

# PART 3:

## PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

	2009/2010			2010/2011	2011/2012
MTEF allocations	R5,552,955			R4,844,426	R5,087,009
Actual Expenditure	Current payments	Transfers	Capital payments	Total	
	R3,905,163	R1,171,882	R 340,396	R5,417,441	
Statutory amounts	-			-	-
Responsible minister	Minister of International Relations and Cooperation: Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane				
Administering department	Department of International Relations and Cooperation				
Accounting officer	Director-General of International Relations and Cooperation: Dr A Ntsaluba				

### Aim of the vote

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is responsible for the formulation, co-ordination, implementation and management of South Africa's foreign policy and international relations programmes throughout the world.

### Programme purpose and measurable objectives

#### Programme 1: Administration

**Purpose:** Conduct the overall policy development and management of the Department.

#### Programme 2: International Relations and Cooperation

**Purpose:** Promote relations with foreign countries, and participate in international organisations and institutions, in pursuit of South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives.

**Measurable objective:** To promote South Africa's foreign policy internationally and within multilateral institutions, through effective diplomatic interventions to strengthen foreign relations.

#### Programme 3: Public Diplomacy and Protocol

**Purpose:** Promote an understanding, both domestically and internationally, of South Africa's role and position in international relations, and provide protocol services.

**Measurable objective:** To project a positive image of South Africa by marketing the Department's programmes and providing protocol services.

#### Programme 4: International Transfers

**Purpose:** Provide for the payment of membership fees to international organisations, transfer payments.

**Measurable objective:** To contribute to multilateral development co-operation.

### STRATEGIC OVERVIEW AND KEY DEVELOPMENTS: 2003/04 - 2009/10

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) continued to implement its strategic priorities as informed by the foreign policy objectives of the South African Government, and outlined in the Programme of the International Relations, Peace and Security Cluster. The broad priorities of the International Relations, Peace and Security Cluster are:

- Consolidating the African Agenda
- South-South Co-operation
- North-South Co-operation
- Global System Governance
- Political and Economic Relations



All the above images: The New South African Chancery in Maseru, Lesotho

## Programme 1: Administration

**AIM:** The programme conducts the overall policy development and management of the Department. It provides for policy formulation by the Minister, the Deputy Ministers, the Director-General, and other members of the Department's management. Other functions include organising the Department; rendering streamlined and co-ordinated administrative office support and parliamentary services; managing Departmental personnel and finances; determining working methods and procedures; exercising internal control; and providing the internal audit function. The programme also includes providing consular and agency services in Pretoria and abroad, and the purchasing of vehicles for the Department. The provision of secure, economical, representative housing and office accommodation for all staff members abroad (including partner Departments) and maintenance thereof is also accommodated within this programme.

Corporate Services identified the following strategic objectives for providing excellent Organisational support to the Department:

- Enhance the corporate governance model.
- Acquire a new head office building in Pretoria.
- Modernise the Department's Information Communication Technology and ensure its optimum use.
- Provide cost-effective infrastructure accommodation to support the Department's work.
- Provide consular services to South African citizens abroad.
- Implement financial system reforms in line with the PFMA.
- Intensify compliance with MISS and security policy requirements.
- Efficient Management of Supply Chain requirements.

## Management of the Department's property portfolio

The property portfolio managed by the Department is divided into two (2) areas of focus, namely the international property portfolio and the local property portfolio. During the 2009/10 financial year, the Department finalized the purchase agreement in respect of land in New Delhi, earmarked for the development of a new Chancery and Official Residence. Furthermore, the Department purchased an Official Residence in Washington DC for occupation by the South African Ambassador to the United States. This has been necessitated by the fact that the existing Official Residence is being redeveloped to form part of the Chancery, which is being enlarged to accommodate the full staff establishment at the mission. The Department also purchased the residence that the late OR Tambo occupied during his stay in London. This house will, inter alia, be used as residential accommodation for a senior staff member of the SA High Commission in London.

The construction of a new Chancery (September 2009) and diplomatic village, consisting of 8 staff houses and a clubhouse (July 2009), together with the renovation of the Official Residence (April 2009) in Maseru has been completed and the mission relocated to its new facilities. The construction of a Chancery and Official Residence in Abuja, Nigeria progressed. It is expected that both these facilities will be ready for occupation during the first half of the 2010/11 financial year. With regard to renovations to state owned properties, the Department completed the renovation of 6 staff houses in Lilongwe, the consular reception area of the Chancery in Buenos



*Opening of the new DIRCO Head Office, the OR Tambo Building by President Jacob Zuma and the son of the late OR Tambo Mr Dali Tambo*

Aires as well as the Chancery in Ottawa. Planning and design work for the renovation of the Chancery and Official Residence in Washington has been completed and construction will commence in the 2010/11 financial year. Renovation of the lifts in South Africa House in London, electrical works in Maputo and Official Residence in Athens has commenced and will be completed early in the 2010 /11 financial year. Planning on major renovations in Copenhagen, The Hague, London, Paris, Brasilia, Tokyo and Juba has commenced and will continue in the next financial year.

The Department developed a maintenance strategy for the maintenance of all state owned properties abroad, which will be approved and implemented in 2010/11.

With regard to the local property portfolio, the entire Head Office component of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation relocated to its newly constructed OR Tambo building in September 2009. This facility has been procured under the National Treasury's Public Private Partnership initiative and will be managed by the Private Party for the next 25 years. The Department also funded and oversaw the design and construction of a State Protocol Lounge at the new King Shaka International Airport in Durban. It is expected that this facility will be completed in time for the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

### Lease payments

In the 2009/10 financial year, the Department acquired 24 BMW vehicles as official vehicles for SA Missions abroad in accordance with a 3 year agreement with BMW Germany. This contract expired in December 2009. A total of 105 official vehicles were purchased during the period 2007 – 2009 to be utilised as official vehicles for South African Missions abroad.

## Consular Services

The Department continued to implement measures to respond to matters relating to South African citizens who travel, work, study and live abroad who may require consular assistance. A further important facet was the innovation measures undertaken to support consular services as a core departmental function.



*Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim, Deputy Minister Sue van der Merwe and Director-General Dr Ayanda Ntsaluba present at the DIRCO year end function*

Consular Services are mandated in terms of Article V of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963. Consular Services are therefore those services rendered to South African citizens who travel, work, study or reside abroad and who require assistance or protection during circumstances of distress or destitution.

The changing international environment affected South Africa's ability to continue to provide protection and assistance to its citizens abroad. New and emerging threats led to a more security-conscious world. In this new environment, some countries occasionally change their practices relating to consular protection conventions and the mobility and rights of travellers. Global tensions and threats of terrorist attacks worldwide have increased the importance of viable consular contingency plans to allow for a quick and coordinated response to situations that affect the safety and security of South Africans abroad.

### **Registration of South African Citizens Abroad (ROSA)**

The Department continued with the promotion of its on-line registration system which allows citizens travelling abroad to register their travel. The Department utilises the system to communicate with citizens during consular emergencies. ROSA has been endorsed and supported by the Association of South African Travel Agents (ASATA)

### **Consular Support rendered to South African Citizens Abroad**

The Department assisted with numerous interventions to assist distressed and destitute South Africans whose own access to recourse had become limited or non-existent.

Interventions included assistance to the Independent Election Commission as well as diplomatic and consular missions in support of the country's elections held in 2009 where South African citizens resident abroad were able to cast special votes; the next-of kin of a South African citizen on board the Air France flight that crashed on a flight from Brazil to France; South African citizens and their next-of-kin during earthquakes in Indonesia, Haiti and Chile; the repatriation of four children born to South African mothers in prison abroad .



*Examples of Government legal documents*

### **Legalisation Services**

The department continued with the legalising of public documents, through the verification of signatures, for utilisation abroad. During the 2009/10 financial year 21 504 documents were legalised at the Department's head office.

### **Information communication technology**

The department continued with its rollout of the master system plan (MSP). The implementation of the MSP informed the Strategic and Business plan of the ICT Unit.

During the 2009/10 reporting period under review, ICT continued with the following projects:

- UKUSA (Voice Over Internet Protocol {VOIP} and Windows 2003)
- Implementation of new security devices for HO and all missions
- Business Process Management
- Completion of ICT Infrastructure installation for the new Head Office Building
- Web Portal Project

#### **(a) UKUSA (Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) & Windows 2003)**

This project involved converged networks connecting all missions and the Head Office. The end product will provide an integrated, effective and efficient communication infrastructure for DIRCO. The system will furthermore ensure and improved service delivery within the entire department, integrating the telephone, e-mail and other applications which will take advantage of the benefits of unified messaging and related reduced costs. The UKUSA Project is drawing to a close, except for Internet Protocol Telephone (IPT) Voice Cut over and the commissioning of Portable Facilities Cabinets (PFC) at certain identified missions that were in the original scope of works.

#### **(b) Implement new security devices for Head Office and all missions**

ICT embarked, during the reporting period, with the implementation of new security devices for Head Office and all missions. A Pilot test at Head Office was conducted and the results are being analysed. The new device will be rolled out in the new financial year.

### (c) Business Process Management

The aim of the project is the automation of business processes, providing optimized workflow with built in business rules for Consular Services and Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges.

Development of Consular Management System (CMS) processes has been completed and tested with 4 processes in production. Through the utilisation of the SITA database a service provider has been identified to continue with the development of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges (DIAP) Project.

It is expected that development will commence in earnest during the 2010/11 financial year. An in house interim system has been developed and is functional.

### (d) Complete ICT Infrastructure installation for the new Head Office Building

The relocation process of all ICT infrastructure and applications to the new centralized Head Office building was successfully executed. This involved consolidation of the ICT infrastructure from the seven buildings around Pretoria into a single campus at the OR Tambo building in Soutpansberg. The lines of work involved Networking, Back Office, IPT, and Network Security.

### (e) Web Portal Project

In 2005 DFA (DIRCO) identified the need to improve the Intranet and Internet for Head Office and the missions' Web sites. The purpose of the project is to enhance the DIRCO's current Intranet, Internet and Mission web sites. The Intranet will be used also as a Document Management System to assist with information management requirements. The intranet is utilised as the DIRCO's Information Management System.

As such, the intranet must provide fast and easy access to information at any time. The intranet will be used as a document management and collaboration system to assist the internal departments of DIRCO with their day to day information management requirements.

GijimaAST was awarded the contract to develop and implement phase 1 solution. The project stalled due to disengagement of the team members. The project was re-started at the beginning of September 2008. The re-scoping and resuscitation of project meetings resumed in October 2008.

The Development has been completed and is currently busy with the testing and documentation. As part of the requirement for Phase 2 (Video), a feasibility study needs to be done based on obtaining a separate network to host the WEB Portal.

### ICT Operations

ICT Operations has provided solutions and technical infrastructure in terms of maintenance, services, technology and development, to support Head Office and Regional Operations infrastructure and ensure compliance with best practice standards for quality and competitiveness.

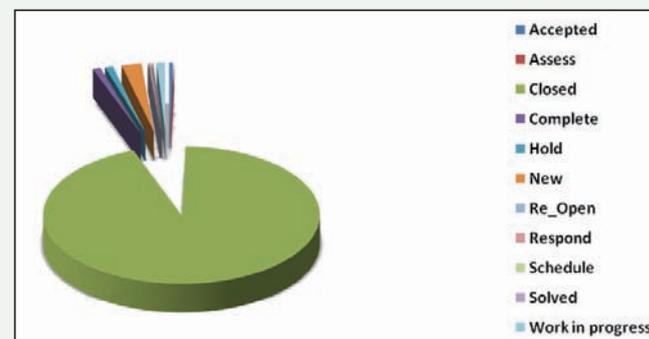
A total of 18604 calls have been logged at our Service Desk through the acquired call logging system and 17469 calls have been resolved which represent a 93.8 % achievement from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010. The service desk provides a first line desktop support for our end users with the assistance of the engineers stationed at 6 different technical hubs, world wide.

The global network is supported by a dedicated team of networking engineers working on a full time basis with an achievement of 98% availability of the network. A total of 123 Data links is being monitored globally of which 52 are satellites sites.

### The Enterprise Operating Centre (EOC)



Report on all incidents and tasks logged for the period 01 April 2009 to 10 March 2010



## Financial Management

### Annual financial statements

During the 2009/10 financial year, the department prepared and submitted the annual financial statements as per National Treasury guideline for the financial year 2008/09.

For the two conservative years the Department received an unqualified audit opinion with no matters of emphasis. During the financial year under review the department's strategic focus was on the development and implementation of the Audit Plan to address the audit observations that were raised by the Auditor General.

### Expenditure Management

The department continued with the deployment of the financial system for the missions. During 2009/10 the department deployed the mission cashbook system to 81 missions in Asia and Middle East, Africa, Europe, and the Americas and Caribbean missions. The system is currently being fully utilised at these missions. The plan is to deploy the system in all the 18 remaining missions in 2010/11 financial year; however the ICT infrastructure still remains a challenge in some of the remaining missions.

The mission financial system addressed some of the concerns that were raised by the Auditor General, such as, utilisation of the daily exchange rate to account for the expenditure incurred at South African Missions abroad.

The Department continued with the implementation of preventive measures in the processing of expenditure at Head Office to minimise exposure to fraud and irregularities. One of the key procedures was to ensure that all procurement is done via our Supply Chain Management Unit. Some of the functionalities for payment of invoices were moved from Supply Chain Management to Financial Management for a clear segregation of duties.

### Strategic Allocation of Resources

The budget process of the department continued to be an inclusive process and inputs that were aligned to the strategic priorities of the department were received, consolidated and submitted to National Treasury as per the guidelines. The Accounting Officer together with the Chief Financial Officer held budget allocation meetings within the department and allocated the available funds as per the business plans of the various branches/business units. The key emphasis was to link the budget with the strategic plan of the department.

In terms of budget monitoring for both missions abroad and at Head Office, the department has been reporting the expenditure against the budget on a monthly basis at management meetings. Furthermore, the Accounting Officer has complied with providing monthly expenditure reports to National Treasury.

The mid-term budget reviews with all missions and Head Office continued to serve as a mechanism of ensuring that the departmental business units operate within the budgetary confines. This mechanism also ensured that sound financial management principles were adhered to and that spending was according to the PFMA requirements. The Department continued to manage its cash flow in compliance with PFMA and National Treasury requirements.

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) was used to transfer funds to South African diplomatic missions in America's and Europe whilst Africa, Asia and Middle East regions are serviced through the appointed commercial banks. The SARB and the department are currently engaged in developing a more appropriate model for Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

### Receivables and Payables

The Department continued to render agency services for other partner departments stationed abroad and also for some of the delegations travelling abroad. These services included, amongst others, the payment of expenditure on behalf of other departments as well as revenue collection for the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The department engaged other departments who have residency at the South African missions abroad to sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU).

The Department was able to sign MoU's with ten departments that have officials stationed at SA missions abroad. During the year under review, the department commenced with the implementation of the MoUs which provided for advance payments that were received from some of these departments. The department plans to fully implement MoU's and also to finalise the signing of MoU's with all outstanding partner departments during 2010/11 financial year.

The Department continued with its efforts in managing partner departments' accounts. It should be noted that because of the implementation of the MoU and the stringent management of partner department's accounts, the department was able to recover 71% of the claims issued during the year under review. Apart from incurring expenses on behalf of other departments that have residency in SA missions abroad, the department also collect revenue on behalf of the Department of Home

Affairs (DHA). Prior to the 2009/10 financial year the net amount, representing the difference of amounts due by DIRCO to DHA by virtue of revenue collections on behalf of the DHA, and the amounts that DHA owes to DIRCO for the expenses incurred by DHA officials stationed abroad, was claimed from or paid to the DHA.

During 2008/09 financial year, it was required of the department to split the DHA account into receivables (for expenses incurred on behalf of DHA) and payables (for revenue collected on behalf of DHA) in the Annual Financial Statements. During the year under review, the Department has recorded the DHA transactions separately. The department has engaged with both National Treasury and DHA to determine the most economic and effective way of accounting for and managing revenue at the missions abroad. Approval to operate a separate bank account for the collection revenue related to DHA services as well as payment of refundable deposits has been granted by National Treasury and the separate accounts would become operational in 2010/11 financial year.

## Information, personnel and physical security

The mission of the Directorate Security is to identify risks and design, implement and maintain effective preventative measures that protect classified information, personnel and assets of the Department against threats at Head Office and Missions abroad.

### Fundamental responsibilities

The following three security units have been established for the performance of specific security functions:

#### • Physical Security

The unit implements and maintain physical and electronic security barriers at DIRCO Head Office and Guesthouses.

Physical Security has worked with the Private Party to ensure that effective security systems were installed at the New Head Office Building. The latest security systems that were installed include CCTV cameras, card readers, metal detectors, alarm systems and a security control centre.

Physical security barriers include the perimeter fence with electric fence, vehicle and pedestrian gates, security lights, main entrance doors and escape doors. The Private Party provided the security officers with operational training which enhanced their capabilities to monitor track and follow up on all the security systems and compile relevant management reports on monthly basis. Personnel identification tasks are conducted through issuing, replacement and withdrawal of staff access cards. First line maintenance of access control system is done by the Senior Security Officers.

#### • Personnel Security

This area relates to security vetting to determine the security competence of DIRCO officials and private companies that intend to perform work for the Department.

The Department succeeded in reducing the vetting backlog through high level liaison meetings held with National Intelligence Agency. As a result, most officials of the Department identified for posting abroad and those at Head office identified as serving in critical areas that require immediate security clearances were prioritised.

### • Mission and Information Security

The area of security sets security measures and standards that guide the implementation of security measures at Missions abroad and at DIRCO Head office. The unit liaises with SA diplomatic missions abroad and the various Branches at Head office for the conduct of security audits at Missions. Security awareness sessions were conducted at Branches to make officials aware of security measures and procedures.

Secondly, security briefings were conducted for officials that are posted to Missions abroad. These security briefing sessions have improved security consciousness amongst officials at Head office and at Missions abroad.

During this reporting period, security audits were conducted at 41 Missions. 19 were graded yellow meaning that the embassy is partly compliant, 18 were graded orange, meaning that it is not compliant with serious shortfalls and 4 were graded green meaning that the Mission is fully compliant. The branches were given feedback in order that security interventions be implemented at identified Missions.

## Supply Chain Management

During the year under review the Supply Chain Management Unit focused on the following main areas:

- Development and Implementation of Demand Management Plans and
- Enhancing the management of the Department's assets

### Development and implementation of annual Demand Management Plans

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) requires the Accounting Officer of the Department to ensure that the Department has an appropriate procurement and provisioning system that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective. During the year under review the Department developed and implemented demand management plans and, procurement of goods and services has been conducted according to these demand management plans.

The process of the development of demand management plans for the 2010/11 financial year is now integrated with the departmental budget process, where the Supply Chain Management forms part of the budget meetings to consolidate inputs from Business Units. The unit also paid a particular focus on the management of Departmental contracts by ensuring that all the contracts that are in place in the Department are accounted for, so that they are managed and monitored.

### Management of Departmental assets

The Department identified the need for continuous enhancement of the asset management function within the department. An asset management strategy was developed which served to provide strategic direction to the department. The strategy resulted in the following initiatives:

#### Monthly reconciliations of Asset Register

The National Treasury Framework on the management of assets requires that the value of assets in the asset register reconcile with the expenditure on assets as per the financial management system.

A particular focus was placed on the reconciliation of fixed asset management system to the financial management system to give an accurate reflection of the



*Record keeping being done at Supply Chain Management*

total value of assets owned by the Department. The reconciliations are performed on a monthly basis.

### Disposal of redundant and obsolete assets and the creation of an asset register for the new Head Office building

During the year under review the Department relocated to the new Head Office building. The new building came fully furnished with furniture and equipment necessary for the Department to discharge its mandate. As a result, the assets that the Department had been using in the vacated Head Office buildings were no longer required by the department. The Department embarked on a disposal project for these assets.

The bulk of the assets were disposed through donations to other Government Departments and related organisations. This method of disposal was not only cost effective but also ensured that state assets are being utilised for the purpose for which they were acquired and, the Department also complied with social responsibility objectives in this exercise. Remaining assets were disposed through public auction.



President Jacob Zuma consults with Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane during the 14<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



President Jacob Zuma seen at the 14<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



A view of delegates during the proceedings at the 14<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The Department has also created an asset register for the assets at the new Head Office building to ensure that the assets are properly managed and accounted for. All assets located in the New Head Office building are bar coded.

### Accuracy and completeness of the asset register

The Department has also focused on the physical verification of all its assets globally and the continuous update of the asset register to ensure its accuracy and completeness as required in terms of the PFMA.

## Programme 2: Foreign Relations

### 1. Consolidation of the African Agenda

#### Africa Union and integration

The consolidation of the African Agenda remains the principal focus of South Africa's foreign policy. In this regard DIRCO continued its engagements in the African Union (AU) processes during the reporting period, to promote African Unity and integration.

South Africa has continued to contribute towards the rationalisation and harmonisation of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) deemed to be the building blocks of the continental integration process through economic and political integration, leading to the eventual establishment of the Union Government of sovereign states. In addition, South Africa continue to engage with AU discussions

(including the legal experts meetings) on transforming the AU Commission into the AU Authority to ensure that the AU remains an inter-governmental organisation premised on the absolute respect for sovereignty of Member States. South Africa actively participated in the 13th and 14th Session of the Assembly held in Sirte, Libya and Addis Ababa in July 2009 and January 2010 respectively.

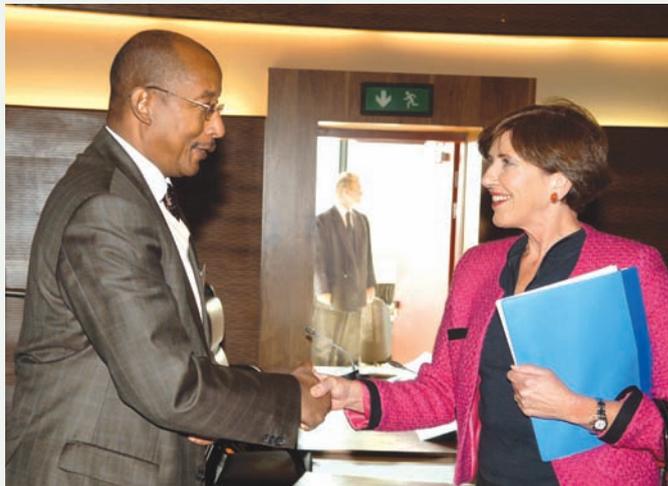
Highlights for South Africa included its election into the AU Peace and Security Council for a two-year term, AU endorsement of its candidature for the non-permanent seat of the UN Security Council for the period 2011 – 2012, its re-election to the United Nations Human Rights Committee, South Africa's accession to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2007) and the election of Malawi as the SADC Candidate, as Chair of the AU for the term February 2010 – January 2011.

The Executive Council endorsed The African Maritime Transport Charter; The Durban Resolution on Maritime Safety, Maritime Security and Protection of the Environment; and The Revised and Updated Maritime Transport Plan of Action. The Assembly presented a report on the Climate Change Negotiations in the 15th Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) wherein South Africa played a leading role in the creation of the Accord, which lays down the framework for future negotiations at COP16, in Mexico, 2010. Further to this, South Africa will host COP 17 in 2011.

South Africa, as host country to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), provided the required technical and logistical support to the Parliament during its 11th and 12th sessions held in May and October 2009 respectively. Other logistical



*The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the NEPAD Secretariat, Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki at the 40th NEPAD Steering Committee Meeting*



*Deputy Minister Sue van der Merwe shaking hands with the CEO of the NEPAD Secretariat, Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki at the 40th NEPAD Steering Committee Meeting*



*Presidential Economic Adviser Mr Mandisi Mphahlela, the CEO of the NEPAD Secretariat, Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki and the Co Chair from Malawi Mr Abbie Marambika Shawa at the 40th NEPAD Steering Committee Meeting*

and technical support provided for the smooth running of the PAP include ICT infrastructure and its management, maintenance of the PAP President Official residence, amongst others.

South Africa will continue to engage with the members of PAP directly or through South Africa's Parliamentary representatives in PAP on the Parliament's readiness to progress from an advisory body to a legislative institution.

As part of its support to the operationalisation of the AU structures, South Africa remains committed to contribute towards the operationalisation of the African Court of Justice and the African Court on Human and People's Rights. South Africa's inputs to the merger instrument were submitted to the Africa Union Commission (AUC) for incorporation in the instrument.

The Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights was adopted at the July 2008 AU Summit pursuant to the decision of the Assembly of the AU Heads of State and Government in June 2004 to merge the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Court of Justice of the AU. Ratification and domestication will follow soon. Furthermore, South Africa continues to emphasise the importance of strengthening the existing instruments aimed at effectively addressing the scourge of Unconstitutional Changes of Governments. As such, South Africa signed the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance in February 2010.

South Africa continued to promote and support the operationalisation of the AU Financial Institutions by among other things, participation in the Extra-Ordinary Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance (CAMEF), and South Africa was furthermore instrumental in the review of the African Investment Bank (AIB) statutes which was subsequently adopted by CAMEF.

DIRCO continues to co-operate with National Treasury on this matter. Several meetings were also held to discuss the re-launch of the South African Chapter of ECOSSOC and South Africa held a workshop on the Pan African Women's Organisation (PAWO), which is hosted by South Africa. Presently, DIRCO is engaged in the setting up the hosting of PAWO's Headquarters in South Africa.

South Africa also participated in high level meetings between the AU and its developmental partners, these being the Africa-South America Partnership Summit and the Africa-Korea Forum, and also participated in the Africa-EU Ministerial Troika preparatory meetings (Belgium and Luxembourg) in

preparation for the upcoming 3rd Africa-EU Summit scheduled to be held in Libya in November 2010.

## NEPAD

South Africa continues to support NEPAD as the social development blueprint for Africa and the framework for its engagement with the North and other international actors. The NEPAD process is focused especially towards preventing the marginalisation of Africa and enhancing the continental development programme towards eradicating poverty and ensuring economic recovery throughout the Continent. South Africa considers NEPAD as a viable route that will promote the recovery of African countries, both individually and collectively, and ensure sustainable growth and development. NEPAD also asserts African ownership and responsibility for the advancement of the continent.

To this end, South Africa actively participated in the Summits of the AU and the NEPAD Heads of State and Implementation Committee (HSGIC) in August 2009 and February 2010 respectively.

The 14th AU Summit reiterated that the NEPAD vision and programme had since its inception remained an intrinsic part of the AU, and endorsed the recommendations of the 21st HSGIC, as re-submitted by the 22nd HSGIC, on the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the AU. The Summit formally adopted the establishment of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) as a technical body of the AU, to replace the NEPAD Secretariat.

The HSGIC, forthwith to be known as the Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC), will be a permanent sub-committee of the AU Assembly, with the mandate to provide political leadership and strategic guidance on the NEPAD Programme. As such, the HSGOC will be the essence and spirit of NEPAD with the lead function of high-level coordination of the NEPAD priority sectors. The AU Summit urged the early conclusion of a permanent Host Agreement for the NPCA between the South African Authorities and the Commission.

Regarding NEPAD's international focus, South Africa is participating in the process of adopting a new strategic approach focusing on partnership dialogue on Africa's development policy issues and called for the institutionalisation of Africa's engagement within the G-20, and the effecting of the desired paradigm shift from management of poverty on the Continent to economic transformation for Africa in so doing emerge as a new growth pole to address existing imbalances and play a significant role in the integrated world economy.

In this regard, the 14th AU Summit agreed that Africa should undertake an independent assessment of G-8/Africa partnership as a contribution to the next G-8/Africa Outreach. South Africa is fully engaged in the fast-tracking of implementation of programmes related to NEPAD priority sectors. In this regard, South African government departments are utilised to reinforce momentum and continuity of ongoing NEPAD programmes, with specific reference to maintaining linkages with REC programmes (e.g. the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan - RISDP). The priority is in the field of infrastructure, which is key to attracting investment into Africa, improving competitiveness and promoting trade. In view of the fact that the majority of the continent's population lives in rural areas, an integrated, efficient and least cost infrastructure system will unleash the production potential of these communities and provide the necessary links to markets.

### African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

South Africa remains at the forefront with regard to the roll-out of the APRM as a programme of the AU. The primary purpose of the APRM is to foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration through sharing of experiences and reinforcement of successful and best practices, including identifying deficiencies and assessing the needs for capacity building.

The implementation and monitoring of the country's National Programmes of Action (NPOA) and the involvement of stakeholders therein is a crucial aspect of the roll out of the APRM Process. Monitoring the implementation of the NPOA is important to ensure that remedial steps are taken in addressing the recommendations, gaps and challenges identified in the review.

Twelve African countries have thus far undergone peer review, whilst most of these have already submitted their 1st and 2nd Implementation Reports. South Africa's 2nd Report on the Implementation of the NPOA, which was due for presentation to the APR Forum of Participating Heads of State and Government in January 2010 was, however, withdrawn at the Summit with a commitment to present it at the next AU Summit scheduled to take place in Uganda in July 2010.

South Africa issued a formal statement at the APRM Focal Points Meeting indicating that the national consultative process required more provincial, civil society and public engagement.

To this end, DIRCO provided support to the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), who has embarked on provincial consultations during March and April 2010. It is envisaged that the National Governing Council (NGC) will convene in May 2010 where the final report will be adopted.

### Development assistance – African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund (ARIC)

Projects approved by the Advisory Committee of the African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund (ARIC) included payment to the Cuban Medical Brigade in Sierra Leone; establishment of the African Ombudsman Research Centre; as well as identified projects in Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, Lesotho and Rwanda. In conjunction with National Treasury Technical Support Unit, DIRCO continued with efforts to improve the systems approach in management of ARF, especially in view of its integration into the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA). South Africa continues to liaise with NORAD with regard to finalisation of work plans and draft guidelines for applicants to the ARF.



*Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Lesotho Foreign Minister Mohlabi Tsekoa and Director-General Dr Ayanda Ntsaluba at the SADC Extraordinary Summit, Johannesburg*

### Regional integration and development

South Africa handed over the chairmanship of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) during the 29th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held in Kinshasa, DRC from 7-8 September 2009. South Africa will remain a member of the SADC Troika in the capacity as outgoing chairperson until August 2010.

Aiming to improve the political situation in Madagascar, South Africa contributes to the regional negotiation efforts through the participation of former Minister Nqakula in the SADC mediation team led by the former president of Mozambique, President Joaquin Chissano. Additionally, South Africa has been mandated by SADC to mediate between the different political parties in the political impasse in Zimbabwe,

In preparation of the SADC Summit, South Africa facilitated and chaired the SADC Ministerial Task Force Meeting on Economic Integration held on 31 July 2009 in Johannesburg. The Ministerial Task Force agreed that 2010 may not be an appropriate deadline for the establishment of a SADC customs union and that it may be necessary to review the manner in which SADC approaches regional integration and have a political and strategic engagement on deepening political integration.

South Africa successfully participated in the SADC Ministers of Justice meeting, July 2009 and Senior Officials' Science and Technology meeting held in July 2009. South Africa, furthermore, hosted and participated in the extra-ordinary meeting of senior officials in Johannesburg to review the implementation of the Univisa system.

Preceding the Summit, South Africa coordinated and facilitated the recruitment process for the positions of SADC Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary.

South Africa continues to actively pursue regional infrastructure development. Former President Motlanthe participated in the High Level Tripartite Investment



*Members of the SANDF as part of the AU Peace keeping force in Burundi*

Conference on the North-South Corridor held in Lusaka, Zambia from 6 to 7 April 2009. In view of enhancing democratisation and good governance in the region, South Africa participated in the SADC Election Observer Missions in Malawi, Botswana and Namibia.

The South African delegation to the meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO) held on 2 August 2009 in the Kingdom of Swaziland was headed by Minister Nkoana-Mashabane. The meeting considered the recommendations made by the two Ministerial meetings, namely the Interstate Defence and Security Committee (ISDSC) and the Interstate Politics and Diplomacy Committee (ISPDSC) held on 21-23 June and 18-20 July 2009 respectively. South Africa hosted Exercise Gholfino of the SADC Standby Force in Lohatla, Northern Cape from 6 to 24 September 2009.

### Peace missions

South Africa has maintained its engagement in AU/UN peace mission on the continent, intensifying these efforts with the launch of the Southern African Development Community Standby Force. South Africa's involvement includes peacekeeping deployment in the DRC (MONUC), the Sudan (UNAMID), and mediation efforts in Madagascar and Zimbabwe.

South Africa has to this end concluded its peacekeeping mission in Burundi, having contributed to Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) process in that country in the run up to the elections scheduled for 2010. Currently, South Africa is chairing the Regional Initiative to facilitate and promote post-conflict reconstruction and development efforts in that country.

This is a role that South Africa also fulfils in the Sudan through its chairing of the African Union Committee on Post Conflict Reconstruction of the Sudan.

In pursuit of its foreign policy objective to strengthen the African Peace and Security Architecture, South Africa has participated in preparations for the launch of the African Standby Force, and supported efforts to strengthen peacekeeping on the continent. This has been done through participation in multilateral activities in peacekeeping policy forums, which include the United Nations Special Committee

on peacekeeping and Peacekeeping Challenges Forum. South Africa has also added its political support to international peace missions in various forums that it has participated in.

South Africa's role and political credibility in international peace and security has been acknowledged through South Africa's election and nomination to the AU Peace and Security Council, and her endorsement by the AU for the UN Security Council's rotating seat.

### Promote peaceful resolution of conflicts and work towards Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)

Deputy Minister, Ebrahim Ebrahim participated in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Open Debate on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding, on 22 July 2009. This open debate was aimed at charting a way forward and establish a common strategy on how the United Nations (UN) can effectively respond to challenges of post-conflict peacebuilding.

In this context, South Africa fully concurred with the UN Secretary General's Report that national ownership of the peacebuilding process is important for confidence building and strengthening of fragile governments. South Africa's view was informed by its own extensive experience in African peace missions (DRC, Burundi and Côte d' Ivoire) where peace agreements alone were not sufficient in ensuring political stability and the lack of attention to national capacity development has the potential to constrain national actors from taking ownership of the recovery process.

Furthermore, South Africa advocated for the recognition of the already existent capacity at regional and sub-regional level in addressing the challenges of post conflict peacebuilding. Recognising South Africa's efforts and contributions to peacebuilding, the country's Permanent Representative to the UN in New York, Ambassador Sangqu was appointed by the President of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) to co-facilitate the 2010 Peacebuilding Commission Review Process.

### Contribute towards Peace, Security and Stability in Africa

South Africa actively participated in the deliberations of the 2010 UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34). This Committee is mandated to undertake a comprehensive review of UN peacekeeping operations in all their aspects. In this context, South Africa pursued discussions aimed at advancing the interests of the African continent in the area of the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacities. This will bolster African countries' capacity to address the challenges associated with conflicts and therefore contribute towards peace, security and stability on the Continent.

The Department initiated a process to organise the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees from South Africa through the establishment of a Tripartite Commission to facilitate the process. The Rwandan Tripartite Voluntary Repatriation Agreement was finalised in July 2009.

## 2. Strengthening of South South Co-operation

### India, Brazil, South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA)

The India, Brazil, South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA) Ministerial Trilateral Commission met in Brasilia from 31 August to 1 September 2009. The Ministers

agreed to enhance political coordination among IBSA countries, to formulate joint positions and to further enhance IBSA's role and visibility within the global system of governance, amongst others on the UNSC, G20, OECD, WHO, WTO, G8 + 5, WIPO, Trips, Climate Change, and the Middle East Peace process. The Ministers adopted the report of the Working Groups and reiterated their commitment to push for the realisation of the Intra-IBSA-trade target of USD 25 billion by 2015.

On the issue of the IBSA Fund for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation, pursuant to a request by Minister Nkoana-Mashabane, consensus was reached on the need to focus the Fund on post-conflict reconstruction projects, particularly in Africa. Sierra Leone and Southern Sudan were specifically cited as countries that have just emerged from conflict and needed consideration for the projects.

The Ministers also held a ministerial level meeting on 21 September 2009 on the margins of UNGA 64 as was agreed, to discuss the next IBSA Summit, as well as how to co-ordinate positions with regard to the reform of the United Nations Security Council. They also decided to coordinate positions related to Climate Change issues.

The 4th IBSA Summit, scheduled for October 2009, was postponed to 15 April 2010. A preparatory Focal Points' consultation between Brazil as host country and South Africa took place on 26 January 2010. During this meeting, the draft agenda and programme, as well as intended agreements and strategies for signature at the Summit, were deliberated.

### NAASP

The 1st NAASP Summit, scheduled to be held in South Africa during the second half of 2010, has been postponed to the second half 2011. South Africa participated in the NAASP Coordinating Unit on Capacity Building for Palestine, held in the Kingdom of Jordan in June 2009. The South African Government provided Capacity Building to Palestine (a joint initiative by the Co-Chairs Indonesia and South Africa), by hosting a diplomatic training programme for Palestinian diplomats in February/March 2010. In addition, South Africa participated in NAASP Senior Officials' meeting, hosted in Jakarta, Indonesia in October 2009 to review the project matrix.

### IOR-ARC

The Department participated in the 9th Council of Ministers meeting in June 2009 in Yemen and participated in the Sub-Committee of Senior Official's meeting, held in December 2009, also in Yemen to discuss the review of the Charter.

The Eleventh Meeting of the Working Group of Heads of Missions was held by the DIRCO in March 2010, with the IOR-ARC Secretariat.

### Engagement with organisations of the South within the multilateral system

The Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau (CoB) of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) took place in Havana, Cuba, from 27 to 30 April 2009. Ministerial meetings of the CoB are restricted to preparations for NAM Summits. The South African delegation was led by former Minister of Defence, Mr. Nqakula. The XV NAM Summit, which was held in Sharm El Sheikh, from 15 to 16 July 2009, was attended by both President Zuma and Minister Nkoana-Mashabane. A highlight at the XV Summit was the Declaration on Nelson Mandela International Day introduced by South Africa. The declaration enjoyed the unanimous support of all delegations at all levels of the Summit and eventually led to a similar resolution being adopted by the UNGA during its 64th Regular Session.

South Africa also participated actively in meetings and the ongoing work programme and processes of the Group of 77 (G77) and China, including the Annual Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the G77.

Also in respect of South African participation in the UN High-level Conference on South-South Co-operation, which took place in Nairobi, Kenya, from 1 to 3 December 2009, South Africa worked closely with other member states of the G77 and China prior to the Conference to ensure that the Group maintained firm control over the preparations for the Conference, its agenda and the nature of its outcomes. The Conference outcome document recognises, among other things, the principles underpinning South-South Cooperation, as determined by the Ministers of the G77 and China in September in 2008. As a result these principles are now recognised by developed and developing countries alike, as well as throughout the UN system.

## 3. Strengthening North-South Co-operation

### Prioritisation of Africa on agendas of the EU, G8, Commonwealth and other organisations of the North

#### SA-EU Bilateral Relationship

SA-EU bilateral relations were considerably strengthened during 2009/10, with the primary focus being on fully implementing the SA-EU Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) and implementing the SA-EU Strategic Partnership Joint Action Plan. In this regard, political dialogue between South Africa and the EU was significantly increased, with the highlight being the 2nd SA-EU Summit, which was held on 11 September 2009 in Kleinmond, South Africa.

In addition, a highly successful SA-EU Ministerial Troika meeting was also held on 11 September 2009 in Kleinmond during which it was agreed to convene a Ministerial Political Dialogue meeting on 11 May 2010 in Brussels under the provisions of the EU's Reform (Lisbon) Treaty. Furthermore, the first SA-EU Peace and Security Dialogue was held at senior officials level on 10 June 2009 in Brussels, as well as the 10th meeting of the SA-EU Joint Cooperation Council (JCC) on 23 July 2009 in Brussels.

The 10th meeting of the SA-EU Joint Cooperation Council consolidated SA-EU cooperation over a broad range of issues. This included the first meetings of the dialogue forums on migration and health on the margins of the meeting. The 9th meeting of the SA-EU Ministerial Troika, on 11 September 2009 in Kleinmond, South Africa, also endorsed the terms of reference for a structured dialogue on ICT issues. To date, the following SA-EU Dialogue fora have been established:

- Peace and Security Dialogue Forum (PSDF) – since June 2009.
- Annual Consultations (Development Cooperation) – since 1994.
- Joint Science and Technology Cooperation Committee (JSTCC) – since 1997.
- Trade Cooperation Council (TCC) – since 2000.
- Forum on Environment and Sustainable Development – Terms of Reference (ToR) agreed to in May 2007.
- Migration Dialogue Forum (MDF) – ToR agreed to on 4 November 2008.
- Health Dialogue Forum (HDF) – ToR agreed to on 4 November 2008.
- Space Cooperation – ToR agreed to on 4 November 2008.
- Energy Dialogue Forum (EDF) – ToR agreed to on 16 January 2009.
- Maritime Transport Forum – ToR agreed to on 16 January 2009.
- Joint Parliamentary Committee – established in February 2007 and meets twice per year
- ICT dialogue – ToR agreed to on 11 September 2009.

The 2nd SA-EU Summit reviewed the rapid expansion of the bilateral SA-EU relationship, manifested by a strengthened Strategic Partnership, and had fruitful discussions on bilateral as well as global issues and regional situations of common interests and concern. Issues included, among others: progress on the implementation of the SA-EU Strategic partnership; preparations for the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup; climate change; the global financial crisis; the ongoing negotiations on the SADC-EU Economic Partnership Agreements; peace and security in Africa and Middle East.

A key outcome during the 2nd Summit was the signing of the Amending Agreement to the SA-EU Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA). The Amending Agreement includes 35 new and revised non-trade chapter articles which were negotiated following the mid-term review of the TDCA.

The Amending Agreement was signed by Minister Nkoana-Mashabane and her EU counterparts. The Summit also welcomed the launch of the employment creation fund of € 120 million (R 1.3 billion) and looked forward to the establishment of a sectoral policy dialogue forum on education and training, as well as the important planned European Commission's support for the education sector in 2009.

### **Multilateral Relationship: African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)-EU, Africa-EU and SADC-EU**

During the past year, DIRCO has been actively involved in a number of dialogues within the ACP and ACP-EU structures, including the Council of Ministers, Parliamentary Assembly and the Joint Parliamentary Assembly. DIRCO assisted Parliament in fulfilling the co-rapporteur duties for the text regarding the financial implications on developing countries for the effects and mitigation of climate change as well as briefing them on the procedures and issues following the change of Government after the National Elections.

DIRCO also worked towards the accession of South Africa to the Revised Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) which was finally completed in February 2010, while the Second Revision of the CPA was being negotiated in Brussels where South Africa played a meaningful role. The final text of the second revision was completed and initialled in March 2010 and is to be signed in Ougadougou, Burkina Fasso on 22 June 2010.

With regard to the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), DIRCO has been keeping abreast of the developments, and provided assistance to the Department of Trade and Industry where necessary. A number of EPA negotiating sessions were attended and DIRCO is now preparing for the first joint SADC-EU negotiating session following the Swakopmund meeting in Namibia in March 2009, and it is expected that a full agreement will be signed in the near future.

### **Strengthen relations with the G8 to advance the African Agenda**

Italy hosted the G8 Summit in L'Aquila in 2009 where President Zuma participated in the outreach sessions on Africa, the G5 and the Major Economies Meeting. The President was accompanied by Minister Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister Buyelwa Sonjica of Water and Environmental Affairs and the President's Economic Advisor and other Senior Government Officials.

A joint G8-G5 Leaders Declaration "Promoting the Global Agenda" was issued during the G8 Summit, which addressed a global recovery agenda for balanced and sustainable growth; supporting open markets and concluding the Doha Round;

promoting and protecting Cross Border Investment to Mutual Benefit; and principles for Inclusive & Responsible Development. Italy, in consultation with the G5 and G8 member countries extended the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process (HDP) for a further two years under the new name of Heiligendamm-L'Aquila Process (HAP).

A G5 Political declaration was issued depicting a common vision on a range of issues including the global economic crisis with reference to the G20, UN reform, the WTO Doha Development Round, the MDGs, Climate Change and terrorism. The G5 also issued a separate declaration on trade calling for the conclusion of the negotiations for the Doha Development Round. A joint document was signed with African leaders on "A stronger G8-Africa partnership on Water and Sanitation" based on the principles of shared responsibility and mutual accountability. The declaration represents a starting point for further co-operation between the G8 and the AU.

### **Engagement with the Commonwealth**

President Zuma and Minister Nkoana-Mashabane attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) that took place in Trinidad and Tobago from 27 to 29 November 2009. The Minister also attended the preceding Pre-CHOGM Foreign Minister's meeting held from 25 to 26 November 2009 and apart from her own bilateral meetings, accompanied the President to a number of bilateral meetings on the margins of the CHOGM. The South African delegation was especially active in negotiations around the Port of Spain Commonwealth Climate Change Declaration.

Already at Ministerial level, the South African interventions in respect of climate change were decisive in changing the course of events leading to the President being part of a group of six leaders that finalised a declaration on climate change before submitting it to their peers for adoption.

### **Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development**

During 2009, DIRCO supported National Treasury in consolidating South Africa's heightened relations with the OECD, following a decision by the OECD Ministerial Council to place South Africa on an Enhanced Engagement status. DIRCO participated in the reply to the phase two questionnaire on South Africa's membership of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

## **4. Participate in the Global System of Governance**

### **Promote multilateralism, respect for international law and strengthen the role of the United Nations**

DIRCO facilitated, coordinated and supported Presidential and Ministerial engagements at the General Debate of the 64th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA64) during September and October 2009. The 64th UNGA was preceded by a High Level Summit on Climate Change which was convened by the UN Secretary-General, wherein South Africa's statement focused on the need for inclusive, fair and effective global agreement to tackle the climate change problem. DIRCO also supported President Zuma's bilateral engagements on the margins of the UNGA.

The President's engagements included a working luncheon hosted by President Obama; a working dinner with the UN Secretary-General and bilateral meetings

*Far Right: President Jacob Zuma addressing via live video link the Fortune Magazine, Time Magazine and CNN forum held in Cape Town. President Zuma was attending the G8 and G20 Summit held in Toronto, Canada.*



*Right: A G8 Working Session with the African Outreach and extended Outreach Leaders held at Deerhurst Resort, Muskoka, Canada*



with Chinese President HU Jintao, Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Manning and Denmark Prime Minister Lars Rasmussen.

DIRCO furthermore supported Minister Nkoana-Mashabane's multilateral and bilateral engagements which included a G5 Ministerial meeting, a trilateral meeting with Sweden and Sudan, and bilateral meetings with Russia, Sierra Leone, Palestine, EU Secretary-General Javier Solana and the US Deputy Secretary of State, Jack Lew.

During UNGA64, South Africa promoted national priorities and positions through participation in the main committees of the UNGA. Comprehensive directives for all agenda items of the committees were prepared at Head Office for the guidance and use of delegations.

In the First Committee dealing with disarmament and international security, the South African delegation participated in all the discussions related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control on the agenda of the Committee. South Africa together with Colombia and Japan tabled a resolution on Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons and actively participated in several resolutions traditionally tabled by the NAM. In the Second Committee, through the G77 and China, South Africa sought to promote the development agenda of the countries of the South, for the achievement of the MDGs and other Internationally Agreed Development Goals, on a wide range of issues, such as the eradication of poverty; the follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of international conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields; globalization; and the strengthening of global partnerships for development, including support for NEPAD structures and processes.

South Africa remained focussed in the Third Committee on human rights, social, humanitarian and cultural issues. The delegation facilitated resolutions on racism and social development on behalf of the G77 and China. South Africa also co-sponsored several resolutions related to gender, rights of the child and persons with disabilities and a number of thematic resolutions pertaining to civil and political rights.

In the Fourth Committee, South Africa focused on issues of peacekeeping, decolonisation and the plight of the Palestinian people. In this context, South Africa contributed to the successful adoption of a resolution relating to the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. Given South Africa's contribution to UN peacekeeping efforts, the delegation played a prominent role in the debate focusing on peacekeeping, in particular on the African continent. With regard to the

Middle East, South Africa supported all resolutions aimed at protecting the rights of the Palestinian people. The main focus of the Fifth Committee was to set the levels of the UN Regular Budget for the period 2010-2011, as well as to determine the budget levels for UN peacekeeping for the year 2010/11. South Africa participated through the Africa Group and the G77 and China in discussions related to proposals to amend the methodology applied to determine the UN scale of assessments, which could increase South Africa's assessment. The UNGA is currently reviewing the structure of the levels of the scale of assessments with the objective to make a decision, if agreed, no later than the 67th Regular Session of the UNGA.

The Sixth Committee continued consideration of a number of issues including the report of the International Law Commission, work on the comprehensive counter-terrorism convention, criminal accountability, the rule of law at the national and international levels, as well as administration of justice. Universal jurisdiction was a new item on the agenda of the Sixth Committee and South Africa participated actively in securing the adoption of a roll-over resolution and, in particular, in ensuring that the Secretary-General's report on the issues be based on the "observations of Member States".

South Africa fully participated in debates and negotiations in the above as a declaration of South Africa's commitment to multilateralism. A further demonstration of this commitment is South Africa's proud record of being fully paid up in all assessments to the UN, including those for the Regular Budget and UN peacekeeping and was one of only twenty-three Member States on the Honours Roll of the Secretary-General of states fully paid up and on time.

The Secretariat of the Candidatures Committee in DIRCO has been established as a focal point for the accredited diplomatic corps to register requests for support of their candidatures to UN organs and programmes, specialised agencies, and autonomous bodies.

The Secretariat further co-ordinates the interdepartmental process to consider requests for support from other countries. A policy and criteria to guide all South African role players in this process has been developed and approved by Cabinet.

South Africa believes that through participation in executive boards, commissions, subsidiary bodies and committees of the UN system, a valuable contribution can be made to strengthen multilateralism and promote the agendas of Africa and the South. Consequently, South Africa and South African experts currently serve on a number of bodies, as well as subsidiary, functional and expert committees of the UN system.

Through the Cabinet approved policy DIRCO will in future also play a more prominent role in terms of the co-ordination and the identification of vacancies for possible submission of South Africa and South African candidatures to serve on multilateral and international fora.

### Promote the reform of the UN System

Following the World Summit of September 2005, UN Member States agreed to major reforms of the multilateral machinery. South Africa participated in all subsequent intergovernmental negotiations on UN Security Council reform, management and secretariat reform, General Assembly revitalisation, streamlining ECOSOC and revitalisation and reform of specialised agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organisation's (FAO) and the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs).

In respect of renewed negotiations on UNSC reform, four rounds of negotiations have been held thus far – with the last round held in January 2010. In a bid to add momentum to the process of UN and UNSC reform, South Africa proposed to the 14th Ordinary Session of the AU Summit, held from 31 January to 2 February 2010, that the AU Executive Council of Ministers make an in-depth assessment of the current negotiation process and its dynamics and develop a strategy to be adopted by the AU Summit for future negotiations.

South Africa participated in the debate on General Assembly Revitalisation mainly through the NAM. The main objective in this regard is to strengthen the central role and position of UNGA as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN.

Management reform that aims to increase the UN's ability to comply with its principles, objectives and mandates more efficiently and effectively were also monitored and South African positions were introduced through participation in the work of the Fifth Committee. Reform in this area seeks to bring about improved accountability and oversight structures in the organisation, putting in place improved ethical standards and establishing an efficient, transparent and service-orientated Secretariat through the development of a more skilled and mobile work-force.

South Africa also contributed to the Food and Agricultural Organisation's (FAO) reform processes during the Thirty Sixth Session of the FAO Conference, in November 2009 in Rome. South Africa played a leading role through representing the Africa group during discussions on FAO reform, which led to the adoption of the final Immediate Action Plan and other reform issues.

One area of reform that is of major importance to developing countries is UN System-wide Coherence. The Joint Coordinating Committee of the Group of 77 and China and the Non-Aligned Movement (JCC) was the main negotiating group for developing countries on this issue. South Africa supported the position of the JCC that an integrated, holistic approach was required and satisfactory progress should be made on all the areas under consideration, namely governance, funding, gender, delivering as one and harmonization, in line with the position of the G77 and China.

South Africa furthermore consistently supported the need for coherence of development programmes at the country, regional and global levels. Gender issues and the empowerment of women received a much-needed boost as a result of the debate on System-wide Coherence.

The proposed composite gender entity, which emerged as a high priority issue on

the agenda, was supported in principle. In relation to "Delivering as One" the principles of "no one size fits all", national ownership and leadership, and alignment with national priorities were strongly supported in line with South Africa's own approach to, and past experience with, coordinating with the UN system at the country level.

South Africa also highlighted the need to address several other issues that had not been fully or adequately covered at the time in the Report of the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on System-wide Coherence. Examples in this regard are the quality and quantity of financial resources for the operational activities of the UN, core and non-core resources, effective inter-governmental governance and coordination and co-operation with the BWIs and the bilateral donors.

The reform of the BWIs, including their mandate, scope, governance and responsiveness, has been on the agenda of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) for several years and South Africa continued to actively participate in those discussions. In addition South Africa has used its membership of other international fora, such as the UNGA and groupings such as the G20 and G24, to put pressure on the BWIs to conclude its reform discussions. South Africa has also supported calls by organisations from the South, such as the G77 and China, the NAM and the AU for greater voice and participation of developing countries in the decision-making of the BWIs.

Co-operation between the UN and the AU is essential with regard to peace and security and South Africa has been active in promoting coordination in this regard. Consequently South Africa has been hard at work with other Member States of the UN to ensure that the relationship between the two organizations is a steadily expanding strategic relationship. South Africa made use of all opportunities during UNGA64, both within the GA and the UNSC, for the enhancement of this relationship.

### Joint evaluation into the contribution by the UN system for South Africa

South Africa and the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) completed a joint evaluation of the contribution by the UN to South Africa. This was the very first evaluation of the entire UN presence in a programme country and the first that was undertaken in a full and equal partnership between a host government and the UN. It assesses the relevance and effectiveness of co-operation between South Africa and the UN system as a whole. The scope of the evaluation went beyond the traditional development assistance by the UN to South Africa, and was conducted within the framework of the three-pronged strategic foreign policy priorities of the country: a better South Africa, a better Africa, and a better world.

The joint evaluation was forward looking and sought to determine what the ideal model should be for South Africa's engagement with the UN system and the focus is now on implementation. Consultations within Government in this regard are ongoing in order to finalise South Africa's position through further discussions that will be held with the UN to determine the way forward.

### International and domestic legal advice

International law continues to underpin and inform all the strategic priorities of DIRCO and as such the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (IL) (OCSLA) plays its part in the furtherance of the promotion and codification of International Law. It provides legal advice and support to the Government on all aspects of International Law and to the Department on issues of South African law and legal matters related to its missions,

while also co-ordinating all legal actions taken against and by DIRCO. In this context 1038 written legal opinions on a wide variety of international and South African law subject matters were provided while 127 international agreements were certified for the purpose of obtaining the President's authorisation for their conclusion.

The official custodianship of the South African Treaty Records rests with DIRCO and thus all required custodianship duties for South Africa were duly exercised by OCSLA. The Treaty and Information Management Service, the official custodian of the South African Treaty Record, bound 89 international agreements and instruments of ratification or accession and 44 international agreements were registered in the Treaty Record. A database with 304 provincial agreements was established and is being maintained.

Legal opinions on international law matters relating to the strategic priorities of Government were provided on a consistent basis. Under the Consolidation of the African Agenda, the AU was active on a number of legal issues, ranging from the International Criminal Court, the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, universal jurisdiction, and establishment of a high-level panel on Darfur to deal with justice and reconciliation. DIRCO, through OCSLA, took the lead in fashioning and implementing South Africa's views on these issues and also played an active role in the activities relating to international criminal law.

The strengthening of the existing international legal regime relating to climate change reached a watershed with the meeting in Copenhagen in December 2009 and DIRCO provided legal advice to the South African delegation on all legal aspects in this regard.

DIRCO continued to provide legal advice and support on an on-going basis on various aspects of South Africa's participation in inter-governmental deliberations in respect of the Law of the Sea, including under the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea as well as the Meeting of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Various issues concerning the preservation and sustainable use of marine resources in the context of an ecosystem approach to the marine environment were discussed at the Consultative Process.

An important issue in which South Africa's interests are represented, is the Extended Continental Shelf claim that (States) states can make under the United Convention on the Law of the Sea and in this regard DIRCO submitted South Africa's claim for an extended continental shelf to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in May 2009.

The 48th Session of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space considered the status and application of the five outer space law treaties, the activities of international and non-governmental organisations, the definition and delimitation of outer space and the geostationary orbit, the use of nuclear power sources in outer



*An outside view of the UN Building*



*A view of the UN General Assembly in session*



*President Jacob Zuma, Minister of Finance Pravin Gordhan and the President's Economic Advisor Mr Mandisi Mphahle at the start of the G20 Summit in Toronto, Canada*

space, capacity building in space law, an overview of legislation relevant to outer space, and new agenda items. In addition, a symposium on the 13th anniversary of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was attended. DIRCO also assisted delegations and attended negotiations concerning inter alia ICAO, the Hague Conference, the Lesotho Highlands Water Project and AALCO.

### Participate in relevant United Nations Security Council activities

South Africa continued to pay particular attention to the African issues on the agenda of the UNSC, in line with its foreign policy objectives to support conflict resolution, reconciliation, reconstruction and development activities on the African continent.

South Africa's bid for a non-permanent seat on the UNSC for the period 2011-2012 received the support of the Southern African region and was endorsed by the 14th Ordinary Session of the AU Summit in January 2010.

### Contribute to combating terrorism

South Africa continued to advance its positions on terrorism in the relevant fora of the UN, including in the Open Debates of the Security Council. DIRCO also continued to chair meetings of the Inter-Departmental Counter-Terrorism Working Group to oversee South Africa's implementation of UNSC resolutions on terrorism in an integrated and sustained manner.

### Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Arms Control

South African participation in international fora for disarmament, non-proliferation and conventional arms control is aimed at ensuring that non-proliferation controls do not become the means whereby developing countries are denied access to advanced technologies required for their development. South Africa's participation in export control regimes such as the Nuclear Supplier Group has been instrumental in preventing nuclear possessor states from banning the transfer of nuclear technology to non-possessor states.

In the area of disarmament and non-proliferation South Africa participated in meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), including its annual General Conference, the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) PrepCom, the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

plenaries as well as meetings on Conventional Arms Control and the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions. The most important issues considered by the IAEA Board included the implementation of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Other important activities included proposals related to the multilateralisation of the nuclear fuel cycle and the IAEA's technical co-operation programme.

South African nuclear experts participated in various IAEA technical and expert meetings that hold potential benefits not only for the nuclear industry in South Africa, but also for accelerated economic growth on the African continent in the context of NEPAD.

High-level talks on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation between South Africa and the United States of America were held in November 2009 to promote closer cooperation between the two countries and in preparation for the NPT Review Conference in 2010.

The Third AU Conference of Experts on Landmines was hosted by South Africa during September 2009 and an African Conference of Experts on the Convention on Cluster Munitions was hosted in March 2010. At the same time, South Africa has continued to participate in the Group of Governmental Experts deliberations of High Contracting Parties to the Certain Conventional Weapons Convention (CCW) on the cluster munitions, as well as in the Second Review Conference of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.

### Engagement with the Group of Twenty (G-20)

The Group of Twenty (G20) convened two Summits to consider global responses to the financial and economic crises aimed at restoring global growth and building the foundation of a sustainable, balanced and inclusive global recovery. Former President Motlanthe, Minister Manuel and senior officials, in April 2009, participated in the London Summit, which agreed to measures constituting an additional USD 1 trillion of financial support to restore credit, growth and jobs in the global economy. The Summit also adopted measures to strengthen the financial system and global financial institutions. President Zuma, Minister Pravin Gordhan and senior officials, in September 2009, attended the Pittsburgh Summit, which agreed to a Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth.

The G20 Leaders further designated the G20 as the "premier forum" for their international economic co-operation and agreed to continue with the Summit-Level Meetings beyond the financial crisis.

South Africa, as the only African country in the G-20, raised issues of concern to Africa with other G-20 leaders at the Summit. South Africa stressed the need for developed countries to meet their commitments of increased aid to developing countries, as well as to ensure a stronger voice and representation for developing countries in the IMF and World Bank.

South Africa also stressed that the crises pose significant dangers for the development of low income countries and their efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and called for additional resources to be made available to low income countries, including by complementing the resources of the IMF and Multilateral Development Banks, and for increased investment in infrastructure in Africa.



*President Jacob Zuma at the COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark*



*Delegates attending the COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark*

### **United Nations consideration of the impact of the financial and economic crises on development**

South Africa supports the role of the UN in global governance issues and believes that it has made an important contribution to international efforts to mitigate the impact of the global financial and economic crises. With this in mind Minister Nkoana-Mashabane and senior officials participated in the United Nations High-Level Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crises and Its Impact on Development, which was held from 24 to 30 June 2009 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Conference was aimed at finding solutions to curbing the crises and assessing future impacts thereof on employment, trade, investment and development.

In the outcome document adopted by the Conference, Member States agreed to enhance the co-ordination efforts of the UN with the International Financial Institutes (IFI) and regional organisations. All role players agreed to develop the UN development system's comprehensive crisis response and urged the international community to support it. They further agreed to explore ways to strengthen international co-operation in migration and development. Member States also agreed to establish an ad hoc panel of experts to consider the world financial and economic crises and its impact on development.

### **Promote international environmental governance**

South Africa is committed to maintaining the political momentum gained in the sphere of sustainable development, through the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI).

Within the context of the three pillars of sustainable development (economic and social development and environmental protection), various UN Conventions for the environment such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Climate Change and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are utilised by South Africa to contribute to a meaningful reduction in poverty and in so doing, contribute towards meeting the aims of MDGs.

In terms of sustainable development issues related to the use of natural resources, South Africa, together with its likeminded Mega Biodiverse partners are active participants in the negotiation process for a new international regime on Access and Benefit Sharing under the Convention on Biodiversity.

South Africa also continued to play an active and influencing role in presenting the African position in all the Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which South Africa is party to. This includes ongoing climate change negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

### **Contribute to debates on Climate Change**

South Africa constructively participated in the UNFCCC processes leading up to Copenhagen in December 2009, including sessions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA), and the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I countries under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP). South Africa also participated in the relevant high level meetings of the Major Economies Forum (MEF), the Commonwealth and the G20 where climate change was discussed.

In addition South Africa contributed to the development, coordination, and updating of the African common position on climate change at the relevant AU forums. During the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the UNFCCC, South Africa played a leading role in the development of the Copenhagen Accord. Although the Accord was not the formal outcome of the COP, it is an important agreement, which could assist in unlocking impasses in future negotiations under the UNFCCC.

South Africa remains firmly committed to the protection of the oceans and the sustainable management of its marine resources and in doing so has launched the African Coelacanth Ecosystem Programme (ACEP), the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project (ASCLME) and hosted the 2nd AU Ministers of Maritime Affairs Meeting in Durban, October 2009.

At the same time South Africa has also made a submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in respect of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf of the South African Mainland and the Prince Edward Islands.

South Africa offered to provide the location of the Regional Support Office for the UN Platform for Space Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (SPIDER) and DIRCO assisted with the launch of SA's second satellite, SumbandilaSat during the latter part of 2009.

### Follow-up on the implementation of the outcomes of major international Conferences and Summits

South Africa is committed to the full and effective implementation of the outcomes of the UN Durban Review Conference and the World Conference Against Racism. The Durban Review Conference took place between 20 and 24 April 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland. It evaluated progress towards the goals set by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in Durban, South Africa, in 2001. The Review Conference served as a catalyst to fulfilling the promises of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action agreed at the 2001 World Conference through reinvigorated actions, initiatives and practical solutions. The Durban Review Conference Outcome Document made some very specific suggestions which were both new and practical. The outcome document for instance extended the idea of discrimination on grounds of illness beyond HIV/AIDS to other diseases including malaria and tuberculosis. There is also reference to the need for psychological counseling for women and children who were victims of racism and racial discrimination.

The 54th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) undertook a fifteen-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the GA from 1 to 12 March 2010 in New York. National and regional review processes fed into the global review process. Emphasis was placed on the sharing of experiences and good practices, with a view to overcoming remaining obstacles and new challenges, including those related to the Millennium Development Goals. Member States, representatives of non-governmental organizations and UN entities participated in the session.

South Africa was represented at Ministerial level, led by Minister Noluthando Mayende-Sibiya, Minister for Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities who also submitted South Africa's review report through the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). A series of parallel events provided additional opportunities for information exchange and networking. The GA marked the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in a commemorative meeting during CSW.

### Contribute to the promotion of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

South Africa continued to reaffirm its commitment to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms through its participation in all relevant human rights fora.

South Africa also contributed actively in the debates around humanitarian co-ordination within ECOSOC and UNGA to ensure that the values of impartiality, humanity, neutrality and independence are protected when assisting in humanitarian assistance. Within its modest means South Africa contributed approximately R17 million to humanitarian emergencies around the globe, particularly in Africa. Humanitarian assistance was also extended to Haiti, which was severely affected by the devastating earthquake that hit that country.

The contributions by South Africa aim to consolidate stability and contribute to peace and development of mainly developing countries to promote a better life for the vulnerable. Another priority for South Africa is the debate around food security to which it contributed particularly by participating in the G8 +5 Summits and the World Food Summit that was held in Rome during November 2009. Experts from South Africa also contributed in various forums to reflect on the needs of developing

countries within the field of food security. A contribution of more than R1 million to the implementation of the FAO reform mandate was made, with a particular emphasis on food security.

### Monitored and participated in relevant organizations dealing with migration and refugee issues

South Africa also monitored and participated in relevant organizations dealing with migration and refugee issues. South Africa furthermore participated in the SA-EU Migration Dialogue Forum with the purpose of exchanging information and discussing South African and EU policy developments and initiatives in the area of migration. The agenda included addressing issues such as the fair treatment of foreign nationals, integration policies, and measures against xenophobia. Aspects of mutual interest related to visas, brain drain and irregular migration were also covered. South Africa attended the inaugural Dialogue meeting in Brussels. A follow-up conference was organised in December 2009.

South Africa also participated in the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) Conference hosted by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in preparation for the Global Forum on Migration and Development which took place in Athens in 2009.

DIRCO also facilitated South Africa's participation at the UNHCR Executive Committee Meeting during October 2009 to reflect on the refugee concerns related to Africa and to promote a consolidated African approach to these issues.

### Participation in multilateral and other international organisations in advancing socio-economic development

South Africa was endorsed by the African Group and elected to the Joint Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in May 2009. In developing South Africa's approach to its tenure on the Executive Board, by exploring synergies between the UNDP mandate and South Africa's domestic policy priorities and developmental challenges, South Africa has sought to promote a broader debate on the international development agenda in order to explore additional intervention measures that may be required for the successful achievement of the MDGs.

It is also a stated objective of South Africa to hold the international community accountable for its past commitments and ensure that the effects of the global financial and economic crises do not deter from these commitments. During the January 2010 Regular Session of the Executive Board South Africa successfully represented the African Group in negotiations on an important decision by the Board on Financial, Budgetary and Administrative matters of the UNDP.

### Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS)

South Africa remained an active participant in the work and meetings of various standing bodies of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), as well as the annual intersessional and plenary meetings of the Scheme. During the plenary, held in Swakopmund, Namibia, in November 2009, South Africa was instrumental in facilitating the development of an Administrative Decision on Zimbabwe, with an accompanying Joint Work Plan designed for the purposes of allowing the KPCS to work with Zimbabwe designed to bring that country back to full compliance with the minimum requirements of the KPCS. The outcome represented an alternative to calls for the suspension of Zimbabwe from the KPCS, which had dominated the preparations for the plenary.



*President Jacob Zuma, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane and Mauritius President Anerood Jugnauth*

## 5. Strengthen Political and Economic Relations

### Africa SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Southern African region remains relatively peaceful and politically stable despite security and post conflict reconstruction and development challenges in some countries. South Africa as an integral part of the SADC region will continue to support peace, security, stability and prosperity in the region.

Political and economic stability in the region would contribute immensely to regional economic integration. In the DRC, South Africa continues to be involved in institutional and human resource capacity building. The Bi-national Commission (BNC) between South Africa and the DRC which reviewed progress of the bilateral cooperation projects was held in October 2009 in South Africa. President Zuma accompanied by Minister Nkoana-Mashabane attended the inauguration of President Emilio Guebuza who was elected for the second time as President of the Republic of Mozambique in February 2009.

The South Africa-Mozambique Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security was held in Maputo in August 2009.

South Africa-Zimbabwe Joint Commission for Economic, Technical, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation (JCC) was convened in Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe from 13 to 16 March 2009. The meeting paved the way for an enhanced cooperation in

various fields following a long lull in bilateral interaction between the two countries. The two countries signed the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA) in November 2009.

President Zuma visited Harare, Zimbabwe in August 2009 as a guest of honour at the Harare Agricultural Show. In his capacity as a facilitator, the President also held meetings with the Principals of the three political parties to discuss the outstanding issues in the full implementation of the Global Political Agreement (GPA).

President Zuma undertook his inaugural State visit to Angola in August 2009 during which a number of Agreements/MoUs were signed in the areas of: Regular Diplomatic Consultations; Infrastructure; Industry cooperation; Trade Sport and Recreation; Air Services; and Human Settlements. Subsequent to the visit, a number of high level follow-up bilateral meetings have taken place between the two countries with a view to implement all signed Agreements/MoUs.

President Zuma accompanied by several Cabinet Ministers paid a State Visit to Zambia in December 2009. During the State Visit several Agreements and MoUs were signed on Geology; Mining; Health; Agriculture; Trade and Industrial cooperation; and Diplomatic Consultations.

An honorary Doctorate of Laws was conferred on the President by the University of Zambia (UNZA) for his tireless efforts in fighting injustices. He was also bestowed with the highest order in Zambia, the Order of the Eagle of Zambia for his outstanding contribution in the liberation struggle of South Africa. During the visit, the President also commissioned a Zambia sugar expansion project worth R1.7 billion at Nakambala Sugar Estate.