing in August, live-streaming became truly interactive when a researcher in India, who had been watching the briefing on Facebook, was able to post a question to one of our speakers in the comments section. The speaker's response broadcast via video was thus able to reach the researcher back in India in real time.

The live-streaming of a book launch we hosted a few months later took this a step further. Not only was a researcher from the Pretoria-based Institute for Global Dialogue able to interact with speakers via Facebook Live, a senior journalist – unable to make the launch in person - relied on the Facebook Live broadcast to write an in-depth news article on the book.

THE KIND OF POSTS OUR FANS LIKE MOST





MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

To complement our social media strategy to engage wider audiences, we continued with an 'external first' approach to ensure our research and analysis has maximum impact. Eminent media outlets which published our content in 2017 included African Arguments. African Independent, Business Day, Daily Maverick, Engineering News, Financial Mail, Huffington Post, Mail & Guardian, Project Syndicate and The Conversation Africa.

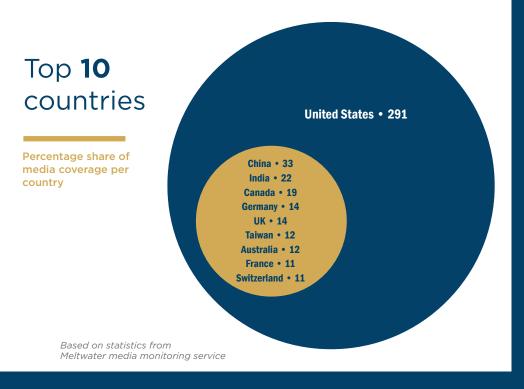
TRENDING TOPICS IN 2017

- Robert Mugabe's resignation
- Donald Trump
- North Korean nuclear threat
- G20 Summit
- BRICS Summit
- Elections [particularly those in Angola, France, Kenva, Liberia and Rwanda]

PUBLISHED IN 2017

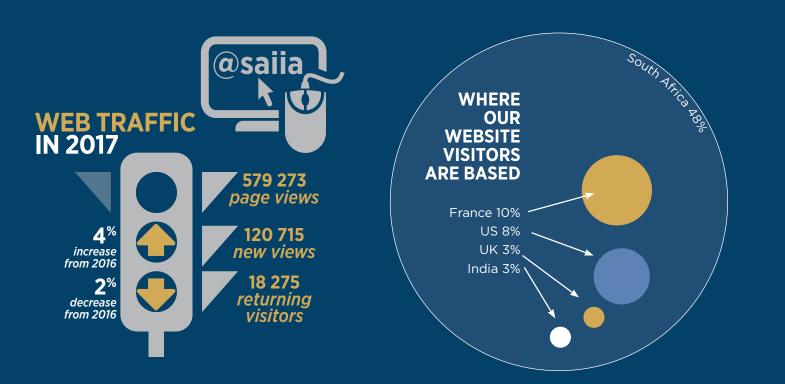
69 of our opinion and analysis pieces were published in 2017

b pieces successfully placed with external media outlets





*Based on statistics from Google Analytics









KEY EVENTS

T20 AFRICA OUTREACH 'AFRICA AND THE G20: BUILDING ALLIANCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT'

February This conference featured six breakaway workshops on topics covering infrastructure investment and industrialisation, e-commerce and the digital economy, agriculture, food security and climate action, international trade and investment, international cooperation on tax matters, and an enabling social environment. Attended by 250 individuals from policy circles, government, civil society and academia. The event also trended on South African Twitter on 1 February.

THE CHANGE MAKERS' FORUM

February Hosted by SAIIA in partnership with the University of Cape Town's Minerals to Metals programme. The focus of the forum was how the mining industry could help achieve the SDGs, and how the Africa Mining Vision might provide a framework for this. Participants worked together to identify practical steps to strengthen mining's contribution to the SDGs. The two keynote speakers were Lisa Sachs, Director at the Columbia Center on Sustainable Development, and Kojo Busia, Senior Advisor at the African Mineral Development Centre.

DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN AFRICA

November The workshop examined the relationship between conflict and the state of democracy across Africa with a special focus on the role of African regional institutions. Attended by policymakers from key regional institutions, as well as academics and analysts from Africa and abroad. Participation by some members of the Rising Democracies Network ensured a comparative perspective on how South African foreign policy relating to conflict and democracy compares to the relevant policies of other major non-Western democracies. The event was co-organised by the University of the Witwatersrand and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and hosted by SAIIA.

DIPLOMATIC BRIEFING: SCENARIOS

December Our year-end diplomatic members breakfast included a presentation by our Deputy Chairperson, Moeletsi Mbeki, who shared his insights into the current political situation in South Africa just days before the ANC elections took place. This fascinating interpretation of the various election scenarios was well received by our diplomatic members.

THE CHALLENGES OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION, TRADE FACILITATION AND GENDER EQUITY FOR AFRICA

December A one-day workshop sponsored by the Australian Government, the Institute for International Trade and SAIIA provided a forum to identify and discuss regional integration challenges confronting African economies, especially in ensuring gender equity and gender-sensitive sustainable development. The workshop addressed the intersections between regional integration and trade facilitation issues through a gender-sensitive lens, focusing on the challenges to inclusive trade-related development while also seeking to provide practical solutions to these challenges.

PUBLICATIONS

56 Number of research outputs for 2017

Research on governance issues – electoral and resources – continues to attract interest, as does techthemed research: Top downloads

Climate Change Adaption Readiness: Lessons from the 2015/16 El Niño for Climate Readiness in Southern Africa by Alex Benkenstein

Emerging Trends in Africa's Electoral Processes by Ibraheem Bukunle Sanusi and Rizzan Nassuna

South-South Peacebuilding: Lessons and Insights from Turkey and South Africa's Support to Fragile States by Neissan Besharati, Carmel Rawhani, Jason Stearns and Gizem Sucuoglu

Why isn't Tech for Accountability Working in Africa? By Indra de Lanerolle

How Civic Technology Can Drive Accountability in South Africa by Richard Gevers

OLDER SAIIA RESEARCH IS CITED ACROSS A BROAD RANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

- » The Nepad Policy Focus Series: 'Working Together Assessing Public-Private Partnerships in Africa' (2008) cited in African Journal of Public Affairs.
- » Special Report 'Regional Business Barriers' (2015) cited in *Law, Democracy and Development*, Volume 21
- » Trade Report 7 'The TDCA: Impacts, Lessons and Perspectives for EU-South and Southern African Relations' (2005) cited in Muntschick J, The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the European Union (EU), 2017
- » Trade Report 15 'SACU, Regional Integration, and the Overlap Issue in Southern Africa: From Spaghetti to Cannelloni?' (2007) cited in the Journal of Social Sciences Education and Research and Kotsopoulos J & M Goerg, United Nations University Series on Regionalism, 2017
- "The African Peer Review Mechanism: Lessons from the Pioneers"
 (2008) cited in Ahmed F, Preparedness and Economic Integration in Africa – A Case with Reference to APRM, 2017
- » 'Chinese Migration in Africa' (OP 24 2009) cited by Yahoo! News Taiwan https://tw.news.yahoo.com.

SAVIA ,

SAVIA ?

VIA:

AFRICA PORTAL

The Africa Portal is both a research library and an expert analysis hub on African affairs and policy issues. Run by SAIIA and the Canada-based Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), its mandate is to promote African research and thought leadership.

Since 2009 the Portal has curated a collection of open-access research publications provided by our network of 83 content partners, 70 of which are based in Africa. Currently, 7 250 publications are available for free download in PDF format; 400 of these are in French.



In August 2017 the Portal embarked on an ambitious new direction, with a revamped website and the launch of a commentary and analysis hub. Here, academics, experts and journalists are invited to share their perspectives on a wide range of pertinent issues. From the Kenyan elections to Libya's migration crisis and the cryptocurrency boom, our content is engaging, visual and relevant.

To guide the strategic direction of the project, an Advisory Board has recently been appointed. With their deep policy expertise, members provide input on the Portal's contents, sustainability and development.

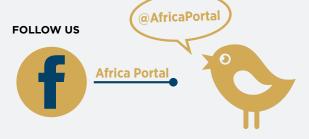
While less than a year old, the relaunched website has received an overwhelmingly positive response.

Our readership has increased by almost 30%, and we look forward to building on this in the years ahead.

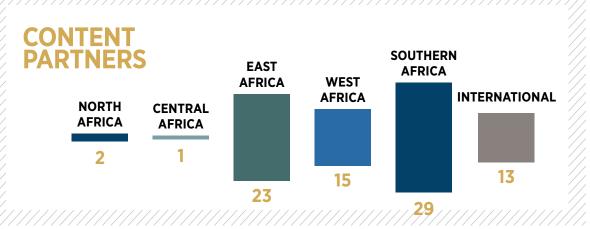


With its unique combination

of research and analysis, the Portal is a one-stop resource for academics, policymakers, citizens, civil society and business.



1. United States	4. Kenya	7. Zimbabwe	10. Uganda
2. South Africa	5. United Kingdom	8. Ghana	TOP VISITS
3. Nigeria	6. India	9. Tanzania	BY COUNTRY





SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

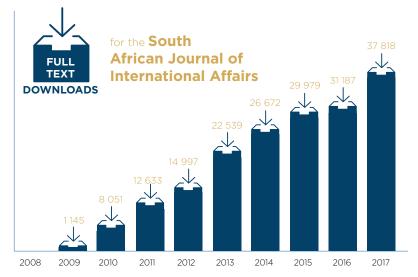




Accredited by the South African Department of Higher Education and Training and indexed by Scopus and the International Bibliography of Social Sciences, the *South African Journal of International Affairs* (SAJIA) continues to attract high-quality submissions and to receive favourable reviews from the scholarly and policy communities.

The latest Taylor & Francis publishing report shows that in the fourth quarter of 2017 the journal attracted the highest level of interest yet, as seen in the number of downloads reported (a record 11 345 articles were downloaded over those three months). This may have been owing to a special issue on the EU-South Africa Strategic Partnership Review at Ten Years, which was launched at an EU event in early October and made available on a freeto-view basis for that month. Downloads for 2017 totalled 37 818: this figure is 21% higher than in 2016, and continues a 10year run of such increases. Africa remains our main audience, followed by North and Central Europe.

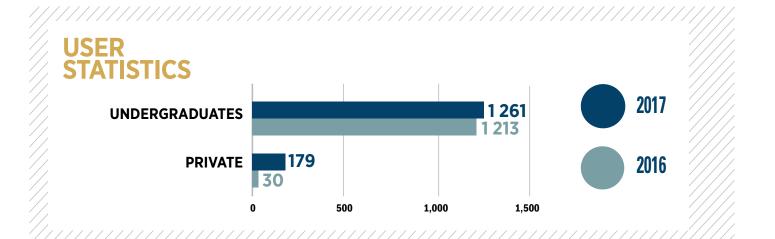
The journal's editorial team has increased SAJIA's presence on social media platforms, creating the @SAIIAJournal account on Twitter and attracting 88 followers over the first few months of activity.



THE LIBRARY

The SAIIA library serves the Wits community (students and staff), SAIIA researchers and the general public. Students enjoy the quiet space provided by the library as well as the assistance received from staff. This is apparent in the 9% increase in users of the study facility. Although postgraduates do not frequent the library as much, the number of private users has increased significantly. The library has moved into the digital era with online journal subscriptions, thereby allowing the Cape Town office to access certain journals.

The research library will change its policy in 2018 to allow members fuller access to library material.









Colleagues & friends at the 2017 Lekgotla, the Careers Evening and the African Children's Feeding Scheme outreach day.







FINANCIALS 2017

Statement of financial position as at 30 June

2017

2016 ASSETS **Non-Current Assets** Furniture and equipment 230 050 240 570 **Current Assets** 40 935 344 43 025 540 3 976 761 Smuts Memorial Trust 3 529 032 Investments held for trading 24 327 871 23 496 409 Trade and other receivables 2 692 730 1837383 Cash and cash equivalents 14 162 716 9 937 982 TOTAL ASSETS 43 266 110 41 165 394 **FUNDS & LIABILITIES** Funds 31 475 308 32 179 069 Accumulated surplus 18 134 161 18 605 146 Investment reserve 13 341 147 13 573 923 **Current Liabilities** 9 690 086 11 087 041 2 652 308 Trade & other payables 4 395 162 Project funds 5 294 924 8 4 3 4 7 3 3 TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES 41 165 394 43 266 110

2017

Statement of comprehensive income for the year

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017	2016
Revenue	33 345 976	32 295 726
Expenditure		
Operating expenditure	24 951 956	23 811 270
Cost recoveries	(21 988 248)	(20 021 743)
Net operating costs	2 963 708	3 789 527
Programme expenditure disbursed	31 746 618	30 413 161
Deficit from operations	(1 364 350)	(1 906 962)
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(435 185)	700 319
Income from investments	2 363 010	3 811 695
Surplus before fair value adjustment of held for trading investments Fair value adjustment of held for trading	563 475	2 605 052
investments	(1 267 236)	(1 998 046)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(703 761)	607 006

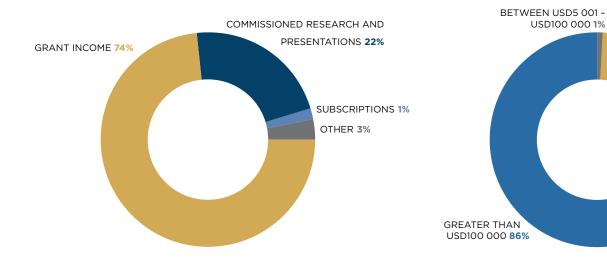
Total revenue 2017

	2017
Grant Income	24 554 280
Commissioned research and presentations	7 306 157
Subscriptions	522 441
Other Income	963 098
Total Revenue	33 345 976

Grant Income

Total Grant Income	USD 1 894 957
Greater than USD100 000	USD 1 624 585
Between USD10 000 - USD100 000	USD 247 471
Between USD5 001 - USD10 000	USD 22 901

BETWEEN USD10 000 -USD100 000 13%





Schedule of Major Funders

Expenditure July 2016-June 2017

Grant Income		
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	7 831 202	USD 604 367
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7 726 284	USD 596 270
International Development Research Council	2 032 624	USD 156 866
Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	1 907 425	USD 147 204
The Centre For International Governance Innovation	1 553 346	USD 119 878
Konrad Adenauer Foundation	1 233 398	USD 95 186
ABSA	759 921	USD 58 646
Democracy International	713 080	USD 55 031
Australian High Commission	173 774	USD 13 411
Chatham House	173 075	USD 13 357
United Nations Children's Fund	153 412	USD 11 839
Dept of Foregn Affairs (Canada)	103 140	USD 7 960
The Bradlow Foundation	90 326	USD 6 971
Terres Des Hommes	40 573	USD 3 131
Danish Embassy	25 077	USD 1 935
Gauteng Province Government	19 563	USD 1 510
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	18 060	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	18 060	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL	18 060	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations	18 060 24 554 279	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development Stop Ivory	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277 1 055 739	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development Stop Ivory Oxfam Phase 3	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277 1 055 739 822 390	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development Stop Ivory Oxfam Phase 3 Department for International Development - Plurilaterals	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277 1 055 739 822 390 773 170	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development Stop Ivory Oxfam Phase 3 Department for International Development - Plurilaterals Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277 1 055 739 822 390 773 170 497 782	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development Stop Ivory Oxfam Phase 3 Department for International Development - Plurilaterals Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Other	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277 1 055 739 822 390 773 170 497 782 1 562 800	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development Stop Ivory Oxfam Phase 3 Department for International Development - Plurilaterals Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Other TOTAL	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277 1 055 739 822 390 773 170 497 782 1 562 800	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development Stop Ivory Oxfam Phase 3 Department for International Development - Plurilaterals Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Other TOTAL Subscriptions	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277 1 055 739 822 390 773 170 497 782 1 562 800 7 306 157	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development Stop Ivory Oxfam Phase 3 Department for International Development - Plurilaterals Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Other TOTAL Subscriptions Corporates, Individuals, Institutional Donors	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277 1 055 739 822 390 773 170 497 782 1 562 800 7 306 157 522 441	USD 1 394
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency TOTAL Commissioned Research and Presentations Department for International Development Stop Ivory Oxfam Phase 3 Department for International Development - Plurilaterals Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Other TOTAL Subscriptions Corporates, Individuals, Institutional Donors TOTAL	18 060 24 554 279 2 594 277 1 055 739 822 390 773 170 497 782 1 562 800 7 306 157 522 441	USD 1 394

Schedule of new funders - 2017

Donors	Duration	Commitment
African Peer Review Mechanism	Oct 2016 - Feb 2017	R173 729
Dept of Foreign Affairs (Canada)	Jan 2017 - Feb 2017	\$10 000
Embassy of the Republic of Korea	Oct 2016 - Aug 2017	\$25 000
Danish Embassy	May 2017 - Oct 2017	DKK 100 000
Terre des Hommes Deutschland	May 2017 - Dec 2017	€ 30 000
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Sep 2016 - Mar 2017	€ 39 013
University of Adelaide	Dec-16	AUD 12 930
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Aug 2016 - Jul 2017	€ 15 400
Department for International Development	Jan 2017 - Dec 2017	£86 498
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Mar 2017 - Apr 2017	\$10 000
German Development Institute	Feb 2017 - Apr 2017	€4830
Embassy of Finland	Jul 2017 - Jun 2019	€ 145 000
Australian High Commission	Jan 2017 - Dec 2017	AUD 41 109
Gauteng Department of Sports, Art, Culture and Recreation	May 2017 - Dec 2017	R150 000
United States Agency for International Development	Oct 2016 - Aug 2018	\$801 805
Centre for International Governance Innovation	Aug 2016 - Sep 2018	CAD 335 000

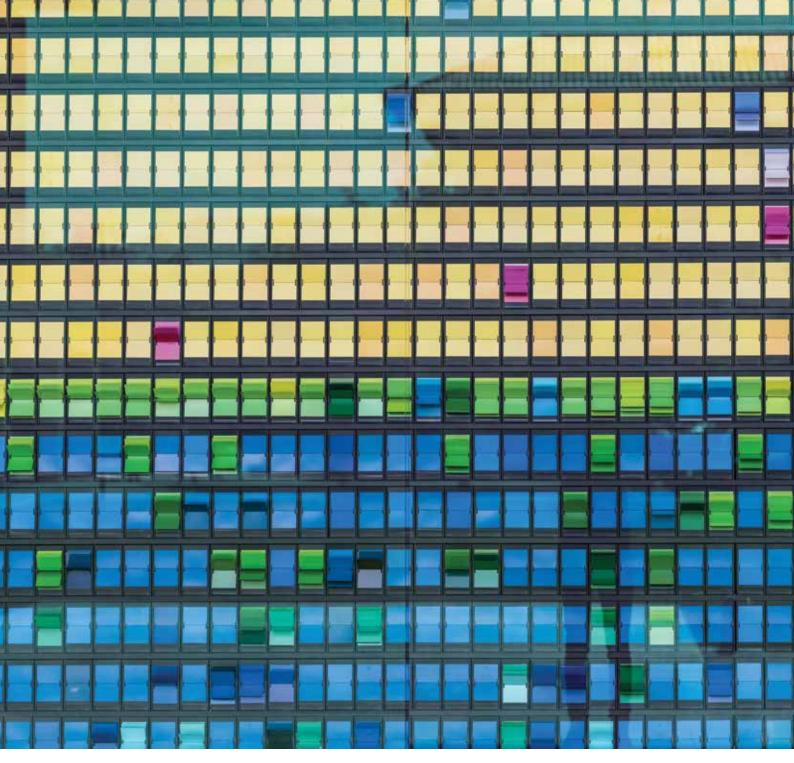


PHOTO CREDITS:

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Page 10: Johannesburg city centre lifestyle at sunset/iStock.com THEGIFT777

Page 12: Artisanal gold miners, Shinyanga, Tanzania March 18, 2010/ iStock africa924

Page 14: Mining industry in Monrovia, Liberia, August 03, 2015/ iStock.com/Konoplytska

Page 16: Underwater scenery/ iStock.com/ 942951932

Page 18: Silhouette of 2 cranes, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia / iStock.com/David Kirba

Page 20: A Malagasy woman picking out rice in a paddy field near Antalaha, Eastern Madagascar, August 17, 2017/ iStock.com/ pierivb

Page 22: Katse Dam hydroelectric power plant and service roads in Lesotho, Africa/ iStock.com/ Fabian Plock

Page 24: Refugee centre, Europe / iStock.com

Page 26: Youth@SAIIA

Page 30: The smart generation/ iStock.com/ PeopleImages

Page 36: Library in Singapore /Photo by chuttersnap on Unsplash

SAIA African perspectives. Global insights.

Johannesburg

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