

IGD Reports

South Africa and the World: 2018

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February 2018

The round table, which focused on South Africa's 2018 foreign policy agenda during the course of the year, also looked towards possible projections for 2019, and took place on the 22 February 2018 in Pretoria at the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). South Africa's 2018 foreign policy agenda is possibly its busiest since 1994. The country finds itself chairing the Brazil, Russia, India, China

and South Africa (BRICS) partnership and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), while it is also involved in the G20 summit. It also co-chairs the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), as well as chairing the Southern African Development Community (SADC). This provides an opportunity for the country to continue its pursuit of a developmental African and global South agenda. [Download here](#)

South Africa's BRICS Presidency 2018: An Inclusive Path towards Global Development



February 2018

Dr. Philani Mthembu, Executive Director of the Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD), opened the dialogue by providing a brief review of South Africa's diplomatic calendar for 2018, which is one of the busiest in the post-1994 era. The BRICS partnership, one of several foreign policy agenda items, has continued to evolve as it enters

the beginning of its second decade. BRICS is no longer just a high-level government-to-government partnership; it has grown to include numerous tracks of diplomacy and increasingly put an emphasis on the importance of people-to-people relations through track two (think tanks and business) and track three (civil society) diplomacy. [Download here](#)

Global Insight

Argentina's G20 presidency: implications for the G20-Africa partnership



Faith Mabera

September 2018

Argentina's hosting of the G20 summit in 2018 presents a significant opportunity for it to represent the needs and expectations of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) as a whole, as well as advancing

cohesive regional strategy of the Latin American bloc within the G20 (Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico). Historically, Latin American regional priorities have often been marginalised in G20 debates as a result of the failure of the Latin American bloc to present a well-articulated, cohesive position on key issues on the G20 agenda. A focus on the social and environmental dimension are reflective of a shared Latin America agenda, which extends to the needs and expectations of the Global South more broadly. For instance, in the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis, Brazil and Argentina have used the G20 platform to push for enhancement of basic financial regulations, an emphasis on public policies of inclusion in light of growing inequality globally, employment policies, fair commercialization of raw materials and investment in housing, education and health. [Download here](#)

Books



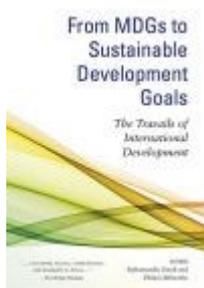
China and India's Development Cooperation in Africa: *The Rise of Southern Powers*

Philani Mthembu

2018

Explaining the determinants of China and India's development cooperation in Africa cannot be achieved in simple terms. After collecting over 1000 development cooperation projects by China and

India in Africa using AidData, this book applies the method of qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) to understand the motives behind their development cooperation. Mthembu posits that neither China nor India were solely motivated by one causal factor, whether strategic, economic or humanitarian interests or the size of their diaspora in Africa. China and India are driven by multiple and conjunctural factors in providing more development cooperation to some countries than others on the African continent. Only when some of these respective causal factors are combined is it evident that both countries disbursed high levels of development cooperation to some African countries. To buy a copy [click here](#)



From MDGs to Sustainable Development Goals: *The Travails of International Development*

Siphamandla Zondi & Philani Mthembu

2017

This book is the first in a series that aims to help readers understand the diversity of African academic thinking around the MDGs and their success (or lack thereof); and the transition into the SDGs. The questions this book looks to examine are: How far has the implementation of the aspirations enunciated in the UN Millennium Declaration gone? And Can any measurable progress made towards the implementation of the MDGs be equated to a serious commitment by the world to achieve the now adopted SDGs? These questions lie at the heart of discussions that the transition from the MDGs to the SDGs generated on the African continent and beyond. They are questions that are not being adequately addressed by dominant discourses on development; discourses haunted by the globally hegemonic paradigm of neoliberalism and its complicity in the perpetuation of what has been called the imperality of world development, and a colonial model of the world as we know it. To buy an eBook [click here](#)

Latin American Report



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