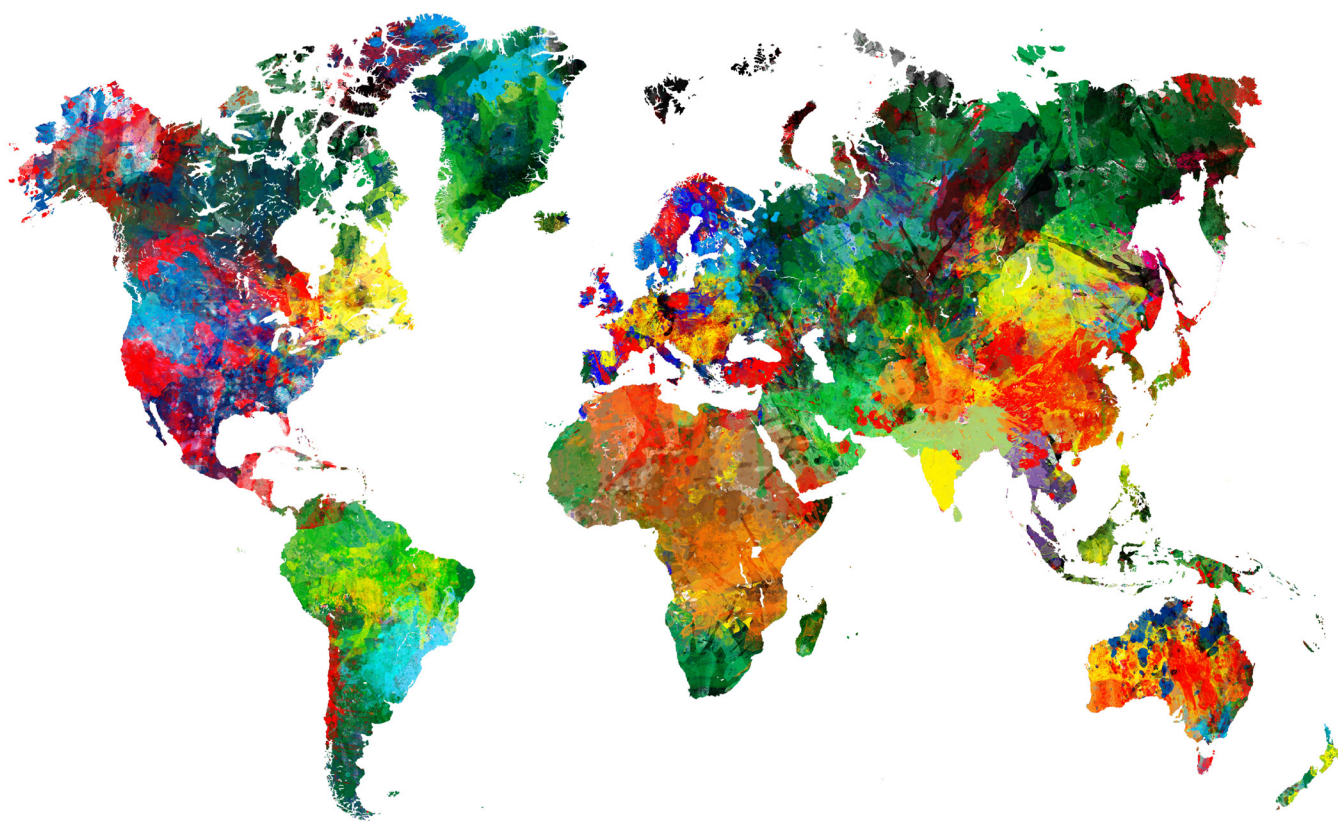


2021-22



ANNUAL REVIEW



South African Institute of International Affairs



*The South African Institute
of International Affairs
is an independent public
policy think tank advancing
a well-governed, peaceful,
economically sustainable and
globally engaged Africa.*

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Message from the chief executive

ELIZABETH SIDIROPOULOS

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has reverberated throughout the world and significantly impacted on SAIIA's work this year. Indeed, since the war broke out in February 2022, our work on Russia-Africa and African states' relations with key external powers has proved to be crucial in interpreting the geopolitical and economic implications of the conflict on the continent.

Over this past year, the Institute continued its work on other key policy processes, of which the following four stood out:

- We worked closely with the African Union Commission in supporting the development of the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan, which was adopted at the 35th ordinary Session of the AU Assembly (Heads of State and Government Session) in February 2022.
- We supported civil society in developing CSO submissions for the Zimbabwe and Lesotho APRM review processes and the APRM Secretariat actively supported and welcomed these engagements.
- I provided ongoing support to the G20 Italian T20 Secretariat in coordinating and making input into the task force on the G20, the SDGs and development cooperation with a specific focus on African concerns. I was a co-chair of the T20 task force on G20, the SDGs and development cooperation during the Italian presidency.

- SAIIA worked in close consultation with the Department of Science and Innovation, the Department of Higher Education and Training, the South African TVET colleges and the Department of Trade, Industry and Cooperation on the skills requirements of TVET graduates for the development of a green hydrogen economy in South Africa. This work is especially important for South Africa given its huge skills deficit, the disruptive impact on the job market of the transition to a less carbon-intensive economic path (given South Africa's huge coal dependency), the huge youth unemployment problem in South Africa, and the potential to link to regional approaches to the development of green hydrogen.

The above is merely a small snapshot of SAIIA's various policy engagements this year. It shows both the demand for our work, the ability of the Institute to build strong partnerships at multiple levels across the region and globally, and to achieve impact that supports African development outcomes. We at SAIIA are proud of the positive achievements we've recorded despite a toughening funding environment and the uncertainty and disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. With lockdown restrictions easing, we look forward to a strong return to field work and deeper engagement with our partners and stakeholders. Our goal – to advance a well-governed, peaceful, economically sustainable and globally engaged Africa – remains more important than ever.

Our Research

Theme ONE

AFRICAN GOVERNANCE,
DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS
IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Theme TWO

SUSTAINABLE AND JUST CLIMATE
TRANSITIONS IN AFRICA

Theme THREE

AFRICAN ECONOMIC RESILIENCE
AND INCLUSION

Theme FOUR

AFRICAN AGENCY AND
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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 field work and comparative case studies and involve the perspectives of government and non-government stakeholders, including the private sector, academia and civil society thereby ensuring that any policy advice offered is evidence-based, robust, forward-looking and relevant.

Under the new research agenda framework for 2021/22-2024/25, two key, inter-related sub-themes drive SAIIA's Theme 1 governance agenda. These are multi-stakeholder governance initiatives, first and foremost specifically focused on the APRM, and secondly, human rights and governance in the digital age.

Theme 2 is driven by two inter-related subthemes, ie., enhanced climate change resilience in Africa and the importance of green economic development to ensure a sustainable and just climate transition in Africa.

The focus of Theme 3 is on two overarching themes: the drivers and enablers of regional connectivity (mainly through the prism of the AFCFTA); and the enablers of greater economic inclusion, mainly through a digital, e-commerce and skills prism. Both overarching themes will also seek to enrich the debate on the necessary reforms at the global level to remove structural constraints to Africa's participation in the global economy.

The key sub-themes incorporated under Theme 4 African agency and international relations theme, include the new geopolitical and normative challenges in regional and multilateral fora, including the G20, as well as Africa's external partnerships. This theme dominated much of SAIIA's work during the first semester of 2022, as the full impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine was felt across the world, impacting and reframing traditional international relationships and partnerships. SAIIA continued its engagement with the G20 through its participation in the activities of the Think 20.



Theme ONE

African Governance, Democracy and Human Rights in the Digital Age

African Peer Review Mechanism

SAIIA partnered with the [SIVIO Institute](#) – a policy research organisation based in Harare – on the [Zimbabwe APRM Popular Sensitisation Project](#). This project empowered local civil society organisations (CSOs) to co-create a written governance submission to feed into their national APRM process. A closing civic space and the harassment of activists, CSOs and journalists made this a difficult environment in which to run this project, as did COVID-19 restrictions – the entire exercise was conducted online. The final report was launched in October 2021 via Zoom. Critical governance issues highlighted in the submission included constitutionalism; the rule of law, militarisation of politics and organised violence; democracy and elections; corruption; responsive governance: transparency and accountability; gender equality and social inclusion; and economic governance.

SAIIA also created a short video and infographics to accompany the report and explain the process. As a result of this work, stronger links were built with the Zimbabwean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with Foreign Affairs officials attending all the project's workshops. It is expected that the CSO submission will make an important contribution to Zimbabwe's official APRM report when this is developed. CSOs will also be able to better hold government to account for commitments made under the APRM and related processes. SAIIA was thus able to build the capacity of Zimbabwean stakeholders to engage in an important policy process.

Russia-Africa

Since February 2021, SAIIA has run its first fully-fledged project exploring [Russia-Africa relations](#). This has positioned the Institute to respond knowledgeably, timeously and confidently to the many requests for analysis by the media and diplomatic community. Over this period, the chief executive and researchers from the AGDP programme were called on to make

extensive comments in the media and engage with diplomats on South African and African positions on the invasion of Ukraine.

SAIIA has worked in five other Southern African countries on similar projects (Namibia, 2018; Botswana, 2020; South Africa, 2020; Lesotho, 2022; and Malawi, 2023). The Institute is creating a CSO governance community by sharing experiences across countries, thereby building the capacity of CSOs to participate more meaningfully in conversations about governance in their countries and communities.

Atoms for Development

SAIIA's [Atoms for Development](#) project, focusing on nuclear governance in Africa and the promotion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy on the continent, came to an end in July 2022. The project was aimed at strengthening African bodies responsible for nuclear governance, improving high-level legislation on nuclear safety and security, and promoting public debate on these issues. The importance of compliance with global nuclear governance frameworks became especially apparent following the invasion of Ukraine, supported by the rapid entry into force of the [Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons](#) on 22 January 2021.

A successful end-of-project conference was held on 13 May 2022 with key African experts on nuclear disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in attendance. The conference, titled '[Loud and Nuclear: The Peaceful Application of Nuclear Science and Technology in the Development Agenda](#)' featured several high-level panellists. Among them were Messaoud Baaliouamer, the former executive secretary of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy, Marthinus van Schalkwyk, Director of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation at the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation, and Ali Ada, chair of the African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology.

Theme ONE

SAIIA researchers also attended the [Nuclear Ban Week](#) in Vienna, participating in the ICAN Nuclear Ban Forum, the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons and the first Meeting of States Parties (1MSP) to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. While in Vienna, they engaged with Ingrid Kirsten of the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation and discussed potential areas of cooperation. At the 1MSP, SAIIA introduced the project to Alvin Botes, South Africa's Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation.

Futures of Digital Geopolitics

The digitisation of data – spurred on by the 4IR – presents the region with very real opportunities for developmental leapfrogging. This would be in line with the AU's Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030) and the SADC Secretariat's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan. SAIIA investigated digital geopolitics and governance in SADC as part of its Regional Outlook 2021 project. It made a number of recommendations about ways in which the continent could assert itself as a digital actor, playing a more influential role in international standard-setting forums. While Africa does not have a large technology industry, its growing consumer market may give it such leverage. However, weak oversight at the regional level could embolden authoritarian sub-Saharan governments and political elites to abuse regulatory tools that allow digital authoritarianism. It is therefore crucial that these governments put forth human rights-led policy responses to build anticipatory digital governance capability, bolster digital sovereignty, foster digital innovation ecosystems and deepen the democracy-digital nexus at the country and continental level.

Futures of Civic Technology

SAIIA launched a project on SADC futures of civic technology as part of the Regional Outlook 2022 project. This examined ways in which the relationship between the people and government could be enhanced by using technology and leveraging technology/digital engagement. These would facilitate

inclusive public decision-making and strengthen democratic governance. Big data, privacy, transparency and access to knowledge are becoming increasingly central themes on the global stage. Within this context, using technology to drive accountability and transparency can democratise knowledge and lead to real change within African communities. A participatory foresight workshop was held on 19 August 2022 with a focus group of civic tech champions to explore the status and futures of civic tech in the region.

EDUCATIONAL FUTURES

Futures of Higher Education and TVET in SADC

In response to the higher education and technical vocation education and training (TVET) challenges in the SADC region, the educational unit of UNESCO's Regional Office for Southern Africa commissioned SAIIA to catalyse strategic discussions on reimagine the future of higher education and TVET. The project aimed to better anticipate Southern African futures of education and learning in the context of higher education for sustainability and the 4IR. To provide capacity building and technical assistance to co-create a UNESCO-SADC Futures of Higher Education and TVET strategic framework, the Institute engaged in high-level discussions with regional experts. Four virtual workshops were also held between June and September 2021 with education experts. The project culminated in a two-day face-to-face strategic workshop in Cape Town where these experts participated in high-level strategic conversations. This resulted in the development of the UNESCO-SADC Futures of Higher Education and TVET Strategic Framework, detailing strategic goals and activities for the co-creation of preferred SADC education futures. The SADC Secretariat organised a regional validation meeting for March 2023 to secure broader regional engagement with the strategic framework.

Theme TWO

Sustainable and Just Climate Transitions in Africa

Amplifying African Voices at COP26 and Other Climate Forums

The UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) process remains the central policy mechanism to negotiate and coordinate the global response to climate change. SAIIA participated in regional forums that contribute to the development of African positions on climate topics ahead of the COP negotiations and hosted dialogues to support peer learning and exchange. It has also sought to amplify African messaging on climate priorities to both national, regional and global audiences. SAIIA's climate lead, Romy Chevallier, provided training through the African Group of Negotiators Expert Group as part of its Climate Leadership Programme and presented on the BRICS climate agenda ahead of COP26 at the South Africa BRICS Think Tank in the lead-up to the BRICS Academic Forum. SAIIA was also invited by UNECA to speak at a side-event of the eighth Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development. Other notable opportunities include an invitation to contribute insights on governance dimensions of Africa's climate response for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's sixth assessment report and an invitation for SAIIA to join the UNFCCC's Resilience Frontiers initiative, a process through which the UNFCCC and other UN agencies work with experts across the globe to unlock new solutions for global resilience. Finally, SAIIA worked with Oxfam to produce a civil society response to the IMF decision to introduce climate change in its current Article IV surveillance reporting.

Green Minerals

SAIIA is increasingly engaged with the issue of green or critical minerals – those minerals needed for green technologies such as batteries and solar panels in the context of the just energy transition. We co-hosted a webinar with the African Centre for Energy Policy on this topic in June 2022 and collaborated with the African Development Bank and the African Mineral

Development Centre (AMDC). This opportunity was used to propose the development of an African Green Minerals Observatory to support Africa's engagement on this issue. The recommendation was well received by the AMDC and SAIIA has subsequently deepened collaboration with the AMDC on green minerals.

Futures of SADC Green Minerals

The World Bank estimates that the production of minerals and metals such as graphite, lithium and cobalt may increase by nearly 500% by 2050, spurred on by the scaling of low-carbon energy generation and storage technologies. SAIIA Futures launched a project to build anticipatory governance of green minerals (low-carbon minerals and metals or critical minerals) in Southern Africa by exploring high-impact key uncertainties emerging from globally transitioning commodity and energy ecosystems. To achieve a just regional low-carbon future, regional mineral and metal stakeholders such as decision makers, mining bodies, business associations and non-governmental stakeholders must increase their capacity for anticipatory governance. In addition, low-carbon minerals and metals should be extracted and beneficiated in a way that supports values inherent to green and wellbeing economies. The overarching objective of the project was to build anticipatory governance with key Southern African stakeholders towards green minerals foresight.

TVET Skills Just Transition for the Green Hydrogen Economy

South Africa's TVET college system needs to re-orientate itself in order to benefit from and contribute to the green hydrogen economy. SAIIA, in a high-level synthesis report titled [The South African Green Hydrogen TVET Ecosystem Just Transition Strategic Framework](#), did advanced and economy-wide modelling of national energy systems, including green hydrogen use, and their economic and greenhouse

Theme TWO

gas emission impact. The aim of this was to provide insight into the sectors on which the TVET system should focus and the timelines by which it might have to provide its graduates with the skills required in the green hydrogen economy. Aligning the country's TVET college system with real industry needs (such as sector-specific skills and sufficient graduates) will facilitate a just labour transition. Potential job losses in the traditional coal mining industry, for example, can be mitigated through the upskilling, retraining and onboarding of workers in the green economy. The report made policy recommendations on a range of interconnected labour and skills transition issues facing government, business, organised labour and civil society. It was launched by the Department of Science and Innovation and the Department of Higher Education and Training on 6 December 2022 at the World Science Forum in Cape Town.

Nature-based Solutions

SAIIA is implementing an EU-funded project, coordinated by the SADC Secretariat, focused on marine and coastal ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in Southern African coastal and island states. As part of this work, SAIIA has been taking advantage of opportunities to raise awareness of EbA as an effective climate response and promoting the project within policy dialogues addressing EbA. Examples include its participation in the third South African National EbA Community of Practice meeting (12–13 April 2022) in Durban, the SADC Regional Green Climate Conference (13–14 April 2022) in Lilongwe and the eighth EbA Knowledge Day (2 June 2022, virtual). SAIIA used these platforms to engage on EbA-related policy issues, raise awareness of its work in this area, and engage directly with key stakeholders, including South Africa's Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment and the South African National Biodiversity Institute.

Futures of Green Industrialisation

African countries face an existential dilemma: how to advance their economic transformation and industrialisation while taking the required climate change action. The 'Futures of Green Industrialisation in SADC' project built on the Regional Outlook 2021 project by exploring how SADC could leverage the global energy transition to fuel green industrialisation, attract foreign direct investment and alleviate developmental challenges. The research outlines three green industrialisation scenarios for SADC: Short-term Success, Long-term Loss (scenario A); Apocalyptic Africa (scenario B); and Regenerative Revival (scenario C). Policy recommendations include building member-state capacity to develop strategic foresight macro-trend monitoring tools for assessing movements toward scenarios B and C. There was also an emphasis on leveraging the 'green narrative/paradigm' and sustainable efforts in SADC for greater engagement with regenerative approaches and principles to shift current mental models; and preparing contingency plans for scenario B. The research challenged SADC's current approaches to green industrialisation/economics by introducing various concepts and paradigms that can guide alternative ways to imagine industrial development and green economies.

Theme THREE

African Economic Resilience and Inclusion

African Continental Free Trade Agreement and Regional Connectivity

In aiming to contribute to a more economically-resilient Africa and an inclusive society, SAIIA's thematic focus this past year was on the role of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) in supporting regional value chain industrialisation. Collectively, the research published under this theme made a series of proposals to the AU, regional economic communities (RECs) and national governments on trade, industrial and digitisation policies.

Setting the context is a call to the AU to initiate a complementary programme to the AfCFTA to formulate a unified and comprehensive industrial policy built around regional value chain development, as well as linkages into global value chains. One example used is that of Korea, with a suggested focus on automotive value chains as a basis for bilateral economic partnership agreements with RECs. These would include long-term commitments to enterprise and skills building. A strong case is made for the early digital identification of women-owned medium-sized, small and micro enterprises within selected regional value chains. It is also crucial to track goods and services along the supply chain; accelerate digital infrastructure financing and investment, including digital literacy in tertiary, secondary and primary education curricula; and provide teacher training. All of these have implications for future negotiations around protocols on trade in services, e-commerce and women and youth, at both regional and continental levels. The refusal of most African nations to participate in the joint statement initiatives on e-commerce in favour of multilateral consensus building should be reviewed as a steppingstone to those goals. It is also critical not to lose sight of the importance of data localisation and digital taxation in enabling Africa's 4IR transition.

Industrialisation in SADC

SADC Vision 2050 seeks to build a competitive middle-to high-income industrialised society. The region is at the cusp of a new epoch with the opportunity to integrate new technologies and possibly leapfrog and transform industries to evolve into uniquely African industrial development pathways. However, the future of industrialisation in SADC requires an in-depth understanding of socio-technological change and other drivers. These include the greening of economies; urbanisation and rising incomes; the shift towards decentralisation, especially in energy; and the shift of geopolitical power as China rises. The main uncertainties that will shape SADC's industrialisation are digital governance and the shift towards sustainability or green economies. While industrialisation presents new opportunities and challenges, achieving a desired future and fulfilling the SADC Vision 2050 will depend on nurturing pockets of the future in the present while tending to vulnerable and sunset industries. SAIIA hosted a Futures of Industrialisation webinar on 21 July 2022, with 105 attendees, with one of the panellists being Michelle Chivunga (CEO and founder of Global Policy House).

Infrastructure in SADC

SADC is at a critical inflexion point, with the region facing huge socio-economic challenges and various opportunities. As set out in the 'Futures of Infrastructure in SADC' (part of the Regional Outlook 2021 project), the region may be poised for a transformation in its infrastructure development trajectory towards better planning, proper policy implementation and cleaner, greener infrastructure options – if the right options are considered and the appropriate decisions taken. By focusing on greater regional interconnectedness and regional competitiveness, the region can increase resilience to and preparedness for future global shocks. Policy recommendations include encouraging regional

Theme THREE

trade value chains, dialogue and trust among member state governments and regional businesses. The AfCFTA is a unique opportunity for intra-regional and intra-African collaboration on eliminating non-tariff barriers, including the development of connective infrastructure.

POST-COVID RECOVERY

COVID-19 Macroeconomic Policy Responses in Africa

During the first phase of this project, country studies were done on Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Senegal and Benin. These studies looked at their vulnerability to the COVID-19 supply chain shocks of 2020–21 and the effectiveness of their fiscal and monetary policy responses. Findings were combined into a cross-country policy synthesis and two indices were developed comparing the macroeconomic vulnerabilities and climate responsiveness of the countries' policy responses.

The countries most open to global trade and investment (South Africa and Senegal) proved most vulnerable to international supply chain disruptions. As they are comparatively wealthier nations, they were also most fiscally capacitated to counter such disruptions with a stimulus. Whereas Senegal's package more than offset welfare losses, South Africa only managed to mitigate half the estimated losses.

Countries that imposed stricter domestic lockdowns (South Africa and Uganda) also exacerbated recessions during 2020, whereas the economies of Benin and Tanzania continued growing amid minimal lockdown and fiscal stimulus measures. By and large, stimulus packages had a neutral stance on promoting the renewable energy transition, with the exceptions being Nigeria and South Africa. These two countries redirected fossil fuel subsidies and delayed the imposition of a carbon tax, respectively.

Policy recommendations include collective African negotiation over (a) special drawing right reallocations that promote energy transitions and digitisation, (b) debt restructuring initiatives; and (c) a focus on official development assistance in building social security nets with (d) domestic tax mobilisation and diversification.

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Theme FOUR

African Agency and International Relations

Geopolitical Energy Futures and Implications for South Africa

Globally, countries have pledged to decarbonise and lower carbon emissions by moving towards renewable 'green' energy sources. To this end, SAIIA explored the uncertainties, disruptions and opportunities in the geopolitical energy landscape and the implications for South Africa. It did this by applying a strategic foresight and systemic innovation approach to reimagine South Africa's energy futures. This was developed into an anticipatory framework for navigating the energy transition to achieve a climate-resilient and socially equitable economy by 2050. The energy transition on the African continent will play an important role in securing a socially equitable economy. However, global conflict, energy insecurity, market instability and climate change necessitate the exploration of geopolitical impacts on South Africa's energy systems to promote national energy security and resilience. The Russian invasion of Ukraine and the EU's dependence on Russian natural gas illustrate the need to diversify energy supplies. This is critical to establish energy security globally, as the effects (ie, price fluctuations) reverberate beyond Europe. In addition, it also highlights the importance of a diversified energy mix and so promotes multilateral agreements, especially with African countries that are rich in natural resources and ideally suited to produce and export 'green' energy.



Our partners

SAIIA worked with just under 95 partners across the world, most of whom were part of the [Africa Portal](#) project which came to an end in May 2022. Many of SAIIA's partners are Africa-based or international institutions working on African issues. The depth of engagement varies and SAIIA has a core group of partners across the four themes that it is focusing on.

SAIIA appointed a partnership manager in the second half of 2021 as set out in its new strategic framework to pro-actively

build its knowledge and policy network. Ms Luanda Mpungose has been engaging closely with the AU Commission, the SADC Secretariat, the APRM Secretariat and the Africa Union Development Agency-NEPAD to help strengthen our bilateral relationships. Apart from engaging with SAIIA's think tank partners across the world, she has also been instrumental in driving the establishment of SAIIA's International Advisory Board.

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat	International Development Research Center	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Foreign Commonwealth Development Office	Konrad -Adenauer-Stiftung	UK Partnership for Accelerated Climate Transitions	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	United States Department of State	Embassy of Finland	The Bradlow Foundation
Open Society Foundations			

Youth@SAIIA

Youth@SAIIA is now in its second decade. Over this period, Youth@SAIIA has moved from focusing mostly on high-school learners to a wider range of stakeholders and themes. The programme now works with youth between the ages of 13-25, high-school educators and a growing network of civil society organisations and has also been recognised by government as a key actor in bringing youth voices to policy spaces. The programme's approach has been to build capacity to enable young people to participate meaningfully in decision-making processes on topics ranging from gender to climate change.

Model UN and Model Legislature Programme

Youth@SAIIA's Model UN and Model Legislature programme focuses largely on high-school learners. It has had great success in spawning mini-Model UNs and local negotiation debates in several South African provinces. Schools themselves take the initiative with local, youth-led leadership and minimal guidance from the Institute. Over the past year, Model UN and Model Legislature activities took place in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape.

Community Engagement Exchange Programme

The SA-US Community Engagement Exchange Programme (CEEP) was an initiative of Youth@SAIIA in partnership with Howard University, Washington DC, and the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. It was supported by the US Mission to South Africa. The goal of this programme was to create a youth-led culture of community engagement on university campuses and in neighbouring communities. Through the exchange, participants developed new relationships and broadened their understanding of cross-cutting issues of sustainability in South Africa and the US. In addition, they developed their ability to work towards creating solutions and becoming more involved in decision-making processes.

Top participants were given an opportunity to take part in study tours to Washington DC and Johannesburg between April and May 2022. Afterwards, they submitted reports on their experiences and strategies to take the lessons learned from the programme back to their community projects.



2022 Young Leaders Conference delegates at Freedom Park

Young Researchers Symposium

The SAIIA Young Researchers Symposium programme culminated in a national event at Maropeng in early March. This year's programme required learners, students and out-of-school youth to focus on one idea or research question related to action on the climate crisis. Participants researched their idea or question, wrote a short paper and developed a prototype (eg, practical model or action) or activity linked to their research.

The topics covered by the young researchers included:

- the use of indigenous climate adaptation methods amid the Fourth Industrial Revolution;
- public feedback on government policies;
- using the 'green movement' as a tool for addressing inequality in low-income communities;
- behavioural change to address the climate crisis;
- the role of local government in combating global climate change and promoting the Sustainable Development Goals;
- how climate change affects the mining industry;
- cyber farms;
- waste reduction and management; and
- the impact of livestock on the climate crisis.

Subsequently, participants worked on implementation-related activities resulting from their research projects. Since several participants wanted to create mobile apps and websites, Youth@SAIIA held a mobile app development course at Logiscool in mid-2022.

Youth Policy Committee

The Youth Policy Committee (YPC) is a convening group that brings together youth organisations and young individuals to understand, comment on and participate in policy processes that affect young people. It was launched in mid-2014 by high-school learners and university alumni of SAIIA's third annual Young Leaders Conference. Through this committee the Institute builds networks with other young people and youth organisations in South Africa, the region and around the world.

The YPC is at a new point of growth and is reaching more interested student and learner clubs, youth organisations, young activists and researchers across South Africa. It offers age-appropriate capacity building that develops policy participation and negotiation skills.

Early in 2022 the YPC working groups were consolidated into four work areas, namely Global Change, Inclusive Societies, Socio-Economic Development and Sustainable Communities.

Following the development of the new YPC work areas, the YPC High Schools Network was formally launched. High-school educators could register their school and indicate their interest in becoming a Supervising Educator Supporter for the national network.

One of the most important engagements of the Youth Policy Committee over the course of the year was developing the South African Youth Climate Action Plan, which was led by the Global Change work area. A new national youth gender action plan is also being planned with participants from the Inclusive Societies work area.

Youth@SAIIA



Youth participant, Hajar Ahjum-Mathee, recording the Youth TELL All podcast



Youth TELL ALL

Launched in March 2022, season 1 focused mainly on stories related to climate change and sustainable development, which season 2 built on with even more outstanding stories and new youth hosts selected from an open national call.



SA-USA Community Engagement Exchange Programme (2020 - 2022). Participants visited the Ekukhanyisweni Primary School in Alexandra, Johannesburg, for their in-school breakfast feeding programme.

Communications

Think tanks compete for visibility, impact and brand awareness in an increasingly loud and crowded digital sphere. We have made investments in staff and resources to achieve key strategic communication goals and ensure SAIIA keeps pace with evolving digital media trends.

MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

The Russia-Ukraine war, nuclear governance, China-Africa ties, SAIIA's Youth programme activities and COVID-19 dominated the news coverage which SAIIA received during the reporting period.

A total of 646 news clips mentioning SAIIA in relation to various aspects of our research/expertise were recorded. They originated from local, regional and international outlets and appeared in a combination of online, print and broadcast outlets. Some 65 clips (or 10%) revolved around the Russia-Ukraine war and 34 (or 5%) around China-Africa ties. The Russia-Ukraine war, nuclear governance, China-Africa ties, SAIIA's Youth programme activities and COVID-19 dominated the news coverage which SAIIA received during the reporting period.



twitter.com/SAIIA_info



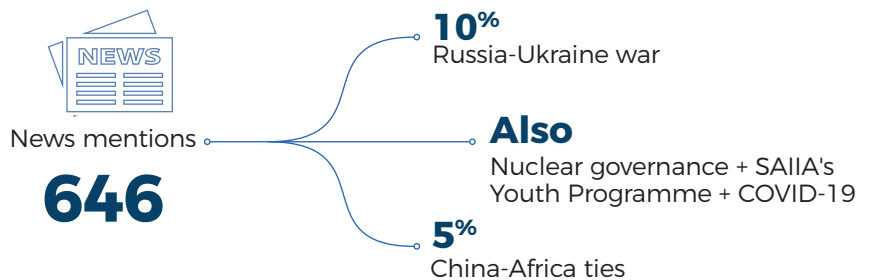
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MEDIA QUERIES

169 media queries were received during the reporting period, a marked increase from the 100 requests of the previous year. A total of 128 interviews were conducted while 41 requests were declined.



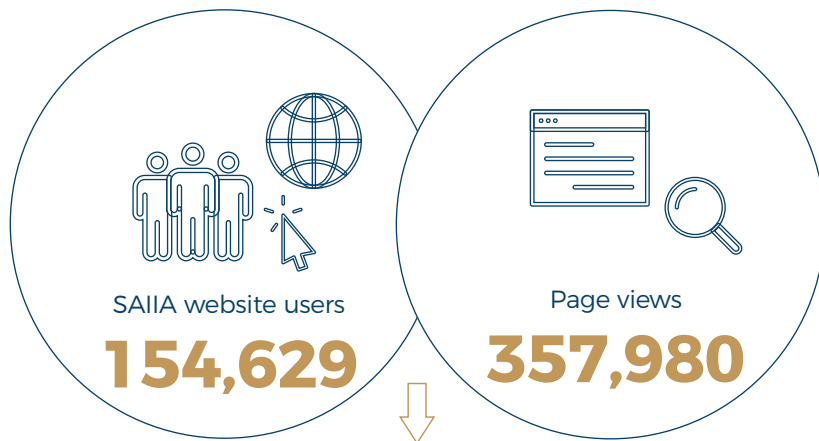
HOT TOPICS



Other pertinent issues that SAIIA researchers were approached for comments on included:

- The pro-democracy protests in Eswatini;
- The July 2021 riots in South Africa;
- The rising number of regional insurgencies in Africa;
- COVID-19 travel bans;
- The 76th session of the UN General Assembly;
- COP 26; and
- The 41st Summit of SADC Heads of State.

BY THE NUMBERS

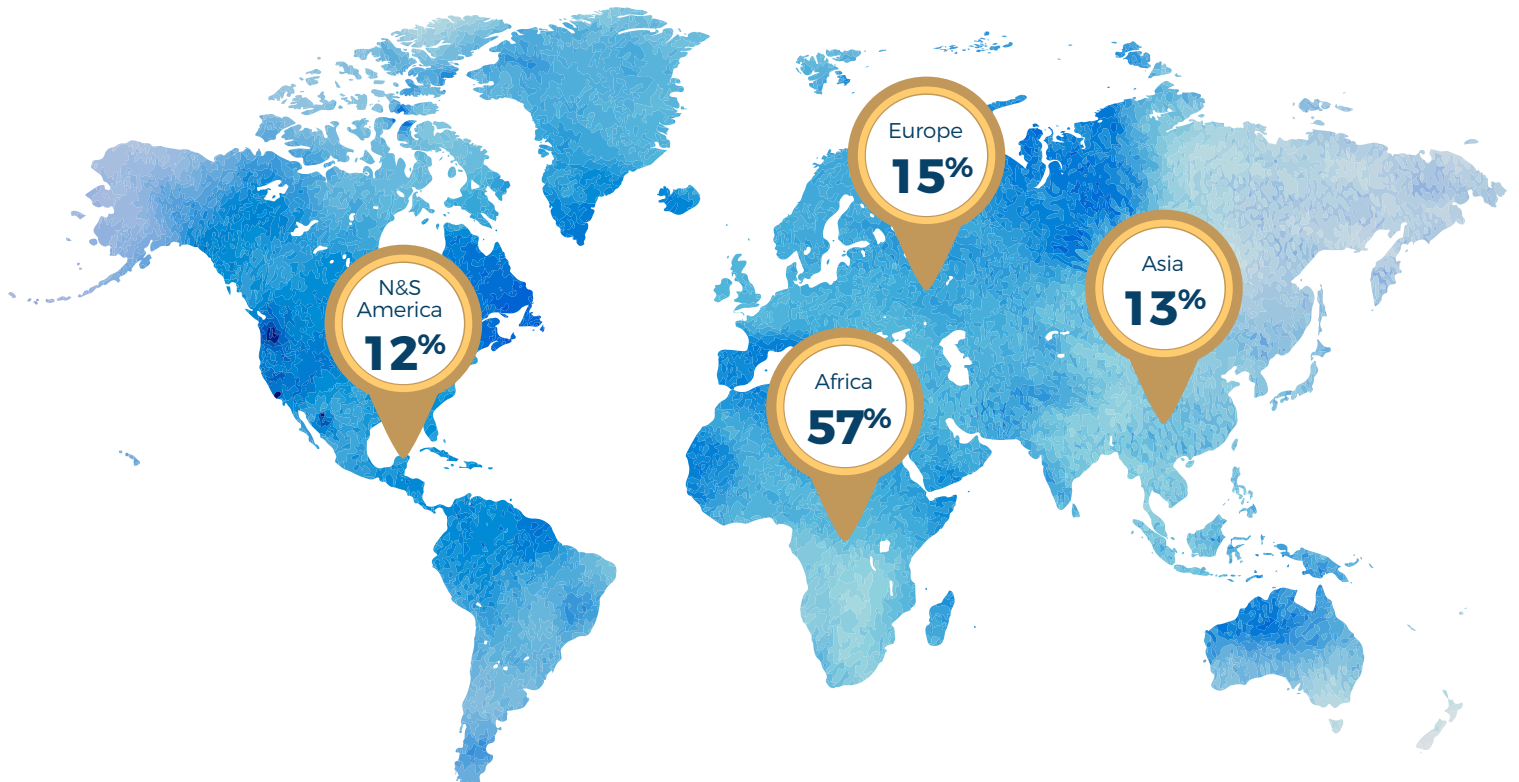


Organic search continues to be the main driver of website traffic, accounting for

60%

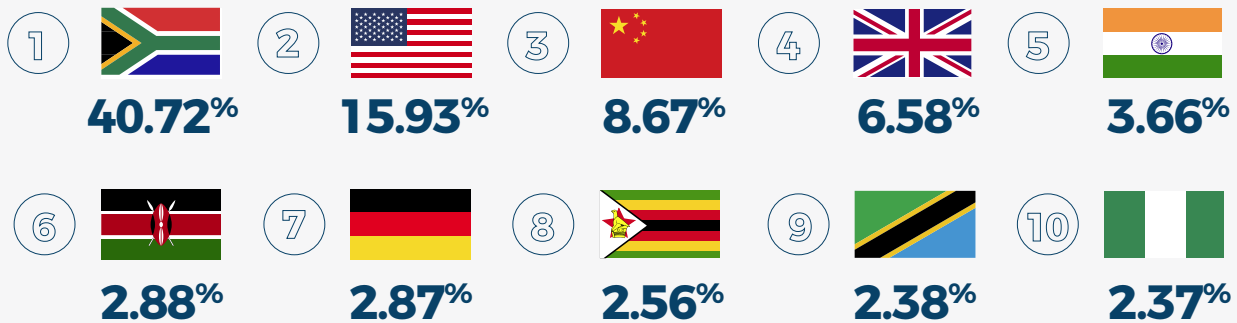
of all visits to saiiia.org.za.

SAIIA'S READERS ACROSS THE WORLD



SAIIA'S AUDIENCE

Top website visitors per country according to Google Analytics data



NEWSLETTER

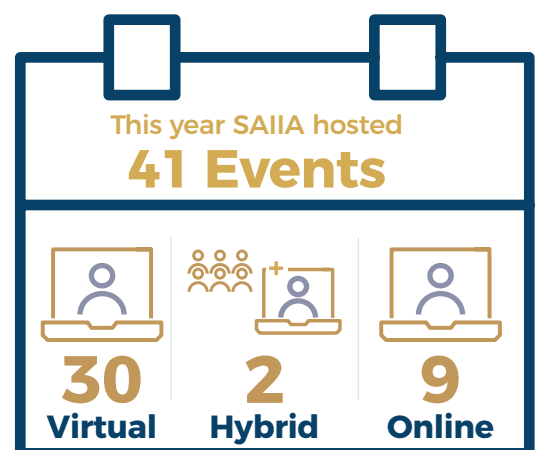
Dispatches, SAIIA's primary newsletter, is delivered to more than 10 000 inboxes every two weeks. Subscribers receive a curated list of the latest publications, events, announcements and job opportunities at the Institute.

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EVENTS

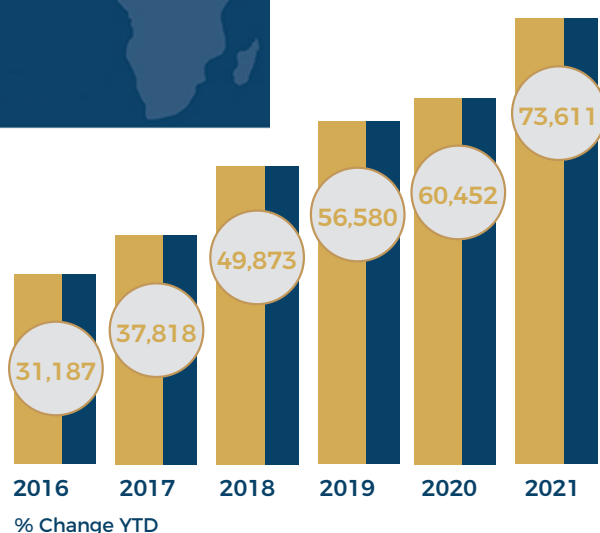
Through a combination of workshops, diplomatic briefings, policy roundtables, seminars and report/book launches, SAIIA continues to provide a rich platform for engagement, dialogue, learning and public debate. Among the high-profile speakers that SAIIA hosted this year were Dr Naledi Pandor, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, who was the keynote speaker at our webinar How values and interest must shape our Foreign Policy Implementation; Mr Rafael Mariano Grossi - Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Mr Messaoud Baaliouamer - Executive Secretary, African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE), and Professor Soheir Korraa - President, Women in Nuclear Africa (WiN Africa) who were panelists in a webinar focused on the future of peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology in a post-pandemic world. Mr Rajiv Bhatia, a Distinguished Fellow at Gateway House and former Indian High Commissioner to Kenya, South Africa and Lesotho, joined us for a virtual launch of his book *India-Africa Relations: Changing Horizons*. Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, former CEO of AUDA-NEPAD, delivered the keynote message at a webinar focused on SDG implementation; while Mr Max Alier, Resident Representative from the International Monetary Fund, spoke at the launch of a study SAIIA conducted on the IMF's potential role in supporting South Africa's just transition.



SAIIA Journal



22%
Increase
2020 to 2021



The South African Journal of International Affairs (SAJIA) produced the following four issues during the period under review:

- Volume 28.3 (September 2021)**
special issue on Digital Diplomacy in Africa
- Volume 28.4 (December 2021)**
- Volume 29.1 (March 2022)**
- Volume 29.2 (June 2022)**

Figures from Taylor & Francis indicate that SAJIA continued its upward trajectory with regard to dissemination over the T&F online platform, with a 22% increase in full text downloads from 2020 to 2021.

Circulation increased slightly to 3086 in 2021. Original article submissions increased from 105 in 2020 to 111 in 2021. Of those, 28 were published as original articles and 19 as book reviews.

SAIIA LIBRARY

'The only thing that you absolutely have to know, is the location of the library'

Albert Einstein

The SAIIA library has been delivering a service to researchers, visiting scholars and students since 1934 and has reinvented itself numerous times. The concept of a library as a preservation centre for knowledge, repository of published material and the custodian of intellectual property is still relevant today, and this is still one of its core functions. Ongoing reinvention ensures that the library stays connected to new developments, new ways of service delivery and information technology.

The development of IT has made information more accessible resulting in an overload of disorganized and sometimes fake information. The World Wide Web has obliged libraries to become an interpreter of information, to assist the user

in making sense of this disorganized information and to distinguish between fake information and validated information. Free and open information on the internet is not always true or validated, whereas quality research in most cases is behind pay walls, therefore libraries play a role in making this information available to the greater community without any strings attached. In a world where visual stimulation is the order of the day, libraries play a role in stimulating a reading culture, developing reading skills and educating users.

The SAIIA library empowers researchers and students to validate and understand information, to enhance information literacy, to make information available, to manage collections, to alert researchers to newly relevant validated published material in the digital world, in developing skills to assist students to find and process information efficiently and to create a culture of collaboration, communication and sharing of information in a safe space, the library.

Financials

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
Furniture and Equipment	459 507	119 988
Current Assets		
Loan to Related Party	2 043 400	1 902 015
Investments	29 488 655	30 102 742
Trade and Other Receivables	3 938 751	3 520 736
Cash and cash equivalents	11 396 042	8 373 113
TOTAL ASSETS	47 326 355	44 018 594
FUNDS & LIABILITIES		
Funds		
Accumulated Surplus	18 282 780	14 906 412
Investment reserve	15 458 929	16 506 614
Current Liabilities		
Trade & Other Payables	3 826 314	5 566 900
Deferred Project funds	9 758 332	7 038 668
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	47 326 355	44 018 594

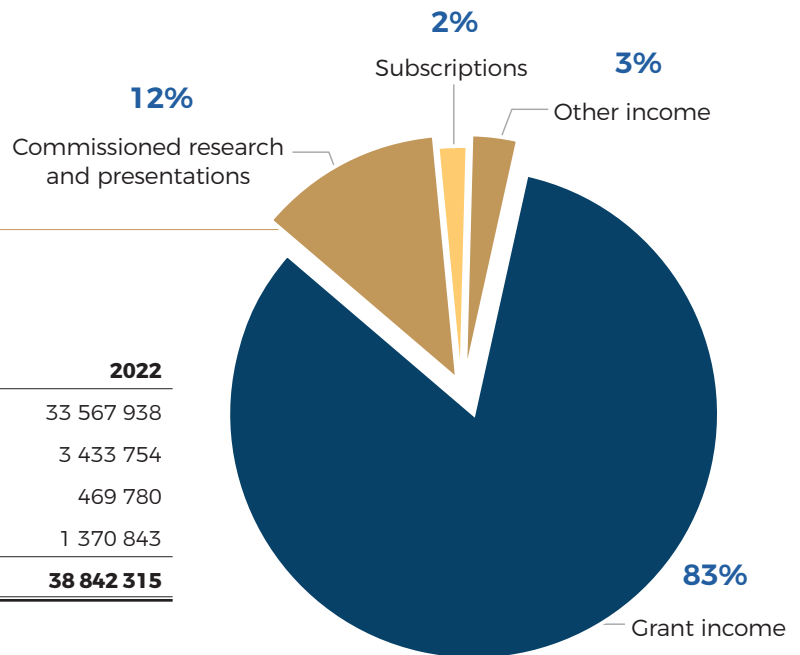
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Revenue	38 842 315	39 735 891
Net operating income/(costs)	153 710	2 590 602
Foreign exchange gains	585 587	7 315
Programme expenditure	(37 822 234)	(38 254 337)
Surplus from operations	1 759 378	4 079 471
Income from investments	1 616 990	1 266 198
Fair value adjustment of held for trading investments	(1 047 685)	1 956 725
Deficit for the year	2 328 683	7 302 394

Financials

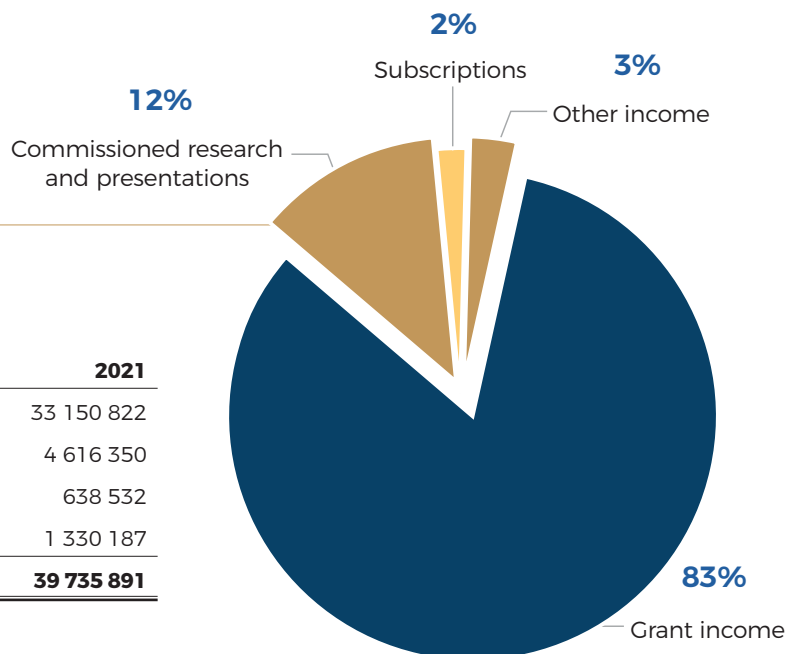
Total revenue 2022

	2022
Grant Income	33 567 938
Commissioned research and presentations	3 433 754
Subscriptions	469 780
Other Income	1 370 843
Total Revenue	38 842 315



Total revenue 2021

	2021
Grant Income	33 150 822
Commissioned research and presentations	4 616 350
Subscriptions	638 532
Other Income	1 330 187
Total Revenue	39 735 891



Schedule of Funders

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Embassy of Finland

Foreign Commonwealth Development Office

International Development Research Center

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Open Society Foundations

Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

The Bradlow Foundation

UK Partnership for Accelerated Climate Transitions

United States Department of State



JOHANNESBURG

SAIIA Head Office, East Campus
University of the Witwatersrand
Braamfontein
Johannesburg
South Africa
(011) 339-2021

CAPE TOWN

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

info@saiia.org.za

www.saiia.org.za