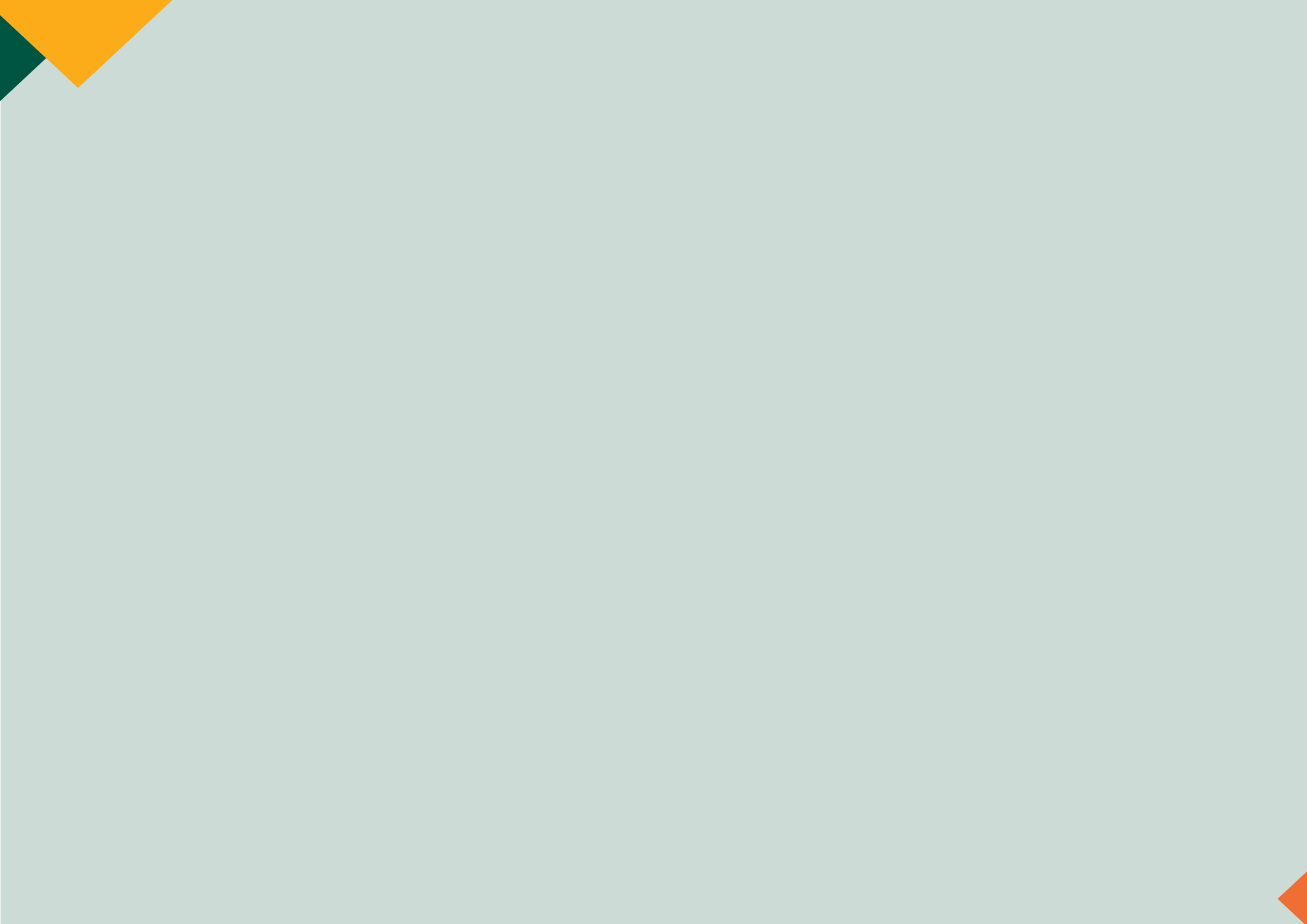


ANNUAL REPORT

Department of International
Relations and Cooperation
Vote No 6

2019/20
FINANCIAL YEAR





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PART A

General Information







▶ 1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

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▶ 2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AO	Accounting Officer
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
MEC	Member of Executive Council
HOD	Head of Department
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
TR	Treasury Regulations
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SCM	Supply Chain Management
EU	European Union
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan



3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



I am pleased to present this *Annual Report* of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) for the reporting period 2019/20.

As we write this report, our country, our continent and the world at large are engulfed in an unprecedented, devastating COVID-19 epidemic, which has forced the world to rethink the normal ways of doing business and to adopt working tools and approaches that will reshape workplaces fundamentally. This change in our daily lives has come to be known as “the new normal”. South Africa experienced the first case of COVID-19 in March 2020, the last reporting month of this period. Government implemented responses to limit infections and ensure the provision of health services to an anticipated increasing number of patients. This response included total lockdown with restrictions and a limit on movements throughout the country.

DIRCO was allocated R6 508.5 billion for the 2019/20 financial year and as with all departments, we are confronted by the limitations of budget reductions, currency fluctuations and the inadequacy of our compensation budget. Given these challenges, we had to use our limited resources wisely and strategically.

Despite these financial and resource constraints, we managed to put our shoulder to the wheel to execute our mandate. At the centre of South Africa's foreign policy, is the commitment to the promotion, protection and practical enjoyment of all human rights. This approach continues to inform our diplomatic engagements with the international community.

South Africa is serving as a non-permanent member state of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the period 2019 to 2020. South Africa's tenure in the Security Council is dedicated to the legacy of President Nelson Mandela, who was known for his commitment to peace. South Africa's term is also an opportunity for the country to advocate for support for the African Union's (AU) goal of “Silencing the Guns” on the continent by 2020.

During its time on the UNSC, South Africa has had to grapple with contentious and complex issues on the agenda of the council. From the African viewpoint, these included the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali, the Central African Republic, the question of Western Sahara, as well as the drawdown of the UN Mission in Darfur and the flaring up of military engagements in Libya. Outside the borders of the African continent, our energies were focussed on the situation in Venezuela, long-standing issues such as Palestine and the protracted and deadly conflicts in Syria and Yemen.

We are concerned about the worsening security and humanitarian situation in Libya. Through our participation in the Security Council deliberations and as Chairperson of the AU, we have consistently called on each of the parties to reduce tensions and exercise restraint to prevent further destruction and loss of life. We have reminded the different parties to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law for the protection of civilisations and civilian infrastructure. We firmly believe all Libyan parties should commit to political dialogue and avoid military confrontation.

Furthermore, during the first year of our spell at the helm of the Security Council, South Africa engaged in a number of important thematic areas, including debates on Women, Peace and Security; climate change; the impact of mercenary groups on peace and security; and transnational organised crime at sea. We also paid attention to countering terrorism; cooperation between the UN and regional organisations such as the European Union and League of Arab States; international humanitarian law; sexual violence as a weapon in conflict; and UN peacekeeping missions.

We are steadfast in our commitment to the reform of the UN, including its Security Council, in order to make it more broadly representative, efficient and transparent and to further enhance its effectiveness and the legitimacy and implementation of its decisions. The reform of the UNSC remains an essential element of our overall efforts to reform the UN. UN member states must move towards earnest negotiations that will lead to the creation of an expanded Security Council with Africa taking its rightful place as a permanent member as envisioned in the AU's Ezulwini Consensus on the Reform of the UN.

In this reporting period, progress has been made in achieving and consolidating peace in the region, especially the resolution of the political conflict in South Sudan in which South Africa played a key role. This momentum should not be lost. It should be extended to consolidating the peace as well as strengthening relations with other countries in the region and to resolve other simmering tensions among these countries. We hope to see sustained stability and development in the DRC and the Kingdom of Lesotho. We will provide the necessary support both bilaterally and multilaterally to achieve this goal.

We remain resolute in our support of the Saharawi People. The Western Sahara remains the last colony on the African continent, listed as a non-self-governing territory by the UN.

President Cyril Ramaphosa has been consistent in using platforms such as the G20 and the G7 to argue for support for Africa and for a fair, inclusive and balanced world trade environment. We believe in multilateralism and reject attempts at unipolarity and neglect of the poor and marginalised. We believe much more must be done for shared growth, for the empowerment of women and the eradication of poverty and reduction of inequality.

Success in pursuing these objectives means leadership, hard work, consistency and commitment. We as Africans must rise and act in our interest and must execute our own agenda.

The sudden surge of COVID-19 and its widespread progression worldwide have placed a severe additional burden on countries and represent a major threat to the world economy, including on employment, international trade and debt sustainability.

South Africa assumed the Chairship of the AU, with the clear purpose of making a difference on the African continent, consistent with our stated objective of consolidating the

African Agenda. As it is now known, our priorities for our Chairship include the focus on promoting peace and security; supporting economic development; advancing gender equality; driving the implementation of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI) to support the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA); and strengthening cooperation between the AU and UN.

The year in review witnessed the launch of the AfCFTA. South Africa must ensure it is ready to take advantage of the potential offered by this expanded market access. Once the agreement is fully operationalised, Africa will be one of the world's largest single markets encompassing 55 countries, a population of 1.2 billion people and a combined gross domestic product of US\$3.2 trillion. The development of the necessary infrastructure is going to gather speed and we must be ready to play a key role.

Regrettably, the scourge of the COVID-19 pandemic has shifted focus from some of these aspirations, at least momentarily. The outbreak of this global pandemic forces South Africa in its capacity as the Chair of the AU to take a different approach of ensuring that the threats and challenges posed by COVID-19 are dealt with in a multifaceted manner, by galvanising support for the African continent at all levels.

South Africa's Chairship of the AU coincides with its Chairship of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), which now has an expanded mandate of tracking down the implementation of Agenda 2063 and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). South Africa will engage those member states that have not joined the APRM to do so, with a view to achieving universal accession, thus contributing to the entrenchment of the culture of good governance and democracy throughout the continent.

We are confident that, with the world's efforts at finding a vaccine and other measures against the COVID-19 pandemic at an advanced stage and barring any further mishaps, in the next reporting period, South Africa will further advance towards the achievements of the strategic foreign affairs goals of government.

Africa too continues to have many development challenges. We have to promote our relations in this challenging context. We have to use our extensive network and limited resources to support the emergence of a world where all enjoy freedom and democracy, increased human security and peace. Our relationships with the world must be centred on achieving these outcomes and South Africa is determined to help advance this vision.

I would like to express heartfelt gratitude to the two deputy ministers, Ms Candith Mashego-Dlamini and Mr Alvin Botes, for their unfailing support and continued provision of sterling leadership to DIRCO.

I also wish to thank the Director-General of DIRCO for his dedicated leadership, as well as staff and management, for their tireless efforts in executing DIRCO's mandate.



Minister of International Relations and Cooperation
Dr GNM Pandor

4. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



Overview of the operations of the department

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) continued to discharge its mandate of coordinating and implementing South Africa's foreign policy. The foreign policy orientation is, among others, grounded in the ideals of Pan-Africanism and a commitment to multilateralism, with the African Union (AU) at its core and, as a fundamental principle, the consolidation of the African Agenda. Therefore, Africa remained the focal point of South Africa's foreign policy during the reporting period.

During the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU, on 9 February 2020, South Africa assumed the Chairship of the AU, under the leadership of President Cyril Ramaphosa. The Chairship of the AU is for a 12-month period, ending during the 34th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2021.

South Africa has contributed to the milestone achievements of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), which included the appointment of a South African citizen as Secretary-General of the AfCFTA in February 2020, in the person of Mr Wamkele Mene, the former South African Chief Negotiator during the AfCFTA trade negotiations. To date, 54 out of the 55 AU member states have signed the agreement and 30 countries have deposited their instruments of ratification, with South Africa having done so in February 2019.

Following the decision by the 39th Ordinary Southern African Development Community (SADC) Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 17 and 18 August 2019, that President Ramaphosa should continue as SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, significant progress has been achieved in the reform process, through the SADC Facilitation Team, under the leadership of retired Deputy Chief Justice Dikgang Moseneke.

The SADC-Common Market for East and Southern Africa-East African Community Tripartite

Free Trade Area (TFTA) constitutes a significant market by any standards and, collectively, places the bloc as the 14th-largest economy in the world. South Africa ratified the TFTA Agreement in October 2018. To date, 22 of the 29 member/partner states have signed the TFTA Agreement and eight member/partner states have ratified it. The agreement will enter into force once it has been ratified by 14 member states.

South Africa participated successfully during the 11th Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit, which was held from 13 to 14 November 2019, in Brasilia, under the theme: "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future". Participation by South Africa demonstrated once again that South Africa's membership of BRICS enables the country to employ additional soft tools power in its efforts to address the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality through increased trade, investment, tourism, capacity-building, skills and technology transfers.

The 19th Session of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Council of Ministers (COM) under the theme, "Promoting a Shared Destiny and Path to Prosperity in the Indian Ocean", was a successful milestone for South Africa, as it marked the end of its two-year tenure as the Chair of IORA, which it assumed during the 17th COM in Durban on 31 October 2017, for the period 2017 – 2019. During South Africa's Chairship, progress was made with the strengthening of the Secretariat and building the institutional capacity of the organisation. Outcomes also included the establishment of new working groups on the Blue Economy, Maritime Safety and Security, and Women's Economic Empowerment, as well as the Core Groups on Tourism and Disaster Risk Management, which are aimed at up-scaling the implementation of relevant IORA priority areas. South Africa will remain part of the IORA Troika for the next two years, which will consist of the United Arab Emirates (Chair), Bangladesh (Vice-Chair) and South Africa (Past-Chair). This will also provide South Africa with an opportunity to continue influencing the strategic and increasing global relevance and direction of IORA.

During the reporting period, multilateral engagements among countries and groupings of the South and, in turn, their engagements with the North, advanced South Africa's foreign policy priorities through the pursuit of regional political and economic integration and the promotion of Africa's development. South Africa, among others, prepared for, and participated, in the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) VII, during August 2019; the Russia-Africa Summit, in October 2019; the Eighth South Africa-European Union Political and Security Dialogue Forum in November 2019; and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Coordinators Meeting in June 2019.

Multilateralism remains a focal point of South Africa's foreign policy and engagements are premised on the need to advance the priorities reflected in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the development priorities of developing countries. With its near universal membership and vast agenda, the United Nations (UN) remains the most important multilateral institution and the centre of global governance. Therefore, engagement with the UN, and active participation in its processes, are of vital importance to South Africa and the advancement of the country's foreign policy priorities.

South Africa was elected to serve on the UN Security Council (SC) for a two-year period (2019 – 2020) having received 183 votes from UN member states, on 8 June 2020. Since taking up the seat, South Africa has continued to encourage closer cooperation between the UNSC and other regional and sub-regional organisations, particularly the AU. South Africa further emphasises the role of women in the resolution of conflict. In this regard, South Africa argues for a gender perspective to be

mainstreamed into all UNSC resolutions in line with UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

South Africa presided over the UNSC in October 2019. In addition to holding meetings on country-specific matters on the agenda of the council, the key highlights during the month were events initiated and/or advanced by South Africa. These included:

- a debate and successful adoption of a resolution initiated by South Africa on the implementation of the WPS Agenda
- a debate on mobilising the youth towards silencing the guns by 2020
- a debate on the centrality of preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention and resolution
- the Security Council field visit to Juba, South Sudan
- the Joint Consultative Meeting between the UNSC and the AU Peace and Security Council in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

South Africa's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development was presented to the UN and a new national coordination structure, designed by DIRCO and other stakeholders, was established. This structure will provide a platform for the integrated domestication of the UN 2030 Agenda, AU Agenda 2063 and SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, respectively.

South Africa responded to humanitarian crises in the SADC region, the continent and beyond, through the provision of humanitarian assistance. In the regional context (e.g. Mozambique and Zimbabwe), South Africa provided humanitarian assistance in response to the natural disasters brought about by cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which left many people displaced and without food. South Africa also responded to a humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, through the provision of medical supplies. As part of its humanitarian diplomacy, South Africa further made voluntary contributions to various humanitarian agencies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, the World Food Programme, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and individual member states. To foster closer cooperation with the UN on agriculture and food security, South Africa concluded the Host Country Agreement with the UN Fund for Agricultural Development, thus opening the door for South African farmers, especially small-scale farmers, to access finance to support agricultural projects.

Regarding bilateral relations, South Africa's continued engagements with strategic partners was a response to addressing the country's priorities as reflected in the NDP. Structured bilateral mechanisms (SBMs) and high-level visits provide a strategic platform and tool to advance and promote bilateral relations and cooperation with partner countries. They are utilised to advance the national interest, as well as to establish a common position on issues relating to the global and continental agendas, respectively. The convening of SBMs is subject to agreement on suitable dates between the identified countries. During the year under review, several planned mechanisms were successfully held, while many others were postponed, among others, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

One of the main focus areas of the majority of these interactions was economic diplomacy. The outcomes of such engagements are manifested through direct and indirect investment by key partners in strategic sectors of our economy.

The Department continued to work towards an increased understanding of South Africa's foreign policy engagements by both local and international audiences through the use of various platforms, including media briefings and public participation programmes, and stimulated debate through dialogue and public lectures on various topical issues in the purview of international relations.

Furthermore, the principals articulated South Africa's positions on international developments through well-researched opinion pieces, which were published to ensure a broader reach to the public. Similarly, the Department and, in particular, the principals, remained accessible to the public through media engagements, during which topical issues were elaborated, for the benefit of the respective audiences. In the financial year under review, 160 media statements and 14 opinion pieces were issued, to respond to the narrative around the issues of international relations and national developments. The Department also publicised South Africa's Chairship of the AU and non-permanent membership of the UNSC.

The Department continued to facilitate the arrival and departure of dignitaries through the State Protocol Lounges, provided hospitality services to the President, Deputy President, Minister and Deputy Ministers of International Relations and Cooperation, and also provided protocol support to the second and third spheres of government. As host to one of the largest concentration of diplomats globally, DIRCO also continued to provide support to the foreign diplomatic and consular officials accredited to the Republic of South Africa.

The Department continued to render consular assistance to South Africans travelling, working, studying and living abroad. During the 2019/20 financial year, 929 consular cases were attended to.

The last quarter of the year under review also coincided with the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Global economies slowly grounded to a halt. The Department participated actively in the interdepartmental consultative process that resulted in the repatriation of 112 South Africans, most of whom were government-funded students, caught in the epicentre of the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan, Hubei Province, in the People's Republic of China.

DIRCO also provided consular services to South African citizens abroad who, due to unforeseen events, became stranded, distressed and, even, destitute as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and global lockdown that ensued. In dealing with South African citizens in distress abroad, it became evident that the concept of consular services is rather unknown to the broader South African society and many citizens were unfamiliar with the nature of the assistance they could expect when in distress abroad. The Department was seized with, among others, a flood of requests from the public on the impact of the global lockdown, including for movement across borders and for repatriation back to South Africa.

Overview of the financial results of the department

Departmental receipts

Departmental Receipts	2019/20			2018/19		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tax receipts						
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	1 210	1 231	(21)	1 063	1 179	(116)
Transfers received	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	5	43	(38)			-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	732	798	(66)	679	621	58
Sale of capital assets	1 553	4 472	(2 919)	2 954	1 552	1 402
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	30 968	52 223	(21 255)	35 692	31 209	4 483
Total	34 468	58 767	(24 299)	40 388	34 561	5 827

Departmental receipts are mainly generated from interest earned from mission bank accounts; refunds received through value-added tax exemption from missions in accordance to the diplomatic privileges accorded to South Africa by host countries; receipts of previous years' expenditure; and proceeds on sale of capital items identified for disposal. During the year under review, the revenue collected increased from R34,5 million to R58,7 million.

Programme Expenditure

	2019/20			2018/19		
Programme Name	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	1 698 484	1 294 910	403 574	1 513 809	1 355 490	158 319
International Relations	3 069 527	3 313 934	(244 407)	3 383 266	3 377 476	5 790
International Cooperation	538 543	541 104	(2 561)	526 498	525 744	754
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	298 886	289 046	9 840	353 250	352 515	735
International Transfers	903 075	871 050	32 025	775 945	759 014	16 931
Total	6 508 515	6 310 044	198 471	6 552 768	6 370 239	182 529

Programme 1: Administration

The expenditure decreased from R1,4 billion in 2018/19 to R1,3 billion in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 4%. The decrease in expenditure is mainly as a result of delays in the implementation of the Infrastructure Plan, of which the capital projects were still in the planning phase.

Programme 2: International Relations

Expenditure decreased from R3,4 billion in 2018/19 to R3,3 billion in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 2%. The decrease is mainly due to the implementation of cost-containment measures, as well as the postponement of the transfer of officials to missions in the December cycle as a measure to contain costs in relation to the compensation of employees.

Programme 3: International Cooperation

Expenditure increased by 3% from R525,7 million in 2018/19 to R541,1 million in 2019/20. The increase is due to expenditure relating to South Africa's election to serve as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the period 2019 to 2020.

Programme 4: Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services

Expenditure decreased from R352,5 million in 2018/19 to R289 million in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 18%. The decrease is due to the expenditure relating to the hosting of the 2018 Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit.

Programme 5: International Transfers

Expenditure increased from R759 million in 2018/19 to R871,1 million in 2019/20, which represents an increase of 15%. The increase is due to the increase in South Africa's membership contribution to the African Union (AU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Virements

The department processed the following virements

- R17 million from Programme 1 to cover the shortfall on the SADC membership contribution under Programme 5
- R10 million from Programme 2 to cover the shortfall on the SADC membership contribution under Programme 5
- R20 million from Programme 4 to cover the shortfall on the SADC membership contribution under Programme 5.

Roll-overs

The department requested a roll-over of funds amounting to R105 million, from the 2018/19 financial year to the 2019/20 financial year, which was not approved by National Treasury.

Unauthorised expenditure

The Department incurred an unauthorised expenditure of R247 million resulting from the overspending on compensation of employees (COE). The 2019/20 financial year COE ceiling is not sufficient to cover the cost for the filled positions in the Department. The Department is in a process to develop cost-saving measures plan in order to reduce spending on COE.

Future plans of the department

- Future plans of the Department

The Department is committed to contributing to the economic growth and development as stipulated in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019 – 2024. The priorities of the MTSF 2019 – 2024 aim to address the challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty with a focus on driving a strong economic diplomacy. Therefore, “economic diplomacy” is the new reality towards the achievement of national interests through diplomatic means, and is a complement to traditional “political diplomacy”. In the next five years, DIRCO will aggressively pursue the achievements of the MTSF 2019 – 2024, primarily utilising the resources it has in its overseas missions. In this process, DIRCO will become a catalyst and operate as a networking agent for “South Africa Incorporated”. The missions, in particular, have a key frontline role to play in the pursuit of economic diplomacy and its component pillars. In support of the MTSF Priority Six of building a capable state, the Department will engage in a process of missions' performance measurement as a tool to improve organisational performance and service delivery.

- Public Private Partnerships

During the period under review, the Department did not enter into any new PPP Agreement (PPPA). The Department continued to manage and service its existing PPPA with the Imbumba Aganang Private Party that was concluded in 2009. The contract is managed strategically and operationally with a focus on the performance of the Private Party as per the agreed output specifications and performance standards, with penalties being levied for performance and availability failures.

The 25-year contract term ends in September 2034. The total cost incurred in relation to the agreement for the financial year 2019/20 is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Unitary fees (fixed component)	27,947	27,947
Management fees, facilities and VAT (indexed component)	228,864	218,795
Total	256,811	246,742

Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued

None.

- New or proposed activities

The processing of the Partnership Fund for Development Bill aimed at repealing the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Act (51 of 2000) will be revived. The Department is continuing with its plans to support South Africa's outgoing development cooperation policy by providing funding and technical support for development initiatives.

- Supply Chain Management (SCM)

There were no unsolicited bid proposals concluded for the year under review.

The Department introduced the following processes and systems in order to prevent irregular expenditure:

- the system that has been implemented include procurement through committees for transactions that are above R200 000 for Head Office and above 20 000\$ for missions
- utilisation of check lists to improve compliance, for Head Office and Mission transactions

- terminations of various irregular contracts and advertising of new bids to replace irregular contracts
- continuous training of SCM officials and Bid Committee members.

The Department is still experiencing the following challenges with regard to SCM:

- long turnaround times in the processing of procurement of goods and services, in particular ICT projects
- frequent cancellations and advertisement of bids due to various reasons
- absence or lack of contract management capacity within SCM
- capacity constraints of middle management positions in the SCM unit.

The Department introduced the following measures to address the challenges as identified:

- incorporate SCM key performance areas into performance agreements of top management
- stringent specification requirements were introduced, including the pre-assessment in consultation with the risk management unit
- activation of a contract management sub-unit within the SCM Chief Directorate
- prioritise the filling of middle management positions in SCM.

Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties in the execution of foreign policy at missions abroad and during high-level visits as appreciation of which the detail is illustrated in Annexure 1K of the financial statements.

Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

None.

Events after the reporting date

None.

Other: Agency services

The Department renders agency services on behalf of other Departments, public entities and provinces that have staff members stationed abroad or where the Departmental delegations travel abroad for official purposes, including institutions. In addition, the Department also renders agency services on behalf of the Department of Home Affairs in relation to immigration and civic services rendered abroad. The Department has entered into agreements through signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the relevant Departments, with a purpose of setting out the administrative arrangements concerning cooperation between the Department and the relevant Department at South African missions, including advance payments by partner Departments.

Acknowledgement/s or appreciation

I would like to acknowledge the support received from the Honourable Minister and Deputy Ministers of the Department. My gratitude and appreciation go to the Audit Committee members, Risk Management Committee members, the Chief Financial Officer and team, the Management and staff of DIRCO, National Treasury as well as the Auditor-General of South Africa.

Conclusion

The Department will continue to implement cost-containment measures in order to realise savings for the funding of priority projects in line with the MTSF. However, the Department remains vulnerable to foreign exchange volatility, which necessitates a review of how the foreign operations are supported with regard to financial instruments that are available for the Department to mitigate such in order to address future unauthorised expenditure that might occur.

Approval and sign-off

The annual financial statements set out on the pages below have been recommended by the Audit Committee members and approved by the Accounting Officer.



KE Mahoai

Accounting Officer

Department of International Relations and Cooperation

30 October 2020

5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

- all information and amounts disclosed throughout the *Annual Report* are consistent
- the *Annual Report* is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The *Annual Report* has been prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines on the Annual Report* as issued by National Treasury.

The annual financial statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by National Treasury.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the *Annual Report* fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

Yours faithfully



K Mahaoi
Accounting Officer
October 2020

6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

6.1 Vision

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation's (DIRCO) vision is championing an African continent, which is prosperous, peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and united and which aspires to a world that is just and equitable.

6.2 Mission

DIRCO's mission is to formulate, coordinate, implement and manage South Africa's foreign policy and international relations programmes, and promote South Africa's national interest and values and the African Renaissance (and create a better world for all).

6.3 Values

DIRCO adheres to the following values:

- Patriotism
- Loyalty
- Dedication
- Ubuntu
- Batho Pele
- Constitutional Values (Chapter 10).

7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

7.1. Constitutional mandates

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 is the supreme law of the Republic and all law or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid. The President is ultimately responsible for South Africa's foreign policy and it is the President's prerogative to appoint heads of South Africa's diplomatic missions, receive foreign heads of diplomatic missions, conduct inter-state relations and enter into international agreements.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation (Minister), in accordance with her Cabinet portfolio responsibilities, is entrusted with the formulation, promotion and execution of South Africa's foreign policy. The Minister assumes overall responsibility for all aspects of South Africa's international relations in consultation with the President. In practice, the Minister consults the Cabinet and individual Cabinet ministers on aspects of importance, as well as on cross-cutting issues that have a bearing on the programmes of other ministries and departments.

Oversight and accountability in the formulation and conduct of South Africa's foreign policy is vested in the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation.

7.2. Legislative mandates

The Foreign States Immunities Act, 1981 (Act 87 of 1981): This Act regulates the extent of the immunity of foreign states from the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic and provides for matters connected therewith.

The Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2001): The Act provides for the immunities and privileges of diplomatic missions and consular posts and their members, of heads of states, special envoys and certain representatives of the United Nations and its specialised agencies, and other international organisations and of certain other persons. Provision is also made for immunities and privileges pertaining to international conferences and meetings. It enacts into law certain conventions and provides for matters connected therewith.

The African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Act, 2001 (Act 51 of 2001): The Act establishes an African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF) to enhance cooperation between the Republic and other countries, in particular African countries. This is done through the promotion of democracy, the promotion of good governance principles, the prevention and resolution of conflict, socio-economic development and integration, humanitarian assistance and human resource development.

International agreements (multilateral and bilateral): These include international agreements concluded by the Republic of South Africa in terms of sections 231(2) and 231(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

7.3. Policy mandates

The *Measures and Guidelines for Enhanced Coordination of South Africa's International Engagements* and its annexures, approved by Cabinet in 2009, establish more effective measures and mechanisms to coordinate the conduct of international relations and the implementation of South Africa's foreign policy.

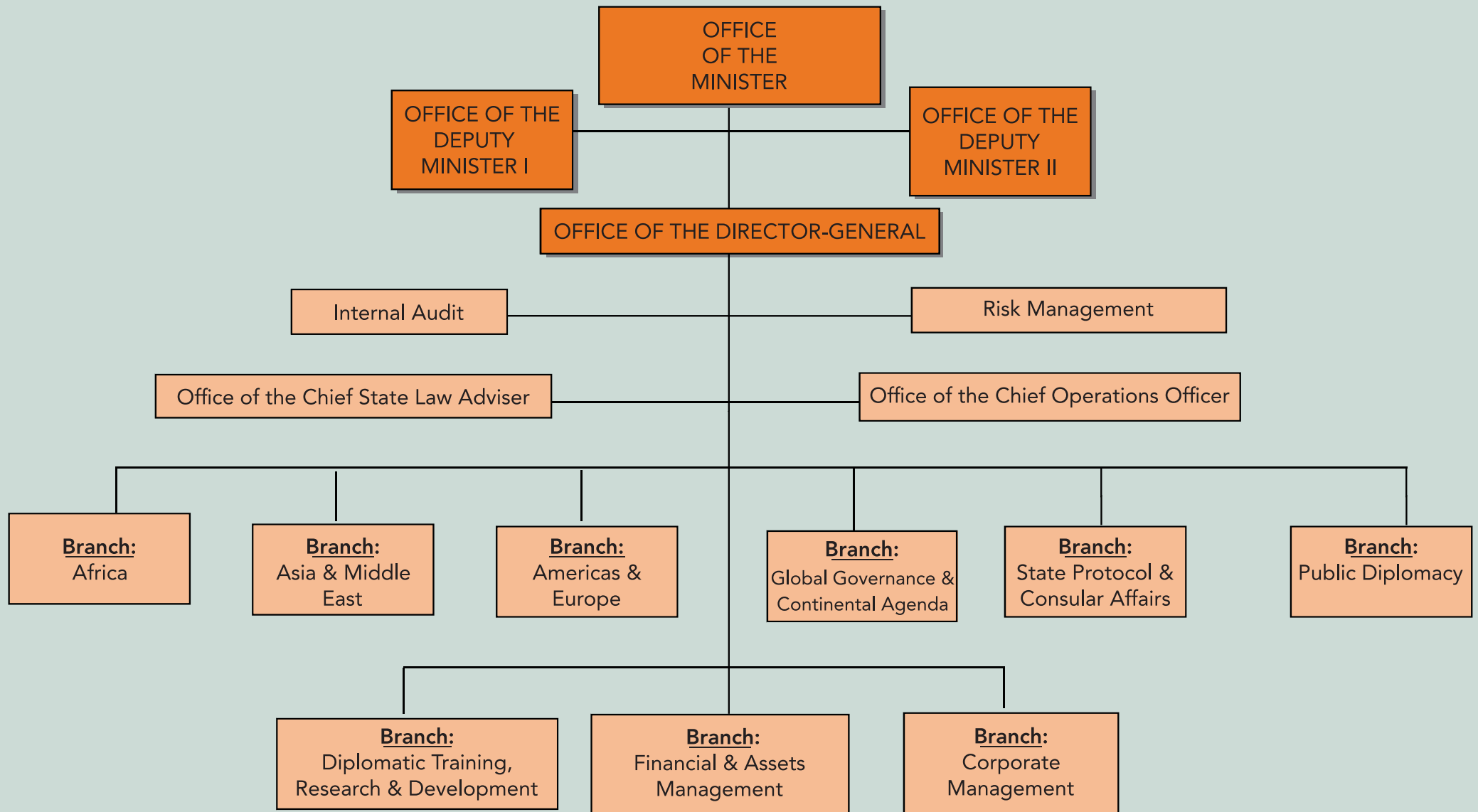
The South African Council on International Relations (SACOIR), approved by Cabinet and established in 2015, provides a consultative platform for engagement of non-state actors in South Africa's international relations.

The National Information Security Policy, approved by Cabinet in 1996, provides the minimum standards for security.

The *White Paper on Foreign Policy*, approved by Cabinet in 2011, assesses South Africa's foreign policy against the rising expectations of the critical role of foreign policy to meet domestic priorities.

The Foreign Service Dispensation (FSD) is implemented in terms of the provisions of Section 3(3) (c) of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Act 103 of 1994), as amended, and is applicable to designated employees who serve in a foreign country at a South African mission abroad and fall within the scope of the Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council. The FSD consists mainly of two measures, namely remunerative measures (South Africa) and compensatory measures and other foreign-service benefits at the missions.

8. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



9. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The table below indicates the entities that report to the Minister

Name of Entity	Legislative Mandate	Financial Relationship	Nature of Operations
African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF)	African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Act, 2000: To enhance cooperation between the Republic and other countries, in particular African countries, through the promotion of democracy, good governance, the prevention and resolution of conflict, socio-economic development and integration, humanitarian assistance and human resource development	The ARF receives its funds from the department through the following: • money appropriated by Parliament for the fund • unexpended money in the previous fund • money received by the way of repayment of any loan made from the fund • interest received on investment of money standing to the credit of the fund • money accruing to the fund from any other source Payments and/or disbursements are made on behalf of the fund by the department once concurrence is received from Minister of Finance	Loans and/or other financial assistance are granted subject to terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by that country and the Minister, acting in each case in consultation with the Minister of Finance



PART B

Performance Information

1. AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 263 of the Report of the AGSA, published as Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 Service-delivery environment

Following the review of the organisational structure, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) continues to strengthen organisational development and design processes to provide effective institutional support services through the promotion of fair and effective service delivery. This includes the continuous organisational diagnostic assessment through the Organisational Functionality Assessment (OFA). The purpose of this continuous diagnostic assessment is to identify the systematic good practices and challenges hampering effective service delivery and putting in place corrective measures to resolve such challenges.

DIRCO has built capacity to identify and advise management on service-delivery blockages within the system and implement service-delivery improvement interventions that are in line with the national service-delivery machinery throughout the department for efficient and effective services to the people of South Africa (Project Khaedu and unannounced visits).

The OFA revealed that service excellence is only possible by managing DIRCO's ever-changing environment through constant employee change-management engagements to reduce low staff moral and high turnover. The leadership of the department is constantly informed of the concerns and recommendations emanating from the employee change-management engagement sessions with the view to strive for a conducive and healthy working environment. DIRCO's officials are part of the core team that adopts the work culture with a vision of caring and working together as well as ensuring that we meet the service-delivery needs of all citizens/service beneficiaries.

Customer care is at the heart of DIRCO's day-to-day business engagement with stakeholders. Through the department's Complaints and Compliment Management Framework, we strive to ensure that complaints raised are speedily handled and resolved within the specified time frame. Furthermore, the department is expected to report on cases emanating from the Presidential Hotline. In the year under review, the department strived to drastically reduce the number of open cases while instilling the Batho Pele ethos and DIRCO values to employees through training and awareness campaigns.

2.2 SERVICE-DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The department has completed a Service-Delivery Improvement Plan. The tables below highlight the Service-Delivery Improvement Plan and the achievements to date.

MAIN SERVICES AND STANDARDS

Main Services	Beneficiaries	Current/Actual Standard of Service	Desired Standard of Service	Actual Achievement
To provide Consular Notarial Services in respect of South African official (public) documents for use abroad	South African citizens and foreign nationals	Consular Notarial Services are provided in the following time frames: Processing times with effect from 11 October 2018: - one to five documents – collection the next working day (during public hours) - six to 19 documents – three working days 20 documents or more – five working days - specimen signature requests – depending on the response time from the relevant department/institution	The service is demand-driven, however, an increase is envisaged for the 2020/21 financial year	Number of documents legalised during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 (annual) totals 82 644 compared to the annual figure of 71 930 documents legalised in 2018/19. This accounts for a 13% increase in documents legalised during the 2019/20 financial year

BATHO PELE ARRANGEMENTS WITH BENEFICIARIES (CONSULTATION, ACCESS ETC.)

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
Consultation: Consultation is done through the following: • telephone enquiries • written enquiries via e-mail, fax or letters • visits by clients to the Legalisation Section	Consultation through structured meetings with stakeholders on a quarterly basis	Consultations through meetings, as well as telephonically and electronically, were conducted with stakeholders within the public and private sector during the 2019/20 financial year e.g. the South African Qualifications Authority, South African Police Service, South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Department of Basic Education, Department of Higher Education and Training, Health Professions Council of South Africa, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and key state institutions such as Armscor, Denel, universities, as well as local and foreign nationals and foreign embassies in South Africa

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
Courtesy: Officials are friendly, courteous, highly professional and knowledgeable in the services provided Officials are identified by name tags There is a dedicated fully furnished reception/waiting area with serving windows available for the clients	Maintain and continue to improve standards through evaluation and assessment based on previous outcomes Rope management system to be implemented Service beneficiaries are provided free parking	Officials are identified by name tags The public hours are displayed on the main entrance doors, and the Service Delivery Charter is displayed in the Legalisation reception area Notices/lolly-pop stands are placed in the Legalisation reception area, indicating to the public where to queue After consultation between the Legalisation Section and the IT Division, an in-house database was developed and implemented with effect from 3 May 2016 (over 80 000 specimen signatures have been captured and uploaded) Free undercover parking is available for members of the public Maintained the standards achieved during the 2018/19 reporting period The rope management system was implemented during the 2019/20 financial year

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
Access: The service is accessed as follows: Physical Address: Ground Floor, OR Tambo Building, 460 Soutpansberg Road, Rietondale, Pretoria, 0084 Postal address: Private Bag X152, Pretoria, 0001 Legalisation Section is open to the public on weekdays (except public holidays) from 08:30 to 12:30. (Implemented with effect from 1 February 2018) Fax: 012 329-1018 Telephone: (012) 351-1232 (Supervisor) or x1269/x1231/x0595/x0033/x1490/x1268/x1717/x0775/x1146/x9104 Website: www.dirco.gov.za There is a dedicated general enquires' email address: legalisation@dirco.gov.za. Courier, registered mail/fast mail and via South African representatives abroad Information sheets: document and version control as per Chief Directorate: Consular Services Quality Management System, adhered to, to ensure that customers are not provided with out-dated information	Implementation of the Departmental Language Policy, which caters for consular services to be provided in English, Afrikaans, Zulu and Sotho	All of the mentioned languages can currently be accommodated

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
Openness and transparency: Opening hours and processing times clearly displayed at the Legalisation reception and on the DIRCO website Service beneficiaries are given receipts and customer satisfaction questionnaires after being assisted Service Delivery Charter is displayed on the DIRCO website and within the Legalisation waiting area	Maintain and continue to improve on the standards achieved during 2019/20 through evaluation and assessment based on the previous outcomes	Customer feedback forms were analysed and actions taken to address comments on matters of concern from members of the public Average suggestions from the public: 10 per quarter (the main complaints received from the public related to insufficient directions, parking, etc.) The Consular Service Delivery Charter is displayed on the DIRCO website and within the Legalisation waiting area

SERVICE-DELIVERY INFORMATION TOOL

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
Information is shared as follows: - on the DIRCO and Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) websites - daily telephone and email enquiries - daily distribution of information sheets - in person to walk-in clients to the Legalisation Section - Service Delivery Charter displayed - ad-hoc meetings held with stakeholders Legalisation services may be applied for by any of the following means: - in person at the Legalisation Section at DIRCO - by courier - by registered/fast mail - via the South African High Commission, Embassy or Consulate General abroad The services include the legalisation of South African official (public) documents for use abroad. Documents that may be legalised include, but are not limited to, documents pertaining to vital statistics (birth, marriage and death certificates); other civic documents i.e. letters of no impediment (marital status), citizenship letters/letters of renunciation, vault copies; police clearance certificates; educational qualifications; divorce decrees and settlement agreements; documents relating to adoption; verification of drivers' licences; registration of companies and close corporations; registration of patent designs, trademarks and copyrights; health reports; translated documentation; export documents; and end-user certificates Clients who do not have the correct documents are directed to the relevant department/institution to obtain the appropriate documents (information sheets available to customers) Document and version control as per Chief Directorate: Consular Service Quality Management System, adhered to, to ensure that customers are not provided with out-dated information	Maintain and implement corrective measures where necessary to improve on the standards achieved from previous evaluation and assessment based on the previous outcomes	Information on the DIRCO and GCIS websites was updated regularly throughout the year Daily telephone and email enquiries were addressed Daily distribution of information sheets was achieved Information was provided in person to walk-in clients to the Legalisation Section The Consular Service Delivery Charter is prominently displayed Ad-hoc meetings were held with stakeholders to address matters of concern

COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
A formal complaints resolution process was established in compliance with the Chief Directorate: Consular Service Quality Management System's requirements. These processes are as follows: Legalisation Section: Walk-in customers can provide feedback on their acknowledgement of receipt forms. The statistical information received is captured on the daily register. If a poor performance was received, the official who dealt with the enquiry must provide a written report on the incident, which is provided to the supervisor. The supervisor then contacts the customer and a suitable resolution or corrective measures are implemented (where applicable). All negative comments are reported to management for analysis and action within one week of lodging the complaint. If the reported complaint involves non-compliance to the Service Delivery Charter, the matter is addressed with the staff member involved When a counter staff member is unable to handle a difficult situation, the supervisor will address the situation or complaint directly with walk-in customers A suggestion box is also available within the Legalisation Section reception area for customers to provide suggestions, compliments and complaints. These are addressed by the supervisor	Align consular processes with the approved departmental Complaints and Compliments Management Framework	Complaints received through the in-house system were analysed and addressed within 24 hours Compliment and complaint procedures have been aligned with DIRCO's Compliments and Complaints Framework Feedback is analysed daily, customer complaints addressed and management provided with reports on a monthly basis (including compliments) Management continues to engage with all affected stakeholders with a view to improve areas of concern raised by members of the public

2.3 ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The achievements recorded in this *Annual Report* were delivered in an environment characterised by fiscal constraints, recurring qualified audit outcomes and an information and communications technology infrastructure that is in an urgent need of an upgrade. Due to the nature of the departmental operations, it has to contend with foreign currency fluctuations, resulting in foreign exchange losses due to the depreciation of the Rand against other major foreign currencies, which negatively impact the department. Due to the shortfall on the Compensation of Employees (CoE) budget, vacancies could not be filled. In order to mitigate the associated risks on the shortfall of the CoE, the department focussed on upskilling and reskilling its human resources. The department has started a process to review its organisational structure and to ensure alignment with the total employee compensation budget. Responding to the challenges posed by the constrained fiscal environment, the department is constantly considering cost-saving measures.

2.4 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

There were no major changes to relevant policies or legislation that may have affected the department's operations during the period under review. The Foreign Service Bill was submitted to the President for signature.





3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal	Goal Statement	Progress
To create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa in a better world	Protect, promote and consolidate South Africa's national interests and constitutionally entrenched values through targeted bilateral and multilateral engagements	Structured bilateral mechanisms (SBMs) and high-level engagements provide an important basis for the strengthening of political and economic partnerships in the various regions of the world. These remain important vehicles for cooperation and promoting South Africa's national priorities as reflected in policy documents such as the National Development Plan. Bilateral mechanisms enable the department to address its domestic imperatives, as well as meet its shared aspirations at continental and global levels and provide the platform to advance national priorities and lobby support for multilateral engagements and common positions. Through these engagements, the priority needs of Africa and the South are pursued and bilateral relations are further deepened and expanded During the year under review, 18 SBMs took place, as well as 30 high-level visits. The annual target was exceeded by 60% and 135% respectively. South Africa utilised both the SBMs and high-level engagements to advance and promote the priority needs of Africa and the South The 131 SBMs and 160 high-level engagements held over the five-year period contributed to the systematic cultivation of government-to-government and people-to-people relationships that enabled the achievement of the political, economic and social priorities The department is committed to utilise its mission footprint to engage in Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to the achievement of South Africa's domestic priorities. The 628 Economic Diplomacy initiatives pursued through South Africa's network of missions during 2019/20, contributed to gaining market access for South African goods, especially for agricultural products, and sourcing notable investments in, among others, energy, renewable energy and automotive manufacturing. In addition, the marketing and branding initiatives undertaken by the South African missions abroad were aimed at portraying South Africa as a stable democracy, a safe investment destination and a reliable trading partner Initiatives undertaken by missions through hosting/participating in trade seminars, tourism promotion, engagement with chambers of commerce, potential investors and relevant government ministries contributed to the following:

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal	Goal Statement	Progress
	Contribute to continental and global development, security and human rights for all through identified processes, mediation, peace support, post-conflict reconstruction efforts of multilateral institutions, structured bilateral mechanisms and multilateral engagements	• increasing value-added exports • attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to priority sectors (New Growth Path [NGP] and Industrial Policy Action Plan [IPAP]) • promoting the removal of non-tariff barriers • addressing South Africa's skills shortages through the transfer of technology and training opportunities • enhancing South Africa's image abroad Additionally, the 2 311 Economic Diplomacy initiatives undertaken through the four-year period, pursued through South Africa's network of missions, contributed to skills development initiatives and scholarships for South Africans and the cumulative effect of these achievements contributed to job creation, economic growth and development It is essential to strengthen political cohesion within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and ensuring political stability and economic viability through strengthening governance and institutional capacity within SADC. The integration of SADC remains critical for the economic development of the region and for South Africa's global competitiveness During this reporting period, South Africa prepared for and participated in five SADC structures and processes and six election observer missions to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy and regional integration South Africa, through its foreign policy engagements that are aligned with Africa's Agenda 2063, contributed to the socio-economic development of the African continent South Africa remains committed to the full operationalisation and implementation of the SADC blueprints, namely the: • Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015 – 2020 • Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015 – 2063)

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal	Goal Statement	Progress
		• Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan • Regional Agricultural Investment Plan • Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation Following the decision by the 39th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 17 and 18 August 2019, that His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa should continue as SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, significant progress was achieved in the reform process, through the SADC Facilitation Team under the leadership of retired Deputy Chief Justice Dikgang Moseneke During this period, South Africa participated in three African Union (AU) structures as part of its contribution to the socio-economic development of the African continent. On 9 February 2020, during the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Heads of State and Government, South Africa assumed the Chairship of the AU, which will end during the 34th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2021. The country also assumed the Chairship of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC). As Chair of CAHOSCC for the next two years, President Ramaphosa is expected to provide political oversight and guidance to make Africa stronger, unified in the spirit of Pan-Africanism and speaking with one voice in the global climate-change negotiations
	Promote multilateralism to secure an equitable rules-based system of global governance responsive to the needs of Africa and developing countries	South Africa is committed to multilateralism and a rules-based international order and to this end, participates and plays an active role in all fora of the United Nations (UN) system and its specialised agencies, funds and programmes with particular focus on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) protection, the promotion of human rights and humanitarian affairs, and international

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal	Goal Statement	Progress
		crime and international law. South Africa remains committed to UN Security Council (SC) reform to curb unilateral actions taken outside the UN's peace and security mechanisms in various regions During this reporting period, South Africa negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 15 identified multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interests on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental), human rights and humanitarian affairs, international crime and international law. South Africa thus supported an equitable, just and representative UN system and its centrality in multilateralism and continued its support of ongoing efforts to improve the effectiveness and accountability of the secretariats of these organisations. One aspect of influencing the multilateral forums is to have South African representation in international organisations. At the end of March 2020, the number of positions occupied by South Africa (at country, expert and appointment level) stood at 65

During the reporting period, DIRCO contributed towards the realisation in 2030 of South Africa as a globally competitive economy and an influential and leading member of the international community. DIRCO's committed involvement in efforts to contribute towards Outcome 11: Create a Better South Africa, Contribute to a Better and Safer Africa in a Better World, included support for regional and continental processes, the promotion of democracy and sustainable development, the strengthening of regional integration, the significant increase of intra-African trade, the rule of law, human rights, and peace and security in the southern African region, the continent and the world. Major achievements during this period included: South Africa's third term as a non-permanent member of the UNSC (2019 – 2020); two terms on the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) (2014 – 2016 and 2017 – 2019); South Africa's ratification of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) on the margins of the 32nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in February 2019; and South Africa's election to chair (i) the CAHOSCC (2020 – 2021), (ii) the AU (2020 – 2021) and (iii) the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) (2020 – 2021).

4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department

Sub-programmes: Ministry; Departmental Management; Audit Services; Financial Management; Corporate Services; Diplomatic Training, Research and Development (DTRD); Foreign Fixed Assets Management; and Office Accommodation

Description: Provide the leadership and support functions that enable the department to effectively and efficiently engage in its international activities

The key focus of the programme:

- maintain good financial management practices in order to sustain unqualified/clean audit outcomes
- conduct policy research on priorities issues for South Africa's foreign policy and appraise and advise principals of unfolding foreign policy developments in support of departmental and government objectives
- address the skills and developmental needs of its officials, and support the international relations competencies of partner departments
- provide legal and policy advice related to domestic and international law
- create an enabling environment for effective implementation of policies focussed on gender, youth and people with disabilities.

Corporate Management

The strategic objective of Corporate Management is to implement effective human resource management, to make certain that adequate and sufficient skilled resources are in place and that performance is monitored, as well as to provide an integrated Information and Communications Technology (ICT) system that enables the delivery of the department's mandate.

During the reporting period, the department had a vacancy rate of 12,3%, which is above the national average vacancy rate of 10%. The vacancy rate increased from the previous financial year (9,9%), as all vacant posts are unfunded and could not be filled due to the need to reduce the shortfall on the compensation of employees (CoE) budget. A total of 94% of eligible Senior Management Service (SMS) members signed and submitted performance agreements within the prescribed time frame for the 2018/19 performance year. The main reason for non-compliance by 6% of the SMS members is that they were being transferred internally (from missions to head office and vice versa). All non-complied SMS members were granted a three-month grace period from the date of transfer, within which the required performance agreements were concluded and submitted. The department further ensured that performance was effectively monitored through conducting performance assessments for all eligible officials. The department enrolled 21 new interns in its 2019/20 Internship Programme and the total number of interns increased from 58 to 79. The internship contracts for the 58 and 21 interns are due to expire between May and July 2020 and June 2021, respectively.

The framework on conducting labour relations cases was revised and approved during the year under review. The framework was distributed to senior managers and other employees in the department. The document has also been availed on the intranet for easy access by all staff within the department. Continuous engagements with senior managers were held on request, advising on suitable processes pertaining to discipline management and the handling of grievances. These consultations emphasised ensuring that there was consistency in the management of disciplinary processes within the department by managers and that grievances are handled in line with the applicable prescripts. There has been a significant improvement of the handling of labour relations cases, with the majority of cases being in favour of the department.

Employee Health and Wellness services were rendered to officials and their families at head office and in missions. This has resulted in improved interpersonal relations and service delivery. During the reporting period, the directorate conducted three mission visits to provide psychosocial interventions. In addition to individual and family counselling sessions rendered, a number of health-promotion activities were implemented at head office. These included health screenings, psycho-educational workshops, the promotion of physical activity, electronic health articles and personal financial management.

Through the on-site Occupational Health Clinic, travel and flu vaccines were provided. The clinic also attended to injury-on-duty cases and medical emergencies, which were then referred to appropriate facilities for further medical consultation and review. There were continuous assessments of non-communicable diseases, such as hypertension, cholesterol and diabetes. The professional nurses continued to educate and monitor those at risk through the disease management programme.

The department has implemented corporate governance of ICT in line with the Department of Public Service and Administration's (DPSA) Corporate Governance of ICT Framework. All strategic ICT matters are discussed at various governance structures. ICT is a standing agenda item in the following structures: the Ministerial Management Meeting (MMM), Director-General Forum (DGF), ICT Steering Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee.

There were delays in the Modernisation of the ICT Infrastructure and procurement of computers. The procurement process has been initiated and is envisaged to be concluded in the 2020/21 financial year.

One hundred and fifty-nine security clearances were completed during the 2019/20 financial year by the Vetting Fieldwork Unit. One hundred per cent of financial disclosures were forwarded to the Public Service Commission by 31 May 2019.

Organisational environment

During the reporting period, the filling of posts continued to be affected by the shortfall on the CoE's budget and, as a result, the department could only advertise one critical vacancy, namely the Chief Information Officer (CIO). It is envisaged that the post will be filled during the next financial year.

DIRCO is also in the process of reviewing the departmental structure, as one of the measures to manage the CoE's budget and this will be finalised in the new financial year.

Diplomatic Training, Research and Development

During the 2019/20 period, the Branch: DTRD prioritised the following: i) positioning the Diplomatic Academy as a centre of excellence on the African continent, and ii) the institutionalisation of the Mediation Support Unit.

The academy as a centre of excellence

This priority resonates seamlessly with the Government priority of a better Africa and World.

As part of its contribution to a better Africa, the branch presented a programme on Conflict Resolution, Negotiation and Mediation for women and youth on the continent, with the aim of contributing to building capacity of women mediators in Africa.

The branch also provided substance and logistical support to the work of the Ministerial Task Team on the Diplomatic Academy, which was responsible for the

review of the academy, in line with the Foreign Service Bill. The work of the task team has been concluded and the report has been submitted to the Minister.

The branch, furthermore, prioritised the development of skilled diplomats who contribute to the effective execution of South Africa's foreign policy, as part of its contribution to the Government's priority of education and skills development. During the period under review, the branch continued with the provision of Continuous Professional Development Programmes to DIRCO officials, as well as other spheres of government.

The branch also continued to offer Economic Diplomacy Training to all officials in the department. Firstly, as a direct response to the triple challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty and, secondly, to equip our diplomats with essential skills to identify economic opportunities for South Africa to promote export-led growth and to attract much-needed foreign direct investment into the country.

To ensure that these efforts were productive, the branch initiated and hosted an Economic Diplomacy Training Forum, to ensure synergy and an integrated approach to Economic Diplomacy Training in the broader South African Government.

In 2019, in light of the growing importance of international seabed mining, the branch hosted an international conference, in partnership with the International Seabed Authority. The conference brought together relevant stakeholders to develop guidelines, norms and standards on seabed mining. This partnership was further consolidated during 2019/20 when the academy actively participated in the International Workshop on Capacity-Building, Resources and Needs Assessment for Seabed Mining. The workshop mainly targeted developing countries to assist with capacity-building in the field of seabed mining.

Institutionalisation of the Mediation Support Unit

As part of its contribution to a better Africa, the branch delivered a programme on Conflict Resolution, Negotiation and Mediation to South African women, to South African youth through the student representative councils of various universities, as well as to women peacebuilders on the continent. The aim of the programme was to contribute to building the capacity of women mediators on the continent.

Contributing to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda, on 8 August 2019, DIRCO launched the Gertrude Shope Peace and Mediation Network (GSPMN). The main objective was to establish a structure that supports South African women mediators. It is proposed that the GSPMN would become a national chapter of FemWise-Africa, thus bringing together South African women involved in WPS processes, to support and strengthen local level conflict prevention and enhance continental mechanisms for dispute resolution, mediation and peacebuilding.

The network will ensure alliance and membership to the Global Women Mediators Network, thus enabling female members to collaborate with other international women networks for deployment in both international and domestic peace processes.

Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (International Law) OCSLA (IL)

States promote their international interests and well-being through the mechanism of diplomacy. International law provides the rules regulating diplomatic interaction and relations between states and the operation of international organisations. In this regard, OCSLA (IL) provided legal advice and support to government departments, including DIRCO, on all aspects of international law. It rendered legal advice (419 requests) on the operations of DIRCO and its missions abroad, and managed all litigation involving the department and its missions. It wrote legal opinions (279 requests) on a wide variety of international law subject matters, while 51 international agreements were certified for the purpose of obtaining Presidential authorisation for their conclusion.

Major outcomes included participation in preparatory negotiations for a Convention on International Cooperation in the Investigation and Prosecution of the Crime of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes. The convention will serve as a modern inter-state procedural framework for mutual legal assistance and extradition, which is currently lacking; participation in negotiations for a legally-binding instrument under the Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction; participation in negotiations to finalise and adopt the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, and managing extradition requests.

OCSLA (IL) was instrumental in preparing for and the successful hosting in South Africa of the diplomatic conference that adopted a Protocol to the Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment, from 11 to 22 November 2020 in Pretoria. OCSLA (IL) officials served as the President of the Conference, as Co-chair of one of the committees, as members of multiple committees and also coordinated the African group. The MAC Protocol will also be known as the Pretoria Protocol.

OCSLA (IL) was responsible for managing the Foreign Service Bill through Parliament, which was adopted by the National Assembly in November 2019, and is presently awaiting Presidential assent. It provides for a single foreign service system for the country and the management, administration, accountability and functioning of a professional foreign service.

OCSLA (IL) officials participated in the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) that was activated to address the COVID-19 global pandemic in South Africa, by providing advice and guidance on all matters relating to international law.

The South African Treaty Section, the official custodian of the South African Treaty Collection, which consists of 3 154 treaties in the South African Treaty Register and 176 in the Provincial Treaties Register, bound 59 international agreements and instruments of ratification or accession. It also acts as custodian for all national reports that South Africa must submit in terms of its reporting obligations and is also responsible for publishing immunities and privileges conferred on international meetings and the establishment of offices of international organisations by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation in the official Government Gazette.

Office of the Chief Operating Officer (OCCO)

DIRCO has built capacity to identify and advise management on service-delivery blockages within the system and to implement service-delivery improvement interventions throughout the department that are in line with the national service delivery machinery, to ensure the delivery of efficient and effective services to the people of South Africa.

Service excellence can only be achieved by managing DIRCO's ever-changing environment, through constant employee change-management engagements, with the aim of reducing low staff morale and a high turnover. Noting recommendations emanating from employee change-management engagement sessions, the leadership of the department has committed to conduct a climate and culture survey, in order to strive for a conducive and healthy working environment.

In the year under review, the department worked to drastically reduce the number of open cases through the Complaints and Compliment Management Framework. The Office of the COO facilitated the immediate handling and resolution of such complaints and compliments within the specified time frame. Furthermore, the department redirected cases emanating from the Presidential Hotline to the relevant stakeholders.

On gender and diversity management, DIRCO has accelerated the advancement of women, youth and persons with disabilities, in order to achieve the required transformation. Subsequently, the department institutionalised the 8-Principle Action Plan, which is aimed at promoting women's empowerment and gender equality. To kickstart the initiative, the Director-General held an annual roundtable discussion during Public Service Women Management Week.

The department also hosted in-house youth camps, namely "Take a Girl Child to Work" and "Man in the Making". The youth camp was in the form of a career fair during which the department exposed 100 young people to career opportunities within the department. The learners included 60 girl-children representing the 60th anniversary of the 1956 Women's March and 40 boy-children representing the 40th anniversary of the 1976 Youth Uprisings. On International Youth Day, the department also participated in a youth symposium at Sol Plaatje University (Northern Cape), which focussed on economic opportunities and Economic Diplomacy for young people.

The department, together with stakeholders, has also drafted the National Action Plan on WPS, in pursuit of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. The plan will be tabled in Cabinet by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation following consultation with various stakeholders.

Furthermore, in recognition of the Pan-African Women's Organisation's role within the African Union institutional framework, DIRCO hosted an intergenerational colloquium focussing on building future women leaders (2019).

Considering financial constraints facing the Public Service and the country, the department is in the process of reviewing its organisational structure, which will promote greater efficiency and cost-effective operations. Good progress has been made with the first phase of the review, which is nearing completion.

Economic Diplomacy is an essential part of DIRCO's collective efforts to meet national development objectives, as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP), as well as in the seven priorities of the Sixth Administration. In the implementation of Economic Diplomacy, and more particularly in the niche area of commercial diplomacy, it would be essential for DIRCO, as a frontline practitioner, to mainstream and coordinate Economic Diplomacy into its programmes and processes. DIRCO is not a service-delivery department in the common meaning of this term. However, its ability to create and identify partnerships, places it in an excellent position to promote trade and investment, using the full spectrum of economic tools at the disposal of the State, to achieve its national interests. South African missions hosted trade events and seminars, attended local trade shows, visited potential investors and proactively marketed the attributes of the country. Success in this endeavour requires knowledge of the business process, needs and strategic interests, the economy of the country and continuous interaction with relevant institutions. No other government department is better placed to encourage and promote trade and investment than DIRCO. Diplomats have a dynamic role to play in conducting trade events and seminars, attend trade shows, visit potential investors and be proactive in marketing the attributes of our country. Diplomats are the essential links in strengthening our economy by identifying investors relevant to South Africa's economy and also promoting and identifying trade opportunities for South African companies, as well as products.

DIRCO's missions are at the forefront of engaging foreign investors and encouraging them to participate in South African investment conferences. In 2019, missions identified over 800 potential foreign investors to be invited to the South African Investment Conference. South African Heads of Mission were requested to provide support to investors by regularly engaging with them and encouraging them to expand their investments.

In response to three security breaches reported at the OR Tambo Building, security assessments were conducted by the State Security Agency and the South African Police Service, as per their mandate. Based on the assessments, the first phase of security systems upgrades at the OR Tambo building have been completed and 80% of security personnel have been trained. Work is underway with the public-private party (IMBUMBA) on the second phase of upgrading security features at head office. In this regard, interlocking boom gates will be installed at the main gates to mitigate against security threats and challenges that were experienced during the period under review.

During the year under review, DIRCO continued to render a valuable service to government in the provision of diplomatic bag services to all South African missions across the world. The diplomatic bag service continues to be a crucial link between the South African Government and its missions through the delivery of both classified and unclassified documents. The department, through its diplomatic bag service, also rendered a crucial service to the Department of Home Affairs, as it ensured that civic documents, like passports, were delivered to South African citizens abroad. The department also successfully assisted the Electoral Commission of South Africa with the transportation of voting materials to and from South Africa and various South African missions abroad, during the 2019 election period. A two-year contract has been signed with DHL for the transportation of diplomatic bags to and from South African missions abroad.

PROGRAMME 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: Administration					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
To implement effective Human Resource (HR) management to ensure that adequate, sufficiently skilled resources are in place and that the performance is monitored	Vacancy rate at 9,9%, which is within the minimum national average of 10%	Maintained vacancy rate within the minimum national average of 10%	Not achieved Vacancy rate at 12,3%	2,3% vacancy rate above the national average	All vacancies are unfunded due to the shortfall on the Cost of Employees (CoE) Budget
	Performance reviews and annual assessments completed at the agreed time	Performance reviews and annual assessments completed at the agreed time	Performance reviews and annual assessments completed at the agreed time		
To provide an integrated ICT system that enables delivery of the department's mandate	Not achieved	Maintenance of integrated ICT system	Not achieved	Integration of ICT system not completed as yet	The solution could not be implemented due to incompatibility challenges within the current infrastructure

Effective management of resources through sound administration and good governance	Qualified audit opinion	Clean audit	Not achieved	Qualified audit opinion on current receivables	Inadequate supporting audit evidence for transactions under investigations
Accredited training, research and institutionalised mediation capacity	Three training programmes meet the accreditation standards: • Diplomatic Training • Mission Administration • Foreign Affairs Attaché	Three training programmes meet the accreditation standards	Three training programmes met the accreditation standards: • Diplomatic Training • Mission Administration • Foreign Affairs Attaché		
	ISO Certification for QMS maintained in the 2018/19 financial year	Maintain ISO Certificate for QMS	ISO Certificate for QMS maintained in the 2019/20 financial year		
	Appraised and advised principals of unfolding foreign policy developments in support of departmental and government objectives through 15 stakeholder engagements and four research papers per annum	Appraise and advise principals of unfolding foreign policy developments in support of departmental and government objectives through 15 stakeholder engagements and four research papers per annum	Not achieved	No stakeholder engagements and research papers prepared	Due to internal reorganisation, no stakeholder engagements held, however, alternative ways engaged in to appraise and advise of unfolding foreign policy developments

PROGRAMME 1: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: Administration							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Percentage of approved invoices paid within 30 days	96,2% compliance with 30-day payment period	Not achieved 93,2% compliance with the 30-day payment period	Not achieved 99,9% compliance with the 30-day payment period	100% compliance with the 30-day payment period	Not achieved 83,6% compliance with the 30-day payment period	16,4% of invoices not paid within the 30-day payment period	Delays due to documentation, which was received late from the end user and intermittent functionality of payment systems
Number of training programmes implemented	Provided 131 training programmes	Provided 109 training programmes	132 training programmes provided	Provide 105 training programmes	Not achieved 95 training programmes provided	10 training programmes	Scheduled training cancelled due to the outbreak of COVID-19
Percentage requests responded to for	Provided 100% (448) legal services, advice and assistance related	100% (516) of requests responded to for legal services,	100% (941) legal services, advice	100% legal services, advice	100% (698) legal services, advice		

legal and policy advice related to domestic and international law	to international law and 100% (375) legal advice and assistance related to domestic law	policy advice and assistance	and assistance provided	and assistance provided	and assistance provided		
Number of programmes and projects undertaken to create an enabling environment for effective implementation of policies focussed on gender, youth and people with disabilities	Nine programmes and projects to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities delivered	10 programmes and projects undertaken to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	10 programmes and projects undertaken to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	10 programmes and projects to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	Eight programmes and projects undertaken to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	Two programmes and projects not held	Two advocacy activities were not achieved due to conflicting priorities

STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Areas of underperformance	Strategies to address underperformance
100% compliance with the 30-day payment period	Improve internal processes
Provide 105 training programmes	Training to be scheduled and delivered once suspension of all training is lifted by the Diplomatic Academy and International School
10 programmes and projects to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	To be rescheduled in the new financial year

Changes to planned targets

No in-year changes to targets.

Linking performance with budgets

The expenditure decreased from R1,4 billion in 2018/19 to R1,3 billion in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 4%. The decrease in expenditure is mainly as a result of delays in the acquiring of ICT services as was initially planned in the 2019/20 financial year as well as delays in implementation of the Infrastructure Plan due to capital projects identified for the 2019/20 financial year, which were still in the planning phase.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Ministry	7 094	6 223	871	6 898	6 883	15
Departmental Management	16 689	15 415	1 274	16 913	16 864	49
Audit Services	28 443	25 943	2 500	23 955	23 928	27
Financial Management	187 366	172 298	15 068	180 788	176 102	4 686
Corporate Services	742 047	622 048	119 999	687 543	676 267	11 276
Diplomatic Training, Research and Development	57 259	53 272	3 987	57 584	57 492	92
Foreign Fixed Assets Management	266 239	16 233	250 006	174 502	33 969	140 533
Office Accommodation	393 347	383 478	9 869	365 626	363 985	1 641
Total	1 698 484	1 294 910	403 574	1 513 809	1 355 490	158 319

4.2 PROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Purpose: Promote relations with foreign countries

Sub-programmes: Africa; Asia and the Middle East; Americas and the Caribbean; and Europe

Bilateral political and economic engagements provide an important basis for the strengthening of political, economic and social partnerships in the various regions of the world. These engagements can be pursued through structured bilateral mechanisms (SBMs), which are held at different levels: binational commissions (BNCs) at the head of state/government level, joint ministerial commissions (JMCs) at a ministerial level and foreign office consultations (FOCs) at the level of senior officials.

These structured bilateral mechanisms are instruments, which provide a framework for bilateral engagements and are the most important and valuable foreign policy instruments to coordinate South Africa's positions and activities vis-a-vis a particular country and to advance South Africa's national priorities. These remain important vehicles for cooperation and promoting South Africa's national priorities as reflected in policy documents such as the National Development Plan (NDP). Through bilateral relations, the priority needs of Africa and the South are also pursued. In addition, high-level visits provide another important mechanism to strengthen and deepen bilateral relations, and as such, the conduct of diplomacy between two states remains the pre-eminent basis for advancing national priorities, as well as for the effective engagement in multilateral fora.

The department is committed to utilise its mission footprint to engage in Economic Diplomacy and in doing so, contribute to the achievement of South Africa's domestic priorities. These initiatives undertaken by the missions contribute to the increase of value-added exports; attract foreign direct investment (FDI) to priority sectors as identified in the New Growth Path, Industrial Policy Action Plan, NDP and Operation Phakisa; promote the removal of non-tariff barriers, and tourism; address South Africa's skills shortages through the transfer of technology and training opportunities; and enhance South Africa's image abroad.

South Africa's foreign representation is best equipped and positioned to promote the country's economic interests and explore opportunities in the fields of investment, science, technological transfer and scholarships. Economic initiatives in this context consist of, but are not limited to, the contribution to the following fields: economic growth, trade and trade relations, national investment, tourism, skills development and cultural exchange. These opportunities are then handed over to the relevant domestic partner departments for action. The department is one of the role players in the domestic arena, contributing to economic growth with an extensive mission footprint abroad.

Minister's engagement with the African heads of mission accredited to and residing in Pretoria

The former Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Lindiwe Sisulu, accompanied by the Ministers of Police and of Home Affairs, met the African Heads of Mission on 1 and 5 April 2019 to discuss incidents of violence against foreign nationals. In order to monitor the situation and ensure that the matter did not escalate and result in further violence, injury or loss of life, the engagements resulted in a commitment to establish a task team to develop a consultative mechanism to monitor developments regarding this matter.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Dr Naledi Pandor, held one meeting with African Heads of Mission on 9 September 2019 and another with members of the African Diaspora on 20 September 2019. The latter was part of a commitment to have a continuous dialogue with stakeholders, aimed at building bridges between South African citizens and migrants living in South Africa. The Minister delegated the Deputy Director-General for Africa to lead the engagement with the relevant organisations on her behalf. Two meetings were held in this regard, where both parties underscored the need to have constant interaction and implement practical actions that will defuse tension with the communities and promote social cohesion.

The mechanism was agreed between South Africa and Nigeria during the Ninth Session of the BNC in October 2019 and aimed at preventing future tension between foreign nationals, Nigerians in particular, and South Africans. The two countries agreed to establish a joint early-warning mechanism and other operational workstreams, to pre-empt and prevent possible future tensions.

As part of the ongoing engagement process, Deputy Minister Candith Mashego-Dlamini also engaged the African Heads of Mission on 29 January 2020. The Deputy Minister utilised the opportunity to also highlight South Africa's vision for its chairing of the African Union (AU), South Africa's contribution towards the dialogue in South Sudan and the immense opportunities presented by the operationalisation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

The branch facilitated meetings and engagements with visiting special envoys, members of the Diplomatic Corps, counterparts in government, civil society, state-owned companies and the private sector.

On 2 July 2019, the branch held a meeting with senior executives from AngloGold Ashanti to discuss the latter's operations and investments on the African continent, specifically in Tanzania, Mali, Ghana and Guinea-Conakry. The meeting covered a wide range of issues, including the recent challenges faced by AngloGold Ashanti, as well as other South African companies operating on the continent. These include the legislation regarding mining ownership, operations, licences and repatriation of profits. The branch assured AngloGold Ashanti that South Africa would endeavour to assist in this regard and also undertook to engage its counterparts in the relevant countries of operation on these matters.

Another meeting was held on 30 January 2020 with the Coega Development Corporation (CDC) to discuss the company's future projects on the African continent and the support they would require from the department. The meeting agreed on a continuous engagement, which would include joint planning between DIRCO, the CDC and other stakeholders.

Structured bilateral mechanisms

SBMs provide a strategic platform and tool to advance and promote bilateral relations and cooperation with sister countries. They are utilised, not only to advance national interest, but also to establish a common position on issues relating to the global and continental agendas.

The convening of SBMs is subject to agreement on suitable dates between the identified countries. During the year under review, several planned SBMs were successfully held, while many were postponed.

As part of cementing bilateral relations, President Cyril Ramaphosa paid state and working visits to identified countries on the continent and hosted various Heads of State and Government in South Africa. Bilateral engagements were also conducted by the Minister and Deputy Ministers.

Engagement to promote peace and stability

South Africa remained seized with issues of conflict resolution and sustainable peace on the continent. Bilateral engagements were also utilised to foster this objective. President Ramaphosa met with President Faustin-Archange Touadéra of the Central African Republic, and also continued to facilitate the Lesotho dialogue process, as mandated by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Deputy President David Mabuza, the President's Envoy to South Sudan, played a crucial role in the implementation of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS). In Lesotho, the Second Multi-Stakeholders National Dialogue was concluded, demonstrating the commitment to a prosperous, peaceful and united country. In South Sudan, one of the major milestones of the formation of the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity was achieved.

ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST

East Asia and Oceania

The reported high-level engagements during the period under review resulted in some significant achievements. These included both the Strategic Dialogue Mechanism and BNC with China. Outcomes included the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) collaboration in support of South Africa's industrialisation; the signature of agreements to pursue joint research projects in science and technology; and discussions on market access for South African produce.

During the bilateral meeting between Minister Pandor and the Republic of Korea's (ROK) Foreign Minister, Kang Kyung Wha, on 15 July 2019, the Ministers agreed to co-chair the first Ministerial Meeting of the Joint Cooperation Commission (JCC), and discussed matters related to cooperation in skills development and education, as well as the ROK's participation in the Second Investment Summit.





The bilateral meeting between President Ramaphosa and former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan on the margins of the Tokyo International Conference on Africa's Development (TICAD) Summit included discussions on the possibility of South Africa hosting the next TICAD Summit, the formation of a Bilateral Trade Committee, Japan's participation in the Second Investment Summit and Japan's assistance in the establishment of a university of science, innovation and industry.

Central, South and Southeast Asia

During the period under review, FOCs and a JMC were held with India. Outcomes included implementation of the Visa Simplification Agreement, roll-out of the e-visa system for Indian nationals, identification of two agricultural products for Indian market access, as well as positive consideration of customised training courses for South African civil servants.

South Africa's structured engagements during the period under review focussed on regional partners with which South Africa has a relatively low level of engagement, but have large populations and significant economic growth potential. The Second Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) with Myanmar was held on 12 August 2019. Cooperation focussed on the exchange of experiences from South Africa's democratic transition relevant to Myanmar, as well as economic cooperation in mining, sugarcane farming and defence. The engagement also presented an opportunity to engage on measures to combat transnational crime, wildlife trafficking and rhino poaching, in particular.

The Fifth SOM with Bangladesh was held on 3 September 2019. The two countries agreed to cooperate in the field of education, as well as skills and technology transfer in the Blue Economy. Cooperation and coordination with Bangladesh regarding the work of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) were also pursued at the bilateral level.

Middle East

During the period under review, Minister Pandor paid a visit to Qatar on 15 October 2019, which pursued cooperation with regard to investment and the exchange of high-level visits. The South Africa-Iran Joint Commission was held on 16 October 2019 and outcomes included continued cooperation in the fields of energy, higher education, science and technology, as well as water and sanitation. Cumbersome visa processes have been identified as an impediment to growing tourism from Asia and the Middle East. The announcement by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) of visa waivers for Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar will contribute to South Africa's tourism-promotion efforts in these countries.

AMERICA AND EUROPE

North America

During the period under review, bilateral relations between South Africa and the countries of North America have remained strong with expanding cooperation in matters of common interest and mutual benefit.

South Africa promoted relations with the United States of America (USA) and Canada through the various SBMs and high-level visits. North America engagements included the South Africa-US Annual Bilateral Forum (senior officials' level), which took place in September 2019. The meeting reviewed development cooperation across a range of sectors aligned to South Africa's domestic priorities, such as education, health, trade and investment, science and technology, safety and security, environment and energy, and reinforced US support for South Africa's domestic priorities.

In May 2019, South Africa hosted a high-level delegation from the USA, which included the President of the Import-Export Bank and members of the White House Economic and Security Councils, who had a constructive bilateral meeting with senior South African government officials after attending President Ramaphosa's inauguration. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the bilateral trade and investment relationship.

In July 2019, bilateral engagements included the hosting of a visit by Ambassador Tibor Nagy, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, with the purpose to exchange information and discuss opportunities for peace and security cooperation in Africa and other global flashpoints. The Assistant Secretary also used the opportunity of his visit to formally



announce the Trump Administration's new economic initiative for Africa, called "Prosper Africa", which has synergies with the objectives of the AfCFTA, i.e. increased investment, business and trade links to promote industrialisation, regional integration and the development of regional supply chains, using South Africa as a springboard into the region.

In September 2019, President Ramaphosa and Minister Pandor met with Joe Clark, the Special Envoy appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau, for Canada's United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Campaign. The meeting was held in Cape Town with the purpose to discuss Canada's UNSC bid.

The department has, in the reporting period, made various achievements with regard to engagements with the North American region, namely: enhanced collaboration in basic and higher education through structures such as the South Africa-US Higher Education Network and the signing of memoranda of understanding (MoUs) by the Department of Basic Education to promote partnerships in early childhood development and teacher training in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics.

Further to this, South Africa has received significant support for the fight against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) through the strengthening of local governance to improve responses to GBV at a local level with partnerships between the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Justice and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). The USA has also during the period of review provided training and capacity-building workshops for the South African Police Service for crime fighting in the areas of cyber security and international wildlife trafficking.

The USA and Canada have aligned their Official Development Assistance programmes and projects with South Africa's domestic priorities and the NDP. For example, Canada is contributing funding and technical support for an anti-corruption unit in the Department of Public Service and Administration as part of the Strengthening Ethics and Integrity Project and is also supporting the Building a Capable State Project, in collaboration with National Treasury and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. Canada also supports various initiatives in South Africa aimed at gender equality and empowerment of women and girls through their Feminist International Assistance Policy, such as the Elsie Initiative on Women in Peace Operations, as well as collaboration at the level of the UNSC.

The USA remains the biggest single contributor of development assistance to South Africa and continues to support the fight against HIV and AIDS and tuberculosis in the country and on the African continent under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). To date, the US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention has committed US\$13.2 million in funding, along with US\$8.4 million in assistance, through the USAID.

The missions in North America continued to actively engage foreign investors to encourage participation in the President's 2019 Investment Conference, hosted investment seminars and participated in trade shows to promote market access for South African products such as citrus, meat and fresh produce, and to promote cooperation in the blue and green economies, as well biotechnology and support for SMMEs.

Following extensive lobbying by DIRCO, Canada removed long-standing restrictions on the sale of South African wine in the province of British Columbia. This secured increased market access for South African wine in Canada.

During the period under review, South Africa and Canada signed a MoU on Policy Exchanges and Policy Development in Science, Technology and Innovation in November 2019 and an MoU on Environmental Cooperation, in September 2019. This has contributed significantly to the enhancement of science, technology and environmental cooperation between the two countries.

South Africa participated in the Annual Convention of the Prospectors and Developer's Association of Canada (Mining Conference), held from 1 to 4 March 2020 in Toronto, Canada, where Minister Gwede Mantashe led a business delegation from the Department of Trade and Industry. This engagement allowed for the promotion of South Africa as an attractive investment destination for mining investments, while the delegation used it as an opportunity to address concerns about the investment climate in South Africa, thus promoting opportunities and cooperation in mineral beneficiation and value addition, as well as in the petroleum sector.

More recently, the USA has contributed protective masks to the South African National Defence Force's Health Services and 1 000 mechanical ventilators and technical support to the Department of Health for South Africa's fight against COVID-19. In addition, through PEPFAR, the USA is supporting up to 5 400 community healthcare workers to assist with the South African Government's community COVID-19 screening campaign and provide HIV treatment support on the frontlines.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In terms of the seven identified priorities of the South African Government, the following significant achievements in terms of predetermined goals as far as the relationship with the region are concerned, are highlighted:

Bilateral relations

In the last financial year, SBMs were held with Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela and Brazil, to review and strengthen bilateral relations.

Economic transformation and job creation

Major achievements

The missions in Chile and Peru, together with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, facilitated outward-selling mining missions to Chile and Peru, where South Africa has major mining investments.

Embraer Brazil invested more than US\$10 million in the South African Training Centre, located at the OR Tambo International Airport. The centre has the capacity to train and instruct more than 2 000 professionals per year from the African continent and the Middle East, including pilots, engineers, mechanics and flight

attendants. In addition, there are more than 150 of Embraer's aircraft operating in Africa. The training centre will create decent jobs and enhance the technical skills of South Africans and Africans in the aviation industry.

South Africa and Brazil have initiated discussions for technical cooperation, using the successful Brazilian science-driven approach to the development of the agriculture sector, especially that of the next generation of agricultural entrepreneurs. In this regard, discussions between the Agricultural Research Council of South Africa and Embrapa, its Brazilian counterpart, are underway.

South Africa has also initiated consultations with Chile for technical cooperation in aquaculture. Chile is one of the leading countries in this sector.

Education, skills and health

The Health Cooperation Agreement with Cuba provides for the deployment of Cuban doctors across South Africa, mostly in rural areas. During the reporting year, there were 221 Cuban doctors deployed in eight of South Africa's nine provinces.

A total of 732 South Africans, who received their first five years of medical training in Cuba, have qualified as doctors since the inception of the Nelson Mandela/Fidel Castro training programme in 1997 and are rendering services to communities across South Africa. There were 1 227 South African students studying medicine in Cuba at various levels and, of those, 695 were expected to return to South Africa in July 2020. Ten South African medical specialists, eight CEOs and managers of large hospitals and 217 doctors were trained in Cuba in the last year, and these new entrants have benefitted South Africa's primary healthcare system. Twenty Cuban Mathematics teachers have also been providing technical support to South African teachers in various provinces.

The Cuban Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Centre has produced Hebert-P medication for the treatment and healing of diabetic foot disease. A treatment trial with the product, involving five South African patients who have diabetic ulcers, is underway. The product may be registered in South Africa following completion of the trial.

The Chilean Government's Nelson Mandela Scholarship Programme continues to provide scholarships to South Africans to pursue postgraduate studies at Chilean universities. In addition, Chile has, on an annual basis, availed 10 scholarships for short courses in public administration for public servants. During 2019, three South African students were enrolled in Chile for postgraduate studies and eight civil servants attended public administration courses.

Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

The South Africa-Cuba Agreement on Cooperation in the fields of Water Resource Management and Water Supply was renewed on 6 February 2020. The renewed agreement will enable the next group of 25 Cuban engineers to be deployed across all nine provinces of South Africa. Cuban engineers provide critical services in the successful management of South Africa's water supply systems and assist with identifying solutions for drought-stricken areas in South Africa.

South Africa and Cuba have a joint Technical Support Programme (SACTSP) in the area of human settlements. The SACTSP was initiated mainly to accelerate the development of human settlements, based on the Cuban experience, to improve the lives of beneficiaries of housing in South Africa. From 2017 to date, which marks Phase Five of the SACTSP programme, a total of 23 Cuban technical advisors (CTAs) were recruited and deployed in the Free State, Limpopo and Mpumalanga.

Western Europe

South Africa maintains a strong and historic relationship with the countries of Western Europe. This region includes some of the country's major trading partners, providers of development assistance, FDI and tourism. Over the last year, South Africa's relations with Western Europe have grown in substance and diversity, characterised by the exchange of several high-level visits, as well as growing trade, tourism and investment links.

A particular highlight was the visit to South Africa by German Chancellor Angela Merkel in February 2020, during which a Joint Initiative on Skills Development was signed. The Chancellor's visit followed the State Visit by President Frank-Walter Steinmeier in November 2018. President Steinmeier was accompanied by a strong business delegation that had business-to-business engagements with a view to strengthen trade and investment between the two countries.

Minister Pandor and German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas co-chaired the 10th Meeting of the South Africa-Germany BNC on 20 March 2020. The BNC consists of eight working groups, which identified specific programmes that they would jointly pursue over the next year in areas such as foreign and security policy, economy and energy, development, environment, science and technology, arts and culture, labour and social affairs, as well as vocational education and training. During the BNC, the two ministers endorsed the programmes.

Important formal engagements with other Western European countries were held. Minister Pandor hosted the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Stef Blok, for the inaugural meeting of the Joint Commission for Cooperation, during which they endorsed programmes in areas such as science and technology, water management, arts and culture, human rights and cyber security. On the margins of various fora around the world, Minister Pandor also had bilateral meetings with her counterparts from several other Western European countries.

Total investment from Europe is estimated at around R1.4 trillion, which represents approximately 77% of total FDI into the country. European investors were well represented at the President's Second Annual Investment Conference. There are more than 2 000 European companies operating in South Africa, employing South Africans, enhancing their skills and investing in the economy. Many European countries allocate significant funding to technical exchanges, collaboration in the fields of science and technology, as well as vocational training.

South Africa's total trade with Europe reached R740 billion in 2019, which is a 7% increase compared to the previous year. Four of the five major sources of international tourism to South Africa are countries from Western Europe. These are the United Kingdom (UK), which is the largest source of foreign tourists, Germany, France and the Netherlands.

France has continued to support South Africa with important technical skills, innovation and capacity-building in areas of importance for South Africa's domestic priorities such as, among others, skills development, renewable energy, economic development financing, science, the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), environment, green growth and agriculture. The relations have evolved into partnerships focussing on regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest, such as conflict resolution, women in peace and security, support for Agenda 2063, climate change, support for multilateralism and human rights.

Bilateral relations with France are managed through structured dialogues, such as the annual Forum for Political Dialogue (FPD) between DIRCO and the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, recently upgraded to meet at ministerial level, as well as various bilateral technical committees, including trade and industry, higher education and training, science and technology, and defence. The Strategic Bilateral Partnership within this Framework of the FPD also includes a South Africa-France Partnership Framework 2016 to 2019. The latter is currently being re-negotiated with National Treasury, for the period 2020 to 2023, in support of South Africa's development priorities.

The last FPD with France was hosted in South Africa on 28 February 2019, while the 2020 FPD, scheduled for 30 March 2020, as well as a State Visit to South Africa by French President Emmanuel Macron, scheduled for 21 May 2020, had to be postponed due to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

From 7 to 8 October 2019, in support of the President's investment drive, French companies pledged R20 billion worth of investment into South Africa.

Bilateral relations between South Africa and the UK remain strong, covering a wide range of areas of cooperation. Similarly, the bilateral relations with the Republic of Ireland remain solid with both countries in agreement that there is arguably room for improvement in this relationship, especially regarding high-level visits and commercial ties.

Both countries have continued to provide South Africa with important development assistance. The Irish overseas development assistance programmes are managed through the Irish Aid country programme, aimed at building vocational training skills and capacities aimed at improving employment and livelihood opportunities for South African citizens.

The UK Government has set up a new Prosperity Fund worth £1.3 billion for the period 2016 to 2020 to help promote economic growth in developing countries. The priorities of the fund include improving the business climate, competitiveness and operation of markets, energy, financial sector reform and increasing the ability of governments to tackle corruption. These reforms intend to drive sustainable development in developing countries and enhance opportunities for international business, including UK companies. The fund provides expertise and technical assistance in areas where the UK has competitive advantage, such as:

- promote economic reforms and remove barriers to trade
- strengthen policy capacity and build strong institutions
- develop sectors which support economic growth such as infrastructure, energy, finance, education and healthcare.

Companies that recently invested in South Africa from the UK are in business and financial services, software and information technology services, industrial machinery, communications, coal, oil and natural gas, hotel and tourism, food and tobacco, transportation, pharmaceuticals, alternative/renewable energy, minerals, real estate, consumer products, paper, printing and packaging, beverages, business machines and equipment, chemicals and electronic components, among others.

Central, Eastern Europe, Nordic and Baltic countries

In May 2019, the First Senior Officials Political Consultations were held with the Turkish Foreign Ministry with the objective of strengthening bilateral relations and in preparation for the inaugural South Africa-Turkey BNC. Areas of cooperation with Turkey include trade and investment, tourism, agriculture, defence and transport.

The First Senior Officials Political Consultations with the Russian Federation took place in May 2019 between the two ministries of foreign affairs. The objective was to discuss bilateral issues of mutual interest, including cooperation within the multilateral system. A wide range of issues were discussed, including economic cooperation, support for South African students by way of scholarships from the Russian Federation, as well as cooperation between Russia and the African Continent. The branch also facilitated scholarship offers from Azerbaijan, Russia, Sweden and Hungary through the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) to contribute to the Government's skills development objective.

The department, though the missions in Moscow and Ankara, has also been supporting the provincial governments in their cooperation initiatives with the Russian regions and regions in Turkey. DIRCO assisted in facilitating these visits. The interaction yielded positive results, such as the signing of agreements on cooperation in identified areas. The department also facilitated the negotiation of a number of agreements between the respective South African government departments and their counterparts in Eastern Europe and some have been finalised and are awaiting signature, while others are still under negotiation.

There was increased interest by government departments in Central Europe during the year under review, as three ministers undertook visits to Hungary and the Czech Republic, in support of the negotiation of agreements, extension of agreements and/or plans of actions. DIRCO, through the relevant business unit and mission, continues to support 134 South African students studying in Hungary under the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme, which the DHET partly funds.

The business unit initiated a market opportunity/exploratory visit to Poland and the Czech Republic by the South Africa's Fresh Produce Exporter's Forum (FPEP) in February 2020. The FPEP accounts for over 90% of South Africa's fresh produce exporters. The objectives of the visit were to explore the potential to increase the exports of South African fresh produce (primarily fruit) to Poland and the Czech Republic and to determine the requirements of importers and the relevant regulatory authorities. The South African embassies in Warsaw and Prague arranged value-adding meetings that enriched the insights of those markets (i.e. consumer trends, opportunities and constraints, and regulatory requirements) and it is envisaged that leading South African exporters in fresh produce will take advantage of market opportunities in Central Europe. In July 2019, the business unit coordinated South Africa's participation in the Polish Inward Trade Mission by ensuring participation of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, three provincial promotion agencies and three metropolitan municipalities. The outcome of the trade mission has been an increase of investment and trade facilitation by the aforementioned South African stakeholders.

The Nordic countries have continued to provide South Africa with important technical skills, innovation and capacity-building in areas of our domestic priorities such as, among others, skills development, renewable energy, oceans economy, science, 4IR and environment, green growth and agriculture. The relations have evolved into partnerships on many regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest, such as conflict resolution, women, peace and security, support for Agenda 2063, climate change, support for multilateralism and human rights.

Furthermore, Nordic companies continue to invest in South Africa with 166 companies active in the economy. In the last year, several Finnish companies established operations in South Africa, including Metso, which invested R200 million in its Vereeniging facility, and UPM Raflatac, which invested R35 million in its distribution terminal in Germiston. The biggest investment was made by Huhtamäki, with an investment of 58 million Euro in a merger with a South African company, thus expanding its flexible packaging manufacturing in the country.

From 7 to 8 October 2019, in support of the President's investment drive, South Africa was invited as a guest country for the Nordic-Africa Business Summit (NABA), where several ministers and senior officials were able to dialogue, network and build relations with business executives from more than 35 countries.

Bilateral relations with the Nordic countries and with Lithuania are managed through structured dialogues. During the reporting period, high-level consultations were held with Norway, Denmark and Lithuania. The programmes with Sweden and Finland were postponed due to the COVID-19 outbreak, but senior officials have continued to review and consolidate areas of cooperation.

The Senior Officials Dialogue with Lithuania was held on 24 September 2019 in South Africa. The main focus of the discussions was how to enhance economic relations. The parties agreed to continue to share information on trade fairs and other economic promotions, and to support private-sector trade and investment delegations. Agreement was also reached on the draft text for an Agreement for a Visa Waiver for Diplomatic and Official Passport Holders.

High-level consultations took place with Norway on the margins of the NABA Summit. Some of the key outcomes included:

- The parties discussed possibilities of expanding cooperation in the oil and gas offshore exploration. A text for an MoU on Energy Cooperation is being drafted.
- An agreement that ICT Norway would visit South Africa to engage the DHET and the small business sector on the possible roll-out of coding and start-up projects.
- Norfund indicated its intention to increase its exposure to some of the existing projects in South Africa, particularly the Bio2Watt project, which is co-financed by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC). The project requires an additional capital injection and Norfund indicated that it could fund up to 50% and was ready to assist the IDC to finalise the process. The project remains a flagship of public and private-sector partnership on power.
- Discussions were initiated for Norway to further engage and support the expansion of e-learning programmes to the previously disadvantaged learning institutions and to support ICT incubator programmes for SMMEs to promote youth and graduates as job creators and not job seekers.

- Norway also expressed willingness to share information on its e-ID system and other possible bilateral cooperation in the digital space.

The Senior Officials Dialogue with Denmark was held on 29 November 2019 in South Africa and was co-chaired by the respective deputy directors-general. Some of the key outcomes of the dialogue included:

- The Third Phase of the Denmark-South Africa Energy Programme would also be under consideration, focussing on technical assistance to Eskom for renewable energy to be integrated into the electricity grid
- a Strategic Water Sector Programme was agreed to between the parties
- Maersk offered to train South African officials and harbour pilots on relevant skills in the shipping value chain.

PROGRAMME 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: International Relations					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
South Africa's political, economic and social relations strengthened and consolidated	Outcomes of bilateral engagements reflecting South Africa's national priorities in the fields of education, rural development, security and health through 24 structured bilateral mechanisms and 47 high-	Outcomes of bilateral engagements reflecting South Africa's national priorities in the fields of education, rural development, security and health through 15 structured bilateral mechanisms and 20 high-	South Africa's national priorities advanced in the fields of education, rural development, security and health through 18 structured bilateral mechanisms and 30 high-level engagements The structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements were utilised specifically to strengthen bilateral, economic and political relations through the signature, consideration and finalisation of a number of agreements/MoUs as well as assessment of progress being made by government departments in the various fields of cooperation: ICT, tourism, automotive and agro-processing, climate change, mining and energy, customs and immigration, science and technology, healthcare, agriculture, forestry and water, people-to-people engagements, defence and security, among others In addition, bilateral, regional, continental and global issues were discussed. Sessions were organised and discussions held in commissions such as Politics, Diplomacy, Governance, Defence and Security, and Education, Economy, Finance and Infrastructure, as well as Social and Humanitarian Affairs	Additional three structured bilateral mechanisms and 10 high-level engagements	In response to international and domestic developments

Programme: International Relations

Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	level engagements	level engagements	Furthermore, discussions on assistance were held with regard to water resource management, including desalination technology, sharing of ideas on the sustainability of oceans, issues of gender and youth empowerment as well as skills development and scholarships for capacitating South Africans. Further discussions to consider ccooperation in the area of energy, with a focus on clean energy, unconventional gas, carbon capture and storage The platforms provided an opportunity for the exchange of views on issues of security coordination, violent extremism and illegal migration and the promotion of long-term stability, peace and development The afore-mentioned bilateral engagements contributed to a high level of attendance at the President's Investment Summit, which resulted in a significant number of pledges made that will be utilised to grow the South African economy and in the process alleviate the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality		

PROGRAMME 2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: International Relations							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
¹Number of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements facilitated to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South	Advanced national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South through 22 structured bilateral mechanisms, which focussed on, among others, market-access opportunities, the removal of tariff and non-tariff trade barriers with demonstrable success in the agricultural and	27 structured bilateral mechanisms held to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South	24 structured bilateral mechanisms held to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South	15 structured bilateral mechanisms and 20 high-level engagements	18 structured bilateral mechanisms held to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South Ten structured bilateral mechanism held with countries in the Americas and Europe region focussing, among others, on: • bilateral, continental and global issues of mutual concern, and possible areas of cooperation • develop stronger and deeper economic and commercial relations to match the depth of bilateral diplomatic and political relations • exchange information on the economic and business environments and trade and investment opportunities	Three additional structured bilateral mechanisms undertaken	In response to domestic, regional and international developments

¹ This indicator will be repeated for all structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements' achievements.

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	agro-processing fields (beef and wine), which contributed to increased trade volumes, the sourcing of FDI, notably in priority identified sectors, tourism promotion and research and development				• bilateral cooperation in various areas, including basic and higher education, agriculture, health, trade and investment, energy, water, environment, transportation, science and technology, defence, and safety and security, treasury, cooperation and information-sharing on issues relating to visas and migration, tourism, arts and culture, social partnership, women's rights and gender equality Seven structured bilateral mechanisms held with countries in the Asia and Middle East region focussing, among others, on: • views on regional, multilateral and global issues of mutual concern were exchanged • cooperation in agriculture, defence, transport and education • exchange of experiences from South Africa's democratic transition and economic cooperation in mining, sugarcane farming and defence • support South Africa as Chair of the AU in areas such as peace and security		

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					One structured bilateral mechanism held with an African country focussing, among others, on: - the strong bilateral and fraternal political relations as well as the enhancement of economic relations - broad areas of cooperation under the sectoral committees: Political and Diplomacy; Defence and Security and Social		
²Number of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements facilitated to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South	Not achieved 20 high-level engagements not held due to scheduling difficulties Advanced national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South through 26 high-level visits where discussions centred on areas of mutual interest as	Not achieved 28 high-level engagements were undertaken where discussions centred on the promotion of South Africa's national interests and areas of mutual interest, also in exchange of views on a wide spectrum of bilateral and global issues of concern	47 high-level engagements were undertaken where discussions centred on the promotion of South Africa's national interests and areas of mutual interest, also in exchange of views on a wide spectrum	15 structured bilateral mechanisms and 20 high-level visits/engagements	30 high-level engagements were undertaken where discussions centred on the promotion of South Africa's national interests and areas of mutual interest, as well as exchange of views on a wide spectrum of bilateral and global issues of concern 23 high-level engagements with African countries were undertaken and focussed, among others, on: - re-establishment of a bilateral consultative mechanism bilateral relations, economic cooperation and regional and continental issues - strengthening bilateral, political, economic, cultural, social relations and socio-economic cooperation in areas of mutual interest	10 additional high-level engagements undertaken	In response to domestic, regional and international developments

² Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: International Relations

	well as the exchange of views on a wide spectrum of bilateral and global issues of concern		of bilateral and global issues of concern		• signing a Cooperation Framework Agreement that would enable cooperation in a number of fields, which includes agro-processing, port management, mining and energy • signing a Peace Agreement and implementation of concrete mechanisms to facilitate the South Sudan peace-process Six high-level engagements with countries in the Asia and Middle East region were undertaken and focussed on, among others: • deepening bilateral relations and growing trade • participation in the Second Investment Summit • cooperation in skills development and education • market access for South African agricultural products and the elimination of technical barriers to exports; the promotion of cooperation in defence-security, environmental protection and wildlife conservation; and strengthening coordination within multilateral fora • cooperation in human resource development, trade and investment, marine cooperation,		
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Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					science and technology and vocational training centres • closer cooperation regarding the funding gap for UN peacekeeping missions, particularly on the African continent One high-level engagement with a country in the Americas region undertaken and focussed, among others, on: • commitment to the importance of bilateral, regional and international cooperation in order to achieve the development goals of eradicating poverty, reducing inequality and employment, guided by the commitment of the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, among others • agreed to conclude the outstanding agreements in order to further deepening cooperation between countries		
³ Number of Economic Diplomacy initiatives	In pursuance of Economic Diplomacy, 124 trade and investment	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted	112 trade and investment seminars	Not achieved South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth	27 trade and investment seminar engagements not held	Postponed due to unavailability of stakeholders

³ This indicator will be repeated for all Economic Diplomacy achievements.

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth	seminars were held to promote the NDP, Nine-Point Plan, Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), sectoral priorities and Operation Phakisa with stakeholders and countries of accreditation	initiatives to contribute to economic growth through participation in 122 trade and investment seminar engagements with private-sector stakeholders and investment agencies to promote South Africa's Nine-Point Plan, government priorities and exploring ways to improve bilateral trade	Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through participation in 112 trade and investment seminar engagements with private-sector stakeholders and investment agencies to promote South Africa's Nine-Point Plan, government priorities and exploring ways to improve bilateral trade		through participation in 85 trade and investment seminar engagements with private-sector stakeholders and investment agencies to promote government priorities and explore ways to improve bilateral trade Business meetings were facilitated in an effort to explore joint ventures, to promote the Presidential Investment Conference and further identify trade and investment opportunities in the different sectors, among others, tax regulations; engineering automotive and environmental tech sectors; agro-processing and metallurgical; cross-border trading and regulations; mining and minerals; pharmaceuticals; manufacturing; renewable energy; and energy, science and technology		and due to international developments, including the COVID-19 pandemic
⁴Number of Economic Diplomacy	127 engagements with chambers of commerce held	South African missions abroad actively pursued	South African missions abroad actively	126 engagements with	Not achieved South African missions abroad actively	17 engagements with	Postponed due to unavailability

⁴ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
initiatives undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth	during which South Africa was promoted as a destination for trade and investment and to promote inward-selling missions and inter-chamber institutional cooperation, particularly to promote emerging producers and SMMEs in identified sectors, e.g. government's Nine-Point Plan, government priorities and Operation Phakisa, the Green Economy, automotive and transport sectors, infrastructure development, renewable energy; and ICT	targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 161 engagements with chambers of commerce during which South Africa was promoted as a destination for trade, particularly to promote government's Nine Point Plan, government priorities, automotive and transport sectors, infrastructure development, renewable energy and ICT	pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 139 engagements with chambers of commerce during which South Africa was promoted as a destination for trade, particularly to promote government's Nine Point Plan, government priorities, automotive and transport sectors, infrastructure development, renewable energy and ICT	chambers of commerce	pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 109 engagements with chambers of commerce during which South Africa was promoted as a destination for trade, particularly to promote, government priorities, automotive and transport sectors, infrastructure development, renewable energy and ICT The engagements presented assistance with linking South African exporting companies with potential importers and promoting bilateral trade and investment in the following sectors, among others, science and technology; agriculture and fisheries; infrastructure development; oil and gas; health; mining; tourism and hospitality; services; green economy; and water management	chambers of commerce not held	of stakeholders and due to international developments, including the COVID-19 pandemic

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
⁵ Number of Economic Diplomacy initiatives undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth	120 meetings were held with government ministries that were identified as coordination points for strengthening cooperation with other sectoral ministries to discuss policy issues and structural interventions in terms of bilateral trade agreements as required in support of core domestic economic priorities as identified. Mega infrastructure projects such as Modderfontein and Coega were facilitated	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 153 meetings with targeted government ministries responsible for Economic Diplomacy-related portfolios that were specifically targeted to seek cooperation and possible technology transfer, and to advance objectives of the Presidential Nine-Point Plan, the NDP and IPAP	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 157 meetings with targeted government ministries responsible for Economic Diplomacy-related portfolios that were specifically targeted to seek cooperation and possible technology	70 meetings with targeted government ministries	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 152 meetings with targeted government ministries responsible for Economic Diplomacy-related portfolios that were specifically targeted to seek cooperation and possible technology transfer to advance objectives of the NDP and IPAP Explored opportunities in the following sectors, among others: • education, research, science and technology and innovation • agro-machinery and agro-industrial parks • genetic farming in seeds and technology transfer • production of vaccines, pesticides, fertilisers and herbicides • ICT • banking and financial services • security • defence industry • road infrastructure projects • tourism • agriculture and agro-processing	Additional 82 meetings with targeted government ministries	Additional opportunities identified by missions

⁵ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			transfer to advance objectives of the Nine-Point Plan, the NDP and IPAP				
⁶ Number of Economic Diplomacy initiatives undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth	102 meetings with potential investors held where a range of issues were discussed such as investment opportunities and incentives, InvestSA one-stop shop, how to set up a business in South Africa and strengthening existing partnerships with South African companies in Africa and globally	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 161 meetings with high-level potential investors and importers to seek investment in South Africa	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 151 meetings with high-level potential investors and importers to seek investment in South Africa	90 meetings with high-level potential investors	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 191 meetings with high-level potential investors and importers to seek investment in South Africa and participation in the President's Investment Summit Explored opportunities in the following sectors, among others: • energy • ICT • tourism • entertainment • oil and chemical industry • clothing and textile industry • infrastructure • agriculture and agro-processing • mining machinery and equipment • automotive and chemical sectors • manufacturing	Additional 101 meetings with high-level potential investors and importers undertaken	Additional opportunities identified by missions

⁶ Continuation of previous indicator



Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
⁷ Number of Economic Diplomacy initiatives undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth	67 tourism-promotion events were hosted where emphasis was placed on increased exposure of South Africa as a tourist destination and preferred destination for business and leisure (meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions) as well as promoting South Africa as a safe and desirable destination of choice	South African missions abroad actively engaged in 95 tourism-promotion events where emphasis was placed on increased exposure of South Africa as a tourist destination and preferred destination for business and leisure and promoting South Africa as a desirable destination of choice	South African missions abroad actively engaged in 76 tourism-promotion events where emphasis was placed on increased exposure of South Africa as a tourist destination and preferred destination for business and leisure and promoting South Africa as a preferred destination of choice	60 tourism-promotion events	South African missions abroad actively engaged in 91 tourism-promotion events where emphasis was placed on increased exposure of South Africa as a tourist destination and preferred destination for business and leisure and promoting South Africa as a desirable destination of choice South Africa also took the opportunity during the engagements to clarify visa requirements and responded to general travel-related enquiries; discussed possible familiarisation trips to be utilised to promote tourism; promoted South African destinations through tour operators; provided South African Tourism with stakeholders with platforms to showcase their services/products; and promote the country as a desired tourist destination by distributing promotional and marketing material	Additional 31 tourism-promotion events held	Additional opportunities identified by missions

⁷ Continuation of previous indicator.

PROGRAMME 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

The integration of SADC remains critical for the economic development of the region and for South Africa's global competitiveness. For building greater productive and export capacity and global competitiveness across the region, it is necessary to advance a developmental integration agenda in southern Africa, combining trade integration, infrastructure development and sector policy coordination. It is essential to strengthen political cohesion within SADC, through the alignment of interlinking and interconnected regional peace and security objectives, as well as ensuring political stability and economic viability through strengthening governance and institutional capacity within SADC. South Africa will continue to participate in election observer missions as part of SADC.

Political and economic integration and regional development are at the centre of South Africa's foreign policy, informed by the desire to resolve a multitude of challenges facing the continent and the SADC region, primarily the issues of poverty, underdevelopment and marginalisation.

South Africa ceased to be a member of the SADC Troika when Namibia took over as Outgoing Chairperson during the 39th SADC Ordinary Summit in August 2019. South Africa remains committed to the full operationalisation and implementation of the SADC blueprints, namely the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015 – 2020, the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015 – 2063), Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan, the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan and the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The key aspect of regional integration remains the focus on industrialisation, in order to facilitate sustainable implementation and assessment of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. This is in line with the decision taken by the 38th SADC Ordinary Summit, held in August 2018, that industrialisation remains the overarching theme of the regional work programme.

South Africa supported the promotion of democracy, good governance, as well as human rights in the region, through the deployment of experienced officials who formed part of the SADC electoral observation missions to Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Botswana, Mauritius and Namibia.

Following the decision by the 39th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 17 and 18 August 2019, that His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa should continue as SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, significant progress has been achieved in the reform process, through the SADC Facilitation Team under the leadership of retired Deputy Chief Justice Dikgang Moseneke.

The final National Leaders Forum took place from 21 to 22 November 2019, followed by the Multi-stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II from 25 to 27 November 2019 to consider and approve the reports on the National Dialogue and the reform process. As the SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, President Ramaphosa attended the closing ceremony on 27 November 2019. He indicated on this occasion that South Africa would continue with the facilitation

process and that he would submit a report to the 40th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in August 2020. The National Dialogue Planning Committee officially handed over the report on the Multi-stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II to the Facilitation Team on 18 December 2019.

The National Reforms Authority (NRA) was established. The NRA is entrusted with the implementation of the decisions of the National Dialogue and the reform processes. This is a Basotho-led institution duly supported by all stakeholders. The members of the NRA were sworn in on 6 February 2020. These members elected their Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson during their first meeting later on the same day.

South Africa arranged a symposium on 18 November 2019 under the theme: “Best Path towards a Prosperous Zimbabwe”. The symposium was convened following the decision taken by the 39th SADC Ordinary Summit (August 2019) that SADC member states should collectively voice their disapproval and condemnation of sanctions against Zimbabwe through various activities and platforms until sanctions are lifted. The purpose of the symposium, organised by DIRCO in collaboration with the University of South Africa, was, among others, to:

- stimulate ideas on what can be done to kick-start the growth of the Zimbabwean economy following the economic meltdown
- reinforce South Africa's position on Zimbabwe through reiterating the impact of sanctions on Zimbabwe and the region
- endorse the decision of the 39th SADC Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government (17 – 18 August 2019) to declare 25 October 2019 as the Day of Solidarity with Zimbabwe and to call for the lifting of sanctions
- seek to address the socio-economic and political challenges faced by the people of Zimbabwe, which include unilateral sanctions imposed by the United States of America (USA) and Europe.

The SADC-Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA)-East African Community (EAC) Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) constitutes a significant market by any standards and collectively places the bloc as the 14th-largest economy in the world. South Africa ratified the TFTA Agreement in October 2018. To date, 22 of the 29 member/partner states have signed the TFTA Agreement and only eight member/partner states (Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, Rwanda, Burundi, Botswana and Namibia) have ratified it. The agreement will enter into force once it has been ratified by 14 member states.

On 25 April 2019, the 37th Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Council of Ministers took place in Maseru, Kingdom of Lesotho, to consider the report of ministers of trade and industry on the request for a sugar rebate mechanism by Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia (BLN). The BLN sought to import sugar outside of SACU, even though there are sugar-producing countries (South Africa and eSwatini) in the Customs Union. The council decided that an interim solution be implemented while a permanent solution is being negotiated. The interim solution is to be implemented for a 12-month period. The underlying principle that guides member states as they seek a solution is that none of the SACU member states should be left worse off.



PROGRAMME 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: International Relations					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
SADC's political and economic integration strengthened	80% of applicable resolutions, decisions/outcomes of reported SADC mechanisms reflecting South Africa's national and regional interest	80% of applicable resolutions, decisions/outcomes in SADC mechanisms reflecting South Africa's national and regional interests	80% of applicable resolutions, decisions/outcomes in SADC mechanisms reflecting South Africa's national and regional interests		



PROGRAMME 2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: International Relations							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Number of SADC structures and processes supported with substance and logistics to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development,	Prepared for and participated in the SADC Extraordinary Double Troika Summit in Gaborone on 28 June 2016	Prepared for and participated in six SADC structures and processes to promote peace and stability: Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO)	Prepared for and participated in five SADC structures and processes to promote peace and stability: SADC Double Troika Summit of Heads of	Three SADC structures and processes engaged in to promote peace and stability	Not achieved Prepared for and participated in two SADC structures and processes to promote peace and stability: The SADC Double Troika Summit on 16 August 2019, Dar es Salaam. The SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, President	SADC Double Troika Summit, which was scheduled for Q1, not held	The summit was not scheduled by the Secretariat

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
good governance and democracy and regional integration	Prepared for and participated in the Double Troika Summit in Ezulwini on 17 March 2017 Prepared for and participated in the SADC Extraordinary Summit in Ezulwini on 18 March 2017	• SADC Organ Troika • Double Troika Ministerial Committee • Double Troika MCO Mission • Statutory Double Troika Summit • Double Troika Summit	State and Government, held in Luanda, 24 April 2018 • MCO on Politics, Defence and Security in Luanda, 22 June 2018 • SADC Organ Troika Summit in Windhoek, 15 August 2018 • Double Troika Summit in Addis Ababa, 17 January 2019 • SADC Solidarity Conference with Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR)/ Western		Ramaphosa, presented a progress report on the facilitation process in the Kingdom of Lesotho to the Organ Troika Summit, which led to the decision by the 39th Ordinary SADC Summit that the Facilitation in the Kingdom of Lesotho should continue 2. The MCO on Politics, Defence and Security from 15 to 19 July 2019, Lusaka The MCO decided to defer the decision of the summit to consider the deployment of a Mediation and Conflict Prevention Structure in the Kingdom of Lesotho. The MCO also recommended to council to consider extending the SADC Liaison Office in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for one year		

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			Sahara in Pretoria, 25 and 26 March 2019				
Number of SADC structures and processes supported with substance and logistics to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and	Prepared for and participated in the 36th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in Ezulwini from 30 to 31 August 2016: • election of South Africa as Incoming Chair of SADC for 2017 to 2018	Prepared for and participated in four SADC structures and processes to promote socio-economic development • Council of Ministers • 37th Ordinary SADC Summit	Prepared for and participated in two SADC structures to promote socio-economic development: 1. The SADC Council of Ministers was held in	Four SADC structures supported to promote socio-economic development	Not achieved Prepared for and participated in three SADC structures to promote socio-economic development: 1. SADC Council of Ministers Meeting from 13 to 14 August 2019, Dar es Salaam The Secretariat, in collaboration with the SADC Parliamentary Forum, was mandated to carry out a comprehensive study on a model that	SADC-European Union (EU) Political Dialogue	The invitation was extended to members of the SADC Troika only

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
democracy and regional integration		of Heads of State and Government • SADC Double Troika-EU Ministerial Dialogue • SADC Council of Ministers	Namibia, 15 and 16 March 2019 2. The SADC Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government in Windhoek, 17 and 18 August 2018		the proposed SADC Parliament would assume, in terms of mandate, powers and sanctions and to develop a road map towards transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a SADC Parliament. A progress report is to be submitted by August 2020 Council mandated the SADC Secretariat to appoint the liquidator to manage the liquidation process and report to senior officials responsible for tourism, who must ensure that the liquidation process is in accordance with the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA) Charter. SADC senior officials responsible for tourism to report to council in March 2020 Council directed that the draft report of the mid-term review of the revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ (SIPO) be revised following comments by member states. A meeting of senior officials was to be convened by November 2019 following member states' consultations at national level and		

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					comments on the report to the Secretariat by 31 October 2019 Council noted progress made in the formulation of the SADC post-2020 Agenda, and directed the Secretariat to finalise their formulation of the SADC Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020 – 2030 and report to the council in March 2020		
					2. The 39th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government from 17 to 18 August 2019 in Dar es Salaam The summit deliberated on the political situation in the region with a focus on developments in the Kingdom of Lesotho, DRC and Madagascar. President Ramaphosa was mandated to continue as the Facilitator in the Kingdom of Lesotho The summit congratulated Comoros, DRC, eSwatini, Madagascar, Malawi and South Africa for holding peaceful and successful elections. To this end, the summit commended South Africa and Angola for providing financial and material assistance for the 2018		



Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					Presidential elections held in Madagascar The summit elected the President of the Republic of Mozambique as Incoming Chairperson of the summit and the President of the Republic of Botswana as Incoming Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation for August 2020 The summit called for the unconditional implementation of all UN resolutions and AU decisions on Western Sahara, which will lead to a positive, peaceful and permanent solution that meets aspirations of the people of Western Sahara. SADC member states were also urged to continue with their unwavering support for Western Sahara		
					3. SADC Council of Ministers virtual meeting on 18 March 2020 The council deliberated and noted the: • recommendations from the Extraordinary Meeting of SADC Ministers of Health in relation to COVID-19 • status of the formulation of the SADC Post-2020 Agenda		

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					- status on the Union of Comoros' annual member state contribution - status on RETOSA - SADC's 40th anniversary - establishment of a SADC Liaison Office in Brussels - SADC Candidature for the position of Director-General of the International Labour Organisation Furthermore, the council received a report from the Finance Committee and noted the implementation of the 2019/20 Annual Corporate Plan for the period April to December 2019. In addition, the meeting approved the 2020/21 budget, Corporate Plan and Asset Replacement Plan. The 2020/21 annual membership contributions were also approved. International cooperating partners were also commended for their continued support in the implementation of the SADC work programme		
Number of election observer missions facilitated for South Africa's	100% (three) requests responded to for participation in election observer missions	Prepared for and participated in two election observer missions on 3 June 2017 in the Kingdom of	Prepared for and participated in four election observer missions on:	Six SADC election observer missions	Prepared for and participated in six election observer missions on: 21 May 2019 in the Republic of Malawi 27 May 2019 in the Republic of Madagascar		

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
participation as part of SADC and observers		Lesotho and the general elections in Angola on 23 August 2017	30 July 2018 during the harmonised elections in Zimbabwe 21 September 2018 during the parliamentary elections in the Kingdom of eSwatini 7 to 31 December 2018 during the elections in the DRC 27 October to 10 November and 14 to 22 December 2018 during the elections in Madagascar		15 October 2019 in the Republic of Mozambique 23 October 2019 in the Republic of Botswana 7 November 2019 in the Republic of Mauritius 27 November 2019 in the Republic of Namibia		

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Areas of underperformance	Strategies to address underperformance
Trade and investment seminars	Due to the limitations and disruptions caused by COVID-19, traditional diplomacy is making the shift to digital diplomacy/platforms to engage with stakeholders. The Mission will pursue virtual meetings with stakeholders in the next financial year
Engagements with Chambers of Commerce	
SADC Double Troika Summit, which was scheduled for Q1	South Africa will participate once the SADC Secretariat has called the meeting
SADC-EU Political Dialogue	South Africa will participate in the SADC-EU Political Dialogue when invited as this invitation was extended to members of the SADC Troika only

Changes to planned targets

No in-year changes to targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Expenditure decreased from R3,4 billion in 2018/19 to R3,3 billion in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 2%. The decrease is mainly due to the implementation of cost-containment measures as well as the postponement of the transfer of officials to missions for the December cycle as a measure to contain costs in relation to compensation of employees.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Africa	924 616	997 011	(72 395)	1 040 756	1 036 802	3 954
Asia and Middle East	804 181	948 354	(144 173)	941 303	941 034	269
Americas and Caribbean	494 268	508 528	(14 260)	509 586	509 243	343
Europe	846 462	860 041	(13 579)	891 621	890 397	1 224
Total	3 069 527	3 313 934	(244 407)	3 383 266	3 377 476	5 790

4.3 PROGRAMME 3: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Purpose: Participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives

Sub-programmes: System of Global Governance; Continental Cooperation; South-South Cooperation; and North-South Cooperation

Sub-programme 3.1: System of Global Governance

South Africa is committed to multilateralism and a rules-based international order and to this end, participates and plays an active role in all fora of the United Nations (UN) system and its specialised agencies, funds and programmes, promoting the pillars of multilateral activity, namely: global security, sustainable development, human rights and international law. South Africa thus supports an equitable, just and representative UN system and its centrality in multilateralism and is also supportive of ongoing efforts to improve the effectiveness and accountability of the secretariats of these organisations. South Africa regards the UN as the foremost vehicle to advance the global development agenda and address underdevelopment and the eradication of poverty. To this end, South Africa upholds the belief that the resolution of international conflicts should be peaceful and in accordance with the centrality of the UN Charter and the principles of international law. South Africa's foreign policy therefore recognises that in order to achieve a better life for all, development and security are best addressed through adequate attention to all global threats facing humanity. South Africa participates in the global system of governance to enhance international response to the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries through negotiations and influencing processes in the global governance system towards a reformed, strengthened and equitable rules-based multilateral system.

South Africa's multilateral engagements are premised on the need to advance the priorities reflected in the National Development Plan (NDP) as well as the development agendas of developing countries. A key aspect of this would be through the reform of the existing global governance architecture and international institutions with a view to improve their responsiveness to the needs of, and challenges faced by, developing states. In order to influence the global processes, South Africa must be represented at multilateral fora to engage, influence and negotiate and to articulate its positions and ultimately to have these positions reflected in the outcomes of multilateral meetings and processes. For South Africa to promote its national interest in the multilateral system, it must actively participate in and influence negotiations on the outcomes of multilateral processes and meetings. South Africa's involvement in the engagement of multilateral processes and meetings is therefore to advocate for a reformed rules-based global system, which is equitable as well as responsive to its needs in particular, and the needs of the developing countries in general. The NDP stipulates that the Department of International Relations and Cooperation must retain an influential space for South Africa in key multilateral institutions.

South Africa participated in the General Debate of the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA74) from 23 to 30 September 2019 at the UN Headquarters in New York under the theme: "Galvanising Multilateral Efforts for Poverty Eradication, Quality Education, Climate Action and Inclusion". The General Debate saw active participation by heads of state and senior officials from all UN member states.

South Africa's approach to UNGA74 was informed by its commitment to multilateralism, the central role of the UN in the system of global governance and respect for international law.

The South African delegation attended key high-level meetings that took place on the margins of the General Debate such as the Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit; the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage (HLM-UHC); the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development; and the High-level Meeting on Financing for Development, among others.

The UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, convened a Climate Action Summit during UNGA74 to raise ambition, to revive political momentum for action, to mobilise the means of implementation support required by developing countries and to rapidly accelerate action to implement the Paris Agreement. At the summit, South Africa highlighted the priority of adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and the importance of building economic and social resilience to these impacts. National initiatives to address the challenge of climate change were also presented, including the National Climate Change Response Policy, the introduction of the carbon tax and a voluntary carbon budgets system for large emitters, as well as opportunities of renewable energy.

At the UN HLM-UHC, South Africa and other UN member states adopted a high-level political declaration as an outcome of the meeting, themed: "Universal Health Coverage: Moving Together to Build a Healthier World". The declaration builds on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.8 on UHC and the World Health Organisation's (WHO) "triple billion goals", which include extending UHC to one billion more people by 2023.

South Africa participated in the HLPF on Sustainable Development, held under the auspices of the GA. The purpose of this summit was to follow up and comprehensively review progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs. The event was the first UN Summit on the SDGs since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015. The SDG Summit resulted in the adoption of the political declaration, entitled: "Gearing up for a Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development". World leaders called for a decade of action to deliver the SDGs by 2030 and announced actions they were taking to advance the agenda.

At the opening session of the General Debate, Secretary-General Guterres highlighted current global challenges, namely armed conflicts, increasing inequality and the threat of climate change and called on nations to work together to address these challenges and to promote the rights of all citizens. The Secretary-General also stressed the central role that the UN played in this regard.

South Africa made a strong case for multilateralism during the General Debate, calling for a global governance system that is fair, equitable and representative; the promotion of peace and security through global disarmament; the pacific settlement of disputes and the promotion of good governance; the promotion of human rights; and the fight against poverty through the promotion of sustainable development.

Consequently, the Alliance for Multilateralism, a grouping of more than 80 countries drawn from all regions of the world, including South Africa, was launched on the margins of UNGA74. An initiative of Germany and France, the group was launched under the theme: “Building the Network and Presenting Results”.

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

On 8 June 2018, South Africa was elected to serve on the UNSC for a two-year period (2019 – 2020) having received 183 votes from UN member states. This provided South Africa with an overwhelming mandate and affords a significant measure of legitimacy on the council not necessarily enjoyed by the permanent five (P-5) members.

Significantly, South Africa's term further coincides with the African Union's (AU) goal of Silencing the Guns by 2020.

South Africa's theme for its term is: “Continuing the Legacy: Working for a Just and Peaceful World”. Its term is thus guided by the legacy of former President Nelson Mandela, whose values and commitment to peace were commemorated in 2018 during the centenary of his birth. The country also intends to build on the legacy of the first two terms that the country served on the UNSC (2007 – 2008 and 2011 – 2012).

South Africa is using its tenure on the Security Council to promote the maintenance of international peace and security by advocating for the peaceful settlement of disputes and inclusive dialogue. In this regard, South Africa has endeavoured to play a leading role on African issues being discussed by the Security Council, as well as maintaining a principled position on issues outside the continent, including the possibility of playing a bridge-builder role.

South Africa continues to encourage closer cooperation between the UNSC and other regional and sub-regional organisations, particularly the AU. South Africa further emphasises the role of women in the resolution of conflict. In this regard, South Africa argues for a gender perspective to be mainstreamed into all UNSC resolutions in line with Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

South Africa presided over the UNSC in October 2019. In addition to holding meetings on country-specific matters on the agenda of the council, the key highlights during the month were events initiated and/or advanced by South Africa. These included:

- a debate and successful adoption of a resolution initiated by South Africa on the implementation of the WPS Agenda
- a debate on mobilising the youth towards silencing the guns by 2020
- a debate on the centrality of preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention and resolution
- the Security Council's field visit to Juba, South Sudan
- the Joint Consultative Meeting between the UNSC and the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

During its time on the Security Council, South Africa has had to grapple with contentious and complex issues on the UNSC agenda, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali, the Central African Republic and the situation in Venezuela, as well as long-standing issues such as Western Sahara, Palestine,

Somalia, the protracted and deadly conflicts in Syria and Yemen, the drawdown of the UN Mission in Darfur and the flaring up of military engagements in Libya.

Furthermore, during the initial period, South Africa engaged in a number of important thematic areas such as: debates on WPS, climate change, the impact of mercenary groups on peace and security, transnational organised crime at sea, silencing the guns in Africa by 2020, countering terrorism, cooperation between the UN and regional organisations such as the European Union (EU) and League of Arab States, international humanitarian law, sexual violence as a weapon in conflict, and UN peacekeeping missions.

South Africa, as the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa (AHWG), convened meetings and introduced various thematic issues for discussion, including strengthening the partnership between the UNSC and AUPSC, the root causes of conflict in Africa, illicit exploitation and trading in natural resources, and security sector reform.

Disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

A primary goal of South Africa's policy on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control includes reinforcing and promoting the country as a responsible producer, possessor and trader of defence-related products and advanced technologies.

In this regard, the department continues to promote the benefits that disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control hold for international peace and security.

As a member of the suppliers' regimes and of the Africa Group and the Non-Aligned Movement, the importance of non-proliferation is promoted, taking into account that export controls should not become the means whereby developing countries are denied access to advanced technologies required for their development.

In seeking solutions to intractable disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control challenges in the international arena, a bridge-building approach has been followed to seek realistic and achievable solutions. While dealing with challenging issues from



a pragmatic perspective, due recognition has been given to the role that civil society can play in partnership with the governments of the world, especially in the context of seeking solutions to the divergent views that often characterise international negotiations.

On 25 February 2019, South Africa joined a growing number of states in submitting its Instrument of Ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) to the UN in New York. The TPNW seeks to establish an international norm, de-legitimising and stigmatising the possession of nuclear weapons. It aims to contribute towards achieving the objective set out in the very first resolution adopted by the UNGA in 1946 to eliminate all weapons of mass destruction. The treaty complements other international instruments by contributing towards fulfilling the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the objectives of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and the various nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties, such as the Pelindaba Treaty, that already banned nuclear weapons in Africa.

South Africa's ratification of the TPNW sends a positive signal of the country's continued commitment towards the achievement of a world free from the threat posed by nuclear weapons and ensuring that nuclear energy is used solely for peaceful purposes. Given its unique history, as the first country to have eliminated all its nuclear weapons, South Africa is proud to have played a leading role in this process, together with a vast majority of states and members of civil society that actively contributed to the process and the adoption of this treaty.



Transnational organised crime and criminal justice

South Africa made significant strides in addressing the scourges of crime in fulfilment of its obligations under the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). South Africa joined other states parties to the UNCAC in reviewing global efforts in this area and enhancing international cooperation during the Eighth Conference of States Parties of the UNCAC, held in the United Arab Emirates in December 2019.

Economic and social development

South Africa's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development was presented to the UN and a new national coordination structure designed by DIRCO and other stakeholders was established. This structure provides a platform for the integrated domestication of the UN 2030 Agenda, African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 and Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan.

South Africa's national interest and foreign policy priorities were advanced during the country's participation in the G20 and G7 preparatory meetings and summits. Key outcomes of the meetings include support for Africa's development priorities, implementation of the SDGs and climate change.

South Africa's participation in the WHO and its membership of the Foreign Policy and Global Health Initiative (FPGH) focussed on the foreign policy implications on social, economic and security aspects of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases, health emergencies, anti-microbial resistance, access to medicine and health employment. South Africa was instrumental in the preparations for the UNGA HLM-UHC, discussions on improving transparency of markets for medicines, vaccines and other health products and the threat posed by non-communicable diseases to the global community.

South Africa's membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Executive Board is critical, as it contributes to policy formulation in the promotion of education, social and natural sciences, communication, as well as cultural sectors. This is in view of the organisation's objectives of ensuring quality education for all and lifelong learning, mobilising scientific knowledge and policy for sustainable development, addressing emerging social and ethnical challenges, including fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace. South Africa has been instrumental in the discussions on the future of the International Bureau of Education (IBE), which has implications for the development of the school curriculum.

South Africa continues to utilise its membership of the World Heritage Committee to advocate for the inscription of South African and African sites on the World Heritage List, and to support the effective conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value in Africa.

Through its participation in, among others, UNGA74, the Council of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), South Africa addressed social- and economic-related issues and other systemic challenges that impede Africa's entry into the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)



and achieving its full economic potential. Work in these fora seeks to create conditions for South Africa and developing countries to achieve sustainable economic growth.

Through the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) and the United Nations Commission on Population and Development (UNCPD), South Africa promoted the social development of youth, older persons and families, including the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as well as sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls.

South Africa's national submission on climate change was delivered at the Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit and technical work to fully operationalise the Paris Agreement was undertaken during the June UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sessional meeting.

South Africa was re-elected to the ICAO for the period 2020 to 2021.

South Africa's principal global economic engagement, in the context of North-South dialogue, remained the G20. The G20 economies account for 85% of the global gross domestic product, 80% of world trade and two-thirds of the world's population. As the "premier global forum for international economic cooperation", the G20's value remains based on its global leadership role and convening power in bringing together leading advanced and emerging economies in times of crisis.

President Cyril Ramaphosa successfully led the South African delegations' participation in the G20 Osaka Leaders' Summit on 28 and 29 June 2019 in Japan. G20 leaders adopted the Osaka Leaders' Declaration as the key outcome of the summit. A further outcome was the adoption by consensus of the Leaders' Statement on Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (VECT) and the Osaka Declaration on the Digital Economy (the Osaka Track) was signed by some G20 members.

Despite the overarching global geopolitical climate, the overall balance of the Osaka Leaders' Declaration signified one of the most successful G20 Summit outcomes for South Africa and Africa in many years. Key developmental priorities for South Africa that received the endorsement of G20 leaders included, among others, support for Africa in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; enhanced momentum for the G20 Partnership with Africa, including the Compact with Africa and the G20 initiative on Industrialisation in Africa; continued focus on illicit financial flows; commitment to the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment (HCI) for Sustainable Development; and the endorsement of the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, with a strong developmental dimension and support for developing countries to achieve UHC.

Significantly, G20 leaders were able to agree on a unified message on international trade and the "necessary reform of the World Trade Organisation". South Africa further ensured that the discussions on the digital economy took into consideration the "role of data as an enabler of economic growth, development and social well-being" and the need to "bridge the digital divide". Given current divisions, the summit was not able to find consensus on climate change with reference to the Paris Agreement. However, importantly, the Osaka Declaration re-emphasised G20 assistance to developing countries with respect to both climate mitigation and adaptation action and makes a reference to "common but differentiated responsibilities".

Most recently, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as the G20 Presidency for 2020, convened and chaired the extraordinary virtual G20 Leaders' Summit on COVID-19 on

26 March 2020. The summit was convened following the WHO's declaration of the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic. The summit harnessed the G20's collective response to fighting the pandemic, safeguarding the global economy and addressing international trade disruptions and international cooperation. The summit agreed on the development of a G20 Action Plan to deliver international financial assistance in response to COVID-19 and to address risks of debt vulnerabilities in low-income countries as a consequence of the pandemic.

The G20 leaders further called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group (WBG) and relevant development banks to deploy a rapid financial package to counter the health, economic and social shocks of COVID-19 and to ensure that the global financial safety nets are adequately resourced at this critical time.

At the level of the UN, the Financing for Development (FfD) deliberations remain important as growing uncertainties and risks threaten development progress and sustainable development. In this regard, South Africa participated in the High-level Dialogue on FfD, convened under the auspices of the 74th Session of UNGA. The first to be convened since the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the dialogue provided an opportunity to reinvigorate international commitment to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, showcase areas of global progress and raise awareness about emerging challenges to financing for development as well as new solutions to align and mobilise resources for the 2030 Agenda. The outcome, as reflected in an "Official Summary by the President of the General Assembly", featured the announcement of more than 20 initiatives and commitments by governments, the private sector and civil society, which included financial instruments and new partnerships, to bring together stakeholders for joint action on the SDGs and climate financing.

Human rights and humanitarian affairs

Guided by its commitment to ensure that human rights are promoted, protected, fulfilled and realised at home and abroad, South Africa played a leadership role in several intergovernmental processes at the UN with the objective of influencing the norms and standards that would inform the international community's approach to international human rights and humanitarian law, law of international protection for asylum seekers, refugees, including migrants, the empowerment of women and gender equality, the protection of the rights of the child and persons with disabilities, as well as food security and nutrition.

In light of the above, the South African delegation at the UN chaired relevant intergovernmental working groups and initiated and negotiated flagship resolutions, thereby having a positive impact on the agenda and outcomes of these working groups. South Africa continued to fulfil its leadership role in international efforts to combat the scourge of racism and racial discrimination, including on related intolerance, as evidenced by the critical role it played in the work of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, aimed at combatting contemporary forms of racism.

The Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Alvin Botes, participated in the High-level Segment of the 43rd Session of the Human Rights Council (HRC) from 24 to 26 February 2020, during which he addressed the council, highlighting, among other important issues:

- South Africa's efforts in ensuring the promotion, protection, fulfilment, enjoyment and practical realisation of human rights at home
- promoting international cooperation globally

- the need to initiate the process of lobbying international support for the 20th anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA), specifically, the convening of a one-day high-level plenary event to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the DDPA on the margins of the high-level segment of the UNGA76 in 2021
- the need for the international community to pay special attention to advancing gender equality, the empowerment of women and combatting violence against women and girls.

During the 43 Session of the HRC, South Africa also participated in two high-level panel discussions on human rights mainstreaming whose theme was: “Thirty Years of Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Challenges and Opportunities”, and the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women. The HRC presented an opportunity for developing countries, including South Africa, to ensure that human rights and development issues are put at the centre of all future discussions in the UN system.

South Africa responded to the humanitarian crises in the SADC region, the continent and beyond, through the provision of humanitarian assistance. In the regional context (e.g. Mozambique and Zimbabwe), South Africa provided humanitarian assistance in response to the natural disasters brought about by cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which left many people displaced and without food. South Africa also responded to the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela through the provision of medical supplies. As part of its humanitarian diplomacy, South Africa further made voluntary contributions to various humanitarian agencies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and individual member states. To foster closer cooperation with the UN on agriculture and food security, South Africa concluded the Host Country Agreement with the UN Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), thus opening the door for South African farmers, especially small-scale farmers, to access finance to support agricultural projects.

South Africa's commitment to strengthening compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) (the laws of war), both domestically and in the region, was





evidenced by the successful co-hosting, together with the ICRC, of the 19th Annual Regional Seminar on “Strengthening Implementation of IHL” from 22 to 24 October 2019. Commitment by member states from SADC and the Indian Ocean Island states was once again confirmed through the high-level participation and engagements with senior government officials and political representatives from several national parliaments at the three-day event. A major component of the seminar entailed the continued voluntary presentation of national reports by member states outlining their efforts and measures on the implementation, compliance with, and respect for IHL. One of the key outcomes was the agreement among member states in attendance to issue a joint pledge to be presented as part of the work of the 33rd International Conference of the Red Cross Movement, held from 9 to 12 December 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland.

In line with the Cabinet decision to receive all Special Procedures of the UNHRC, the UN Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism, Ikponwosa Ero, paid an Official Visit to South Africa from 16 to 27 September 2019. The visit afforded her the opportunity to meet with various government departments, civil-society organisations, academia and human rights institutions to gather and exchange information on good practices relating to the realisation of the rights of persons with albinism. In their respective meetings with the Independent Expert, both Minister Pandor and Deputy Minister Botes undertook to provide the necessary support to the mandate of the Independent Expert where possible and to support the newly-appointed AU Envoy on Persons Living with Albinism. Ms Ero commended the Government for progress made in the implementation of the rights of persons living with albinism and also provided preliminary recommendations to the Government for the improvement of the enjoyment of these rights. The report on South Africa (Country Report) on the rights of persons with albinism was subsequently presented by the Independent Expert at the 43rd Session of the HRC in March 2020.

As part of South Africa's commitment to the international protection of refugees, President Ramaphosa met the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Filippo Grandi, during his visit to South Africa in October 2019. South Africa reiterated its commitment to refugee protection, while the High Commissioner expressed the UNHCR's appreciation for the country's leadership role in refugee protection, both domestically and on the African continent. South Africa (led by the Minister of Home Affairs, Aaron Motsoaledi) participated in the inaugural Global Refugee Forum hosted by the UNHCR in Geneva, Switzerland, from 17 to 18 December 2019 and shared views on how the challenges presented by migration could be tackled, and what South Africa was doing in that regard to address the current challenges the country faces on that front.

In celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, President Ramaphosa recorded a video pledge, which was played during the High-level Segment of UNGA74 (20 November 2019), reaffirming South Africa's commitment to realising child rights in the context of the 21st century. Furthermore, South Africa was the first African country that submitted its pledge to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva, stating: “We will ensure that within the next decade, every 10-year-old child will be able to read”.

In response to the decision of the UN Secretary-General to commission an in-depth Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty, South Africa participated actively in that study by providing data. DIRCO, together with the Independent Expert and the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria, hosted the regional launch of the Global Study on 9 December 2019. Key stakeholders from all members of SADC, AU representatives, as well as the Indian Ocean Island states, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations and academia were invited to discuss and strategise on the implementation of the Global Study recommendations.

As a follow-up to South Africa's second, third and fourth periodic reports, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) conducted a visit to South Africa from 9 to 20 September 2019, with a view to conducting an independent inquiry into increasing levels of violence against women in the country. Following that visit, South Africa submitted its fifth periodic report to CEDAW.

PROGRAMME 3.1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: International Cooperation					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
To enhance international responsiveness to the needs of developing countries and Africa through negotiation and influencing processes in the global governance system towards a reformed, strengthened and equitable rules-based multilateral system	85% of resolutions, decisions or outcomes reflecting South Africa's national interest negotiated and influenced through reported global governance structures and processes	80% of resolutions, decisions or outcomes reflecting South Africa's national interest	80% of resolutions, decisions or outcomes reflecting South Africa's national interest negotiated and influenced through reported global governance structures and processes		

PROGRAMME 3.1: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
⁸Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 24 multilateral meetings Prepared for and participated in the 49th Session of the UNCPD in New York from 4 to 15 April 2016 South Africa made statements in the UNCPD meetings and participated in negotiations as well as informal	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of the following 20 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental), human rights and humanitarian affairs, international crime and international law: 1. The 50th Session	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 12 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest: 1. The UNISPACE+50 HLM and the 61st Session of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS) in Vienna, 18 to 29 June 2018	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 12 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest 1. The 206th Session of UNESCO's Executive Board (EXB) from 3 to 17 April 2019, Paris The EXB adopted several resolutions, which had an impact on South Africa's national interest. These related to: i) Future of the IBE: South Africa was instrumental during	Two additional multilateral meeting participated in: 1. The Nairobi Summit commemorating the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 2. Meeting advancing the rights of vulnerable	Meeting in line with South Africa's commitment to the ICPD South Africa responded to the invitation to participate in line with South Africa's policy regarding vulnerable groups

⁸ This indicator will be repeated for all "multilateral structures and processes engaged in ..." achievements.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	consultations to promote its foreign policy goals and objectives and provisions South Africa joined consensus on the outcome of the 49th Session without reservation	of the UNCPD at the UN Headquarters in New York from 3 to 7 April 2017			negotiations to ensure that the decision adopted safeguards its independence, impartiality and integrity; ii) Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (AI): South Africa ensured that the draft decision recognises concerns of developing countries' access to AI and the importance of addressing technology transfer, capacity-building and education, data disclosure, access to data and protection of privacy iii) Membership of Palestine and the Occupied Arab Territories and iv) Strategic transformation of UNESCO: South Africa and African countries raised concern about the proposed mapping of the field network and the field coordination modalities with the sector for Priority Africa and	groups within multilateral fora such as the HRC and the UN Third Committee	

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					External Relations structure		
⁹ Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries	Not targeted Not reported	2. The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in New York on 13 June 2017: Reviewed the status of the implementation of the Central African Republic's (CAR) National Recovery and Peace-Building Plan (RCPCA) in the context of peace-building in the CAR; participation in the activities of the PBC is in support of its objectives of supporting post-conflict reconstruction and development processes in African conflict areas	2. The 2018 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) PrepCom in Geneva, 23 April to 4 May 2018 Through a national statement during the General Debate, South Africa outlined its principled positions on issues related to the NPT, namely that the review process must include a balanced approach to the three pillars of the treaty and an outcome that builds concretely on previous outcomes. This should lead to a 2020 Review Conference that would, among others, include disarmament	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	2. The Third Session of the PrepCom for the 2020 Nuclear NPT Review Conference (RevCon) from 29 April to 10 May 2019, New York Through the delivery of five statements during the General Debate and under the cluster items, the delegation articulated South Africa's national positions on the strengthening of global security within the context of the treaty. South Africa also played an active role in preventing a roll-back of previously agreed NPT commitments in the negotiations on the outcome document		

⁹ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			benchmarks and timelines, a strengthened focus on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons and an outcome that would not reinterpret or restrict the inalienable right to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy It also made national statements during deliberations on the clusters on disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as on cluster-specific discussions such as the Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, negative security assurances and withdrawal from the NPT				

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
¹⁰ Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries	Not targeted Not reported	3. The 201st Session of the UNESCO EXB in Paris from 19 April to 5 May 2017	3. The 204th Session of the UNESCO EXB in Paris, 4 to 17 April 2018 South Africa amended a number of draft resolutions to reflect South Africa's foreign policy positions on issues such as: UNESCO's strategic transformation, relations with non-governmental partners, member states' contributions, the Cashflow and Contingency Plan, occupied Palestine and educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Eighth World Water Forum and the assessment of the Youth Forum of the 39th General Conference	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	3. The UNESCO EXB, 207th Session from 9 to 23 November 2019, Paris South Africa, as a member of the EXB, advanced the country's interests in a range of resolutions that were considered during the session. National statements were delivered that articulated South Africa's positions on advancement in education, culture and science South Africa influenced decisions in a number of agenda items in line with South Africa's national interests and foreign policy objectives. These included:		

¹⁰ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					- discussions on the Draft Programme and Budget 2020 – 2021 (40/C5) - the financial situation of UNESCO - the future of the IBE - discussions on the strategic transformation of UNESCO - discussions on the Human Resources Management Strategy of the organisation		
¹¹Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing	Prepared for and participated in the HLPF on Sustainable Development (HLPF 3) in New York from 11 to 20 July 2016 The HLPF 3 ensured a platform for the review of the implementation of the SDGs at	4. The HLPF on Sustainable Development (SD) in New York from 10 to 19 July 2017.	4. The 2018 UN HLPF SD convened under the auspices of ECOSOC in New York, 9 to 18 July 2018 The HLPF is the central UN body mandated to follow up and review the implementation at a national level by UN	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	4. The Regular Session of the Economic and Social Council High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), from 16 to 19 July 2019, New York The main focus of the session was the presentation of South Africa's maiden VNR on SDGs		

¹¹ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
countries	regional and global level South Africa made interventions on key issues during the plenary/panel discussions In its statement to the General Debate, South Africa emphasised the importance of the full implementation of the SDGs as well as maximising synergies with the AU Agenda 2063		member states of the UN 2030 Agenda for SD, including its 17 SDGs and their targets. The 2018 theme of the HLPF was "From Global to Local: Supporting Sustainable and Resilient Societies in Urban and Rural Communities". Forty-six countries presented their VNRs, showcasing their respective implementation of Agenda 2030. South Africa is scheduled to present its VNR, once approved by Cabinet, at the 2019 HLPF		In a parallel track during the session, the HLPF considered a number of reports on the implementation of SDGs in line with the 2030 Agenda		
¹²Number of multilateral structures and processes	Prepared for and participated in the 32nd Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 13 June to	5. The 35th Session of the UNHRC in Switzerland from 6 to 23 June 2017:	5. The 38th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva, 18 June and 6 July 2018	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and	5. Session of the UNHRC from 24 June to 12 July 2019, Geneva		

¹² Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries	1 July 2016 South Africa delivered, among others, the following statements: • Freedom of Expression on the Internet • Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity • Civil-Society Space • Human Rights and International Solidarity	• Influenced the outcomes of the discussions on a variety of thematic issues on civil, political, cultural, economic and social rights, with a particular focus on the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities	The UNHRC adopted 20 resolutions addressing multiple themes as well as human rights situations, technical assistance and capacity-building, namely in the Kasai regions of the DRC South Africa further provided substantive proposals to various resolutions, including on human rights and climate change; violence against women; the right to education; human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS; enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights; the operationalisation of the prevention mandate of the HRC; business and human rights; human rights on the Internet; and	processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	• The council considered and adopted 26 resolutions on a wide range of thematic issues and country-specific issues. South Africa supported 21 resolutions, either by voting in support or joining consensus and abstained on five country-specific resolutions • Resolutions of priority to South Africa included: (i) "Access to medicines and vaccines in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health",		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms		consensus resolution (ii) "Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: Preventing and responding to violence against women and girls in the world of work", consensus resolution (iii) "The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human", adopted by vote: 33 in favour-13 abstentions-0 against (iv) "Promotion of the right to peace", adopted by vote: 32 in favour-13 abstentions-2 against (v) "Equal pay", consensus (vi) "Elimination of discrimination		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					against women and girls", consensus (vii) "Consequences of Child, Early and Forced Marriage", consensus (viii) "Mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity", adopted by vote: 27 in favour-12 abstentions-7 against		
¹³ Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and	Prepared for and participated in the 33rd Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 12 to 30 September 2016 South Africa contributed to a ground-breaking	6. The 36th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 25 to 29 September 2017: Positions articulated through the negotiations of 33 resolutions and impacting those which are the key	6. The 39th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva, from 10 to 28 September 2018 The council adopted 23 resolutions as well as a Presidential Statement, addressing multiple themes as well as human rights	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	6.Session of the UNHRC from 9 to 27 September 2019, Geneva • The 42nd Session of the UNHRC concluded with the adoption of 37 resolutions and one President's		

¹³ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
developing countries	achievement by developing countries to establish a mandate for a Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development, despite much opposition from developed countries	flagship initiatives for South Africa consistent with its foreign policy priorities in the field of international human rights and humanitarian law	situations in Myanmar, Burundi, Yemen and Venezuela South Africa tabled formal amendments to the resolutions on National Human Rights Institutions and Equal Political Participation		Statement. Twenty-six of the resolutions were adopted by consensus and 11 by recorded voting • South Africa joined consensus on 37 resolutions; voted in favour of eight resolutions, including Yemen in the field of human rights; situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar; strengthening cooperation and technical assistance in the field of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; and the right to development; while abstaining on three resolutions including, the human rights situation in Burundi, Syria and Venezuela		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					South Africa also took a lead on two resolutions during the session: the Right to Social Security, and From Rhetoric to Reality and A Global Call for Concrete Action against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance		
¹⁴Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries	Prepared for and participated in the 34th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 27 February to 24 March 2017 The council considered and voted on 41 draft resolutions, many of which were adopted by consensus South Africa	7. The 37th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 26 February to 23 March 2018: South Africa presented initiatives/resolutions on: the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights (main	7. The 40th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva, from 28 February to 22 March 2019, including the high-level segment from 25 to 27 February 2019 South Africa steered a resolution on discrimination against women and girls in sport, which was passed by consensus. While the resolution	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	7. In addition to advancing the rights of vulnerable groups within multilateral fora such as the UN HRC and the UN Third Committee, South Africa participated in or hosted the following UN events: i. the official country visit of the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by		

¹⁴ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	presented four draft resolutions on the racism agenda to the council, two of which were adopted by consensus and the other two adopted by vote	sponsors: Australia, Chile, Poland, Republic of Korea and South Africa)	was passed by consensus, 16 delegations disassociated from the resolution due to various reasons The session adopted 29 resolutions and universal peer review recommendations from 14 states		Persons with Albinism (16 to 27 September 2019) ii. the country pledge and participation in the international events commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (September to November 2019) iii. the joint hosting of the regional launch of the UN Global Study on Children deprived of Liberty with the UN Independent Expert mandated with Global Study (9 December 2019)		
¹⁵ Number of multilateral structures and	Not targeted Not reported	8. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard	8. The UNGA HLM on the fight against TB, which adopted a	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes	8. The UN General Assembly (GA) 74 General Debate		

¹⁵ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries		to the Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples (C24), in New York on 12 June 2017 where South Africa participated as an observer	Political Declaration on 26 September 2018, on the margins of the UNGA General Debate in New York South Africa participated in the negotiations on the Political Declaration in the run-up to the HLM. It successfully resisted efforts by a major state to nullify previously-agreed text, which affirmed member states' right to use Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) flexibilities in terms of public health to the fullest extent possible. By doing so, South Africa safeguarded the full use of the TRIPS flexibilities for public health purposes, which are of crucial importance in ensuring more affordable and	of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	(High-Level Segment) from 23 to 30 September 2019, New York Key high-level meetings that took place on the margins of the General Debate were the: i. Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit ii. HLM-UHC iii. the HLM on SD iv. the HLM on FfD v. the HLM to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons vi. HLM to review progress made in addressing the priorities of Small Island Developing States through the implementation of the SAMOA pathway		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			accessible treatment for, among others, HIV and TB, particularly in developing countries		In addition to the aforementioned meetings, South Africa participated and delivered interventions in 14 high-level events focussing on advancing South Africa's objectives on promoting the multilateral system of governance to advance development, peace and security The national statement delivered at the General Assembly focussed on issues related to development, peace and security, and reform of multilateral institutions, especially the UNSC		
¹⁶ Number of multilateral	Not targeted Not reported	10. The 202nd Session of the	9. The 205th Session of the UNESCO	Negotiated and influenced	9. The UNESCO General Conference from 12 to 28		

¹⁶ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries		UNESCO Executive Board in Paris from 4 to 18 October 2017 11. The 39th General Conference (GC39) of UNESCO in Paris from 30 October to 14 November 2017	EXB in Paris, 4 to 17 October 2018 South Africa influenced decisions in several agenda items in line with South Africa's national interests and foreign policy objectives strengthened. These included: South Africa played a leading role in the discussion on the future of the IBE. South Africa recommended that the Director-General of UNESCO should explore different scenarios, and present to the 206th Session of the EXB and submit recommendations to the 40th Session of the General Conference for its	the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	November 2019, Paris National statements were delivered that articulated South Africa's positions on advancement in education, culture and science South Africa influenced decisions in a number of agendas, including: - discussion of the approved budget of US\$534.6 million for the period 2020 to 2022 - the adoption of the Global Convention on the Recognition of the Higher Education Qualifications, which aims to support the recognition of studies carried out abroad, facilitating academic mobility for students and educators		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			consideration. The EXB agreed to this proposal		- the re-organisation of the IBE - embarking on a consultative process to define a new global normative instrument on Open Science and to develop the first normative instrument on the ethics of AI - influencing decisions in the strategic transformation of UNESCO like the amendments to the Constitution, deliberations on term limits of members serving on the EXB and on the appointment process of the Director-General		
¹⁷ Number of multilateral	Prepared for and participated in the	14. The General Debate of the	10. The UNGA 73 High-Level Segment,	Negotiated and influenced	10. The Regular Session of the		

¹⁷ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries	General Debate of the 71st Session of the UNGA in New York from 20 to 26 September 2016 The theme of the session was "The Sustainable Development Goals: A Universal Push to Transform our World" The focus of the General Debate for UNGA71 was on the implementation of agreements reached during UNGA70 South Africa also participated in a HLM of the UNGA on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, which adopted the New	UNGA72 in New York from 19 to 25 September 2017 Prepared for and participated in the following regular sessions of the UNGA72 Committees: • The First Committee in New York from 2 October to 2 November 2017 • The Second Committee in New York from 2 to 13 October 2017 • The Fourth Committee in New York from 2 to 10 October 2017 • The Fifth Committee in New York from 3 to 13 December 2017 • The Sixth Committee in New York from 2 to	New York, 25 September 2018 General Debate of the UN under the theme: "Making the United Nations Relevant to all People: Global Leadership and Shared Responsibilities for Peaceful, Equitable and Sustainable Societies" 11. The Regular Session of the UNGA73 Committees, New York: • The First Committee: Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in October 2018 • The Second Committee: Economic and Finance in October 2018	the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	UNGA74 Committees from October to November 2019, New York <u>First Committee:</u> Disarmament and Non-Proliferation South Africa promoted and protected its interests during negotiations on the resolutions adopted by the committee. South Africa played a leading role in three resolutions, which it co-drafted at the First Committee: • The omnibus resolution on Small Arms and Light Weapons • The New Agenda Coalition Nuclear Disarmament Resolution • Moral and Ethical Imperatives for		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, expressing the political will of world leaders to save lives, protect rights and share responsibility on a global scale	27 October 2017	• The Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural in October 2018 • The Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonisation between 4 October and 16 November 2018 • The Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary • The Sixth Committee: Legal Affairs from 3 to 19 October 2018		Nuclear Disarmament South Africa's positions on disarmament and non-proliferation were reiterated through the delivery of five national statements during the general and thematic debates <u>Second Committee:</u> Economic and Finance Policy directives on key resolutions were compiled in order to advance South Africa's positions during the negotiations in the Second Committee Directives were provided for the following resolutions: • International Trade and Development • External Debt Sustainability and Development		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					• International Financial System and Development • Commodities • Promotion of International Cooperation to Combat Illicit Financial Flows and Strengthen Good Practices on Assets Return to Foster Sustainable Development • Follow-up and Implementation of the Outcomes of the International Conference on Finance for Development • Role of the UN in Promoting Development in the Context of Globalisation and Interdependence • Globalisation and Interdependence: Development Cooperation with		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					Middle-Income Countries • Implementation of the Third UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018 – 2027) • Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement Agenda 2063 for Sustainable Development • Operational Activities for the UN System • South-South Cooperation for Development South Africa's positions on economic and sustainable development were further reiterated through the delivery of national statements during the general and thematic debates <u>Third Committee:</u> Social, Humanitarian and Cultural		

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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					The Third Committee concluded with the adoption of 62 resolutions, including those led by ECOSOC. Forty-three resolutions were adopted by consensus (70%) and 19 through a vote (30%). Fifty-seven (92%) were thematic resolutions while five (8%) dealt with country-specific situations South Africa's voting pattern was as follows: 43 resolution were adopted by consensus; 14 resolution in favour; three abstentions, namely (1) Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (2) Situation of Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic (3) Situation of Human Rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol, Ukraine		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<u>Fourth Committee:</u> Special Political and Decolonisation The Fourth Committee considered a broad range of issues covering a cluster of five decolonisation-related agenda items, the effects of atomic radiation, questions relating to information, a comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations as well as a review of special political missions, the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices and International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In addition to		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					these annual items, the committee also considered the items on Assistance in Mine Action, and the University for Peace, which are biennial and triennial resolutions respectively Action was taken on approximately 37 resolutions. South Africa voted in favour of all the resolutions and participated in the discussions and negotiations on the matters discussed at the committee		
					<u>Fifth Committee:</u> Administrative and Budgetary South Africa advanced its interests and the Africa Group and G77 priorities of securing adequate resources for programmes that are of		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					importance to Africa and other developing countries in the following areas: Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; UN Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development; Environmental Issues; Economic and Social Development in Africa; International Protection, Durable Solutions and Assistance to Refugees; Humanitarian Assistance and Support Services to Nairobi as Africa's UN Regional Office, among others In the main, as per the tradition of the Fifth Committee, a majority of the resolutions (22) were reached by way of consensus. Of the six resolutions that were voted on, South Africa abstained on two, voted in favour of three		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					and voted against one amendment		
					<u>Sixth Committee</u>: Legal Affairs The Assembly allocated to the Committee 23 substantive and three procedural agenda items • Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (Agenda item 75): Governments to submit further written comments on any future action regarding the articles • Criminal Accountability of UN Officials and Experts on Mission (Agenda item 76): Governments to continue to take measures		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					necessary for the implementation of previous resolutions on this item, and the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution • Report of the International Law Commission (ILC) on the work of its 71st Session (Agenda item 79): The General Assembly recommended that the ILC continued its work on the topics in its current programme, taking into account the comments and observations of governments • The Rule of Law at National and International Levels		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					(Agenda item 83): The number of delegations stressed the need for the promotion of the rule of law in accordance with the Charter, including respect for the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of states as well as the right to self-determination • The Scope and Application of the Principle of Universal Jurisdiction (Agenda item 84): Member states and relevant observers invited to submit, before 24 April 2020, information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					relevant applicable international treaties, their national legal rules and judicial practice. The Secretary-General to report at the next session Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (Agenda item 109): it is recommended that the Sixth Committee, at the 75th Session of the General Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalising the process on the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
¹⁸Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries	South Africa chaired and hosted the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) COP17 in Johannesburg from 23 September to 4 October 2016 The CITES COP17 was the largest in history in terms of the number of delegations who attended and the number of items addressed in the programme of work Following intensive negotiations and lobbying, South Africa achieved success in having all its proposals and	Climate Change Conference (COP23) in Bonn from 7 to 18 November 2017	UNFCCC COP24/CMP14 Conference in Katowice, 3 and 14 December 2018 The conference delivered a consensus outcome, which is a significant achievement for multilateralism in view of the difficult political context This outcome includes the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) to operationalise the Paris Agreement. The PAWP provides flexible arrangements to allow developing countries their development space while they seek to progressively enhance their climate action. Developing countries	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	11. The UNFCCC COP 25 Session from 2 to 15 December 2019, Madrid South Africa advanced its positions in the UNFCCC negotiations at COP25 in its national capacity as well as a member of the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN), the G77 and China, as well as the Brazil, South Africa, India and China group (BASIC) As Chair of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), South Africa pressed for all three of the pillars of the Paris Agreement to be advanced with equal speed and determination		

¹⁸ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	working documents adopted by the COP		are to be provided with institutional and technical capacity-building on communication and reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement South Africa played a key role in securing the conference outcome, both in its national capacity and as a member of the Africa Group, the Group of 77 and China, and the Brazil, South Africa, India and China group (BASIC)		South Africa played a leading role in the adoption of a gender action plan and in the incremental progress achieved in a number of work streams. The conference, however, did not progress on key issues for developing countries, such as markets, adaptation and means of implementation support for developing countries		
	Not reported				12. The Nairobi Summit commemorating the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) from 12 to 14 November 2019,		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					Nairobi The main outcome of the Nairobi Summit was the triple zero commitment, i.e. zero maternal deaths, zero unmet need for contraceptives, and zero gender-based violence and harmful practices		
¹⁹Number of multistate meetings and processes, influential in the system of global governance, engaged in to advance South Africa's foreign policy objectives	Prepared for and participated in the G20 Leaders' Summit in Hangzhou from 4 to 5 September 2016 The theme of the summit was: "Towards an Innovative, Invigorated, Interconnected and Inclusive World Economy"	The G20 Leaders' Summit in Hamburg from 7 to 8 July 2017: - Despite disagreements on climate change, the following key positions adopted are favourable to South Africa: - consensus on various developmental matters that are consistent with Agenda 2063	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of three multistate meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interests on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental), human rights and humanitarian affairs, international crime and international law: The Commonwealth	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of one multistate meeting and process to reflect South Africa's national interest on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental),	Prepared for and participated in the G20 Leader's Summit on 28 June 2019, Osaka, Japan The overall balance of the Osaka Leaders' Declaration signified a successful G20 Summit. Key developmental priorities for South Africa that received the endorsement of G20 leaders include, among others, support for Africa in the implementation of the		

¹⁹ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		- the launch of the G20 Africa Partnership where leaders agreed that this initiative would be based on equal partnership and include programmes such as the Compact with Africa to stimulate private-sector investment - the #eSkills4Girls Initiative to promote opportunities and equal participation of women and girls in digital economy - the Rural Youth Development Initiative fostering Research and Development on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) specifically, in	Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in London from 16 to 20 April 2018 2. The G7 Leaders' Summit Outreach, held in La Malbaie, from 8 to 9 June 2018 3. The G20 Leaders' Summit, held in Buenos Aires (Argentina), from 30 November to 1 December 2018 South Africa was successful in advancing its G20 priorities, which included: - promoting G20 support for Africa's development agenda	human rights and humanitarian affairs, international crime and international law	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; continued support for the G20 Partnership with Africa, including the Compact with Africa; the G20 initiative on industrialisation in Africa; continued focus on illicit financial flows; commitment to the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment (HCI) for Sustainable Development; the endorsement of the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment with a strong developmental dimension; support for developing countries to achieve UHC; the final outcome on climate change includes a reference to "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of national circumstances" (CBDR);		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		particular for TB	- promoting G20 support for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda - continued prioritisation on illicit financial flows continued focus on AMR and TB - infrastructure development - debt sustainability		and the Osaka Declaration emphasises the provision of financial resources to “assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in accordance with the Paris Agreement”		
Number of positions on identified influential multilateral bodies where South Africa is represented	New indicator	The current level of representation by South Africa at the UN stands at 67 positions, including the following high-level positions: • the Executive Director of the UN for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women • UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative to	The current level of representation by South Africa at the UN stands at 63 positions, including the following new high-level positions: • Director-General of National Treasury as a Director of the New Development Bank • Nicholas Haysom moved from the position as Special Representative on Sudan and South	60 positions on identified influential multilateral bodies	At the end of March 2020, the number of positions occupied by South Africa (at country, expert and appointment level) stood at 65	Five more positions held by South Africa	The numbers fluctuate due to new candidatures that arise and retirements

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		the AU (UNOAU) • Joint AU-UN Special Representative for Darfur • Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Sudan and South Sudan • Force Commander for the UN Peacekeeping Operation in the DRC (MONUSCO)	Sudan, to become head of the UN Mission in Somalia				





SILENCING THE GUNS:

Creating Conducive Conditions for Africa's Development

SUB-PROGRAMME 3.2: CONTINENTAL COOPERATION

Purpose: Participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives

Sub-programme 3.2: Continental Cooperation

South Africa's pursuit of peace, security, development and socio-economic development is inextricably linked with that of the continent. Consequently, Africa is at the centre of South Africa's foreign policy and as such, South Africa will continue to support regional and continental processes as encapsulated in Agenda 2063 to respond to and resolve political and social crises, strengthen regional integration based on the principles of Pan-Africanism, significantly increase intra-African trade and champion sustainable people-driven development, relying particularly on the potential of women and youth. South Africa will continue to enhance the African Agenda within the context of Agenda 2063 and the African Union's (AU) First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTY-IP). South Africa will continue to play a leading role in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction. The strengthening of the AU and its structures is a strategic priority in deepening the continental integration process. In addition, the role of regional economic communities (RECs) as building blocs in the integration process will be strengthened. South Africa will continue to support the establishment of a peaceful, integrated and prosperous Africa, driven by its citizens and taking its rightful place in the world by 2063. The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) will be utilised to strengthen good governance, democracy and respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

South Africa participates in multilateral institutions, particularly the AU and its organs, to advance the African Agenda. The engagement is informed by South Africa's vision of an African continent, which is prosperous, peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and united, and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable. Structures and processes are AU summits and associated meetings; sectoral AU ministerial meetings and associated meetings; meetings of the Permanent Representatives' Committee; the Executive Council Meeting (AU foreign ministers); as well as the extra-ordinary meetings of the AU and its organs. South Africa will continue to utilise its membership of the AU to advance its national interest and values, particularly in relation to democracy and good governance, and the promotion of peace and security as necessary conditions for sustainable development, the African Renaissance and the creation of a better world for all.

Since the advent of democracy in 1994, South Africa's foreign policy has been guided and driven by the vision to achieve an African continent that is peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist, united and prosperous and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable. Thus, South Africa's role and active engagement on the continent and within the AU cannot be overstated, as the success and future of South Africa are inextricably linked to that of the African continent. South Africa will continue to promote peace and stability on the African continent through preventative diplomacy, peace-making, peacebuilding and peacekeeping efforts.

On 9 February 2020, during the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Heads of State and Government, South Africa assumed the Chairship of the AU, under the leadership of President Cyril Ramaphosa. South Africa's Chairship of the AU is for a 12-month period, ending during the 34th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2021. South Africa previously had the honour to hold the Chairship of the AU at the First Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government that was held in Durban in July 2002. This session was seminal, since it officially launched the AU, inaugurated the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), decided to establish the Peace and Security Council (PSC), and adopted the declaration on the Common African Defence and Security Policy. This Chairship presented South Africa with the opportunity to deliver a lasting legacy for the country and the continent. The 2020 Chairship presents a similar opportunity.

South Africa's Chairship of the AU in 2020 takes place under the AU theme, entitled: "Silencing the Guns: Creating Conducive Conditions for Africa's Development", which is coinciding with the year that the AU will be renewing its efforts to "Silence the Guns by 2020". The country also assumed the Chairship of the APRM and the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC). As Chair of CAHOSCC for the next two years, President Ramaphosa is expected to provide political oversight and guidance to make Africa stronger, unified in the spirit of Pan-Africanism and speaking with one voice in the global climate-change negotiations.

In order to accelerate the consolidation of the Africa Agenda, through the implementation of Agenda 2063, South Africa has identified the following six priorities, namely:

- enhancement of economic development and trade, including the successful implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
- advancing peace and security through the Silencing of the Guns by 2020
- promoting good governance and democracy through the assumption of the Chairship of the APRM
- advancing women empowerment, including the promotion of women entrepreneurship and women financial inclusion
- enhancement of AU-United Nations (UN) cooperation
- infrastructure development on the continent through the speeding up of the implementation of the Presidential Infrastructure Champions Initiative (PICl), in support of the AfCFTA.

The AU has made huge strides in the implementation of the AfCFTA since the adoption of the legal instrument establishing the AfCFTA in Kigali, Rwanda, in March 2018. South Africa has been in the front and centre of the milestone achievements of the AfCFTA, which include the appointment of the Secretary-General of the AfCFTA, Wamkele Mene, the former South African Chief Negotiator during the AfCFTA trade negotiations in February 2020. To date, 54 out of the 55 AU member states have signed the agreement and 28 countries have ratified the instrument. South Africa ratified the agreement on 10 February 2019.

It is envisaged that South Africa will vigorously pursue the implementation of the AfCFTA during its Chairship of the AU in 2020 to 2021, including through the convening of the Extra-ordinary Summit of the AU on AfCFTA. The summit is expected to adopt the outstanding phase 1 issues, which will pave the way for the start of the trading of the AfCFTA

It is important to underscore that, ultimately, the AfCFTA will boost intra-Africa trade from the current 10% to 16%, to approximately 52% by the year 2022. While Africa's exports to the rest of the world are dominated by commodities such as oil, diamonds and gold, intra-African trade is largely in value-added manufactured products.

During the 33rd AU Assembly Session in February 2020, South Africa demonstrated its commitment to the realisation of Agenda 2063 by submitting its progress report, joining a group of only nine member states of the AU. The report by South Africa highlights the progress made in the implementation of the National Development Plan 2030 Vision, which is a mirror image of the aspirations as espoused in Agenda 2063. While the report notes the strides made by South Africa in addressing the triple challenges of unemployment, extreme poverty and inequality, it provides some food for thought on how to tackle the challenges that still remain.

Currently, South Africa is hosting the APRM, NEPAD and the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), among others. The PAP was established under Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the AU, as one of the nine organs provided for in the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, signed in Abuja, Nigeria, in 1991. The first Parliament was inaugurated on 18 March 2004 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

As host of the seat of the PAP since 2004, South Africa continuously reaffirms its commitment to Pan-African solidarity and supports the AU's aspiration for an African people's parliament to ensure their full and effective participation in the development and integration of the continent.

To this end, South Africa fulfils its hosting obligations to the AU on the seat of the PAP, in line with the Host Country Agreement. Additionally, the country continues to play a steering role in matters related to peace and security on the continent.

At the 33rd Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Addis Ababa on 10 February 2020, AU heads of state and government declared the years 2020 to 2030 as the Decade of African Women's Financial and Economic Inclusion. This is in line with AU gender mainstreaming policies and frameworks, aimed at achieving gender equality and women empowerment as envisaged in AU Agenda 2063. The Decade for Women's Financial and Economic Inclusion continues to advocate for the meaningful participation and leadership of women, socio-economically and politically, at all levels of society, with a particular focus on women's economic development. This will facilitate Africa's achievement of Agenda 2063's "Aspiration 6", which recognises the centrality of women in Africa's development.

South Africa is also committed to the protection and promotion of human rights as enshrined in the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the continent, which the country has been a State Party to since 1996. The country, among others, participates in the sessions of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights and supports its work.



African Continental Free Trade Area



AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA

Creating One African Market



A Flagship Project of
**Agenda
2063** The Africa
we Want

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PROGRAMME 3.2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: Continental Cooperation					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
To consolidate the African Agenda	80% of applicable outcomes of identified meetings reflecting South Africa's national interest	80% of applicable outcomes of identified meetings reflecting South Africa's national interest	80% of applicable outcomes of identified meetings reflecting South Africa's national interest		
	100% of commitments made by South Africa honoured in terms of decisions by the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) on peace and security in Africa and requests for mediation support	100% of commitments made by South Africa honoured in terms of decisions by the AUPSC on peace and security in Africa	100% of commitments made by South Africa honoured in terms of decisions by the AUPSC on peace and security in Africa and requests for mediation support		

PROGRAMME 3.2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: Continental Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
²⁰ Number of AU structures and processes used to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development as well as good governance and democracy on the continent	Prepared for and participated in the Assembly of the 27th Ordinary Session of the AU in Kigali from 17 to 18 July 2016 The session promoted peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy	Three meetings of the AU structures 1. The 29th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Summit in Addis Ababa, from 3 to 4 July 2017 2. The 30th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in Addis Ababa, from 28 to 29 January 2018	Three meetings of AU structures to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy 1. The 31st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in Nouakchott, from 1 to 2 July 2018. 2. The 11th Extraordinary	Two meetings of AU structures to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy	Two meetings of AU structures to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy 1. The Mid-Year Coordination Session of the AU Executive Council from 4 to 8 July 2019, Niamey • The session approved the AU Budget for 2020 • The Session approved the theme for 2020 • The Committee on the implementation of Agenda		

²⁰ This indicator will be repeated for all "AU structures and processes used to promote peace ..." achievements.

Programme: Continental Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		3. The Extra-ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in Kigali on 21 March 2018	Session of the Assembly of AU Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, from 17 to 18 November 2018 3. The 32nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of AU Heads of State and Government, in Addis Ababa, from 10 to 11 February 2019		2063 was revitalised - The session endorsed the African candidatures - The session launched an operational phase for the AfCFTA 2. The 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU from 9 to 10 February 2020, Addis Ababa The summit deliberated on: institutional reform and financing of the continental body; peace and security on the continent; developments related to the AfCFTA; and negotiations for a new cooperation agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries and the European Union post-2020 The President of South Africa in his inaugural speech, committed to advancing and promoting gender equality and women empowerment during South		

Programme: Continental Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					Africa's Chairship, both in terms of Agenda 2063 and Beijing+25		
²¹ Number of AU structures and processes used to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development as well as good governance and democracy on the continent	Not achieved Prepared for and participated in the 611th AUPSC Session in Kigali on 11 July 2016	Prepared for and participated in two structures and processes on peace and security of the AU 1. The AUPSC Summit and Ministerial Meeting in Addis Ababa from 26 June to 4 July 2017 2. The AUPSC Report was tabled at the 30th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in Addis Ababa, from 28 to 29 January 2018	Not achieved One AU structure on peace and security supported to advance peace and security in Africa The 31st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU relating to Peace and Security in Africa in Nouakchott, from 1 to 2 July 2018	One AU structure and process on peace and security supported to advance peace and security in Africa	Prepared for and participated in the AUPSC meeting on the margins of the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU from 9 to 10 February 2020, Addis Ababa The AUPSC presented its reports on its activities and the state of peace and security on the continent. It also presented its fifth report on the implementation of the AU Master Roadmap (AUMR) of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in 2020 The AUPSC is also to establish a unit within the African Standby Force dedicated at combatting terrorism		

²¹ Continuation of previous indicator.

SUB-PROGRAMME 3.3: SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Purpose: Participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives

Sub-programme 3.3: South-South Cooperation

Strong and mutually beneficial cooperation among countries and groupings of the South and the development of common positions on political, economic, social and human rights issues are essential for an effective response in addressing the historic marginalisation of countries of the South. In addition, to harness the emerging collective political and economic strength of countries and groupings of the South.

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

The 18th Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the NAM was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 25 to 26 October 2019 under the theme: "NAM Baku Summit: Upholding the Bandung Principles to Ensure Concerted and Adequate Response to the Challenges of the Contemporary World".

At the opening of the NAM Summit, Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro handed over the NAM Chairship to Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev. Azerbaijan will chair the movement for a three-year period from 2020 to 2022. Thereafter, it will be Africa's turn to chair NAM from 2022 to 2025. It is expected that Uganda will assume the Chairship.

During the summit's interactive debate, South Africa stressed the importance of solidarity among NAM member states to overcome contemporary global challenges and promote inclusive dialogue in the peaceful settlement of disputes. South Africa lamented the rise of growing unilateralism and the continued sanctions against Cuba, Iran, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, which have dire political, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences for the countries concerned. Furthermore, South Africa reminded NAM member states that the issue of decolonisation is a fundamental part of the Bandung Principles and the UN Charter. In this regard, NAM should remain seized in calling for self-determination for Palestine and Western Sahara. On multilateral issues, South Africa also encouraged NAM member states to support NAM candidates to UN bodies; to play an active role in the reform of multilateral institutions, especially the UN Security Council (SC); and to enhance cooperation in the UN with regard to women's empowerment and gender equality, sustainable development, climate change, disarmament and peace and security.



Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS)

The 11th BRICS Summit was held from 13 to 14 November 2019 in Brasilia, under the theme: “BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future”. Outcomes of the summit included the following:

- signature of the Memorandum of Understanding among BRICS trade and investment-promotion agencies
- the importance BRICS places on science, technology and innovation (STI) was highlighted by the establishment of the BRICS Network, via the Innovation Action Plan
- adoption of the New Architecture on STI
- the first meeting of the BRICS Institute of Future Networks (BIFN) Council was held
- adoption of the Terms of Reference for the establishment of the BRICS Energy Research Cooperation Platform (ERCP)
- cooperation on combatting terrorism
- approved the Collaborative Research Programme for tuberculosis
- considered the work undertaken with regard to the expansion of membership of the New Development Bank (NDB)
- establishment of the BRICS Women Business Alliance.

India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA)

The Sherpa's meeting, held in New York, and the IBSA Ministerial Statement on 26 September 2019 reaffirmed the commitment to enhance the voice of emerging and developing economies, especially of Africa, in the decision-making bodies of multilateral institutions, called for the reform of global governance institutions, such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and UN, and in particular expressed concern at the slow pace of intergovernmental, text-based negotiations on the reform of the UNSC.

The IBSA Fund for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger was set up with the objective of facilitating the execution of human development projects to advance the fight against poverty and hunger in developing countries and to pioneer and lead, by example, the South-South Cooperation Agenda by building new partnerships. The IBSA Fund is managed by the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), which lends its professional expertise to multiple stakeholders in promoting the development of the Global South. With a cumulative contribution of US\$35 million, the IBSA Fund has thus far partnered 19 countries from the Global South for the implementation of 26 projects over the last decade. Some 62.4% of the IBSA Fund has been devoted to least developed countries.



Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

The 19th Council of Ministers (COM) under the theme, “Promoting a Shared Destiny and Path to Prosperity in the Indian Ocean”, was a successful milestone for South Africa, as it marked the end of its two-year tenure as the Chair of IORA, which it assumed during the 17th COM in Durban on 31 October 2017, for the period 2017 to 2019. During South Africa's Chairship, progress was made with strengthening the Secretariat and building the institutional capacity of the organisation. Outcomes also included the establishment of new working groups on the Blue Economy, Maritime Safety and Security, and Women's Economic Empowerment, as well as the Core Groups on Tourism and Disaster Risk Management, which are aimed at up-scaling the implementation of relevant IORA priority areas. South Africa will remain part of the IORA Troika for the next two years, which will consist of the United Arab Emirates (Chair), Bangladesh (Vice-Chair) and South Africa (Past Chair). This will also provide South Africa with an opportunity to continue influencing the strategic direction of IORA.



Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)

The major objective of South Africa's membership of the ACP is to strengthen South-South relations and to contribute to dialogue on political and sustainable development issues between the ACP Group and the European Union (EU), as well as intra-ACP issues of common concern. In this regard, the ACP provides a platform for South Africa to engage the Pacific and the Caribbean states, in collaboration with the African member states of the ACP, with the objective of promoting the African Agenda and advancing South-South solidarity. Following the Ninth ACP Summit, held in Nairobi in December 2019, a revised Georgetown Agreement was adopted that converted the ACP Group to an Organisation of States with an objective of developing common positions on global challenges. Concurrently, the ACP is renegotiating its relationship with the EU by revising the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA), which expired at the end of February 2020. The CPA has been provisionally extended while the negotiations are ongoing. The revised CPA will be structured on the basis of an umbrella agreement and three regional specific protocols, being Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific.



PROGRAMME 3.3: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: South-South Cooperation					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
South-South relations strengthened and consolidated	85% of applicable outcomes and targeted resolutions and decisions of the reported summits and high-level meetings, reflecting South Africa's positions A strategy with regard to negotiations on the African Union (AU) and ACP relations with the EU was developed	80% of applicable outcomes of identified summits and high-level meetings, targeted resolutions and decisions articulating South Africa's positions	80% of applicable outcomes of identified summits and high-level meetings, targeted resolutions and decisions articulating South Africa's positions		

PROGRAMME 3.3: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: South-South Cooperation							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
²² Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions	Prepared for and participated in the Eighth ACP Summit in Papua from 31 May to 1 June 2016 Prepared for and participated in the 103rd ACP Council of Ministers (COM) in Dakar from 25 to 27 April 2016	Influenced the outcome of the following meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions: 1. The 105th ACP COM from 2 to 4 May 2017	Not achieved Influenced the outcome of the following meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions: 1. The 107th Session of the ACP COM in Lomé from 29 to 30 May 2018	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	Not achieved Influenced the outcome of the following 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions: 1. The Ninth ACP Summit from 9 to 10 December 2019 in Nairobi The Nairobi Declaration and Summit provided guidance on the current transformation of the ACP with regard to its	IBSA Summit not convened One additional meeting: The Russia-Africa Summit was held from 23 to 24 October in Sochi	The IBSA Summit will convene when the principals have agreed to a date In line with South Africa's commitment to the

²² This indicator will be repeated for all "high-level meetings of organisations of the South ..." achievements.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		2. The 106th ACP COM was held in Brussels from 4 to 6 December 2017	The ACP ministers adopted a decision mandating the Committee of Ambassadors in Brussels to continue reviewing the Georgetown Agreement		constitutive act and post-Cotonou negotiations		continental agenda and in preparation for the chairing of the AU, South Africa responded to the invitation from the Russian Federation
²³ Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions			1. The 43rd Session of the Joint ACP-EU COM in Lomé from 31 May to 1 June 2018 ACP and EU ministers held discussions on key issues of mutual concern, including strengthening cooperation in international fora; relations between the	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	2. The Meeting of the 109th ACP COM and 44th ACP-EU Joint COM from 20 to 24 May 2019 in Brussels Significant outcomes of the 109th Ministerial were: (i) acknowledgement of the post-Cotonou negotiations are unlikely to be completed by February 2020 and thus transitional arrangement may be required (ii) confirmation of Samoa as the		

²³ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			ACP and the EU post-2020; climate change; migration; development finance; economic issues; situation of middle-income countries; exploitation of natural resources; and vulnerability and disaster risk reduction		host country for the signing ceremony of the new agreement (iii) the council calling upon the Secretary-General to strictly apply sanctions on countries in arrears with their membership fees (iv) the council formally approving the process and timelines for the appointment of the next Secretary-General of the ACP The 44th ACP-EU Ministerial Meeting received reports from the: (i) Joint-Parliamentary Assembly (ii) ACP-EU Development Finance Cooperation Committee (iii) ACP-EU Ministerial Trade Committee Views were exchanged on climate change, ocean governance, migration, trade and private-sector development, gender violence and strengthening cooperation in international fora		

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
²⁴ Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions			2. The 108th ACP COM in Brussels from 12 to 14 December 2018 The key outcome of the meeting was the amendment of the ACP Negotiating Mandate to allow for the post-2020 agreement to comprise a single-partnership agreement embodying a foundation and three regional protocols. The council further accepted Uganda's offer to host the Ninth ACP Summit in 2019	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	3. The 110th ACP COM from 6 to 8 December 2019 in Nairobi The following outcomes were reported: The new Secretary-General from the southern African region endorsed, status update/endorsement of Georgetown Agreement and post-Cotonou negotiations as well as various financial/budgetary/ administrative and institutional issues decided upon such as the Endowment and Trust Fund and the Audit and Budget Committee		
²⁵ Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's	Prepared for and participated in the G77 Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers on the margins of UNGA71 in New York on 23 September 2016	Prepared for and participated in the 41st Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 in New York on 22 September	3. NAM Mid-Term Ministerial Conference in Baku from 3 to 6 April 2018 South Africa introduced a Special Declaration on the Commemoration of the Centenary of	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national	4. The NAM Ministerial Meeting from 18 to 21 July 2019 in Caracas The NAM Ministerial Meeting decided on the proposed agenda for the NAM Summit 5. The 18th NAM Summit from 25 to 26 October 2019 in Baku		

²⁴ Continuation of previous indicator.

²⁵ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
foreign policy positions		2017	Nelson Mandela South Africa contributed to the adoption of the Baku Final Document, the Baku Declaration, Political Declaration of the Committee on Palestine and the Special Declaration on the Commemoration of the Centenary of the Birth of Nelson Mandela	positions	In its interventions, South Africa: - stressed the importance of solidarity among NAM member states - condemned unilateralism and continued sanctions against Cuba, Iran, Venezuela and Zimbabwe - reminded that the issue of decolonisation is a fundamental part of the Bandung Principles and the UN Charter with specific reference to Palestine and Western Sahara The summit adopted the Baku Final Outcome Document, the Baku Declaration, the Declaration on Palestine and a Declaration on the Presidential Election in Bolivia		
²⁶ Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common	Prepared for and participated in four IORA structures: Sixth Bi-annual Meeting of the IORA Committee	The Second IORA Blue Economy Ministerial Conference in Jakarta from 8 to 10 May 2017	4. The Eighth Meeting of the IORA CSO in Durban from 30 to 31 July 2018 IORA membership applications were	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to	6. The 19th IORA COM Meeting on 7 November 2019 in Abu Dhabi The following are the key highlights of South Africa's achievements during the COM and its two-year Chairship:		

²⁶ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions	of Senior Officials (CSO) in Yogyakarta from 22 to 23 May 2016 • 18th Meeting of the IORA CSO in Bali from 25 to 26 October • The 16th COM in Bali from 22 to 27 October 2016 • The IORA Leaders' Summit in Jakarta on 7 March 2017	The 17th IORA COM Meeting in Durban from 14 to 18 October 2017	considered for recommendation to the COM Progress with regard to South African Chair priorities through implementation of the IORA Action Plan (2017 – 2021) was considered The Sub-committee on Finance met for the first time to conduct a Midterm Review The amendment of the Charter to streamline the functioning of the organisation was considered Explored ways to deepen engagement with dialogue partners Prepared for the COM Meeting on 2 November	reflect South Africa's national positions	(i) guiding the institutional capacity strengthening of the Secretariat for enhanced support for the IORA Agenda (ii) establishment of new working groups on the Blue Economy, Maritime Safety and Security, and Women's Economic Empowerment, as well as the Core Groups on Tourism and Disaster Risk Management, which are aimed at up-scaling the implementation of relevant IORA priority areas (iii) deepened engagement with the IORA dialogue partners for an improved contribution to the association's programmes and projects (iv) enhancement of the legacy of former President Mandela within IORA through the launch in 2018 of the Nelson Mandela "Be the Legacy" internship programme aimed at empowering and capacitating the youth of the Indian Ocean region (v) South Africa also initiated a process for strengthening discussions		

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					how IORA member states could collectively respond to this trend		
²⁷ Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions	Not achieved	7. The IBSA Focal Points Meeting pre UNGA Ministerial in New York on 20 September 2017 8. The IBSA Ministerial on the margins of UNGA72, in New York on 21 September 2017 9. The IBSA Focal Points Meeting in Xiamen on 2 September 2017	5. The IBSA Sherpa Meeting in Chennai from 1 to 3 April 2018 The meeting agreed on the need to revitalise the forum and indicated that the next IBSA Summit was scheduled to be held in 2019. The Sherpas also narrowed down the focus areas for IBSA's revitalisation 6. The IBSA Sherpas Meeting on the margins of UNGA in New York, 25 September 2018 Prepared for the Ninth IBSA Trilateral	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	7. The IBSA Sherpa Meeting from 3 to 5 May 2019 in Cochin, India Outcomes included maintaining the practice of issuing IBSA statements on the margins of multilateral meetings; establishment of a task force to conduct assessments of IBSA Fund projects; cross-cutting collaboration on science and technology; finalisation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Defence and Defence Industries Cooperation; revitalisation of the Women's Forum; and the establishment of an award in recognition of achievements 8. The IBSA Focal Point (Sherpa) Meeting on 25 September 2019 in New York Engagement with the UN Office for		

²⁷ Continuation of previous indicator

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			Ministerial Commission, which included the negotiation of the finalised Joint Communiqué		South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), finalisation of the IBSA Joint Statement on the need to reform the multilateral system and reviewed developments since the previous IBSA Sherpa meeting		
²⁸ Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions			7. The IBSA Ministerial on the margins of UNGA in New York, 27 September 2018 Preparations for the forthcoming IBSA Summit were discussed and utilisation of the IBSA Fund was reviewed	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	9. The IBSA Ministerial Meeting on 26 September 2019 in New York The ministers affirmed their commitment to enhance the voice of emerging and developing economies, especially of Africa, in the decision-making bodies of multilateral institution		
²⁹ Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	10. The Russia-Africa Summit from 23 to 24 October 201 in Sochi South Africa joined 42 other African states at the inaugural Russia-Africa Summit. The summit provided a platform on how to increase trade and cooperation between the Russian Federation and Africa and indicated Africa's growing importance on the world		

²⁸ Continuation of previous indicator.

²⁹ Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					stage. The summit also provided a platform for African leaders to promote the benefits of greater investment as well as access to markets for its products, goods and services		
³⁰ Number of BRICS structures and processes engaged in to advance the Development Agenda in line with South Africa's international relations policy objectives	Prepared for and participated in the meeting of BRICS leaders on the margins of the G20 Summit in Hangzhou on 4 September 2016: - the media note was agreed upon, detailing cooperation in the field of global politics and security - consultations on BRICS agenda for UNGA71 - preparations for the upcoming Eighth BRICS Summit	Participated in the following BRICS structures: - Stand-alone Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations in Beijing from 18 to 19 June 2017 - BRICS Special Envoys (Deputy Minister) on the Middle East and North Africa in Visakhapatnam	Five BRICS structures engaged in: Stand-alone Meeting of BRICS Foreign Ministers in Pretoria on 4 June 2018 The ministers reaffirmed the need to reform the UNSC, the importance of multilateralism, their support for an open and free global economy and considered security matters and developments in the Middle East, as well as positive developments	To engage in four BRICS structures	Four BRICS structures engaged in: The Informal Meeting of BRICS Leaders on the margins of the G20 Summit on 28 June 2019, Osaka, Japan The meeting adopted and released the media statement that: (i) reaffirmed the BRICS commitment to multilateralism and international law, respect for the multilateral trading system with the WTO at its centre (ii) reiterated the BRICS commitment to a world of peace and political and economic stability		

³⁰ This indicator will be repeated for all "BRICS structures and process engaged in ..." achievements.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	exchange of views on global and regional issues in the economic and political spheres	from 11 to 12 April 2017 3. The Informal Meeting of BRICS Leaders, in Hamburg on 7 July 2017 4. BRICS Foreign Ministers Meeting (UNGA72) in New York on 21 September 2017	in the Korean Peninsula 2. The BRICS Deputy Foreign/International Relations Ministers' Meeting in Pretoria on 20 June 2018 The ministers exchanged views on the current situation in the Middle East and North Africa and expressed their commitment that peace efforts should be in accordance with international law and the UN Charter. The ministers considered developments related to Syria, Libya, Iraq, Yemen and the Middle East Peace Process 3. The Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International		(iii) recognised the crucial role of cooperation in transitioning towards cleaner, more flexible energy-efficient systems – combining growth with decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, while simultaneously ensuring energy security, access to energy, sustainability and affordability (iv) reiterated BRICS commitment to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement (v) reaffirmed BRICS' commitment to sustainable development 2. The Third Formal Meeting of the BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations on 26 July 2019 in Rio de Janeiro The meeting discussed progress towards the following planned deliverables of the 11th Summit: MoU between BRICS trade promotion and investment		

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			Relations on the margins of UNGA73 in New York on 27 September 2018 The following outcomes were recorded: The ministers exchanged views on current issues of significance in the global political, security, economic, financial and sustainable development spheres, and recommitted themselves to strengthen intra-BRICS strategic cooperation 4. The BRICS Leaders' Meeting on the margins of the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires on 30 November 2018		agencies (TIPAs) • BRICS Mutual Customs Assistance Agreement • BRICS Women Business Alliance (WBA) • BRICS Innovation Network • BRICS New STI Architecture • BRICS Institute of Future Networks (BIFN) • BRICS Energy Research Cooperation Platform (ERCP) • BRICS Agreement on Satellites Constellation • BRICS Strategies for Combatting Terrorism Seminar • BRICS Meeting on Asset Recovery • BRICS Joint Announcement for Funding in the Area of Tuberculosis • Seminar on Human Milk Banks 3. The Meeting of the BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations (on the margins of the 74th UNGA) on 26 September 2019 in New York The meeting discussed matters relating to strategic bilateral		

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					interest, as well as geopolitical significance in relation to BRICS and UNGA74, the agenda of the UNSC and coordination related to the Chairship of the G20 by members. Russia provided a briefing on its Chairship priorities for 2020		
³¹ Number of BRICS structures and processes engaged in to advance the Development Agenda in line with South Africa's international relations policy objectives	Prepared for and participated in the Eighth BRICS Summit in Goa from 15 to 16 October: • Leaders adopted the Goa Declaration and Action Plan • Three MoUs promoting intra-BRICS cooperation were signed, namely: i) Regulations on the Customs Cooperation Committee of the BRICS ii) MoU for	Participated in the Ninth BRICS Summit in Xiamen from 4 to 5 September 2017	Prepared for and participated in the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg from 25 to 27 July 2018 The BRICS leaders adopted the Johannesburg Declaration and committed to building responsive, inclusive and collective solutions to global political and economic challenges The leaders further endorsed the summit deliverables as put forward by South Africa for its tenure as BRICS Chair	To engage in four BRICS structures	4. The 11th BRICS Summit from 13 to 14 November 2019 in Brasilia The following outcomes were reported: • signature of the MoU among BRICS TIPAs • the importance BRICS places on STI was highlighted by the establishment of the iBRICS Network, via the Innovation Action Plan • adoption of the New Architecture on STI • the first meeting of the BRICS BIFN Council was held • adopted the Terms of Reference for the establishment of the BRICS ERCP		

³¹ This indicator will be repeated for all "BRICS structures and processes engaged in ..." achievements.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	the Establishment of BRICS Agricultural Research Platform iii) MoU on Mutual Cooperation between Diplomatic Academies		Chair		- cooperation on combatting terrorism - approved the Collaborative Research Programme for Tuberculosis - considered the work undertaken with regard to the expansion of membership of the NDB - established the BRICS WBA		
Number of national BRICS structures utilised to implement agreed BRICS outcomes	New indicator	Prepared for and participated in the following three meetings of the BRICS Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC): 1. BRICS IMC held on 2 June 2017 2. BRICS IMC in Pretoria on 28 July 2017 3. BRICS IMC in Pretoria on 5 December 2017	Five BRICS IMC meetings 1. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Pretoria on 12 April 2018 2. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Cape Town on 29 May 2018 3. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Pretoria on 14 June 2018 4. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Pretoria on 16 July 2018 5. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Johannesburg on 23 July 2018	Two BRICS IMC meetings	Not achieved	Two BRICS IMC meetings	BRICS IMC dissolved by Cabinet in August 2019

SUB-PROGRAMME 3.4: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Purpose: Participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives

Sub-programme 3.4: North-South Cooperation

Beneficial political and economic relations should continue to be pursued with countries and formations of the North, as they remain major actors in the international system and substantial sources of development assistance and foreign direct investment (FDI). Beneficial relations with strategic formations of the North leverage political and economic relations with the countries and plurilateral groupings to the advantage of South Africa, Africa and developing countries.

Strategic formations of the developed countries, usually referred to as countries of the North, are engaged in to garner support for the African Agenda, including New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) projects and the Agenda of the South. These are countries usually considered to have influence in the global arena and also with resources that can be channelled to the developing world.

South Africa prepared for and participated in, among others, the: Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD) VII during August 2019; the Russia-Africa Summit in October 2019; the Eighth South Africa-European Union (EU) Political and Security Dialogue Forum (PSDF) in November 2019; and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Coordinators Meeting in June 2019.

Formations of the North are major actors in the international political, economic and financial system and are substantial sources of development assistance, FDI and market access. Beneficial relations with them enable South Africa to leverage political and economic benefits with these countries and plurilateral groupings to the benefit of South Africa, Africa and developing countries.

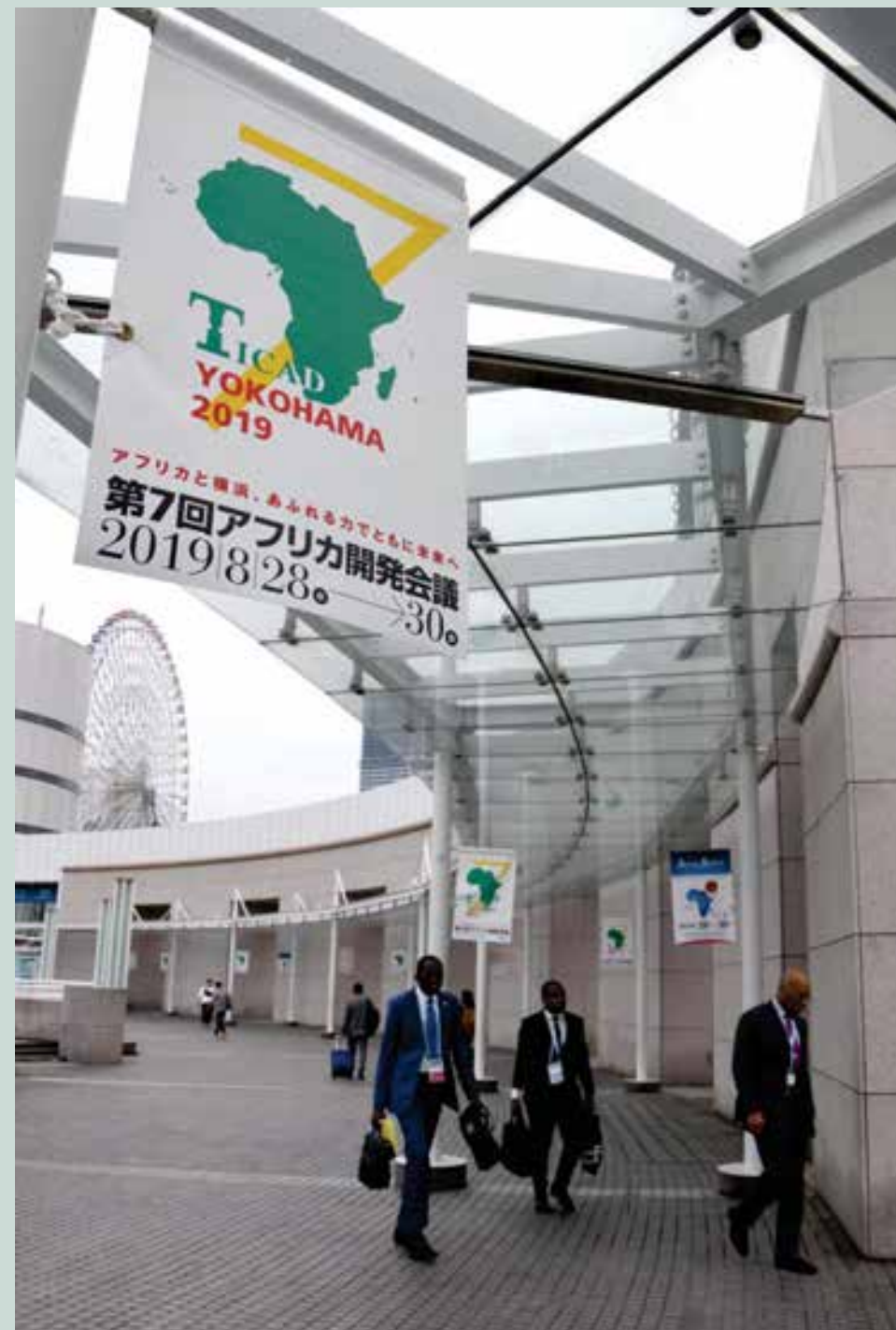


Countries are engaged to garner support for the African Agenda, including the African Union Development Agency's (AUDA) NEPAD development projects and the Agenda of the South. These countries have influence in the global arena and have resources that can be leveraged to the benefit of the developing world. South Africa will work towards 100% alignment between the outcomes of North-South engagements and structure strategies.

European Union

The EU, as a bloc, is South Africa's largest trading partner and largest foreign investor. South Africa has a strong trade relationship with the EU, and in the context of the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the legal framework remains in place to protect and enhance trade relations with the EU. Total trade with the EU increased from R150 billion in 2000 to R621.42 billion in 2018. While there remains a significant trade deficit, South African exports to the EU increased from R64 billion in 2000 to R268.93 billion in 2018. Some R1.4 trillion in foreign investment from Europe (representing approximately 72.9% of total FDI in the country) has made a significant contribution towards job creation and industrialisation in South Africa. Over 2 000 EU companies operate in South Africa, creating more than 500 000 direct and indirect jobs.

The South African agricultural and automotive sectors have achieved increased export opportunities in the EU markets. The European automotive sectors have undertaken large investments in assembly plants in South Africa to facilitate vehicle exports from South Africa. With the resumption of agricultural exports from South Africa and the partial resumption of the automotive sector, these sectors will be able to maintain their market share in the EU. Within the context of the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, the EU also contributes €100 million (R1.3 billion) to infrastructure development for domestic, as well as regional programmes, through the Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa (IIPSA).



Partnerships

Africa has entered a number of structured strategic partnerships around the world in line with the clear vision and development strategy of the AU.

The partnerships are aligned to the AU Agenda 2063, the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Strategic Developments Goals (SDGs). The emphasis is on the implementation of industrialisation and technology transfer, infrastructure development, trade and investment, development of human capital, social investment and sustainable and inclusive growth policies, programmes and projects of continental, regional and national dimension.

These partnerships are established and covered or governed by strategic partnerships agreements, memoranda of understanding, declarations and frameworks of cooperation and various senior officials meetings, ministerial meetings and summits have been held over the years to review these partnerships.

Significantly, the principles of sovereignty, dignity, equality and respect guide the participation of AU member states in partnership meetings. The partnerships are aligned to the AU Agenda 2063, the National Development Plan (NDP) and the SDGs. The emphasis is on the implementation of industrialisation and technology transfer, infrastructure development, trade and investment, development of human capital, social investment, and sustainable and inclusive growth policies, programmes and projects of continental, regional and national dimension and aligned to the developmental imperatives of the continent.

Formerly, the partnerships involved commitments to provide assistance in agricultural and technological development, human capital development, industrialisation, infrastructural development as well as military expertise for the peacebuilding and peace-making efforts of the AU. However, the emerging trend is that partners are aggressively promoting their respective private sectors to the fore and trade, investments and market access are acquiring prominence.

PROGRAMME 3.4: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: North-South Cooperation					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
To leverage relations with the North in advancement of national and continental priorities, as well as the interests of the South	80% of applicable outcomes and targeted resolutions and decisions of the one reported meeting reflecting South Africa's positions	80% of applicable outcomes of identified summits and high-level meetings targeted resolutions and decisions articulating South Africa's positions	80% of applicable outcomes of identified summits and high-level meetings targeted resolutions and decisions articulating South Africa's positions		

PROGRAMME 3.4: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: North-South Cooperation							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Number of high-level engagements with strategic formations of the North to contribute to and advance national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South positions	Not achieved Three meetings not held	Prepared for and participated in the following meetings with strategic formations of the North:	Not reported	Influenced the outcome of four meetings and processes of strategic formations of the North to reflect South Africa's national positions	Not achieved Prepared for and participated in two meetings and processes of strategic formations of the North to reflect South Africa's national positions:	Two meetings not held	Eighth South Africa-EU Summit and the South Africa-EU Ministerial Political Dialogue rescheduled for the new financial year

Programme: North-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		1. The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) VI Follow-up Meeting in Maputo from 23 to 25 August 2017 2. The Fifth Africa-EU Summit in Abidjan, held from 23 to 30 November 2017			1. The TICAD VII from 28 to 30 August 2019 in Yokohama The TICAD Plenary Session addressed a number of strategic issues that will contribute effectively to the advancement of national interest, the African Agenda and positions of the South: • acceleration of economic transformation and improvement of business through innovation and private-sector engagement • public-private dialogue		

Programme: North-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					• deepening of sustainable and resilient societies • strengthening peace and stability Thematic sessions on science, technology and innovation, agriculture, human resource development, education for youth entrepreneurship and the Blue Economy		
Number of high-level engagements with strategic formations of the North to contribute to and advance national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South positions	Not reported	Prepared for and participated in the South Africa-EU PSDF in Pretoria on 7 July 2017	Prepared for and participated in the Seventh South Africa-EU Summit in Brussels from 14 to 15 November 2018 The key outcome of the Seventh South Africa-EU Summit was the adoption of a joint statement that identified areas of multilateral,	Influenced the outcome of four meetings and processes of strategic formations of the North to reflect South Africa's national positions	2. The Eighth South Africa-EU PSDF on 25 November 2019 in Brussels The forum provided an opportunity for South Africa and the EU to exchange views on a range of issues related to recent political and security developments of the African continent and globally and also		

Programme: North-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			bilateral and regional cooperation. Issues discussed at the summit included progress on the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; bilateral political, economic and development cooperation; as well as regional and global issues		discussed cooperation in the UNSC during South Africa's tenure as an elected member and as UNSC President for October 2019		

Programme: North-South Cooperation

Percentage of partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs	New indicator	100% (two) partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs 1. Prepared for and participated in the Beijing Summit of the FOCAC in Beijing from 3 to 4 September 2018, under the theme: "Toward an Even Stronger China-Africa Community with a Shared Future" The main outcomes include eight new measures announced by President Xi Jinping to be	100% partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs	100% (two) partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs: 1. The FOCAC Coordinators Meeting from 24 to 25 June 2019 in Beijing The meeting considered implementation of the outcomes of the 2018 Beijing Summit as well as measures to ensure the full implementation of these outcomes by the conclusion of the current implementation period in 2021 The salient outcomes of the meeting were: a) the rejection of unilateralism, protectionism and		
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Programme: North-South Cooperation

		implemented during the following three-year period (2019 to 2021) of the FOCAC Therefore, interrogating the eight new measures and associated funding agreed to during the Beijing Summit, it is clear that these address directly the aspirations of the AU as espoused in Agenda 2063 and support the flagship projects as contained in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 Additionally, the measures also address the goals and outcomes of		the recommitment to upholding the centrality of the UN Charter and multilateralism as guiding principles for conducting international relations b) the alignment of the eight new measures and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to Agenda 2063 and its associated flagship programmes c) consideration will be given to reducing the tenure for loan repayments and interest rates in order to address debt sustainability. The meeting also noted the successful implementation of certain of the outcomes of the 2018 Beijing Summit The Coordinators		
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Programme: North-South Cooperation

		the NDP, specifically contributing to the reindustrialisation of South Africa, infrastructure development, human capacity development, trade and investment and the eradication of poverty and inequality through the creation of employment		Meeting and the minister's associated bilateral programme further allowed South Africa to promote its specific NDP priorities, which correlate with those of Agenda 2063		
Percentage of partnership convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs	New indicator	2. Prepared for and participated in the Ministerial Meeting of the TICAD, held in Tokyo on 6 and 7 October 2018	100% of partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs	2. The TICAD VII from 28 to 30 August 2019 in Yokohama The TICAD Plenary Session delved on a number of strategic issues that will contribute effectively to the advancement of national interest, the African Agenda and positions of the South		

STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Areas of underperformance	Strategies to address underperformance
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION	
IBSA Summit	The summit was not convened by the host. The IBSA Summit will convene when the principals have agreed to a date.
Two BRICS IMC meetings	BRICS IMC dissolved by Cabinet in August 2019 The department to utilise existing cluster structures, i.e. Global and Continental Affairs Committee (GCAC); International Cooperation, Trade and Security DG Cluster; and Cabinet Committee
NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION	
14th South Africa-EU Ministerial Political Dialogue	The dialogue is planned to take place in the new financial year (2020/21)
Eighth South Africa-EU Summit	The summit is planned to take place in the new financial year (2020/21)

Changes to planned targets

No in-year changes to targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Expenditure increased by 3% from R525,7 million in 2018/19 to R541,1 million in 2019/20. The increase is due to expenditure relating to South Africa's election to serve as a non-permanent member of the UNSC for the period 2019 to 2020.

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub-Programme Name	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final	Actual	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final	Actual	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	Appropriation	Expenditure		Appropriation	Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Global System of Governance	377 515	381 237	(3 722)	362 359	362 224	135
Continental Cooperation	84 006	80 983	3 023	70 370	70 235	135
South-South Cooperation	5 688	5 063	625	4 654	4 638	16
North-South Cooperation	71 334	73 821	(2 487)	89 115	88 647	468
Total	538 543	541 104	(2 561)	526 498	525 744	754

PROGRAMME 4: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY, STATE PROTOCOL AND CONSULAR SERVICES

SUB-PROGRAMME 4.1: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Description: To create a better understanding and awareness of South Africa's international relations policy through targeted public diplomacy partnerships and platforms

Public Diplomacy promotes a positive projection of South Africa's image, communicates foreign policy positions to both domestic and foreign audiences and markets and brands South Africa by utilising Public Diplomacy platforms, strategies, products and services. The National Development Plan (NDP) states that "it is important to develop a more sophisticated Public Diplomacy Strategy that encompasses more than a communications functions. Public Diplomacy should use new media platforms, forums and social networks, as well as people-to-people initiatives".

The Public Diplomacy Strategy has a three-pronged approach: it aims to set the agenda, create and strengthen own platforms and promote Branch SA and Brand Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) to stakeholders. This is being done through targeted platforms that promote the national interest of our country through understanding, informing and influencing foreign and local audiences.

The range of platforms, in line with the Public Diplomacy Strategy, include but are not limited to the Ubuntu Awards that promote Branch South Africa and enhance public understanding of South Africa's foreign policy; publicised opinion pieces that are utilised by principals to express South Africa's positions on international developments; and the department is accessible to the public through media engagements such as media briefings, media statements and public participation programmes (PPPs).

Ubuntu Radio is a key medium of communication in the execution of the Public Diplomacy Strategy and stimulation of dialogue on issues that affect South Africa, the continent, the people of the South and partners across the globe. Various engagements and activities undertaken by the missions abroad are documented consistently in various *Ubuntu* publications, also digitally. These publications continue to communicate with and educate various stakeholders on South Africa's international relations policy positions, achievements, objectives and goals. Furthermore, it keeps records and documents important events in South Africa's international engagements. These publications are used as reference points by foreign policy researchers, analysts, aspiring diplomats and the public in general.

Public Diplomacy

South Africa's public diplomacy is grounded in the NDP, which calls for the development and implementation of a robust and sophisticated Public Diplomacy Strategy. The strategy has been developed and serves as a guide to our public diplomacy activities undertaken during the period under review.

The strategy addressed the need for the implementation and management of South Africa's reputation through the utilisation of people-to-people initiatives and new media platforms. In order to enhance the implementation of this strategy and augment intergovernmental relations, DIRCO, through Public Diplomacy, is part of government's International Cooperation, Trade and Security (ICTS) Cluster, in which it plays an important role in enabling the cluster to communicate with one voice.

The department, through Public Diplomacy, continued to enhance public understanding of South Africa's foreign policy engagements by both local and international audiences. Political principals utilised various platforms, such as media briefings and PPPS, to reach out to the public at home and abroad and stimulated debates through dialogue and public lectures on various topical issues in the field of international relations.

Furthermore, the principals articulated South Africa's positions on international developments through well-researched opinion pieces, which were publicised to ensure broader reach of the public. Similarly, the department and, in particular, the principals, remained accessible to the public through media engagements during which topical issues were extrapolated for the benefit of the respective audience. In the financial year under review, Public Diplomacy issued 160 media statements and 14 opinion pieces to respond to the narrative around the issues of international relations and national developments.

During 2019/20, DIRCO, through Public Diplomacy, played an important role in publicising South Africa's Chairship of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and the assumption of South Africa's Chairship of the African Union (AU). This was done by continuously updating the goals and milestones achieved during this period.

In June 2018, South Africa was elected to serve on the UNSC for the term 2019 to 2020, as a non-permanent member. The department, through Public Diplomacy, used its platforms to promote greater public awareness and inform the media of South Africa's involvement in peace and security efforts regionally, continentally and globally.

Large numbers of South Africans continue to travel around the world for various purposes, including tourism, business and employment. When they find themselves in distress, either as a result of natural or man-made disasters, South African missions are expected to provide them with consular services. In this regard, Public Diplomacy continued to raise the awareness and importance of the consular services rendered by DIRCO.

The current digital revolution and technological advances continue to change and influence the manner in which information is shared and made readily available to the public and stakeholders. The department has ensured that its Public Diplomacy Strategy is responsive to this ever-changing climate through investment in new technologies.



During the period under review, DIRCO broadened the use of social media, which has proved to be effective and beneficial in the execution of its mandate. These included platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube. The use of these mediums has been increased to complement Ubuntu Radio, which remains a key medium of communication in the execution of the Public Diplomacy Strategy and stimulation of dialogue on issues that affect South Africa, the continent and partners across the globe. Public Diplomacy continued to document various engagements and activities undertaken by South Africa's missions abroad in various *Ubuntu* publications and, also digitally. These publications were used to communicate with and educate various stakeholders on South Africa's international relations policy positions, achievements, objectives and goals. Furthermore, it keeps record and documents important events in South Africa's international engagements. Foreign policy researchers, analysts, aspiring diplomats and the public in general continue to rely on and use these documents as reference points.

DIRCO continues to value its diplomatic missions as critical components of its foreign policy implementation and acknowledges that they play an important role in branding and marketing the country. Through this component, the department sent key messages regarding government's position in response to both national and international developments.

During the year under review, Public Diplomacy continued to strengthen its working relationships with like-minded institutions such as, among others, Brand SA and South African Tourism, to chart a uniquely South African image that aims to bring much-needed investment and tourism opportunities to the country.





PROGRAMME 4.1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: Public Diplomacy					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
A better understanding and awareness of South Africa's foreign policy through targeted public diplomacy partnerships and platforms	The Branch: Public Diplomacy implemented activities and used various platforms to create a better understanding and awareness of South Africa's foreign policy	Implement the Public Diplomacy Strategy, outlining plans that enhance understanding and awareness of South Africa's foreign policy, making use of targeted partnerships and platforms	Implement the Public Diplomacy Strategy, outlining plans that enhance understanding and awareness of South Africa's foreign policy, making use of targeted partnerships and platforms		
	Concept note and perception study developed	Complete perception study	Utilised the perception study done by the Human Sciences Research Council		

PROGRAMME 4.1: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: Public Diplomacy							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Number of platforms utilised to inform and promote South Africa's foreign policy to domestic and international audiences	19 PPP events were undertaken to enhance public understanding of foreign policy	12 PPPs were held	13 PPPs	12 PPPs	15 PPPs were held by political principals during which the audience was engaged on domestic and international developments, as well as foreign policy	Three additional PPPs held	Additional PPPs held in response to both national and international developments
	186 media statements were issued to communicate South Africa's foreign policy engagements	149 media statements were issued in response to both national and international developments	153 media statements	120 media statements	122 media statements were issued to inform South Africans, media and the international community on both domestic and international developments	Two additional media statements issued	Additional media statements issued in response to both national and international developments
	Nine stakeholder publications produced and distributed	Four stakeholder publications produced and distributed	Four stakeholder publications produced and distributed	Four stakeholder publications	Five stakeholder publications produced and distributed	One additional stakeholder publication	Additional publication on request
	14 opinion pieces were issued by principals to articulate South Africa's foreign policy positions	14 opinion pieces were published	15 opinion pieces were published	12 opinion pieces	14 opinion pieces published	Two additional opinion pieces published	Additional opinion pieces published in response to both national and international developments

SUB-PROGRAMME 4.2: STATE PROTOCOL AND CONSULAR SERVICES

Purpose: Provide protocol, ceremonial and consular services

State Protocol is an instrument for facilitating the delivery of the strategic objectives of government through the provision of courtesies, in a way that is consistent with the spirit of all international agreements and legislation to which South Africa is a signatory. State Protocol provides protocol services to principals at all official events in line with international diplomatic practice, ensuring standardisation.

The mandate of State Protocol is informed by the Diplomatic Immunities Privilege Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2001), with Amendment Act 35 of 2008, which incorporates into South African legislation the various international conventions relating to immunities and privileges. State Protocol is the custodian of the Diplomatic Immunities Privilege Act, 2001 and provides assistance to other embassies through the implementation of the Act. This includes the regularisation of relations with regard to the Diplomatic Corps through, but not limited to, the issuance of ID cards, the appointment of South African and foreign heads of missions and consuls-general as well as the coordination and arrangements of engagements with the local accredited diplomatic community.

Consular Services provides assistance to South African nationals travelling, working, studying and/or living abroad. Emergency consular services can be described as services rendered to South African nationals who are distressed, destitute, seriously injured, and assistance rendered to the next of kin in case of death or when involved in natural or man-made disasters. Consular notarial services are another form of consular assistance rendered to South African citizens and foreign nationals requiring South African public documents to be legalised for use abroad. These services are rendered to provide legal validity to South African public documents to enable a person to use the documents outside South Africa. It also provides protocol advice and support to the various spheres of government and facilitates the hosting of international conferences in South Africa.

State Protocol and Consular Services

The undoubted highlight during the period under review was the successful hosting of the Presidential Inauguration of Mr Cyril Matamela Ramaphosa in May 2019. This event visually signified the professionalism and the implementation capacity of the department's State Protocol Services. In a break with tradition and the need to bring the inauguration closer to the people, Loftus Versfeld Rugby Stadium was identified as the venue to host this event. Planning had to commence from zero, as the manual that was used for five previous inaugurations had to be rewritten. The outcome was an unqualified success that showcased South Africa's reputation as one of the global leaders in major events involving foreign heads of state.

The department continued to facilitate the arrival and departure of dignitaries through the State Protocol Lounges, provided hospitality services to the President, Deputy President, Minister and Deputy Ministers of International Relations and Cooperation, and also provided protocol support to the second and third spheres of government. During the period under review, 31 outgoing high-level visits and 22 high-level incoming visits were planned and executed for the President, Deputy President and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation.

The last quarter of the year under review also coincided with the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic, which saw global economies slowly grounding to a halt. In March 2020, 112 South Africans, most of whom were government-funded students caught in the epicentre of the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan, Hubei Province in the People's Republic of China, were repatriated. Working closely with the South African Embassy in Beijing and the Consul-General in Shanghai, plans were crafted to return South Africans who were traumatised by almost 60 days of complete lockdown in a foreign country, with almost no physical contact with their immediate neighbours, let alone the outside world. On 14 March 2020, those South Africans landed on home soil following a government mission initiative, never done by South Africa before.

During the 2019/20 financial year, 901 consular cases were attended to. DIRCO provides consular services to South African citizens abroad who, due to unforeseen events, become distressed and destitute. In dealing with South African citizens in distress abroad, it became evident that the concept of consular services is rather unknown to the broader South African society and many of our citizens are unfamiliar with the nature of the assistance they can expect when in distress abroad. The department was seized with, among others, requests from the public on the impact of the global lockdown, movement across borders and repatriation to South Africa.

The department, as one of its core service delivery areas, authenticates/legalises public documents issued across all spheres of government and, among other important factors, facilitates the movement of exports and imports in the manufacturing, mining and energy sector (i.e. industrial production), as well as the agricultural and construction sectors.

The legalisation of public documents promotes economic growth and, as a result, the creation of employment opportunities in South Africa.

Linked to the above is the legalisation of public documents, such as educational certificates for South African citizens seeking employment abroad, which results in skills transfer and the transmission of monthly remittances to the country by South African citizens employed abroad.

Legalised public documents effectively assist enterprises, South African citizens and foreign nationals in the presentation of appropriate, validated South African public documents across the globe.

The department authenticated/legalised 82 644 public documents during the 2019/20 financial year for use abroad.

As host to one of the largest concentration of diplomats globally, DIRCO continued to provide support to the foreign diplomatic and consular officials hosted in the Republic of South Africa.

Administratively, the task of regulating the Diplomatic Corps continues to deliver above average business processing turn-around times. However, challenges that persist centre around two issues that are being addressed, but not progressing as planned because of the multiple stakeholders involved:

Duty-free shops have been identified as a high-risk environment where the abuse of diplomatic privileges has led to substantial losses to the fiscus. A number of foreign missions were identified, whose diplomatic and consular agents abused the privileges accorded to them for personal gain, through the resale of duty-free

alcohol and tobacco products in volumes far greater than those considered to be for personal use, as allowed by legislation. DIRCO, through the Directorate: Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges, embarked on a project to establish a section which will control the volumes of tobacco and alcohol products allowed per diplomatic and consular agent. A quota system was approved and will be implemented in 2020/21, requiring DIRCO's prior approval for all purchases. It is envisaged that the section will be fully functional and control measures fully implemented by Quarter 4 of 2020/21.

Secondly, labour relations in foreign missions were under the spotlight in 2019/20. The department, through State Protocol, engaged the Department of Labour, the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration, as well as foreign missions on labour relations. Missions have been officially informed via protocol circulars of the importance of adhering to South African legislation, especially where it involves labour relations. The department also addressed matters of transgression by foreign missions directly with the relevant heads of mission, leading to an improvement in their approach to the issue of conditions of employment and workers' rights.





PROGRAMME 4.2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: State Protocol and Consular services

Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Professional state protocol and consular services	100% of state protocol and consular services provided as per the Service Delivery Charter	100% of state protocol and consular services provided as per the Service Delivery Charter	100% of state protocol and consular services provided as per the Service Delivery Charter		

PROGRAMME 4.2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: State Protocol and Consular Services

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Percentage of protocol services rendered during state visits	100% of requests for protocol services responded to: - no requests for international conferences received 26 incoming and 38 outgoing international visits	100% of requests for protocol services responded to: - seven special events 40 incoming and 30 outgoing international visits	100% (76) of state visit services rendered: 34 incoming visits 42 outgoing visits	100% of protocol services rendered during state visits	100% (53) of state visit services rendered: 22 incoming visits 31 outgoing visits		
Percentage of protocol services rendered during international conferences hosted in South Africa	100% of requests for protocol services responded to: no requests for international conferences received	100% of requests for protocol services responded to: seven special events	100% (seven) protocol services rendered for international visits	100% of protocol services rendered during international conferences hosted in South Africa	100% (one) protocol service rendered for international visit: 19th Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Committee of Senior Officials Meeting		

Programme: State Protocol and Consular Services

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Number of strategic engagements held with Diplomatic Corps in support of facilitating diplomatic immunities and privileges	New indicator		Two strategic engagements held with Diplomatic Corps in support of facilitating diplomatic immunities and privileges	Two strategic engagements held with Diplomatic Corps in support of facilitating diplomatic immunities and privileges	Not achieved One strategic engagement held with the Diplomatic/Consular Corps, which also addressed concerns raised with regard to the attacks on foreign nationals	One strategic engagement with the Diplomatic/Consular Corps not held	Engagement was deferred to March, however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, larger gatherings were suspended
Percentage of requests for consular assistance rendered as per guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (838) of services for consular assistance responded to within the time frames stipulated in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (664) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service Delivery charter: - citizens in distress: 84 - whereabouts: 22 - mortal remains: 165 - adoptions: one - abductions: six - detainees/prisoners: 115 - extraditions: 36	100% (995) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service Delivery charter: - citizens in distress: 279 - whereabouts: 23 - mortal remains: 198 - adoptions: one - abductions: eight - detainees/prisoners: 113 - extraditions: 51	100% of requests for consular assistance rendered as per the guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (929) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service Delivery charter: - citizens in distress: 189 - whereabouts: 18 - mortal remains: 197 - adoptions: 0 - abductions: 16 - detainees/prisoners: 113		

Programme: State Protocol and Consular Services

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		services of civil process: 235	services of civil process: 322		- services of civil process: 359 - extraditions: 37		
Percentage of documents legalised as per guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (52 595) of documents legalised in accordance with the Service Delivery Charter	100% (60 443) of documents legalised within the time frames stipulated in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (71 930) of documents legalised within the time frames stipulated in the Service Delivery Charter	100% of documents accepted for legalisation processed in accordance with the guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (82 644) of documents accepted for legalisation processed in accordance with the guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter		

STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

Areas of underperformance	Strategies to address underperformance
STATE PROTOCOL AND CONSULAR SERVICES	
One strategic engagement with the Diplomatic Corps in support of facilitating diplomatic immunities and privileges	Due to the limitations and disruptions caused by COVID-19, the department will pursue virtual meetings with the Diplomatic Corps

Changes to planned targets

No in-year changes to targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Expenditure decreased from R352,5 million in 2018/19 to R289,0 million in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 18%. The decrease is due to the expenditure relating to the hosting of the 2018 Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit.

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub- Programme Name	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Public Diplomacy	70 520	69 401	1 119	78 714	78 042	672
Protocol Services	228 366	219 645	8 721	274 536	274 473	63
Total	298 886	289 046	9 840	353 250	352 515	735

PROGRAMME 5: TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Purpose:	Fund membership fees and transfer to international organisations
Subprogrammes:	Departmental Agencies and Membership Contribution

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES WITH ANNUAL TARGETS

Programme: International Transfers					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
To strengthen multilateralism through membership fees and contributions	R759 million	R903 million	R871 million	R32 million	Deviation is mainly due to foreign exchange fluctuations

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND ANNUAL TARGETS

Programme: International Transfers							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Delivery of payments to international organisations	R822,4 million	R581,5 million	R759 million	R903 million	R871 million	R32 million	Deviation is mainly due to foreign exchange fluctuations

5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

5.1. Transfer payments to public entities

Name of Public Entity	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final	Actual	(Over)/Under	Final	Actual	(Over)/Under
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
African Renaissance and International Fund	46 272	46 272	-	38 692	38 692	-
SA Development Partnership Agency	10 065	-	10 065	9 532	-	9 532
Total	56 337	46 272	10 065	48 224	38 692	9 532

5.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
				(R'000)		
DIRCO	African Union	Membership fees		441 348	441 348	
DIRCO	Group of 77 Countries	Membership fees		83	83	
DIRCO	India-Brazil-South Africa Trust Fund	Membership fees		17 325	17 325	
DIRCO	New Partnership for Africa's Development	Membership fees		7 109	7 109	
DIRCO	United Nations Development Programme	Membership fees		14 485	14 485	
DIRCO	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states	Membership fees		7 952	7 952	
DIRCO	Commonwealth of Nations	Membership fees		8 073	8 073	
DIRCO	Southern African Development Community	Membership fees		134 412	134 412	
DIRCO	United Nations	Membership fees		162 624	162 624	
DIRCO	Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	Membership fees		501	501	
DIRCO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	Membership fees		6 447	6 447	
DIRCO	Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund	Membership fees		86	86	
DIRCO	United Nations Development Programme in Southern Africa	Membership fees		1 576	1 576	
DIRCO	Humanitarian aid	Voluntary contribution		21 772	21 772	
DIRCO	Perm Court of Arbitration	Membership fees		223	223	
DIRCO	Asia-Africa Legal Consultative Organisation	Membership fees		266	266	
DIRCO	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	Membership fees		496	496	
Total				824 778	824 778	

The table below reflects the transfer payments which were budgeted for in the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, but no transfer payments were made.

Name of Transferee	Purpose for which the funds were to be Used	Amount budgeted For	Amount transferred	Reasons why funds were not transferred
		(R'000)	(R'000)	
DIRCO	African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)	1 755	-	The APRM has been incorporated into the African Union (AU) structures in terms of the institutional reforms of the AU and consequently receives its budget from the AU. As a result, member states are no longer required to contribute a separate membership contribution
DIRCO	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	634	-	The payments were not made due lockdown in missions abroad as a result of COVID-19
DIRCO	Indian Ocean Rim Research Centre	344	-	
DIRCO	South Centre Capital Fund	1 313	-	
DIRCO	United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea	1 166	-	
Total		5 212	-	

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

6.1. Conditional grants and earmarked funds paid – NONE

6.2. Conditional grants and earmarked funds received – NONE

7. DONOR FUNDS

7.1 Donor funds received – NONE

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

8.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

The department manages a property portfolio of leased and state-owned immovable assets, located mostly outside of the Republic of South Africa and used as chanceries, official residences and staff accommodation. Currently, 87% of the portfolio is leased under short- and medium-term lease contracts with private owners in the various countries where the Government is represented. As lease arrangements came up for renewal and where new leases were required, the department has actively negotiated contracts in the best interest of the State by reducing space, fixing rental prices for the contract period, reducing landlord requirements for advance payments and ensuring that maintenance obligations are borne by owners at no cost to government.

State-owned properties comprise 12% of the property portfolio under management. During the period under review, no new investments were made and asset holdings remained unchanged. In anticipation of the expected expanded mandate on immovable assets abroad, derived from the Foreign Service Bill, capital projects had been placed in abeyance. In-house planning for the redevelopment of an existing land parcel in Luanda to accommodate both the Chancery and Official Residence as well as the scoping of renovations to state-owned properties in Namibia have been finalised.

PART C

Governance



1. INTRODUCTION

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is committed to principles and practices of good corporate governance and has put in place various internal control mechanisms in place to strengthen corporate governance. There are various management structures and committees in place with terms of reference, which meet on a regular basis.

The department established the fully functioning assurance structures such as Risk Management and Internal Audit. These structures are supported by the Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee, both chaired by independent (external) chairpersons. The department can report that both committees have contributed positively in terms of the risk and audit management processes in the department.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The department has on an annual basis reviewed and updated its Risk Management Policy and developed the Risk Management Strategy for the implementation of the policy.

The department annually conducts both strategic and operational risk assessments to identify and analyse risks which have the potential to hamper the achievement of its strategic objectives. Risks-mitigating strategies/plans are developed to manage and keep risks at an acceptable level. New and emerging risks are regularly identified and monitored through appropriate reporting channels.

The department appointed a Risk Management Committee, consisting of independent external persons and members of the senior management structure of the department. The Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee is independent and external from the department. The committee provides advice to the Accounting Officer on the adequacy and effectiveness of systems of risk management department-wide.

The department appointed an Audit Committee, consisting of independent external persons. The committee provides advice to the Executive Authority and Accounting Officer on the effectiveness of systems of risk management department-wide.

There's visible progress in the risk management maturity across the department. The department has incorporated risk management in its planning processes. The department also formally appointed deputy directors-general as risk owners to ensure that management takes accountability for managing risks in their area of responsibilities and to embed risk management in their day-to-day activities. The risk owners' performance on risk management is monitored through the Performance Management and Development System.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

As part of its commitment to managing fraud and corruption risks, the department implemented and maintains a Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy and Strategy, which is reviewed on a regular basis in line with its risk-management framework.

The department has developed the Whistle-blowing Policy in line with the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy. The policy outlines the fraud-reporting procedures in detail, with individual's choice of reporting anonymously to the National Anti-corruption Hotline.

The suspected indication of fraud or corruption is either reported internally through appropriate channels (supervisors and/or Risk Management Unit) or anonymously through the National Anti-corruption Hotline. Either way, the reported cases are attended to by the Forensic Audit Unit within 30 days of the reporting. Those who have committed the acts of fraud or corruption, confirmed by the Forensic Audit Unit, are held accountable for their actions.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The department has appointed ethics officers to facilitate the submission of the Senior Management Service's financial disclosures as well as those of employees at remuneration levels 11 and 12, employees on the occupational specific dispensation paid on level 13 and officials at finance and supply chain management working with procurement and payment.

The ethics officers process applications for other remunerative work for approval/disapproval by the Director-General.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The department adheres to the Public Service Code of Conduct, read Resolution 1 of 2003. Once an allegation that any provision of the code has been breached, the department normally initiates a formal investigation on the alleged contravention of the code. The alleged offender will either be subjected to the formal or informal disciplinary processes, should the allegation be proven to have occurred. As soon as the disciplinary procedure has been concluded, the presiding officer or management has made a decision and issued a penalty, the department will give effect to the sanction imposed as a result of the said process. The effect it has on the department is that there is total compliance to prescripts within the department and discipline is maintained.

6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The department strives to comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993) by providing a safe and healthy environment for all employees, its customers and service providers. The department has an obligation to ensure that precautionary measures and resources are in place, which are necessary to protect employees against hazards.

With the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, extra safety measures have been implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace. The COVID-19 Steering Committee comprising Management and Organised Labour was established to deliberate on COVID-19 health and safety protocols and advise the Director-General on measures to be implemented.

The department continues to collaborate with Imbumba Aganang Facilities Management (IAFM) on occupational health and safety. To this end, hygiene assessments and maintenance of equipment are conducted regularly by IAFM and building inspections are undertaken to identify and correct any workplace hazards. Regular meetings are held by both parties to raise matters, and monitor and evaluate progress. During the period under review, two unannounced emergency evacuation drills were conducted.

The department has also established the necessary structures to ensure compliance with the Act. To this end, a senior manager has been formally appointed by the Director-General in terms of Section 16(2) of the Act, to oversee occupational health and safety matters. Ten officials were formally trained on Occupational Health and Safety and their roles as Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) representatives. Consequently, they have been appointed to serve in the Departmental Occupational Health and Safety Committee. Additional 10 officials were trained in First Aid, Basic Fire-fighting and Evacuation. The process is underway to recruit and train more SHE representatives and contingency representatives.

The On-Site Clinic continues to render first-aid services to officials injured on duty and make the necessary referrals for further medical attention. During the reporting period, only three cases were reported by the nurses. The department did not incur any costs. The injury on duty reports are submitted to the Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

Date of the Meeting/Workshop	Agenda: Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation
3 July 2019	Briefing by the department on Budget Vote 6
21 August 2019	Briefing the Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation on Q4 Report 2018/19 on financial and non-financial performance (Annual Performance Plan)
27 to 30 August 2019	Oversight/orientation visit to DIRCO
11 September 2019	Briefing on the Foreign Service Bill
18 September 2019	Briefing on the number and status of properties in countries outside of the Republic of South Africa
9 October 2019	Meeting and briefing on: - South Africa's Chairship of the African Union (AU): Deferred - how the department conducts diplomacy towards a better South Africa, peaceful Africa and the world - Third Quarter (Q3) Performance and Financial Report: DIRCO and ARF 2019/20
23 October 2019	Portfolio Committee Meeting on the Budget Review and Recommendation Report (BRRR) of 23 October 2019
30 October 2019	Briefing to the Portfolio Committee: Financial and Assets Management: A response to AG's report and BRRR Report
6 November 2019	Portfolio Committee Meeting on the Foreign Service Bill
20 November 2019	Portfolio Committee Meeting: DIRCO and ARF Performance: Financial report 2019/20

27 November 2019	Portfolio Committee Meeting of 27 November 2019: Presentation by the department on an the IBSA Fund for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger
5 February 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: Portfolio Committee meeting and briefing: Presentation on the responses by the CFO on recurring (2013/14 to 2018/19) AG's audit outcomes of the department, which relate to the work of the Finance and Asset Management Branch
13 February 2020	State of the Nation Address 2020
19 February 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: A briefing to the Portfolio Committee on the following items: - South Africa's Chairship of the African Union (AU): Deferred - how the department conducts diplomacy towards a better South Africa, peaceful Africa and the world - Third Quarter (Q3) Performance and Financial Report: DIRCO and ARF 2019/20
26 February 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: A briefing to the Portfolio Committee on the following items: - South Africa's Chairship of the AU - the outcomes of the AU Summit, held in February 2020
4 March 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: A meeting to consider and adopt the Report on the New York Fact Finding Mission
11 March 2020	A briefing to the committee on the current political situation in Libya
18 March 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: DIRCO responses to the Budget Review and Recommendations Report 2019

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

NONE

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

NONE

10. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

The Chief Directorate: Internal Audit of DIRCO obtains its mandate from the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999) as amended and its Treasury Regulations as amended.

The Chief Directorate: Internal Audit is responsible for the internal audit function of the department. It reports administratively to the Accounting Officer and functionally to the Audit Committee.

Activities and objectives of Internal Audit during the period included:

- determining whether the department's objectives were achieved economically, efficiently and effectively by evaluating and assessing operations, processes, procedures and activities
- assessing, evaluating and offering recommendations for improvement on the department's system of internal controls and governance
- assessing and evaluating the departmental performance information
- assessing and evaluating:
 - o the reliability and integrity of financial and operating information and the means used to identify, measure, classify and report such information
 - o the systems established to ensure compliance with those policies, plans, procedures, laws and other prescripts relevant to the department
 - o the means of safeguarding assets and, where appropriate, the verification of the existence of such assets
 - o the economic and efficient management of the department's financial, human and other resources, and the effective conduct of its operations.

For the period under review, Internal Audit has performed the following audit types at both Head Office and the missions:

- compliance audits such as asset management, ICT reviews, mission reviews, etc.
- special audits
- consultations and/or management requests.

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the department to fulfil its oversight responsibilities in relation to governance, financial reporting, the internal control system, risk management system and internal and external audit functions.

Activities and objectives of the Audit Committee are to contribute to assist that:

- the department implements and maintains effective risk management, control and governance processes
- the department employs effectiveness, efficiency and economy in the utilisation and application of resources
- management has implemented systems and mechanisms for the effective achievement of departmental objectives as planned
- the department has and maintains an effective system of internal audit that reports at least quarterly to the Audit Committee in writing and submits a suitable progress report and summary of audit reports
- the department conducts an annual assessment of all risks relevant to DIRCO and ensures that the department appropriately responds to risks identified
- mechanisms and systems are implemented by management for the prevention, detection of and responding to fraud, theft and other irregularities as well as material errors and wasteful practices relevant to the department
- the independence of the internal auditors is maintained
- a structured reporting line for Internal Audit is provided and facilitates the maintenance of the objectivity of the internal auditors.

The Audit Committee reviewed the activities of the internal audit function and has concluded that the:

- the internal audit function is effective, with no unjustified restrictions or limitations
- the internal audit reports were reviewed at quarterly meetings, including its annual work programme, the reports of investigations and the responses of management to issues raised therein.

In respect of the coordination of assurance activities, the Audit Committee reviewed the plans and work outputs of the external and internal auditors and concluded that these were adequate to address the significant financial risks facing the department. The Chief Audit Executive (CAE) has direct access to the Audit Committee Chairperson and other members. The committee is also responsible for the assessment of the performance of the CAE, and the internal audit function. This, however, was not conducted in the period under review and the committee will be contracting with the CAE, moving forward. The five-year external assessment of the internal audit function has also been performed.

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members:

Name	Qualifications and designations	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No of meetings attended
Ms PM Mvulane (Chairperson)	B Com Accounting B Com Accounting (Hons) Specialist Diploma in Auditing CA (SA)	External	N/A	13 November 2017 (Three-year term) Appointed as Chairperson from 2 January 2020 to 12 November 2020		Seven meetings
Dr MCAM Sehlapelo (Deputy Chairperson)	DLitt et Phil (Information Science) Master of Information Studies PGDip in Information Management PGDip in Defence Studies PGDip in Futures Studies ACIS CD (SA) Senior Management Programme PG Certificate in Risk, Compliance, and Governance Certificate in Accounting Information Systems	External	N/A	13 November 2017 (Three-year term)		Seven meetings
Mr ZL Fihlani	M Com (Tax) Higher Diploma in Tax Law Higher Diploma in International Law CA(SA) B Compt (Hons) B Com Accounting	External	N/A	13 November 2017 (Three-year term)		Seven meetings

Name	Qualifications and designations	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date Resigned	No of meetings attended
Dr CF von Eck	Bachelor of Arts Business Management Diploma Master of Business Leadership DPhil Certified Director	External	N/A	2 January 2020 (Three-year term) until 31 December 2022		One meeting
Mr BR Wheeler	National Diploma in State Accounts & Finance B Com Degree Advance Diploma in Public Administration	External	N/A	2 January 2020 (Three-year term) until 31 December 2022		One meeting
Ms KG Mbonambi (Former Chairperson)	B Com Accounting B. Com (Hons) Certificate in Enterprise Risk Management	External	N/A	1 January 2019 to 30 September 2019	Contract expired	Four meetings
Ms HN Masedi	B Rationis B Compt (Hons) Higher Diploma in Computer Auditing M Com Computer Auditing MBA	External	N/A	1 January 2019 to 30 September 2019	Contract expired	Four meetings