



international relations  
& cooperation

Department:  
International Relations and Cooperation  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



## Conference Documentation:

Managing Regional and Global Governance (MRGG):

Governance and Security in Southern Africa

A regional training and dialogue programme for the SADC region  
presented by the South African consortium and Germany

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From 22nd October to 2nd November 2012 in Pretoria/Johannesburg (South Africa)

# From Regional to Global Governance – A Joint Dialogue and Training towards an integrated SADC

## I. Context

The Managing Regional and Global Governance (MRGG) Programme on Governance and Security in Southern Africa was conducted from 22nd October to 2nd November 2012 in Pretoria and Johannesburg. It was hosted by the International School of the Diplomatic Academy of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), the Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA), the Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) and was jointly implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) on behalf of the German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ). The SADC Secretariat (SADC) participated during implementation.

The MRGG programme in South Africa reflects a regional pilot programme, which was carried out for the second time. 2011 it took place for the first time in Jakarta, Indonesia for the ASEAN region. Furthermore, the MRGG is a regional format under the umbrella of the Managing Global Governance (MGG) Programme, which is an initiative of Germany's Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ), jointly implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), and the Federal Foreign Office. The purpose of MGG is to provide an extensive exchange and joint learning opportunity for participants from emerging economies on the challenges of creating a sustainable, equitable, and effective global governance architecture. Participants are selected among the most promising young professionals in government and research institutions of our eight partner countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, and South Africa.

The MRGG in South Africa was implemented within the framework of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The purpose of SADC with its 15 Member States is to build a regional community via economic and political cooperation and integration in order to allow its members to better manage the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment, health and education, democratic governance, peace and security, trade, and sustainable resource management.

This process of regionalization, involving state and non-state actors, is part of the current global dynamic and commitment to reorganize the world order in terms of regions. Levels of regional integration depend not only on Member States' commitment but also on the region's

relations with the external world – that is, how it relates to the processes of globalization. Advancing the regional project requires sound analysis and informed decision-making with a good grasp of local, regional, continental and global levels.

In this sense, SADC members – collectively and individually – are challenged to prepare their future leaders to understand, interpret, and develop appropriate policy responses to the challenges identified above. The MRGG programme of Southern Africa aims to strengthen the knowledge base and analytical and decision-making capacities of Southern African future leaders and their institutions to contribute meaningfully to the challenges associated with governance in Southern Africa in an era of intensified globalization. It further shall provide an effective platform for sustainable comprehensive dialogue, as well as for joint learning processes to tackle regional and global challenges and to actively shape global agendas.

In this context the MRGG as part of the MGG programme is a living element of a new emerging architecture of global cooperation.

## II. Main Objectives of the MRGG programme

The main objective of the MRGG is to strengthen the capacities of future decision makers/leaders and their institutions in a region:

- to shape the globalisation process and
- to tackle global development agendas with respect to the region's key development challenges.

The MRGG shall provide an effective platform for a sustainable new form of dialogue between emerging economies, developing countries, and Germany.

In addition, the pilot programme linked the national, regional, and global level for comprehensive discussions and joint learning processes from various perspectives to foster mutual understanding on global governance.

## III. Results, Conclusions and Feedback:

- The most outstanding feature of the MRGG in South Africa was the very diverse group of participants, who discussed issues on regional and global governance from different perspectives. In total, 28 participants from 12 of the 15 SADC Member States

were nominated by national governments and civil society institutions. The programme benefited from their professional and individual backgrounds and experiences, personalities, knowledge and openness for vibrant discussions. The MRGG was hosted at DIRCO in Pretoria as venue representing the government and at SAIIA in Johannesburg as a think tank/non-government representative venue.

- During the two weeks it became evident how powerful it is to provide a dialogue and training format for representatives of different countries, who face similar regional and global challenges, but have different backgrounds, history, resources and conditions.
- The participants benefited the most from the approach of a common dialogue and regarded MRGG as a very enriching programme for them, due to the exchange of different perspectives and due to joint learning methods and mutual understanding on regional and global challenges.
- Furthermore, the MRGG programme comprised a variety of speakers, who again reflected and combined the different national, regional and global levels, for instance from South Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, the European Union, and Germany. They all introduced and voiced their aspects, views and trends on regional and global governance with regard to specific topics, for instance: regional and economic integration; election management and democracy; the G20 development agenda and new forms of cooperation relationships; peace, conflict and security.
- The relevance of implementing a regional programme was endorsed by the observation of the discussions on the complexity of challenges and the importance of regional integration in Southern Africa in regard to the whole continent.
- The role of SADC and its Member States in the MRGG programme: The SADC-region, Member States and its Secretariat played a significant role in conducting this regional programme. In a constructively critical manner the meaningfulness and effectiveness of SADC and its institutions were discussed. The SADC region is one of the most unequal regions in the world with large disparities between rich and poor. On the way of their development, the Member States are often focused on considering the needs of each other, instead of clearly pursuing their own interests. For this reason the relationships are complex and sometimes hindering. Performance, leadership, and implementation in governance are often not addressing the needs. Further, the civil society in the SADC is quite fragile. NGOs are advocating the needs of the people, but often their observations are disconnected and similar to some governments do not match reality. SADC needs integration more than cooperation and is challenged mostly with a lack of leadership, new partnerships, shared responsibilities, real commitment and implementation than with missing policies. The Secretariat plays a crucial role as Think Tank for regional integration and was present through Deputy Executive Secretary-Regional Integration and other senior officials and Directors during the training course.
- MRGG was shaped by contradictions and controversial views. For instance, the fact that Southern Africa wants to become independent of donors, but there are still very high rates of donor funded projects and requests for financial support.
- In addition, it was discussed that Southern Africa needs to speak out and pursue its own strategic interests, because globalization is not waiting and considering individual interests. The challenge of Global Governance is how to balance on the one hand regional integration and on the other hand how to move forward without dividing the continent. For instance, South Africa is the only SADC country being a member in the G20, BRICS, IBSA. The question arises if these are "exclusive clubs" or if globalization is fully inclusive for all? How to democratize the global governance system? Can everybody just step into these new forms of global governance or do we need rules of accession and to ensure compliance?
- Discussions and reflections triggered by a visit to the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg made it obvious that different cultures, languages, values and the history of the continent are influencing the way how Southern Africa is assessing its national sovereignty and global governance. Do we need general values of global governance, which can be integrated with value and culture patterns of Southern Africa/SADC?
- The programme as a whole made a contribution to a South-South-North dialogue and highlighted the linkage between the regional and global level. It is a challenge to shape global governance processes, while tackling complex regional agendas (like the SADC agenda) and sharing the knowledge about it.

## IV. MRGG Module Overviews 1-4

### MODULE 1:

Global Governance: Context and Contours  
 Module Facilitators  
 Amb XN Ngwevela, DIRCO  
 Dr. Thomas Fues, DIE

### Module One Overview

The module introduces participants to the broad contours of global governance. It examines key trends and tendencies in global governance, introduces an analytical framework, and identifies the implications of these trends for Africa.

### Specific aims and learning outcomes

1. Participants are able to describe major globalization trends and can assess critical impacts for Africa in general and Southern Africa in particular.
2. Participants are capable of explaining and evaluating Southern African policy responses to global trends and risks.
3. Participants are able to formulate pro-active global governance strategies by SADC and can explicate promising implementation steps in this regard.

### Methodology

Structured contributions by speakers and discussants; dialogue and sharing of individual experiences in plenary, working groups and pairs. Presentations of findings on the assignment for module 1 by working groups. The rapporteurs will report back in a summary every morning on previous day's sessions.

23 October 2012		
Session 1	Review of keynote lecture and discussion from previous day	
	0900	Rapporteurs
Session 2	Conceptual questions in global governance and implications for Africa	
	0930	Getting to know each other: How does my professional situation relate to the topics of this seminar?
	1100	Tea/coffee
	1130	<p>Key trends and tendencies in global governance            Speaker: Dr. Enrique Saravia, Getulio Vargas Foundation, Brazil            Key Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are major globalization trends from a Brazilian/Latin American perspective and how can impacts in this region be assessed?</li> <li>2. Which global systemic risks are of particular relevance to Brazil? Do the perceptions and priorities of policy-makers, scholars and the general public converge or rather differ in this regard?</li> <li>3. What specific policy responses to global opportunities/threats have evolved in Brazil and how successful have the government and society been in managing global change?</li> <li>4. What role in global governance does Brazil play and where has the country been successful in influencing/shaping global negotiations and policy-making? Please indicate specific issues where success has been possible and where Brazilian efforts were frustrated. What can African policy-makers learn from these examples?</li> <li>5. What priorities and objectives should Brazil pursue in global politics to represent its interests? Here you could refer, for example, to the G20, the Rio+20 agenda or the Post-2015 development agenda.</li> <li>6. How can alliances with nation-states (like IBSA, BRICS, G77) and with non-state actors be used to promote Brazilian objectives? How do you assess the results of previous steps in this regard?</li> </ol>
1300	Lunch	

Session 3	Introduction of analytical framework of multi-level governance	
	1400	<p>Speaker: Dr. Thomas Fues, DIE, on: Multi-level governance in globalized world – Managing the collective provision of regional and global public goods</p> <p>Key Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are key parameters for analysis and policy-making in a multi-level governance framework?</li> <li>2. How can the respective responsibilities and contributions of actors from different levels of authority be determined?</li> <li>3. What concepts of multi-level and poly-centric governance can help in managing coordination and cooperation?</li> <li>4. What are concrete examples where multi-level governance has come into existence and produced measurable impacts?</li> <li>5. What specific experiences of multi-level governance in Europe could be of practical use for the SADC region?</li> </ol>
	1530	(Tea / coffee break) Group work
		Participants start preparatory work on the assignment for module 1 in four parallel working groups.
1700	Conclusion and return to hotel	

24 October 2012		
Session 1	Review of previous day	
	0900	Rapporteurs
Session 2	Implications of global governance trends for Africa	
	0930	<p>Speaker: Prof Rok Ajulu (Rtd)</p> <p>Speaker: Dr. Stephan Klingebiel, DIE on: Implications of global governance trends for Africa</p> <p>Key Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What global governance trends are of particular relevance for Africa?</li> <li>2. How can Africa best protect itself from global risks and make use of global opportunities?</li> <li>3. For what purposes and on what issues should Africa shape partnerships with actors from outside the continent?</li> <li>4. What are the specific discourses of state and non-state actors in Africa as a whole and within the SADC region on how to identify, articulate and implement the continent's interests in global governance?</li> </ol>
	1100	Tea/coffee break
	1130	Discussion
	1300	Lunch
Session 3	Group work on assignment No. 1	
	1400	Participants prepare group presentations
	1600	Short tea / coffee break
Session 4	Group report-back session and assessment	
	1700	Group presentations in plenary and discussion
	1800	Conclusion of module 1 and return to hotel

## Key findings of module 1

1. Present global governance arrangements suffer from serious gaps with regard to legitimacy, inclusiveness and effectiveness. Lack of global leadership and the inadequate provision of global public goods are the defining characteristics in today's post-Western, multi-polar world order. The emergence of new dynamics in cooperative problem-solving depends on the creation of transnational multi-stakeholder alliances which are successful in balancing short-term national interests with the prerequisites for global peace, sustainable prosperity and equity.
2. Effective regional organizations are a key link in a multi-level framework of global governance. They are indispensable actors for the transfer of global policies to the national level and for the adaptation of global norms and standards to specific cultural contexts and local value systems. Regional organizations help in reducing the complexity of negotiations in a world system of 193 nation-states and a continuous proliferation of state and non-state actors. They are also important in strengthening the voice of member states in global affairs and ensuring a more balanced distribution of power.
3. Africa is closely linked to global trends and, in reverse, contributes to developments in other world regions (e.g. in the areas of natural resources, cross-border migration, population growth, security). Due to its low economic and political weight, global interdependencies affect Africa in an asymmetrical way. The continent is exposed to significant global risks but has only limited possibilities to shape international frameworks, e.g. with regard to climate change, trade and foreign direct investment, and security architecture. Continental and (sub-)regional organizations in Africa need to be strengthened considerably to manage the impact of global change and to optimize the benefits of globalization for all member states.

## Reading List:

- a. Messner, Dirk (2011): Three waves of global change: the dynamics of global governance in the first half of the 21st century, in: Thomas Fues / LIU Youfa (eds.), Global governance and building a harmonious world: a comparison of European and Chinese concepts for international affairs (Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute, Studies 62), 9-38
- b. Saravia, Enrique 2010: How can effective and sustainable governance be achieved?, unpublished manuscript
- c. Saravia, Enrique 2012: Brazil: towards innovation in development cooperation, in: Chaturvedi, Sachin / Thomas Fues / Elizabeth Sidiropoulos (eds.): Development Cooperation and Emerging Powers: New Partners or Old Patterns, London: ZED Press, 115-133
- d. German Advisory Council on Global Change (2011): World in transition – a social contract for sustainability, Summary for Policy Makers, Berlin

## Resume of Module Facilitators

### 1. South Africa

Thami XN Ngwevela is currently the Chief Director of the Diplomatic Academy in the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO). She holds a post graduate Diploma in Administrative Studies (DAS, 1987) and a post graduate Degree in Public Administration (MPA, 1988) from the University of Liverpool, England. She also obtained a Certificate in International Relations and Diplomacy from the Institute of International Relations in Potsdam, Germany (1989). She returned from 14 years of exile in 1991 and served in various capacities through the negotiations process of the political transition in SA in 1991 to 1995. Where after, she joined the Minister's Office in DIRCO. She was appointed Consul General to New York 1999 -2004. Thereafter, Ambassador to Venezuela and (non-resident to) Colombia from May 2004 – 2009.

### 2. Germany

Thomas Fues, trained as an economist, has been with German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut fuer Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) as Senior Researcher since 2004, where he also started his professional career in 1980. His main research interests are global governance, rising powers, United Nations and international development cooperation. Recent publications include articles on the G8/G20, the role of rising powers in the global system, the UN development sector as well as on human rights and global governance. In addition to his research tasks, Dr. Fues, since 2009, heads the training department at the German Development Institute. In previous stages of his career he worked for the German parliament, the Institute of Peace and Development (University Duisburg-Essen), the government of North Rhine Westphalia, the German Advisory Council on Global Change as well as a free-lance consultant.

## MODULE 2:

Regional Governance in Southern Africa  
Module Facilitators  
Sylvester Bongani Maphosa  
Bjoern Richter, GIZ

### Module Two Overview

This module focused the attention of participants on the governance dynamics of Southern Africa focusing on the Southern African Development Community (SADC). It provided an overview of Southern African governance issues and trends, introduces the African Peer Review Mechanism and the Mo Ibrahim Index, and casts a critical eye over democracy and elections management experiences in the region and its arrangements and challenges. It aims to analyse regional cooperation and integration in the region and summarises “lessons learned”.

### Specific aims and learning outcomes

1. Providing an overview about collaboration and alliances (Southern African Development Community - SADC, African Union - AU, BRICS and other forms of intergovernmental cooperation);
2. Assessment of regional cooperation and integration and tools, which are working in the SADC region, as well as hindering issues for deeper cooperation and integration;
3. Summarising “lessons learned” and priorities for South Africa, SADC and the region focusing on benefits for national and regional level; and,
4. Discussion about policy responses needed to improve governance in the region.

### Methodology

Dialogue with regional governance experts, research, active participation in joint learning and networking, and field visits to South African- based institutions associated with regional and global governance. The rapporteurs reported back in a summary, every morning on previous day’s sessions.

### Assessment and self-reflection

Assessment was done be in the form of group work, which was reported back in an academic manner to the class, at the end of the module sessions.

25 October 2012		
Session 1	Review of module 1	
	0900	Rapporteurs
Session 2	Overview of Southern African governance issues and trends	
	0930	SADC governance issues from civil society perspective Speaker: Abie Dithlake, SADC Council of Non-Governmental NGOs Key Questions: 1. How is the situation of civil society engagement within SADC region, Member States and its institutions? 2. What are the main challenges concerning regional integration in SADC and how is civil society responding (i.e. Tribunal)? 3. SADC-CNGO developed the ‘SADC we want’ campaign in 2012, what are main elements and where does it differs from government perceptions of regional integration? 4. What brings BRICS member-ship and AU involvement of South Africa for SADC region? 5. How can SADC region improve regional governance systems, including parliaments, civil society, media, researchers and private sector? What are elements of multi-stakeholder engagements?
	1100	Tea/coffee
	1130	Southern African governance issues and trends (continued) Speakers and participants continues ...
	1300	Lunch

25 October 2012		
Session 1	Review of module 1	
	0900	Rapporteurs
Session 2	Overview of Southern African governance issues and trends	
	0930	SADC governance issues from civil society perspective Speaker: Abie Ditlhake, SADC Council of Non-Governmental NGOs  Key Questions: 1. How is the situation of civil society engagement within SADC region, Member States and its institutions? 2. What are the main challenges concerning regional integration in SADC and how is civil society responding (i.e. Tribunal)? 3. SADC-CNGO developed the 'SADC we want' campaign in 2012, what are main elements and where does it differs from government perceptions of regional integration? 4. What brings BRICS member-ship and AU involvement of South Africa for SADC region? 5. How can SADC region improve regional governance systems, including parliaments, civil society, media, researchers and private sector? What are elements of multi-stakeholder engagements?
	1100	Tea/coffee
	1130	Southern African governance issues and trends (continued) Speakers and participants continues ...
	1300	Lunch
Session 3	Case study: development finance: Visit to the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	
	1400	Speakers: Rosemary Mangope, DBSA Divisional Executive: Communications, Marketing & Public Affairs David Monyae, DBSA Senior Policy Strategist & Co-Editor DBSA Key Questions: 1. How is DBSA supporting the regional integration agenda within SADC and its infrastructure master-plan? 2. What kind of services can Member States expect from DBSA? 3. How is the policy dialogue being organised with SADC institutions and its implementation? 4. What are key-elements of DBSA role as BRICS reference bank and how is the region involved?
	1630	Conclusion
	1700	Return to Pretoria. Dinner at hotel

26 October 2012		
Session 1	Review of previous day	
	0900	Rapporteurs
Session 2	African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and Mo Ibrahim governance indices	
	0930	Speakers: Dr Yarik Turianskyi, SAIIA, on APRM and Dr. Jose Jaime Macuane, Eduardo Mondlane University on Mo-Ibrahim Index Key Questions: 1. How is governance being measured in the SADC region and what are key issues for the 15 Member States? 2. Are SADC Member States committed to peer-review mechanisms like African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)? 3. How are governments and civil society in Member States being involved in governance measurements and what are their experiences and impacts? 4. Does SADC has an own mechanism on governance indicators and does processes differ from other regional platforms?
	1030	Plenary discussion and group work

Tea/coffee		
	1300	Lunch
Session 3	Democracy and elections management	
	1400	Speaker: Denis Kadima, Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA); Justice Tendwa, SADC Electoral Advisory Council Chairperson (SEAC) and Granville Abrahams, Electoral Commission South Africa (IEC)
	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Key Questions: What are experiences with elections in the SADC region and which main lessons learned can be summarised? How is the SADC region ensuring free and fair elections and what agreements and institutions were therefore established? What are election management bodies and how is their quality and performance in the SADC region compared to other African states? How can SADC improve on election management? What are main challenges for the next years for election management, voter education and good governance?
	1530	Tea/coffee
Session 4	Group report-back session and assessment	
	1600	Group preparations
	1700	Report back to plenary

## Key findings of module 2

1. The regional integration agenda is dominated by good governance topics and economic development to eradicate poverty. The conceptual modules addressing these issues are mainly developed and driven by states, while citizen and civil society, private sector, media and researchers are not fully appreciated by SADC intergovernmental institutions and organisations. Therefore SADC currently faces challenges like trust-gap, knowledge-gap and visionary-gap and needs to present added value to Member States, relevant stakeholders and citizen to grow impact and relevance.
2. Infrastructure development is a shared priority of all SADC Member States and will need enforcement over the next decade to facilitate regional economic cooperation through trade and services. Therefore Development Finance Institutions (FDI) are needed and all Member States have a national institutions but lack a regional player within the SADC governance framework. This national and regional framework is currently challenges by issues of governance but also enormous growth as indicated in the APRM and Mo-Ibrahim indexes. In order to foster sustainable development good governance, peace & security are key issues for regional integration and need a stronger enforcement.
3. Election management, its preparation and implementation remain a huge challenge for almost all SADC Member States. The governance framework provided by the Protocols, frameworks and advisory bodies is well established but needs commitment and enforcement beyond national sovereignty. SADC will face with next year's election marathon, including Zimbabwe, enormous challenges and need to be prepared to speak with one voice – including African Union.

## Reading List

1. SADC Desk Assessment of the "Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)", 2011
2. Input Papers to the "SADC Think Tank Conference on Regional Integration", 2012
3. SADC Policy Paper: "The Global Economic and Financial Crisis and the Need for Counter-Acting Measures at SADC Regional Level", by Prof. Chinyamata Chipeta
4. SADC Policy Paper on Climate Change: "Assessing the Policy Options for SADC Member States", by David Lesolle (University of Botswana)
5. Freedom House Report 2012.
6. Democratic Progress and Regress: How can Elections in Africa Nurture Human Security and Better Livelihoods?
7. Natural Resources and Conflict: Unlocking the Economic Dimensions of Peacebuilding in Africa; AISA (2011)
8. 2012 Ibrahim Index of African Governance

## Resume of Module Facilitators

### 1. South Africa

Sylvester Bongani Maphosa holds a PhD in Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies, an MA in Peace and Governance, a BEd in Environmental Sciences, a DipEd in Education, and several trainings and education in conflict modelling and mediation including programming and capacity development in violently divided societies. His current research interests are, but not limited to: peacebuilding and human security; conflict resolution and conflict prevention; peace, conflict and development; and, evaluation of peacebuilding models in violently divided societies. Prior to his current position as Chief Research Specialist in Governance and Security at the Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) he was Senior Analyst for the States in Transition Observatory (SITO) project in the Political Governance Programme (PGP) at Idasa in Pretoria and also taught at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. He is currently chief editor of a volume Building Peace from Within: An Examination of Community-based transitions and Peacebuilding in Africa, which should be launched not later than February 2013.

### 2. Germany

Bjoern Richter is a trained political scientist (diploma from FU Berlin), working as GIZ Governance Adviser to the Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and is based in Gaborone, Botswana. Currently he is supporting their Senior Management with issues of strategic development as well as policy dialogue in the region. Before joining GIZ he was advising ASEAN Secretariat (Jakarta, Indonesia) on issues of civil society involvement and worked for more than 10 years with the European Commission and other European institutions.

## MODULE 3:

Global and Regional Development Agenda  
Module Facilitators  
Elizabeth Sidiropoulos/Talitha Bertelsmann-Scott, SAIIA  
Dr. Thomas Fues, DIE

### Module One Overview

The module introduces participants to some of the key aspects of the global and regional development debates. At the global development level, the perspectives about the critical building blocks for development are evolving, as witnessed by the broadening of the institutions – both state and non-state – that are engaging (G20, the BRICS, the private sector and the launch of an all-encompassing Global Development Partnership). In Southern Africa there is renewed emphasis on the catalytic role for development that free trade can play and the related infrastructural requirements, seen most vividly in the launch of the Tripartite Free Trade area and the North-South Corridor. This module aims to provide participants with a broad overview of global development thinking, regional economic institutions, developmental processes, and policy debates focusing on trade, investment and inclusive growth.

### Specific aims and learning outcomes

1. Participants are able to describe the major debates in the global development discourse at present and assess their implications for Africa in general and Southern Africa in particular.
2. Participants are able to analyse the key socio-economic and regional integration challenges at a regional level and their interplay with the continent.
3. Participants are able to formulate policy linkages between regional public goods and the global public goods debates.
4. Participants are able to formulate pro-active regional strategies based on these analyses.

### Methodology

Structured contributions by speakers; dialogue and sharing of individual experiences in plenary and working groups. The rapporteurs will report back in a summary, every morning on previous day's sessions.

### Assessment and self-reflection

Joint assessment and self-reflection on key topics covered will take place at the end of the module.

29 October 2012		
Session 1	Review of module 2	
	0900	Rapporteurs
Session 2	Trends in the global development debate	
	0930	The G20 development agenda and Africa
		Speaker: Ms Catherine Grant-Makokera, Programme Head: Economic Diplomacy, SAIIA
		Key questions addressed to Ms Grant-Makokera:
		6. Has the G20's development working group refocused the global debate around pathways to development in the South?
		7. Are the BRICS and their own development trajectory affecting the global development discourse, also in some of the informal and formal forums? And what is the specific influence they may be exercising on African states?
		8. How are these influencing policy formulation in Southern Africa?
		9. To what extent is Africa's voice being heard on development issues in the G20 and other such international forums?
		10. Do the perceptions and priorities of policy-makers, academics and the general public converge or differ in this regard in Southern Africa?
		11. What priorities and objectives should South Africa pursue in the G20 and the BRICS to advance their interests?
	1100	Tea/coffee

Session 2	1130	<p>Busan and the emergence of development effectiveness</p> <p>Speaker: Mr Neissan Besharati, Wits University          "Africa perspectives on aid and development effectiveness"</p> <p>Questions addressed to Mr. Besharati:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What role is Africa playing in the Global Development Partnership discussions? Any specific examples where their voice has been heard?</li> <li>2. Is the term 'development effectiveness' just another gimmick for the same offerings in terms of policies that developing states should adopt?</li> <li>3. What role should emerging donors such as SA be playing in these African debates, where many states in Southern Africa and in Africa as a whole are still dependent on aid?</li> <li>4. How has the rise of new donors affected the nature of South-South cooperation?</li> <li>5. Should the Millennium Development Goals continue post-2015, and are they tackling the key challenges that the concept of development effectiveness has highlighted?</li> </ol> <p>Speaker 2: Mr Konstantinos Berdos, Head of Economic and Infrastructure section, Development cooperation, EU Delegation to SA          "EU trajectories on aid and development"</p> <p>Questions addressed to Mr Berdos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the major trends in the AE process from Paris to Busan - overview and the EU approach, and those on M&amp;E of the Paris declaration? How can the issues of ownership and mutual accountability be better articulated in practice?</li> <li>2. What are the major trends on aid emanating from the EU against the background of the economic crisis?</li> <li>3. To what degree is the aid effectiveness debate in Europe being affected by the rise of new donors? How is this affecting the commitment to the principles of the Paris Declaration, especially since Northern donors have not met many of their commitments in this regard?</li> <li>4. How may the EU's global public goods agenda affect its support for low income countries? Are the two mutually exclusive?</li> <li>5. What should be the priorities of the EU in an increasingly crowded development cooperation landscape?</li> <li>6. What types of alliances with new formations is the EU pursuing when it comes to development cooperation and the post-2015 MDG agenda?</li> </ol>
	1300	Lunch

Session 3	Developing countries as development cooperation partners	
	1400	Speaker: Mr Sivu Maqungo, Chief Director: East Africa, DIRCO, "The South African Development Partnership Agency"
	1.	1. Why has SA decided to establish a development cooperation agency?
	2.	2. How does it see its role in advancing its Africa agenda?
	3.	3. How may that impact on perceptions of SA among other African states?
1.	Speaker: Mr AA Yadam, Director, Directorate of the Nigerian Technical Aid Corps, "The Nigerian experience with development cooperation"	
2.	1. What gave rise to Nigeria's technical aid corps?	
3.	2. How have lessons from the experience of the corps been applied to Nigeria's global participation in South-South Cooperation debates and in the practical ways of its implementation?	
	3. How has it influenced perceptions of Nigeria in the rest of the continent?	
	Speaker: Dr. Jorge A Pérez Pineda, Senior Fellow -Instituto Mora, Mexico City, "The Mexican experience with development cooperation"	
	1. What has Mexico's experience been of development cooperation as a member of the OECD, although also regarding itself as an emerging economy?	
	2. Is there a role for the OECD-DAC in the widening development cooperation landscape that now includes so many emerging powers, who have not been members of the OECD?	
	3. What impact has its development cooperation had and how is it viewed in Latin America compared to the contribution of Brazil?	
	1600	(Tea / coffee break)
	1630	Conclusion
	1700	Return to Pretoria. Dinner at hotel
30 October 2012		
Session 1	Review of previous day	
	0900	Rapporteurs
Session 2	Key issues on the SADC Development Agenda	
	0930	Speaker: Mr Munetsi Madakufamba, Deputy CEO, Southern African Research Development Centre (SARDC) Questions: 1. Is the question of gender properly integrated into the analyses of how to tackle poverty at a regional level? 2. Are there effective multi-level institutional engagements within the region to address some of the key regional public goods challenges? Specifically the question of the nexus between food security, energy security and water security? And its implications for climate change?
	1030	Plenary discussion and group work
	1100	Tea/ Coffee
	1300	Lunch
Session 3 8.	Key issues on the Southern African economic integration agenda	
	1400	Speaker: Eng Joao Samuel Caholo, SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration Questions: 1. How does the regional integration agenda of SADC take into consideration the socio-economic challenges the region faces? 2. How can this be compared with the experiences and practices of other parts of the world? 3. Is the SADC model of integration, based on the EU, passé? 4. What specific role should SA be playing in facilitating regional integration, especially trade and investment? 5. What are the linkages with the NEPAD economic priorities?
Plenary discussions		

	1530	Tea/coffee
Session 4	Group report-back session and assessment	
	1600	Group preparations
	1700	Report back to plenary
Evening	1800	Darkie Café, 10 Andersen Street, Johannesburg

### Key findings of module 3

1. As rising powers have become increasingly active in support of fellow developing countries they insist that the frameworks for South-South cooperation differ fundamentally from the practices and motivations of traditional donors (North-South cooperation). While some countries from the South, such as Brazil, China and India, continue to keep at a distance from the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation which was established after the Busan High-Level Forum in 2011, other developing country providers like South Africa and Indonesia have joined the new endeavour. Consequently, there is at present no universally accepted body of principles and standards which could shape the development cooperation architecture at the global level. So far, the Development Working Group of the G20 has not been able to bridge the gap between traditional donors and rising powers.
2. Southern providers of development support have recently become active in establishing specialized agencies for South-South cooperation. This development opens up new spaces for mutual learning and for the exchange of experiences within the South and between North and South. The challenges to be met here include the systematic generation of development knowledge, transparency and accountability, impact monitoring, inclusiveness at home and in partner countries as well as issues of institutional design and legislative frameworks. The UN Development Cooperation Forum could possibly provide a productive platform for all relevant stakeholders if sufficient political will is mobilized among member states.
3. Regional integration is a huge task for SADC. Fearing the erosion of state sovereignty, member states are often reluctant to strengthen the mandate, the authority and the resources of the regional organization. However, without progress in this regard SADC countries will not be able to fully mobilize the resources of the region and to improve the living conditions of their peoples. External partners should be required to amplify their support for the region in enhancing the role of the SADC secretariat.

### Reading List

9. Excerpt from Mawdsley E (2012). From Recipients to Donors: Emerging Powers and the changing development landscape, Zed Books: London. [Chapter 'From aid to development effectiveness and New Global Partnerships', pp209-218]
10. Klingebiel S, Aid – Dinosaur or Development Engine for Sub-Saharan Africa? DIE Briefing Paper, 1/2012.
11. Towards a post-2015 development framework; Contribution of DIE to the public consultation of the European Commission.
12. (Chaturvedi S, 'Development cooperation: contours, evolution and scope', in Chaturvedi S, Fues T and E Sidiropoulos (eds), Development Cooperation and Emerging Powers: New Partners or Old Patterns?, Zed Books: London, 2012.
13. Monyae D, 2011, The Role of South African DFIs in Regional Infrastructure Development in Africa, Development Bank of Southern Africa, Policy Brief Number 2.
14. Severino J-M and Ray O (2009), The End of ODA: Death and Rebirth of a Global Public Policy, Working Paper Number 167, Center for Global Development pg32
15. Draper P, A home-grown approach to regional economic integration in Africa: Thinking outside the European box, in Trade Negotiations Insights, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development. Issue 4, Volume 10. June 2011.
16. Morisho Mwana Biningo Nene (2012), Political and Economic Drivers of Regional Integration in Africa: A Case Study of the Democratic Republic of Congo, SAIIA Occasional Paper No 106, January 2012.
17. Hansohm D, 'Structural policies to counter marginalisation in southern Africa integration,' in Hartzenberg T, Erasmus G, Du Pisanie A (eds), Monitoring Regional Integration In Southern Africa: Yearbook 2011.

## Resume of Module Facilitators

### 1. South Africa

Elizabeth Sidiropoulos is the chief executive of the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), an independent foreign policy think-tank based in Johannesburg. Before her current appointment she was director of studies at SAIIA from 1999 to April 2005. Previously, she held the position of research director at the South African Institute of Race Relations and editor of the highly acclaimed Race Relations Survey (now the South Africa Survey) an annual publication documenting political and constitutional developments, and socio-economic disparities in South Africa. Currently, she serves on the Scientific Advisory Board of the EU's Development Commissioner, Mr Andris Piebalgs. She is the editor-in-chief of the South African Journal of International Affairs. Her research focus is South Africa's foreign policy, global governance and the role of emerging powers in Africa. Her most recent work is a co-edited volume on Development cooperation and emerging powers: New Partners or Old Patterns (Zed Books, May 2012).

### 2. Germany

Thomas Fues, trained as an economist, has been with German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut fuer Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) as Senior Researcher since 2004, where he also started his professional career in 1980. His main research interests are global governance, rising powers, United Nations and international development cooperation. Recent publications include articles on the G8/G20, the role of rising powers in the global system, the UN development sector as well as on human rights and global governance. In addition to his research tasks, Dr. Fues, since 2009, heads the training department at the German Development Institute. In previous stages of his career he worked for the German parliament, the Institute of Peace and Development (University Duisburg-Essen), the government of North Rhine Westphalia, the German Advisory Council on Global Change as well as a free-lance consultant.

## MODULE 4:

The Regional Stabilisation Agenda

Module Facilitators

Dimpho Motsamai, Researcher: Africa Conflict Prevention and Risk Analysis, ISS

Dr Adane Ghebremeskel, Regional Peacebuilding and Transformation Advisor, SADC-CNGOs

### Module One Overview

Themes in this module are explored from the perspective of development and security as inter-related and co-dependent. It starts by examining the international security system, then looks at the African Peace and Security Architecture, and concluded with an in-depth look at the experience of SADC with crisis management by examining two case studies.

### Specific aims and learning outcomes

1. A deeper understanding on the interconnectedness of the aspects of security and peace challenges are different levels;
2. Appreciation of the interplay among the actors and approaches at the global, continental and regional approaches;

### Methodology

Dialogue, research, active participation in joint learning and networking, and field visits to South African- based institutions associated with regional and global governance. The rapporteurs will report back in a summary, every morning on previous day's sessions.

### Assessment

Assessment will be in the form of group work, which will be reported back in an academic manner to the class, at the end of the module sessions.

### Assignment 4:

1. Describe the multilateral (UN/AU/SADC) peace and security architecture.
2. Is it robust enough and appropriate for dealing with Africa's peace and security challenges?
3. Identify institutional and policy areas for improvement.

### Assessment and self-reflection

Joint assessment and self-reflection on key topics covered will take place at the end of the module.

31 October 2012		
Session 1	Review of module 3	
	0900	Rapporteurs
Session 2	Introduction to the international security system	
	0930	Introduction to the international security system Dr. Candice Moore, University of Johannesburg APSA structure, processes and challenges Genl (Rtd) Fisher, Freelance
	1100	Discussion
	1300	Lunch
Session 3	Overview of the AU and SADC Peace and Security Architecture	
	1400	SADC mediation: Lesotho case study Speaker: Mr Sofonea Shale, Development for Peace Education- Lesotho
	1500	(Tea / coffee break) Group work
		Participants start preparatory work on the assignment for module 4 in four parallel working groups.
	1700	Conclusion and Return to Pretoria
		Dinner at hotel

1 November 2012	
Session 1	Review of previous day
	0900 Rapporteurs
Session 2	Module four group work
	1000 Group Work
	1100 Tea/coffee break
	1130 Group report-back session and assessment
	1300 Lunch
Session 3	Group work
	1400 Participants prepare group presentations
	1600 Short tea / coffee break
Session 4	Concluding presentations: managing global and regional governance: Emerging issues and Southern Africa's future
	1700 Making presentations, groups 1-4
	1800 Conclusion, return to Pretoria
	Dinner at hotel
Venue	DIRCO, Pretoria Nadine Rabe and Anthoni Van Nieuwkerk

2 November 2012	
Session 1	Quality Assessment
	0930 Facilitator: DIRCO Directorate: Quality Assurance and Course Evaluation
	1030 Tea/coffee break
Session 3	Graduation Ceremony
	1100 Proceed to Graduation for Explanation of Proceedings and Seating Arrangements
	1200 Welcoming and Introductions: Ambassador XN Ngwevela, Programme Director
	1210 Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development Programme (PCRD), Ugandan Ambassador
	1220 Managing Regional and Global Governance (MRGG) , Mr Herbert Beck, Deputy Head of Mission- German Embassy
	1230 Key Note Address, Ms M Dlomo, Deputy Director-General: Diplomatic Training, Research and Development (DTRD), DIRCO
Session 4	Graduation & Graduation Speech by Participants
	1310 Reception & Closing

## Key findings of module 1

1. Participants were able to articulate concepts of the debate around Peace and Security;
2. Participants were able to apply analytical approaches that are applied to gain deeper understanding into the issues;
3. Participants gained deeper understanding on the continental and regional peace and security architecture and the subsidiarity and complementarity between the two and the global one.

## Resume of Module Facilitators

### South Africa

Dimpho Motsamai is a researcher at the Institute of Security Study in Pretoria, South Africa.

### Botswana

Dr Adane Ghebremeskel is a Regional Program Advisor on Peace and Security at the SADC Council of NGOs in Gaborone.



## MRGG: 22 Oct - 2 Nov 2012, Pretoria PARTICIPANTS

		Surname	Name/s	Title	Organisation / Ministry	Country	Job Title	Contact details
1	GOV	Assisi	Ines Marinela	Mrs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Angola	Economist	marinela.assis@yahoo.com.br
2	GOV	Pacheco	Bernardino Adao	Dr	Embassy of the Republic of Angola	Angola	First Secretary	nadinho1962@hotmail.com, 083 666 5586 OR Serafina Gruner: Serafina.Gruner@angolanembassy.co.za, 083 680 0435
3	NGO	Mzwinila	Thabo	Mr	Botswana Coalition on Education for All (BOCEFA)	Botswana	National Coordinator	thabomzw@yahoo.com / 267 721 007 62
4	GOV	Sebego	Tshepo	Ms	Botswana High Commission	Botswana	First Secretary	tsebego@gov.bw / 082 961 3734
5	GOV	Mabeta	Moeketsi Everestus	Mr	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations	Lesotho	Senior Economic Planner	maxmabeta@yahoo.com / 266 570 754 32
6	NGO	Motsamai	Seabata	Mr	Lesotho Council of NGO's	Lesotho	Executive Director	seabata.motsamai@lcn.org.ls; +266 621 138 88
7	GOV	Mpopo	Mantoa	Ms	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations	Lesotho	Counsellor	mpopom@yahoo.com / 266 588 544 44
8	NGO	Peshoane	Tsikoane	Mr	Transformation Resource Centre	Lesotho	Programme Officer	tsikoane@trc.org.ls; 266 588 436 29
9	GOV	Hara	Joy	Mr	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	Malawi	Principal Economist	joyharah@yahoo.com / 265 999 235 458
10	NGO	Ziba	Geoffrey	Mr	Southern African Institute for Economic Research	Malawi	Economic Researcher	zibageoffrey@yahoo.co.uk / 265 995 780 063
11	GOV	Appadu	Prema	Ms	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mauritius	Second Secretary	premaappadu@hotmail.com / 230 796 2985
12	NGO	Murday	Linganaden	Mr	University of Mauritius	Mauritius	Lecturer	l.murday@uom.ac.za / 230 792 3701
13	GOV	Ramgoolam	Gontum	Mr	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mauritius	Second Secretary	gramgoolam@mail.gov.mu / 230 251 7653
14	NGO	Marrime	Emidio	Mr	Centre for Regional Intergration	Mozambique	Lawyer	emidiomarrime@yahoo.com.br / 258 82 781 4680
15	GOV	Parquinio	Horacio	Mr	Ministry of Transport and Communication	Mozambique	Foreign Liaison Officer	tarquiniomz@yahoo.com.br / 258 82 593 9090
16	GOV	Cherinda	Lucia	Ms	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Mozambique	First Secretary	luciacherinda@hotmail.com / 258 82 871 6137
17	GOV	Geiseb	Humphrey	Mr	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Namibia	Chief Foreign Relations Officer	geisebhd@gmail.com / 264 813 511 924
18	NGO	Tjirera	Ellison	Mr	Institute for Public Policy Research	Namibia	Research Associate	etjirera@gmail.com / 264 81 293 8841
19	GOV	Govinden	Franco Dominique	Mr	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Seychelles	Director of Protocol	fgovinden@mfa.gov.sc / 248 272 2098
20	NGO	Lalande	Steve	Mr	Liaison Unit Of Non-Governmental Organisations	Seychelles	Chief Executive Officer	steveconcept@gmail.com / 248 252 1193
21	GOV	Murugaiyan	Gayethri	Ms	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Seychelles	Second Secretary	gpillay@mfa.gov.sc / 248 251 8343
22	GOV	Badana	Matheko Ursula	Mrs	DIRCO	South Africa		badanam@dirco.gov.za
23	NGO	Pienaar	Lydia Naomi	Mrs	Institute for Security Studies	South Africa	Intern	nkok@issafrica.org / 082 890 6721
24	NGO	Ramdeen	Marisha	Mrs	African Centre for Constructive Resolution of Disputes	South Africa	Programme Officer	mramdeen2004@yahoo.com / 083 294920
25	NGO	Baregu	Solomon	Mr	Economic and Social Research Foundation	Tanzania	Research Assistant	sbaregu@esrf.or.tz / 255 713 995 099
26	NGO	Masele	Hellena	Ms	Economic and Social Research Foundation	Tanzania	Research Trainee	helenmasele@yahoo.com / 255 755 023 355
27	NGO	Chanda	Sunday	Mr	Open Society Foundation	Zambia	Executive Director	chandasunday@yahoo.com / 260 955 125 398
28	GOV	Chigiji	Pearson Tapiwa	Mr	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Zimbabwe	Deputy Director: Multilateral Affairs	mikechigiji@yahoo.com / 263 712 884 208





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