



# *South Africa and the Post – 2015 Development Agenda*

*Proceedings report 30 September 2013*



*Compiled by Kenny Dlamini*

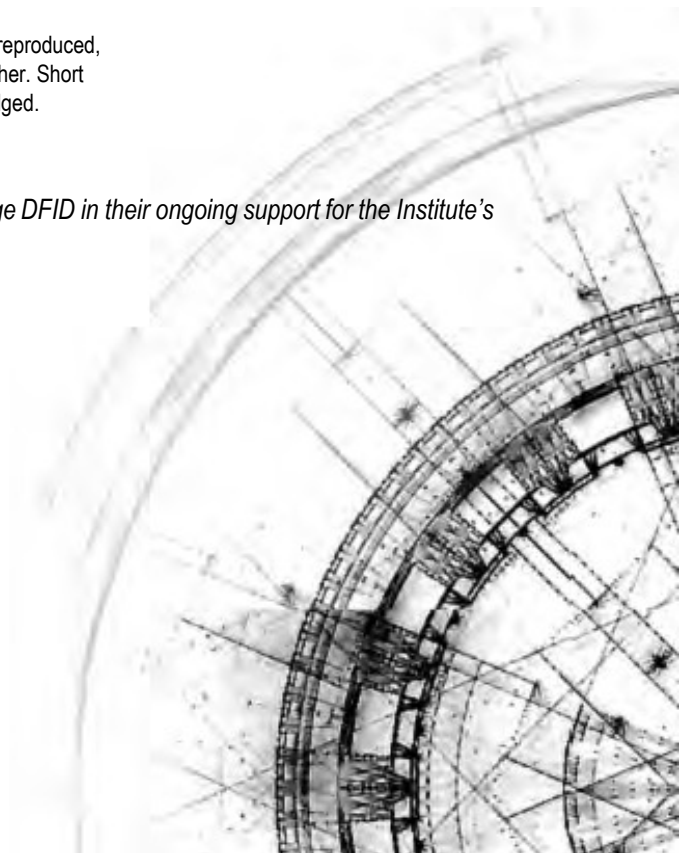
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**DFID** Department for  
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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

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|          |                                                                      |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AM       | African Monitor                                                      |
| AU       | African Union                                                        |
| CSO      | Civil Society Organisations                                          |
| DIRCO    | Department of International Relations and Cooperation                |
| HIV      | Human Immunodeficiency Virus                                         |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired<br>Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| IGD      | Institute for Global Dialogue                                        |
| MBA      | Master of Business Administration                                    |
| MDGs     | Millennium Development Goals                                         |
| NEPAD    | New Partnership for Africa's Development                             |
| NSSD     | National Strategy for Sustainable Development                        |
| ODA      | Official Development Assistance                                      |
| UK       | United Kingdom                                                       |
| UN       | United Nations                                                       |
| UN HLP   | United Nations High Level Panel                                      |
| UNDP     | United Nations Development Programme                                 |
| UNISA    | University of South Africa                                           |

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE SPEAKERS

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- **Mr Abdul Hannan**

Mr Abdul Hannan is an advisor with the Executive Office of UNDP in New York where he is responsible for quality assurance and support to UN country-level frameworks and UNDP country programmes. He is focal point for the oversight of the organization's programme and operational policies and procedures and works on innovations in real-time monitoring with other UN agencies. Mr. Hannan has a private sector background in the UK and NGO background in south Asia. He has worked in Bangladesh and Zambia, and provided mission support to over 30 countries. He is serving as country director ad interim in South Africa between 16 September and 13 December 2013 inclusive

- **Dr Sheldon Moulton**

Dr Sheldon Moulton is the Acting Chief Director: Economic and Social Affairs and is responsible in DIRCO for sustainable development issues as they are discussed in the UN system. He is also the focal point in DIRCO on the post-2015 development agenda, where DIRCO leads in and on international engagements and negotiations on this issue.

- **Mr Tlou Ramaru**

Mr Tlou Ramaru is the Chief Policy Advisor: Sustainable Development in the Department of Environmental Affairs. His responsibilities entail management of negotiation of South African positions on sustainable development & environmental sector trade in the relevant multilateral forums and partnerships. Management of national and international engagement in sustainable development and environmental sector trade programmes. Coordination and implementation of NSSD Action Plan and the Environment Sector science policy interface framework. He manages the development of the state of environment reports and indicators and provides the Department with state of environment strategic and technical support. Mr Ramaru manages the coordination and facilitation of the implementation of the national Greening Programme, sector green economy actions, the national green fund and other green financing mechanisms. Mr Ramaru was also a technical leader for South Africa during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

- **Mrs Namhla Mniki-Mangaliso**

Ms Namhla Mniki- Mangaliso is the Director at African Monitor (AM). AM is a continental body set up to act as a catalyst to monitor development resource commitments, delivery and impact on the grassroots, and to bring strong additional African voices to the development agenda. AM's current strategic focus is to advocate for improved economic opportunities for Africa's grassroots communities, so that they can independently generate their own livelihoods. Mrs Mniki- Mangaliso also served as Head of the Secretariat for the Africa CSO Working on Post-2015, a network of over 100 African CSO that have been collaborating to develop a framework reflecting the consensus position emerging out of CSO consultations in Africa, in a way that is inclusive, transparent and open. The African CSO Working Group has been an important part of the UN HLP outreach process, ensuring that the voices, aspirations and perspectives of Africans are incorporated into the new development agenda.

Prior to taking up the position at African Monitor, Ms Mniki- Mangaliso was the Head of Secretariat for the Mandela Institute for Development Studies. She is a development activist with extensive experience in starting and managing development-focused organisations working in Africa. As a development activist, she has extensive technical skills in policy analysis, research and advocacy. She is passionate about human rights, Africa's development agenda, and grassroots involvement and participation in their own development trajectory. She has a Bachelor of Arts Degree, a BA Honours, and an MBA.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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The Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD), with the support from the Department for International Development UK and in collaboration with Oxfam hosted a seminar on the 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2013 at the Burgers Park Hotel under the theme 'South Africa and the post-2015 development agenda'. The purpose of the meeting was to reflect on the processes that are currently taking place as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reach their target date of 2015, from the national level to regional and international level.

The seminar considered how the South African government, together with other stakeholders such as civil society and private sector, can collectively contribute to the post-2015 Development Agenda, as well as ensuring that there is joint positioning with the African continent. The seminar was attended by a number of stakeholders from government, academia, and civil society.

The seminar took the form of a panel discussion with presenters from the South African government and civil society representative presenting some of the current points of South Africa's position in the post-2015 development negotiation processes, including the need to push for sustainable environmental agenda and the role of civil society in the post-2015 development agenda. This report provides a summary of the proceedings and highlights some of the key points coming from the discussion.



*From Left to Right: Mr. Tlou Ramaru, Mr. Abdul Hannan, Ms. Marianne Buenaventura Goldman and Ms. Namhla Mniki-Mangaliso*

## 2. Opening Remarks

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*From left to right: Mr. Pooven Moodley and Dr. Siphamandla Zondi doing the opening remarks*

In the opening remarks the IGD director, Dr Siphamandla Zondi, and the country representative for Oxfam, Mr Pooven Moodley, noted that critical to the future of South Africa, Africa and the world is finding innovative answers to the question 'how to bring about development in a manner that allows the diversity of cultures and civilization to contribute in creating a better world' to resolve challenges of abject poverty, security, governance, justice and other issues that South Africa, the continent and the world faces.

In terms of post 2015 process, the opening statements noted that civil society has a key role to play in engaging with the South African government and the African Union (AU) in terms of really supporting a continental position that will deal with issues such as human rights and inequality. It was also pointed out that as we reflect on what might come after 2015, we need to think carefully on what has been achieved through the idea of MDGs. This should act as a catalyst for thinking anew on how to achieve development and ensuring that issues are not sidelined including issues around women, the youth and children, issues of health, and issues of education.

### 3. Opening statement by Mr. Abdul Hannan, on behalf of Dr. Agostinho Zacarias, United Nations Resident Coordinator and Resident Representative of UNDP in South Africa

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*From Left to Right: Mr. Tlou Ramaru and Mr. Abdul Hannan*

Dr Siphamandla Zondi, Director, Institute for Global Dialogue and UNISA Honorary Professor of Politics & Development Studies

Mr. Pooven Moodley, Associate Country Director, Oxfam South Africa

Distinguished Guests,

Thank you to our hosts and organizers IGD and Oxfam.

Thank you to everyone for making the time to come today.

First an apology: on behalf of Dr. Agostinho who couldn't be here today

Now an introduction: I am an advisor from the office of Under Secretary-General Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator and as you have heard, serving in South Africa for a temporary period. As such I would be happy to share my organization's perspectives on the post-2015 process at large. These are views that have been expressed by my Administrator and I would be happy to share them with you today. These initial remarks take the global view from the perspective of my organization and I hope they will help set a tone for today's proceedings.

Friends,

We know that there *wasn't* a global conversation about the MDGs. The MDGs were promulgated, and we wouldn't get away with that now. This is the 21st Century, and the world is different. So many of us felt it was important to bring voices from the grassroots to the conversation and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people have been involved one way or another—voting online, going to their national consultations, and so on. It'll probably touch a million people in some way or another.

The key things coming out of this process are, firstly, people said not to give up on the MDGs. These are great goals, and we're not there yet, so you have to carry the unfinished business over. Secondly, they say, there needs to be much more focus on equitable outcomes because when you measure aggregate figures you often miss groups that are marginalized. People with disabilities feel marginalized. They say, "If someone is missing out it's probably us." So we need to think about the marginalized groups. We have to have a vision for the MDGs in which they touch every life. Thirdly, there's the issue of not just measuring quantity but quality: the spread in universal access to education, for example. There's been huge progress but it seems that the quality hasn't kept up with the expansion in access.

Why is that?

Arguably, there's less quality than before. There are more children in school, but without the resources going into training the teachers, equipping the classrooms, and so on, we have a problem. Some of the studies are a little disturbing on how little children actually learn during their time at school. Even after four or five years, they may be scarcely able to read. And then there are completion rates. The aim has to be 100 percent [completion] or we're not being honest about our progress, because if you don't complete primary you don't get on to secondary, for a chance to further your education and training. So the quality of education has emerged as an issue. And when people tick what's most important to them in these globalized surveys, one of the most popular things ticked is "honest and effective government." It's a lot to ask. We all want honest and effective government. But the people are saying, "This is critical to us." How can we move the needle on these issues if government doesn't function well, if it's corrupt, if it's not transparent, and if it's not responsive? That's quite a challenging issue I think for the UN General Assembly.

A focus on governance has to be in the equation. We all find unity around eradicating poverty, putting kids in school, and so forth, but we have to have an honest discussion about the means. And that's why the High-Level Panel report by the Secretary-General's commission is important, because it does take this broader view of governance, rule of law, peace, and justice. I want to come back to this later.

In the meantime, one of the challenges is that we must not have dozens of goals and thousands of sub-bullets, because you really have to focus. I think the critical thing is that having defined goals such as food security allows us to look at what stands in the way of food security: often the lack of investment in agriculture, and if you don't have secure title or tenure on your land, you don't invest in it because your money can go up in smoke when someone else says "that's mine." So smallholders, indigenous people, need land rights because they can't get ahead otherwise. That should be their asset but they haven't got security over it. They can't borrow against it. They can't be productive, and so on. Then you come back to means of implementation and actually having those basic rights is quite important.

The World Bank announced its goal to decrease the percentage of people living with less than US\$1.25 a day to no more than 3 percent by 2030. We favour the goal to eradicate extreme poverty, but when adopting that goal, we have to acknowledge changes in the geography of extreme poverty. It is going to be a question of how do you eradicate it when societies are in severe meltdown because of conflict, lack of social cohesion, very weak states, or because they are disaster-prone. It really has to focus us on how you deal with that. This is not a simple issue of going in and creating livelihoods. You can't create livelihoods in the middle of a war zone.

How do you eradicate extreme poverty in Afghanistan if people are scared to till their fields because they're going to walk into a landmine? That's probably why the World Bank says "eradicate, minus 3 percent." We have to have a vision for a world in which it is possible for no person to be living under that extreme poverty line.

The cliché “low-hanging fruit” is often used when talking about eradicating poverty. The low-hanging fruit in this case is stable countries, where you can formulate a plan. Ethiopia would be a good example. Ethiopia is not the Ethiopia of the past, rife with civil war and famine. Ethiopia has had a very proactive development agenda. It’s on the move. You can see Ethiopia absolutely determined to eradicate extreme poverty. They will eradicate extreme poverty. But you need a state of peace to do that.

There has been an incredible push in recent times to advance women and girls around the world, and to both acknowledge and amplify their role in positive development outcomes. Where is all this heading?

We sometimes use the phrase that there’s a silver bullet in development. That sounds like another cliché. However, if you can bring equal opportunity and empowerment to women and girls, you will really move whole nations, because if you’re not tapping the full potential of all your citizens that’s not smart economics. It’s under-selling a country. There’s no doubt that the gender agenda has a lot of traction and will be very prominent in the next global development agenda. And there is a lot of support behind that.

So what are some of the bright spots or positive case studies that you can point to from recent times, and where do we need to shine a light because things are heading in the wrong direction?

Bad news sells, and we know what’s not doing well. Because of war and conflict and repeated disaster, it’s hard to pick yourself up each time after these things happen. Witness Haiti, which as just starting to pick up from the terrible cyclone a couple of years before the earthquake, which came in 2010 and killed a quarter of a million people in the south of the country. So it’s hard to get knocked back time and time again. But Haiti is picking itself up again. There are certainly stories of countries which have had considerable human development successes out of very difficult pasts. One instance is Rwanda, which is doing very well on the MDGs. Ethiopia, too, as I’ve mentioned, is doing well.

Why are they doing so well?

They have strong leadership. Some might say too strong, but these have been visionary leaders. Whatever people think of them—Meles Zenawi, the former Prime Minister of Ethiopia, and Paul Kagame, the President of Rwanda—they have delivered on human development. They’ve had a vision for something better for their people, and it works. Ghana is another country which has had its military coups and instability, a rocky start. Today, Ghana is a middle-income country due to the extractive industries boom, and they have set up a very interesting governance structure.

Botswana too is a good news story. We have good news stories of countries which have overcome quite big barriers to development and go on with it. And that should inspire everybody else. Indeed lessons and adaptation of practice across the global south can help through the potent combination of solidarity and proven performance.

For all of the above, leadership is critical. Nothing that any development partner can do can substitute for leadership. It has to burn in the gut of the leader and the team he or she has around them. If this matters to them, they really are driven to achieve results.

We have to work with things as they are. Countries have their leaders, however they got there. Many genuinely try. The going is tougher for some than others because you get knocked back. Take Niger, which was in denial about drought and wouldn’t open the door for support. People died because of that. New leadership said, “We want to fast-track back to proper Constitutional rule.” It happened.

Their new leader has a clear vision, and put a team around him. And this all happened with everything that's happening around Niger—crises from northern Mali spreading to Libya and Nigeria on the other side, and the ongoing instability in Cote d'Ivoire to the south, which have been an important economy for migrant workers.

Some countries are at a transformational tipping point, and that with a little more support could achieve something significant.

Niger for instance may be turning a corner, but it will need ongoing support because it's in a region which has issues. Now there's another country for instance which isn't much written about here and you don't see it much on the television screen and that's Guinea. There was a democratic transition in the last presidential elections, back in 2010. But it's proven politically difficult to hold elections. The agreement to hold them was recently reached, which the UN helped facilitate. Now, if Guinea can be supported after the elections in September to promote inclusive solutions, this can be a new chapter.

You look at Senegal, in which there was apprehension about elections, going back to late 2010 and early 2011. They came through it. Civil society mobilized, the women mobilized, and people got behind a credible election process. In the end it didn't falter. This is important. We need countries like this to succeed. Sometimes gains can be fragile and international attention can be fleeting, but we have to stay the course.

Finally, speaking of headlines, what aren't we hearing about? What should we be talking about but aren't?

The Central African Republic. They went into a deep abyss in March. There had been rebels advancing on the capital last December. There were peace talks in neighbouring countries. The region tried to help. Those talks didn't hold. The militia went into the capital. From a humanitarian perspective, essentially everyone in the Central African Republic is in need of support.

People taking anti-retroviral medication for HIV lost access to their drugs. Think about that. The chance they had to live has been severely jeopardized. It's getting very little publicity but the situation is dire, very dire. But it's truly a forgotten issue, and we need to keep a spotlight on it.

But I want to conclude by returning to the question of governance.

The global economic crisis has demonstrated that economic growth delinked from society is an issue for us all. One view, expressed by the high-level panel at its meeting in Monrovia earlier this year, is that economic growth alone is not sufficient to ensure social justice, equity and sustained prosperity for all people. The protection and empowerment of people is crucial. Others have been more blunt. Adair Turner, former chief of the UK's erstwhile Financial Services Authority suggested in 2010 that society could not afford shibboleths that were out of bounds and that it is because of this that the financial services industry had become "socially useless." (his words).

This resonates. People see 'an honest and responsive government' as a top priority, encompassing civil, political and economic governance. This has emerged as the second highest of a range of sixteen factors' ... 'second only to 'a good education' globally (and within the top five priorities for Low-Human Development Index countries).'

- Gaining traction in the post 2015 conversation includes:
- Building accountability for goals into the heart of a new framework
- Ensuring there is transparency for how resources are used

- Commitments on civil and political freedoms
- Supporting effective institutions of the state

Some political and economic governance and accountability features do seem to shape whether and how MDG commitments have been achieved (alongside important issues of resourcing, technical capacities and others)' and identified key factors below:

- Credible political commitments between politicians and citizens are essential. This applies both within and between countries. South-South and triangular cooperation can add tremendously to the mix here.
- More inclusive institutions matter, as well as the ability to work together.
- States effectiveness is a determinant of development progress, so state capacities and functions do need more attention. Their findings focus on national level governance 'because of the growing body of evidence relevant to development progress available at this time.'
- Lastly, there seems to be strong interest in bringing onboard multilateral institutions, the private sector and non-governmental organisations in a future framework, based on the 'recognition that they can help or hinder future development outcomes.'

Thank you for allowing me to share some of these thoughts from my organization's leadership. I look forward to the rest of today's event, and to the conversations that will follow.



*Consultative forum participants at Burgers Park Hotel, Pretoria*

## 4. Key Points of Summary Discussion

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*From left to right: Dr. Lesley Masters, Dr. Sheldon Moulton, Mr. Tlou Ramaru and Mr. Abdul Hannan*

During the presentations it was noted that South Africa's position in the post-2015 Development Agenda is that the country is not looking for a 'new development agenda', but rather that the starting point is to build on the existing United Nations development agenda including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the outcomes of all major conferences and summits such as the Rio+20 conference on Sustainable Development. Furthermore, it was stated that any development agenda needs to complement regional priorities, and in the context of Africa this includes initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Poverty eradication, inequalities and unemployment are some of the priorities that need to inform the process of South Africa's engagement on the post-2015 Development Agenda. According to the panellists, these issues remain of paramount importance for South Africa that wants to see a post-2015 Development Agenda that is responsive to, and address the needs of the continent and South Africa. In other words South Africa's domestic priorities and focus on an African agenda will inform the way Pretoria engages in any intergovernmental process on the post-2015 development agenda.

Another significant aspect highlighted by the panellists is that the Global Partnership for Development is absolutely critical for any successful UN development agenda beyond 2015, which includes honouring existing commitments. South Africa expects the developed economies to honour their commitments made in the past. Discussion on the post-2015 Development Agenda is not a platform for the re-negotiation of the existing commitments, but to build on the existing framework going forward. It was noted that there was certainly room for discussions of innovative approaches as long as it is not a substitute for the existing commitments in terms of the Official Development Assistance (ODA)



*From Left to Right: Mr. Tlou Ramaru and Ms. Namhla Mniki-Mangaliso*

The issue of governance was also discussed as one of the aspect that divides the countries in the geo-political South and the North on the post-2015 Development Agenda. The argument that developing countries, particularly in Africa, have failed to achieve the MDGs because they do not have functional government institutions was noted. This argument focuses on developing countries' lack the right regulatory frameworks; that they do not have the national governance capacities that are required to promote development. Yet it was pointed out that discussions about governance should not be limited to individual national government institutions, but that there should be discussions about international governance, in particular the international financial institutions. There needs to be discussions on how to promote the voices of developing nations and participation in international organizations that are taking decisions that directly affects the development trajectory of developing countries. This is a conversation that needs to be part of the post-2015 Development Agenda.

The panellist also raised the need for a balanced approach between the three dimension of sustainable development; economic, social and environmental in the post-2015 development agenda. It was noted that discussion around the issue of environmental sustainability is critical for the post-2015 Development Agenda. One of the key aspects, as South Africa takes the debate forward in developing its national objectives, is to look at how to promote good stewardship over the natural environment. This will be a key area at the global level in efforts to eradicate poverty and to assist in terms of transition to a green economy. Other key areas include the protection of biodiversity and sustainable forest management, a focus on climate change, health as well as food security that should be integrated into the discussions on the post-2015 Development Agenda.

Lastly, the important role of civil society in negotiating the post-2015 Development Agenda was noted. The panel indicated that the most important contribution to the post-2015 Development Agenda is to bring to the fore the perspectives, the experience and the aspirations of communities from the African continent. In other words we cannot afford to go into another phase of development, into another 15 to 30 years without giving a hearing to the experiences of ordinary people on the ground in terms of development.

## 5. Summary Discussion

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*Prof. John Tesha during the Q & A*

It was suggested that there cannot be continuing talks about the current systems as if they are working; economic systems are not working because they are increasing and reproducing inequality and poverty. One of the perspectives highlighted is that if we do not agree on the significant transformation agenda, we would have failed ourselves in determining post-2015 agenda. In addition when it comes to the issue of equality there is a need to go beyond a focus on poverty eradication to thinking about how to, move from considering access issues to quality issues.

Some of the questions that came out from the discussion included a focus on South Africa's human development, in the true spirit of Ubuntu 'what South Africa wants for itself it also wants for others'. It was pointed out that this is the principle that informs South Africa's engagement in terms of how it wants to deal domestically with its own development challenges and what that means for its engagement at the international level.

It was argued that South Africa's national position informs its engagement with other developing countries to reach, where ever possible, a common position in the issues of post-2015 Development Agenda. In terms of the common African position, it was indicated that the AU commission is coordinating the process. The AU summit this year (2013) established a high level committee of heads of states and governments to provide leadership and oversee the development of member states and broader multi-stakeholder process to in developing the common African position. Furthermore it was posited that the African position will inform South Africa's engagement in the process of negotiations with other developing countries to find a way to reach an agreement on the post-2015 Development Agenda.



*From Left to Right: Dr. Lesley Masters and Ms. Marianne Buenaventura Goldman*

It was indicated that the African Union (AU) Commission is currently formulating Agenda 2063 (to be presented to the AU Summit in January 2014) that is critical for development of the continent. Nevertheless, a strong and united Africa will never be realized without the full implementation of the MDGs. It was pointed out that it is not easy for the continent to develop a common position; however there is a common element that helps African countries in building the common position. The Agenda 2063 provides a mechanism for developing that common position and it is negotiated through many stages and processes at the level of AU.

Recommendations were made about what Africa should focus on in the process of negotiations, namely the five Cs. The first C is coordination, authentic coordination at all levels. The second one is coherence; states must understand what they are negotiating so they are able to clearly explain this to civil society and others in building an integrated position. The third C is commitment, states often conclude a lot of agreements but there is no commitment to take them forward. The fourth one is convergence, what states engage in multilateral negotiations, but how they coordinate, create synergy and develop a position of convergence is critical. The last is cooperation, at all levels cooperation of the AU is key, if states do not have that cooperation they may not be able to negotiate a position.

#### Consultative Forum Concludes

# APPENDIX 1 : PROGRAMME



## **Programme** **South Africa and the post-2015 Development Agenda** **Burgers Park Hotel,** **2 Lilian Ngoyi Street** **Pretoria** **30<sup>th</sup> September 2013**

09:00 – 09:30 Registration

09:30 – 09:45 **Welcome**

Dr Siphamandla Zondi. Director, Institute for Global Dialogue

Mr Pooven Moodley. Associate Country Director, Oxfam

09:45 – 10:15 **Opening Statement:**

Dr. Agostinho Zacarias. Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme

### **Session: South Africa and the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

Chair: Dr Lesley Masters, Institute for Global Dialogue

#### Speakers:

South Africa and the post-2015 development agenda.

*Speaker:* Dr Sheldon Moulton. Acting Chief Director for Economic and Social Affairs,  
Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)

Priorities and challenges for SA, and Africa more broadly, in shaping the post-2015 development agenda.

*Speaker:* Prof Alan Hirsch. Development Policy Research Unit, University of Cape Town

Linking the sustainable development consensus and the post-2015 development agenda: what role for South Africa and Africa more broadly?

*Speaker:* Mr Tlou Ramaru. Chief Policy Advisor, Sustainable Development.  
Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)

The role of civil society in the development of the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development consensus.

*Speaker:* Mrs Namhla Mniki-Mangaliso. Director, African Monitor

Discussion Session

12:30

### **Closure and vote of thanks**

Ms Marianne Buenaventura Goldman, Oxfam

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch

## APPENDIX 2 : LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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**Siphamandla Zondi**, IGD  
**Pooven Moodley**, OXFAM  
**Abdul Hannan** , UNDP  
**Sheldon Moulton**, DIRCO  
**Tlou Ramaru**, Dept. Environmental Affairs  
**Namhla Mniki-Mangaliso**, African Monitor  
**Lesley Masters**, IGD  
**Marianne Buenaventura Goldman**, OXFAM  
**Busiswa Nyume**, OXFAM  
**Rulleska Singh**, OXFAM  
**Jennifer Pogrand**, DIRCO  
**Martin Ngundze**, DIRCO  
**Phindile Maduna**, DIRCO  
**Patrick De Bouck**, Embassy of Belgium  
**Sarah Van Den Broucke**, Embassy of Belgium  
**Pedro Luiz Carneiro de Mendonça**, Embassy of Brazil  
**Gustavo Sénéchal**, Embassy of Brazil  
**Denis Clément**, Embassy of France  
**Lea Derr**, Embassy of Germany  
**Sophie Girke**, Embassy of Germany  
**Bob Patterson**, Embassy of Ireland  
**Thandiwe Moyana-Munzara**, New Zealand High Commission  
**Philippe Strub**, Embassy of Switzerland  
**Ellen Tamarkin**, US Embassy  
**Florence Makombe**, Embassy of Zimbabwe  
**Norman Tabane**, ANC  
**Richard Humphries**, OSF  
**Will Hines**, DFID  
**John Tesha**, Africa Forum  
**Emilia Haworth**, Africa Forum  
**Indranil Chakrabarti**, DFID  
**Desirée Kosciulek**, SAIIA  
**Zama Ngwane**, SAIIA  
**Nicolette Hall**, University of Pretoria  
**Hettie Schönfeldt**, University of Pretoria  
**Kenny Mabasa**, Ceasefire  
**Nancy Fee**, UNAIDS  
**Necodimus Chipfupa**, HelpAge  
**Mandeep Tiwana**, CIVICUS  
**David Kode**, CIVICUS  
**Brian Muziringa**

## APPENDIX 3: ABOUT THE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL DIALOGUE

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The IGD is an independent foreign policy think tank dedicated to the analysis of and dialogue on the evolving international political and economic environment, and the role of Africa and South Africa. It advances a balanced, relevant and policy-oriented analysis, debate and documentation of South Africa's role in international relations and diplomacy.

The IGD strives for a prosperous and peaceful Africa in a progressive global order through cutting edge policy research and analysis, catalytic dialogue and stakeholder interface on global dynamics that have an impact on South Africa and Africa.



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