



On 2 May 2018, as part of the Nelson Mandela centenary celebrations, an image of the former statesman and international icon was projected on a water fountain curtain in Zagreb, Croatia.

Photo: Marko Todorov / CROPIX





In the spirit of Ubuntu



credits

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UBUNTU

a Nguni word meaning humanity

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation's quarterly magazine

**ON THE COVER**

This year, South Africa and the world celebrate the centenary of the birth of former President Nelson Mandela. Born on 18 July 1918, Madiba was the first President of a democratic South Africa and a global icon who was revered worldwide as a champion of human rights, non-racism and non-sexism. He played a critical role in unifying South Africans and inspiring democratic unity across Africa and the globe.

As Chair of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) from August 2017 to August 2018; Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) in 2018; and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) from October 2017 to October 2019; and Co-Chair of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), South Africa is guided by the values Nelson Mandela stood for.

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Letter from the Minister



South Africa has been elected overwhelmingly to serve on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the term 2019 – 2020. The election for this seat was held during the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly on 8 June 2018.

We express our unreserved gratitude and appreciation to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) that nominated us and our continental body, the African Union (AU), which endorsed our candidature.

This will be South Africa's third term on the UNSC, having previously served in 2007 to 2008 and 2011 to 2012. Our tenure on the Security Council will be dedicated to the legacy of President Nelson Mandela and his commitment to peace.

In marking his centenary this year, a Summit on Peace will be held on the eve of the 73rd Session of the UN General Assembly in September. South Africa will use its tenure on the UNSC to promote the maintenance of international peace and security through advocating for the peaceful settlement of disputes and inclusive dialogue. We will continue to enhance close cooperation between the UNSC and other regional and subregional organisations. During our two previous tenures, we advocated for closer

cooperation between the UNSC and the AU Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), which culminated in the adoption of the landmark Resolution in 2012 on strengthening cooperation between these two bodies.

South Africa's diplomatic efforts over the past two decades include conflict resolution, prevention, mediation, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. We firmly believe that, while we must strengthen the tools at the Security Council's disposal in addressing conflicts as they arise, the focus should be on preventative diplomacy and addressing the root causes of conflicts.

We believe that peace cannot be achieved without the participation of women in peace negotiations, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peacebuilding and governance. During our tenure, we will ensure that a gender perspective is mainstreamed into all Security Council resolutions in line with UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security.

As we assume the non-permanent seat, we look forward to collaborating with the members of the Security Council in promoting the maintenance of international peace and security and the social well-being and advancement of all the peoples of the world.

We are guided by the Resolution of the AU to "Silence the Guns" by 2020. Only when we have peace and a culture of peace, can we have sustainable development and we

in Africa need that and resources most. Our energies now have to be directed at the betterment of the lives of our people.

This is a time in history when the world faces great threats in international relations. It's a time of mixed fortunes for the world. It's a time when the continent of Africa is flexing its muscles and itching to reach new heights in its development and advancement.

Africa and its people must take upon themselves the cudgels of their own development. Africans are acutely aware that they can only advance and develop as a continent and as a people through peace and security. A secure and peaceful Africa brings greater prospects for education, investment, economic growth and the allocation of scarce resources to infrastructure development.

The African continent is and will remain central to South Africa's foreign policy imperatives. Guided by the principles and vision of the National Development Plan (NDP) and South Africa's National Interest, we are driven by a vision to create and achieve a continent that is peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist, united and prosperous, and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable.

In pursuit of our National Interest and strategic objectives, our engagements and priorities on the African continent remain focussed and poised on the strengthening of bilateral relations, the promotion of peace, security and stability, economic cooperation and integration, and the enhancement of the African Agenda.

Bilateral relations between South Africa and countries on the continent are grounded in a historic and fraternal context and narrative, which is rooted in the continent's support and solidarity in our fight against colonialism and apartheid, in order to achieve national liberation.

As we consolidated our political relations on the continent by expanding our diplomatic footprint through 47 embassies, high commissions and consulates general; South Africa has also rapidly advanced her economic relations in Africa, through the expansion of our trade volumes, investment portfolio and economic relations across the length and breadth of the continent. South Africa has grown her bilateral trade portfolio with countries on the continent from R11,4 billion in 1994 to the current R429 billion.

This has resulted in Africa becoming a prime destination of South African-originated



goods and services, especially value-added goods, which assists in contributing to the R198-billion trade surplus, creating much-needed jobs and opportunities for our people within the manufacturing, retail, fast-moving consumer goods, financial services and transport/logistics sectors. It is also worth noting that SADC accounts for approximately 80% of our total trade with the continent.

Despite the deepened levels of political stability and security on the African continent, our region continues to be plagued by pockets of instability and conflict, which impede the prospects of future stability, prosperity, integration and development.

In this regard, South Africa has actively participated, through both bilateral and multilateral efforts, to resolve some of the continent's pressing conflict areas. These countries include: Lesotho, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Burundi, South Sudan, Somalia, Central African Republic, Mali and Libya. South Africa also remains engaged in the peace and security dynamics of the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, the Great Lakes Region and the Lake Chad Basin.

South Africa will continue to play its part in conflict resolution in these countries and respective regions. In addition, South Africa reaffirms its continued solidarity to assist the people of Western Sahara in pursuit of their inalienable right to self-determination and decolonisation. South Africa remains steadfast in its rejection of all acts of terrorism and extremism that have increasingly affected countries on our continent, contributing negatively to internal instability.

As a continent, we are doing quite well in holding regular and successful elections.

South Africa will continue to use its membership of the G20 to promote inclusive growth and development. In this regard, the country, as Co-Chair of the Development Working Group, will, among others, prioritise G20 support for addressing the scourge of illicit financial flows, industrialisation in Africa and least developed countries, the implementation of the G20 Africa Partnership and enhanced G20 support to developing countries by providing the means of implementation for achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. These initiatives are aimed at positively impacting the development trajectory of Africa and the developing world and contributing positively to achieve the global commitment of leaving no one behind. We take pride in the principle

Our tenure on the Security Council will be dedicated to the legacy of President Nelson Mandela and his commitment to peace.

of solidarity with all the oppressed peoples of the world. We pledge solidarity and support for the people of Western Sahara in their struggle for self-determination and nation-building. We accord unfettered solidarity to the people of Palestine and reiterate our call for a two-state solution.

South Africa will be hosting the 10th Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit from 25 to 27 July at the Sandton Convention Centre. We have assumed the Chairship of BRICS from January to December 2018 and feel honoured by this call to duty.

We have proposed new areas of BRICS cooperation that include the following:

- a working group on peacekeeping
- a vaccine research centre
- a BRICS gender and women forum
- a BRICS strategic partnership towards the advancement of the Fourth Industrial Revolution
- the BRICS Tourism Track of cooperation.

South Africa has determined that an Outreach will again be held with African leaders to ensure both continuity from 2013 and BRICS support for African industrialisation and infrastructure development.

In the interest of ensuring maximum synergy between South Africa's Chairship of BRICS and that of China in 2017, the BRICS Inter-Ministerial Committee determined that, as part of its BRICS Chairship in 2018, South Africa would also host the BRICS Plus Outreach on the margins of the 10th BRICS Summit.

Regional integration is the central aspiration of the AU Agenda 2063 and remains a critical component of the continent's efforts to ensure sustainable economic development and inclusive growth. In this regard, the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons in Africa and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), launched in January and March 2018 respectively, are two of the Agenda 2063's flagship programmes. These two initiatives are a manifestation of the Pan-African vision of continental unity and

integration in line with South Africa's vision of a better Africa and a better world.

In March 2018, the AU heads of state and government launched the Agreement establishing the AfCFTA and its protocols in Kigali, Rwanda.

The goal of the AfCFTA is to promote intra-African trade and offer an opportunity to create larger economies of scale, a bigger market and improve the prospects of the African continent to attract investment.

For its part, the Free Movement Protocol is aimed at easing travel by Africans on their own continent and is one of the central pillars of Agenda 2063.

The AfCFTA will bring together the 55 member states of the AU, covering a market of more than 1,2 billion people, including a growing middle class and a combined gross domestic product of more than US\$3,4 trillion.

South Africa's participation in the AfCFTA will assist South African businesses to expand into the African market and in so doing, contribute to economic development on the continent.

For South Africa in particular, it will serve to address the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality as set out in the NDP.

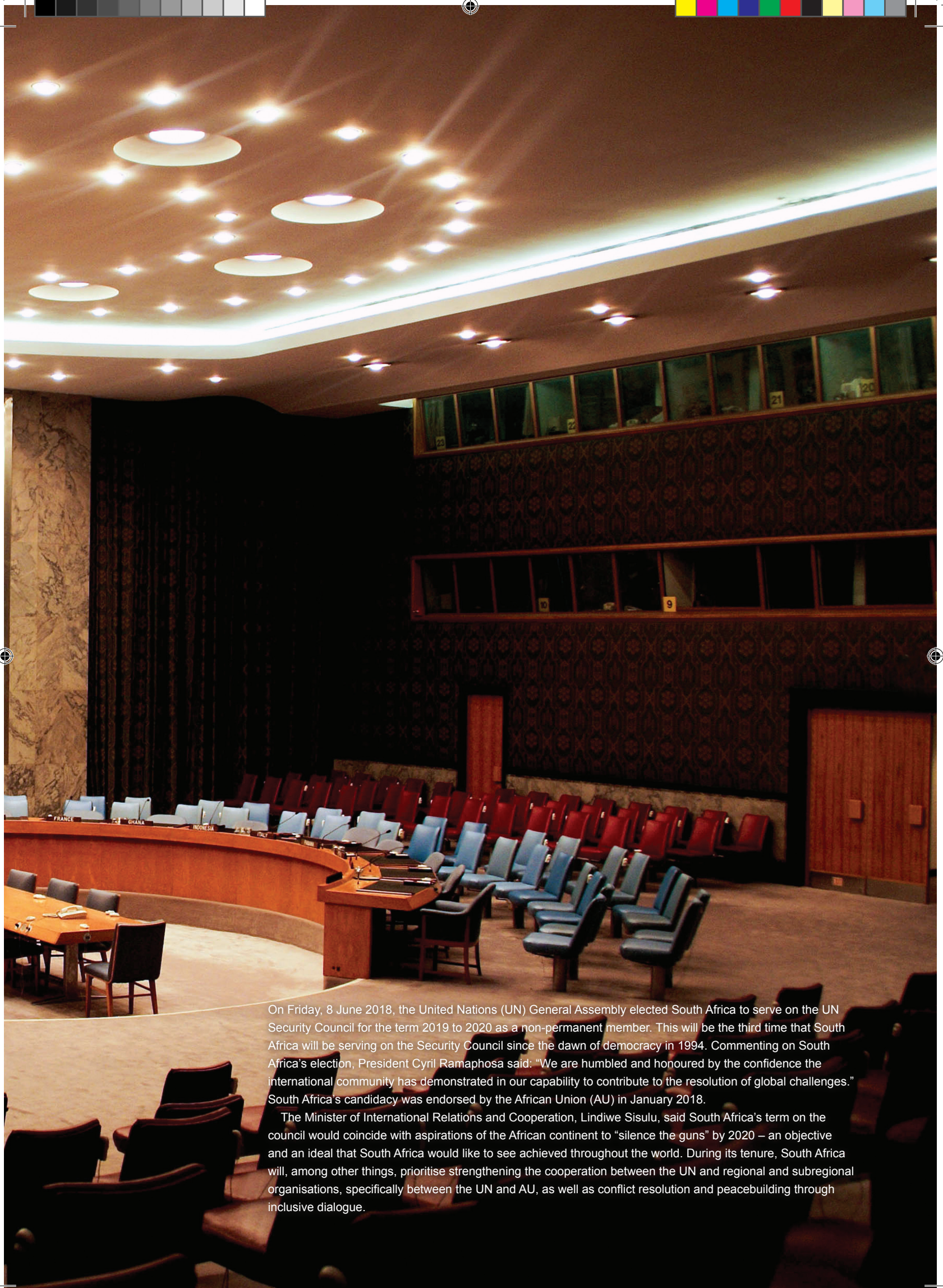
South Africa is fully committed to the AfCFTA and signed the Kigali Declaration launching the AfCFTA, which demonstrates South Africa's political commitment to sign the agreement and its protocols, once it has fulfilled its domestic requirements, including consultations with social partners and ascension by Parliament.

The UNSC election was not an end, but the beginning of a journey. From now until December 2020, our country will be a centre of attention as we play our historic and strategic role in the international arena.

As we begin our tenure in 2019, we will also be marking 25 years of our constitutional democracy, as well as of our readmission to the international community as responsible global citizens. ■

Minister of International Relations and Cooperation
Lindiwe Sisulu





On Friday, 8 June 2018, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly elected South Africa to serve on the UN Security Council for the term 2019 to 2020 as a non-permanent member. This will be the third time that South Africa will be serving on the Security Council since the dawn of democracy in 1994. Commenting on South Africa's election, President Cyril Ramaphosa said: "We are humbled and honoured by the confidence the international community has demonstrated in our capability to contribute to the resolution of global challenges." South Africa's candidacy was endorsed by the African Union (AU) in January 2018.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Lindiwe Sisulu, said South Africa's term on the council would coincide with aspirations of the African continent to "silence the guns" by 2020 – an objective and an ideal that South Africa would like to see achieved throughout the world. During its tenure, South Africa will, among other things, prioritise strengthening the cooperation between the UN and regional and subregional organisations, specifically between the UN and AU, as well as conflict resolution and peacebuilding through inclusive dialogue.





Given the work that DIRCO does, its target audience is global and therefore extremely wide-reaching. As such, we have adopted an innovative and dynamic approach to communication that provides a turnkey solution to national and international communication needs.

domestic and international markets. Should you wish to know more about South Africa's non-permanent membership of the United Nations (UN) Security Council, its hosting of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) grouping's 10th Summit in July or what the plans are to celebrate Madiba's centenary on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in September, make sure you tune in, switch on or follow the DIRCO team.

- YouTube
- Instagram
- Facebook: DIRCOza
- Twitter.

Through these platforms, the department is able to reach a larger audience at a very low cost.

DIRCO shares information about the activities and events that the department's principals participate in locally and globally. Furthermore, the Branch: Public Diplomacy is able to educate the public about the function of DIRCO as well as ensure a better understanding of South Africa's foreign policy.

Our social media platforms allow us to target youth, the general public (domestic and global) and stakeholders in business, the Diplomatic Corps and other government departments.

Ubuntu Magazine

DIRCO introduced its quarterly magazine, *Ubuntu – South Africa's Public Diplomacy in action*, in August 2012.

The publication communicates with and educates stakeholders on South Africa's foreign policy positions, achievements, objectives and goals. It gives in-depth analysis and information on key departmental issues ranging from current affairs, bilateral and multilateral milestones, upcoming key events, as well as international work done by other government departments, business and parastatals.

The high-quality glossy magazine spreads South Africa's foreign policy message quarterly around the world.

Its footprint extends across the globe through South Africa's embassies abroad, libraries, think-tanks, research institutions, domestic, international and VIP lounges at all South Africa's major airports, and foreign embassies accredited to South Africa.

It has a quarterly print run of 12 000, giving it a minimum readership of 48 000 people per annum. The magazine is also available online on www.dirco.gov.za.

@ClaysonMonyela

Falling sick, becoming a victim of crime or facing an emergency are traumatic events. When these problems happen abroad, they can make one's situation even more difficult and traumatic.

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), through the Chief Directorate: Consular Services in Pretoria and our diplomatic and consular missions abroad, assists South African citizens who find themselves in distress and/or destitute abroad.

Most South African citizens travelling for business or pleasure, or living abroad, do so without serious difficulty as they prepare themselves before their trip.

Take time to learn about your destination. By doing your homework before you leave, you minimise the chances of something going wrong. Visit www.dirco.gov.za or follow the conversation on social media #TravelSmartwithDIRCO.

The Branch: Public Diplomacy in DIRCO has over the past years diversified and strengthened the platforms it utilises to reach its target audience.

Given the work that DIRCO does, its target audience is global and therefore extremely wide-reaching. As such, we have adopted an innovative and dynamic approach to communication that provides a turnkey solution to national and international communication needs.

This ensures that we are able to reach different levels of society in both our

Ubuntu Radio

DIRCO launched an online, 24-hour radio station aimed at enhancing communication on South Africa's foreign policy in October 2013. This is the first of its kind on the African continent.

The station is the first to operate under the auspices of a government institution for non-commercial purposes. Its operating format is that of a "talk radio".

Recognising that Internet connectivity in South Africa and on the African continent requires greater penetration, the station is now available on DSTV audio channel 888.

It also exchanges content for broadcast with identified media partners, including SABC's Channel 404 and community radio stations, for greater reach and influence.

The objective of Ubuntu Radio is to create a platform for the exchange of views and opinions by various stakeholders.

The radio station currently boasts a listenership of 18 000 over a seven-day period.

The audience includes opinion-makers, think-tanks, academics, scholars, students, diplomats and other key players in the field of diplomacy and international relations with a penetration of over 70 countries in all regions of the world. Channel 404's viewership is estimated at 450 000 across Africa.

Social media

The department has created and continually strengthens its presence on the following social media platforms:

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The dawn of a new era

“Together we are going to make history. We have done it before and we will do it again,” said President Cyril Ramaphosa.

Let us put all the negativity that has dogged our country behind us “because a new dawn is upon us” was the strong message that newly elected South African President Cyril Ramaphosa shared with the South African nation on Friday night, 16 February 2018.

“Together we are going to make history. We have done it before and we will do it again,” said President Cyril Ramaphosa.

Delivering his maiden State of the Nation Address in Parliament in Cape Town, the President said in the spirit of honouring world icon Nelson “Madiba” Mandela, the country should put the negative past behind and focus on rebuilding, hope and renewal.

The President said that as the country prepared to mark the centenary of the former statesman, South Africans should honour Madiba by putting behind us the era of discord, disunity and disillusionment and build the future that he envisioned.

“We should put behind us the era of diminishing trust in public institutions and weakened confidence in leaders.

“We should put all the negativity that has dogged our country behind us because a new dawn is upon us.

“It is a new dawn that is inspired by our collective memory of Nelson Mandela and the changes that are unfolding. As we rid our minds of all negativity, we should reaffirm our belief that South Africa belongs to all who live in it.”

In a speech that inspired hope and the renewal of the nation, the President said even though South Africa was a tossed salad – a diverse nation – “we are one nation”.

“We are a nation at one,” he said, “bound together by a common destiny”.

“There are 57 million of us, each with different histories, languages, cultures, experiences, views and interests.

“Yet, we are bound together by a common destiny.

“For this, we owe much to our forebears – people like Pixley ka Seme, Charlotte Maxeke and Chief Albert Luthuli – who understood the necessity of the unity and harmony of all the people of this great land.”



Clarion call for South Africans to work together for change

The President said while change could produce uncertainty, even anxiety, it also offered great opportunities for renewal and revitalisation, and for progress.

"... bonded by our common love for our country, resolute in our determination to overcome the challenges that lie ahead and convinced that by working together we will build the fair and just and decent society to which Nelson Mandela dedicated his life."

The President said government was committed to working as one to address employment and create jobs.

"We are one people, committed to work together to find jobs for our youth, to build factories and roads, houses and clinics; to prepare our children for a world of change and progress; to build cities and towns where families may be safe, productive and content," he said.

He said government wanted to ensure that there was a better management of state

resources. "We are determined to build a society defined by decency and integrity, that does not tolerate the plunder of public resources, nor the theft by corporate criminals of the hard-earned savings of ordinary people.

"While there are many issues on which we may differ, on these fundamental matters, we are at one.

"We know that there is still a lot that divides us," he said.

Rising over challenges that confront the economy

The President said poverty levels rose in 2015 while unemployment had gone up, inequality had persisted.

He said for several years, the country's economy had not grown at the pace needed to create enough jobs or lift citizens people out of poverty.

Despite these challenging conditions, the President said the country had – working together with all social partners – managed to achieve progress in improving the lives of all citizens.

"Even under conditions of weak growth, our economy has created jobs, but not at the pace required to absorb new entrants into the labour market.

"This means that as we pursue higher levels of economic growth and investment, we need to take additional measures to reduce poverty and meet the needs of the unemployed."

He said since the start of the current Parliament, government's public employment programmes had created more than 3,2 million work opportunities.

"In the context of widespread unemployment, they continue to provide much-needed income, work experience and training.

"We have taken measures to reduce the cost of living, especially for the poor.

"Government's free basic services programme currently supports more than 3,5 million indigent households.

"More than 17 million social grants are paid each month, benefiting nearly a third of the population."



Education to be prioritised to break the cycle of poverty

The President said education was a key to alleviating poverty from poor households.

He said educating poor children, especially those from poor backgrounds, was essential and that government had insisted that this should start in early childhood.

"Today, we have nearly a million children in early childhood development facilities. We are seeing improvements in the outcomes of our basic education system.

"The matric pass rate increased from 60,6% in 2009 to 75,1%. There are currently almost a million students enrolled in higher education, up from just over 500 000 in 1994."

He said as the country entered a new era, government was determined to build on these achievements, confront the challenges currently being faced and accelerate progress in building a more prosperous and equitable society.

"We have seen a moderate recovery in our economy and a broader, sustained recovery in the global economy.

"Commodity prices have improved, the stock market has risen, the rand has strengthened and there are early indications that investor confidence is on the rise.

"We have taken decisive measures to address concerns about political instability and are committed to ensure policy certainty and consistency.

"There is a greater sense of optimism among our people."



Business confidence improving in South African companies

The President said citizens were hopeful about the future.

He said business confidence among South African companies had improved and foreign investors were looking anew at opportunities in the country. "Some financial institutions have identified South Africa as one of the hot emerging markets for 2018.

"Our task, as South Africans, is to seize this moment of hope and renewal, and to work together to ensure that it makes a meaningful difference in the lives of our people.

"This year, we will be initiating measures to set the country on a new path of growth, employment and transformation."

He said government had to build further on the collaboration with business and labour to restore confidence and prevent an investment downgrade.

The President said tough decisions had to be made to close the fiscal gap, stabilise debt and restore state-owned enterprises (SOEs) to health.

"We are going to embark on a number of measures to address the unemployment challenge."

He also said that he would, within the next few months, convene a jobs summit to align the efforts of every sector and every stakeholder behind the imperative of job creation.

"The summit will look at what we need to do to ensure our economy grows and becomes more productive, that companies invest on a far greater scale, that workers are better equipped and that our economic infrastructure is expanded.

"We will expect this summit to come up with practical solutions and initiatives that will be implemented immediately."

SONA ignites renewed energy, sense of unity

The former Minister of Human Settlements and current Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Lindiwe Sisulu, said the State of the Nation Address (SoNA) was reminiscent of the day former President Thabo Mbeki delivered the seminal speech "I am an African".

Participating in a debate on the SoNA in the National Assembly on Monday, 19 February 2018, the Minister said the speech made everyone proud to be South African and gave citizens renewed hope and a "sense of energy".

"The State of the Nation Address that you delivered on Friday, 16 February 2018, removed any doubt that could have existed that your ascension to The Presidency was indeed timely."

She said after the speech there was unanimity that "we were one".

"We are Africans. After your speech, there was a unanimous feeling of joy..."

The debate gave Members of Parliament an opportunity to raise issues emanating from President Cyril Ramaphosa's maiden address.

Minister Sisulu said the speech was instructive and was a call for all leaders to volunteer to fight poverty, cancer, to defeat alcohol and drug abuse and to end the abuse of women and children.

It was a call to be active participants of society and a reminder that everyone could contribute to positive development.

The Minister said government had, through the National Development Plan, a plan to improve the lives of all South Africans.

Several measures that the President announced in his speech were a step in the right direction as they will contribute to good governance. SAnews.gov.za

SoNA in numbers**Anniversary**

100th – the anniversary of the birth of former President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

100th – the anniversary of the birth of struggle stalwart Mama Nontsikelelo Albertina Sisulu.

Population

57 million – South Africa's diverse population.

Employment

3,2 million – work opportunities created by public employment programmes.

1 million – public servants employed by the State.

6 million – working South Africans whose earnings are expected to increase.

Social development

3,5 million – indigent households being supported by government's free basic services programme.

17 million – social grants being paid each month, benefiting nearly a third of the population.

1 million – children in early childhood development facilities.

Education

60,6% – matric pass rate in 2009.

75,1% – matric pass rate in 2017.

1 million – students enrolled in higher education in 2018.

500 000 – students enrolled in higher education in 1994.



39 500 – bursaries to be awarded by the Funza Lushaka Bursary Programme for initial teacher education over the next three years.

1 million – internships to be created in the next three years.

R350 000 – the gross combined annual income of households of first-year students benefiting from free higher education in 2018.

Economy and investment

R57 billion – amount spent on locally produced goods.

30% – value of public procurement to be set aside to small, medium and micro enterprises, cooperatives, and township and rural enterprises.

R1,5 billion – the value of the Small Business Fund established through the CEOs Initiative.

26 – countries whose markets will be combined by the free-trade area.

625 million – population of 26 countries whose markets will be combined by the free trade area.

Tourism

700 000 – direct jobs being sustained by tourism.

Infrastructure development

187 – schools in rural and underprivileged urban areas across the country completed under the Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Delivery Initiative Programme.

Health

2 million – additional people to be initiated on antiretroviral treatment by December 2020.

"Now is the time to lend a hand. Now is the time for each of us to say 'send me'."

take further measures to ensure that all state-owned companies fulfil their economic and developmental mandates. "We will change the way that boards are appointed so that only people with expertise, experience and integrity serve in these vital positions.

"We will remove board members from any role in procurement and work with the Auditor-General to strengthen external audit processes.

"This is the year in which we will turn the tide of corruption in our public institutions.

"The criminal justice institutions have been taking initiatives that will enable us to deal effectively with corruption.

The commission of inquiry into state capture, headed by the Deputy Chief Justice Judge Raymond Zondo, is expected to commence its work shortly.

He said the commission was critical to ensuring that the extent and nature of state capture was established, that confidence in public institutions was



restored and that those responsible for any wrongdoing were identified.

"We are at a moment in the history of our nation when the people, through their determination, have started to turn the country around. We can envisage the triumph over poverty, we can see the end of the battle against AIDS.

"Now is the time to lend a hand. Now is the time for each of us to say 'send me'.

"Now is the time for all of us to work together, in honour of Nelson Mandela, to build a new, better South Africa for all," President Ramaphosa said. [SAnews.gov.za](https://www.sahnews.gov.za)



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Strengthening South Africa as leading member of the international community

"Our foreign policy has evolved over many years, crafted by Oliver Tambo as he sensitised the world about the struggle of South Africa; and crystallised and given expression by Nelson Mandela as he put South Africa firmly on the international stage."

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Lindiwe Sisulu, delivered the Budget Speech of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) on Tuesday, 15 May 2018, in Parliament, Cape Town.

The speech outlined the priorities and programmes of the department for the 2018/19 financial year and provided details

on, among other things, strengthening South Africa's position as a leading member of the international community.

As part of the activities linked to the Budget Vote Speech, Ambassador Anil Sooklal delivered a public lecture, focussing on South Africa's hosting in July 2018 of the 10th Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit on Monday, 14 May 2018, at the University of the Western Cape. A Pre-Budget Vote Speech

media briefing was held by Minister Sisulu on Tuesday, 15 May 2018, at the Imbizo Media Centre, Parliament, Cape Town, while a Post-Budget Vote Speech breakfast was held on Wednesday, 16 May 2018, at the Cape Town International Convention Centre.

Delivering the DIRCO Budget Vote, Minister Sisulu said that in celebrating the centenary of the world icon, Nelson Mandela, we should once again use the space created by Madiba to leapfrog into a future that we all dreamt of.

"It is an especially important year for us as we invite the world to focus on the example we have set for the rest of mankind. We need to drive this celebration of the man who not only led us into this democracy, but one who captured the world's imagination on what is possible. We had the most fertile ground on which to build further on the immense work



done by Oliver Tambo in our international relations. Mandela picked up the baton and charted our foreign policy in the new dispensation and we remember him for what he bequeathed to us: freedom, peace and forgiveness. And the world opened its arms to us.

"We once were a giant in the world and our reputation was well known, because of what we represented. The world was richer for having given us support and for us having given them the miracle of 1994. In Mandela's memory, in his honour, we have a responsibility to regain that stature that he left for us. That stature that allowed us to punch above our weight and succeed. We'll regain that stature and put all our efforts in making sure that we make the world a better place for all. We should not be in a world where our children will inherit the ruins of Syria. Our children should not live in fear of extremist militants. Our children should not die at the hands of heavy-handed soldiers. Our children should not die of poverty."

Referring to the new dispensation of the Fifth Administration, Minister Sisulu said this new era, colloquially known as the New Dawn, was a period of renewal, change, adherence to good governance and responsiveness to our people.

"It is a time for re-energising our foreign policy, which is anchored in our Constitution and driven by our domestic policy, the two as you know having a symbiotic relationship.

"We want South Africa to be once again a moral compass and a voice of reason in a world increasingly overcome with selfish, narrow interests. We want to be the hope for all in times of despair.

"Our foreign policy has evolved over many years, crafted by Oliver Tambo as he sensitised the world about the struggle of South Africa; and crystallised and given expression by Nelson Mandela as he put South Africa firmly on the international stage."

Major principles of South Africa's foreign policy

"Our Constitution determines that our foreign policy must be driven by seven major principles:

- fundamentally transform and achieve sustainable growth of the economy to empower the people and create a better life for all
- deal with the legacies of apartheid colonialism
- maintain the stability and security of South Africa, including its constitutional order and institutions
- develop a peaceful and prosperous integrated southern Africa

"Our potential to influence for good is enormous, based on our history. We can continue to be the moral compass of the world and we need to. We continue to fight against injustice, because we have to. We who have suffered so much, can ill afford suffering in any part of the world."

- develop a stable and prosperous African continent, which is not marginalised in world affairs
- resolve conflicts by negotiations
- develop a multipolar just and equitable world order.

"South Africa's approach to and implementation of our foreign policy must be based on an understanding of the current regional and global political and economic realities.

"This defines our response to the United States of America (USA), when it took a unilateral decision to withdraw from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPoA) between Iran and the P5+1. The JCPoA is of great significance in that it upholds the integrity of the international non-proliferation regime and eliminates the prospects of a nuclear attack across the Middle East.

"Essentially, this plan limits Iran's nuclear capability by restricting uranium enrichment, the stockpiling of enriched uranium and the technology that may be used in its facilities and imposes strict international monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency in exchange for lifting multilateral and unilateral economic sanctions. We have been an active part of creating this environment and have expressed our deep displeasure at the possible erosion of the work done.

"We believe in a global system that has been developed and structured to ensure that never again will we experience a war. This system is established to ensure that we never again slide to the levels of destruction we have had over so many years."

The African continent

Minister Sisulu said that the fundamentals of South Africa's foreign policy were based on human rights, peace, equality, freedom from oppression and racism and freedom from poverty.

"This is our focus; first and foremost on the African continent. We remain an important player on the African continent and our role has been aptly described as pivotal, and we intend to keep it that way.

"The renaissance that we dreamed of is still possible in our lifetime. In fact, the African

Renaissance remains a key objective of the African National Congress (ANC), confirmed at its 54th National Conference. However, our importance as a role player depends on getting ourselves out of the problems that surround us right now. A country mired in its own problems can hardly expect to make any impact on the world stage. "Our potential to influence for good is enormous, based on our history. We can continue to be the moral compass of the world and we need to. We continue to fight against injustice, because we have to. We who have suffered so much, can ill afford suffering in any part of the world.

"Our global reality presents an unpredictable, dangerous environment.

"An eminent US opinion-shaper, the Atlantic Council, predicted in 2016 that between 2020 and 2030, the world would be characterised by spiraling inequality and perpetual war and insecurity. This world will be 'marked by breakdown of order, widespread violent extremism and aggressive larger states. The world situation will be driven by unpredicted and unpredictable events, including the possibility of a nuclear exchange.' This lays the foundation of what we should avoid.

"Today, we are witnessing manifestations of such predictions. The growing tensions between the USA and China, the growing tensions between the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and Russia, the escalating war in Syria, the growing tensions with Iran, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; all could lead to a nuclear confrontation between major powers, which threatens the very essence and existence of humanity as we know it. It is within this unpredictable, highly volatile environment that we have to constantly recalibrate our foreign policy, but never lose the central thrust of peace, human rights and equality. Driven by this desire to moderate extremes, we have opted to stand for the non-permanent seat of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), through which we hope to collaborate with all countries committed to the objective of peace and security. We do not do this out of vanity, but pure rugged, brutal necessity and the willingness to lend a hand to keep peace. Our track record when we held this position previously speaks for itself."





Review panel

The Minister said that she had established a Review Panel, consisting of very experienced former members of the department and other experts.

"The basic premise of our foreign policies remains as is articulated above, endorsed in the National Development Plan, and confirmed by the ANC. But, it needs intermittent review because the world is not static. It is ever-changing, characterised by periods of potential crisis and power dynamics. In this turbulent world, we need to sharpen our tools to ensure that we respond to this from the basis of our own conviction to ensure a better world to live in. In short, we will review our policies as and when the world changes.

"The Review Panel has already started working on the review of our policies and will be assisting me in various forms. They have the requisite experience and it will be our loss not to use what we have invested in them.

"The President has chosen as a focal point for both our domestic and foreign policy the issue of economic revival. South Africa has one of the highest unemployment figures in the world. The number of unemployed is estimated at just less than six million, even though over the past decade, the public sector has invested R2,2 trillion in economic and social infrastructure. Government's consolidated spending in 2018/19 for social development alone is R259 billion, up from R234 billion in the previous year.

"The President's target is to raise R1 trillion in investment over five years, which we will not only use for South Africa, but also on the African continent. We believe that if we can create a stable Africa, we can unleash its potential."

"Yet, our unemployment figures remain stubbornly high and have the potential to derail socio-economic stability, making it non-negotiable that South Africa needs to create jobs to fight high unemployment. To stimulate skills development and entrepreneurship requires us to simultaneously ensure that people outside the economy are brought back into productive activity and empower people to help themselves.

"Out of this realisation, the President has decided to host an Investment Summit, to which he will invite major trade partners, key investors and heads of state. We intend to make this the defining feature of this administration.

"The trust that South Africa has enjoyed as an investment destination has been eroded over time. This has been seen in the decline in ratings by two prominent ratings agencies to sub-investment grade, or 'junk' status. However, over the past few months, we have made great strides to create an environment in which our investment partners feel we are a dependable partner. Ratings agency Moody's in March 2018 revised upwards South Africa's credit outlook to stable from negative, and affirmed the country's credit rating as investment grade. This is a sign that we are once more returning to the right path. We have to work harder to support our economic recovery.

"The President's target is to raise R1 trillion in investment over five years, which we will not only use for South Africa, but also on

the African continent. We believe that if we can create a stable Africa, we can unleash its potential. The resources of this continent are enormous and properly tapped will change the fortunes of the whole continent for generations to come."

Minister Sisulu emphasised that South Africa continued to be committed to keeping peace.

"We stand for peaceful solutions whenever there is conflict. Our track record of keeping peace on the African continent is unchallenged by any one country. Our efforts in creating dialogue are a hallmark of our foreign policy. We have had great successes in the past on the continent and we will continue to put this at the apex of our interventions.

"South Africa adheres to the general principles of international law, including among other things, respect for the territorial integrity of other states, especially in resolving interstate challenges. We take a cautious approach on country-specific issues, in respect of matters of human rights, preferring rather to promote dialogue in resolving disputes, including in situations of human rights violations."

Africa Month

"In conclusion, we meet in the month of May that has been designated as Africa Month. It was in this month in 1963 when the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was born on 25 May. On that occasion, African countries came together to craft a strategy for the liberation of Africa. This month resonates with the deep-seated quest to bring to the fore issues that still plague Africa. I wish to remind you of the advice that Haile Selassie gave in his address to the inaugural conference of the OAU in 1963: 'If we permit ourselves to be tempted by narrow self-interest and vain ambition, if we barter our beliefs for short-term advantage, who will listen when we claim to speak for conscience'."

"That is what we stand for."

DEPUTY MINISTER LANDERS ON SOUTH AFRICA'S FOREIGN POLICY

In his address at the 2018 Departmental Budget Vote Speech on Tuesday, 15 May 2018, in Parliament, the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Luwellyn Landers, said it was an honour to address the house on this important occasion, which took place during Africa Month.

"On 25 May, we commemorate the establishment of the OAU, which is now the African Union (AU).

"This year, we also celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the milestone document in the



history of human rights. The declaration sets out fundamental human rights to be universally protected. Sadly, while we are celebrating this document, there are numerous countries which continue to violate the human rights of its citizens."

On South Africa's multilateral relations

"In 2018, South Africa assumed the Chair of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). We will continue to focus on building our political and economic integration of SADC states. We will continue to strengthen peace, security, democracy and development.

"South Africa's membership of and role within international organisations that include India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA); BRICS; and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) comprise an integral component of securing South Africa's foreign policy objectives. They serve as a force multiplier in positively influencing the global economic and governance structures. They place people at the centre of the global development agenda and focus on addressing the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

"South Africa assumed Chairship of BRICS on 1 January 2018 and will conclude this role on 31 December 2018. As such, the 10th BRICS Summit will be chaired by President Cyril Ramaphosa from 25 to 27 July 2018 in Gauteng under the theme: 'BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the 4th Industrial Revolution'."

"South Africa's approach to its Chairship is grounded in the intention to ensure programmatic continuity for BRICS, and is committed to executing approximately 100 sectoral meetings, reflective of the expanded BRICS architecture. It also intends to bring a specific focus to the challenges and opportunities presented by the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Furthermore, cognisant of our national interests and priorities, South Africa will once again seek to highlight the African Agenda during its Chairship.

"In October 2017, South Africa assumed the Chair of IORA and will continue to do so until October 2019. Thus, we have been honoured to lead this pre-eminent regional body linking Africa, the Middle East and Australasia via the Indian Ocean.

"Importantly, it is our intention to create and enhance the institutional mechanisms necessary to advance important priorities for South Africa and the region, such as women's economic empowerment, maritime safety and security, the Blue Economy and Tourism."

Western Sahara

"Mindful of the significance of 2018, we

"South Africa's approach to its Chairship is grounded in the intention to ensure programmatic continuity for BRICS, and is committed to executing approximately 100 sectoral meetings, reflective of the expanded BRICS architecture. It also intends to bring a specific focus to the challenges and opportunities presented by the Fourth Industrial Revolution."

will renew our commitment to the struggle against subjugation and deprivation of our fellow Africans, particularly the people of Western Sahara.

Our continent cannot be free while these fellow brothers and sisters continue to yearn for their freedom and self-determination.

"It was anticipated that the readmission of Morocco into the AU would expedite the resolution of this dispute. On the contrary, the Moroccans are utilising their membership to undermine the people of Western Sahara by denying them a referendum to determine whether they are in favour of self-determination in keeping with several UN resolutions. To this end, we will continue to lobby all AU members and the broader international community to expedite the resolution of the Saharawi question."

Libya

"At the AU High-Level Committee Meeting on Libya, held in April 2018, a report was received from the UN Secretary-General's Representative to Libya. It was reported that there were at least 20 million illegal weapons and firearms in Libya that contributed to the ongoing conflict.

"It was also reported that a sea vessel had been detained in Greece carrying a cargo of weapons destined for Libya. This incident is evidence that outside forces have absolutely no interest in seeing a peaceful, prosperous, democratic Libya emerge from the ashes of a devastating war. As members of the AU, it is our responsibility to expose and stop these forces, which undermine our approach and belief of dealing with conflict through multilateralism."

30th anniversary of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale and Cuba

"This year also marks the 30th anniversary of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale, which was a turning point in the struggle to free the continent and our own country from the colonialism and apartheid.

"What come to mind when we recall this battle are the sacrifices of the Cuban Revolutionary Army officers and commanders who fought together with African liberation

movements and people for our cause. Madiba himself confessed that: 'The Cuban people hold a special place in the hearts of the people of Africa. The Cuban internationalists have made a contribution to African independence, freedom and justice, unparalleled for its principled and selfless character'. The 2012 Health Cooperation Agreement with Cuba has reached its conclusion. Engagements are underway towards the renewal of the agreement.

"Given our continued revolutionary friendship with the people of Cuba, we reaffirm our solidarity with Cuba and call for an immediate end to the Economic Blockade by the USA."

Bilateral trade with MERCOSUR states

"We will continue to explore more cooperation opportunities, particularly increasing our bilateral trade with MERCOSUR states under the Preferential Trade Agreement of 2016.

"These endeavours will be complementary to our ongoing beneficial trade relations with countries of the North such as the USA and Canada. Irrespective of the recent tariff regime announcement, we are confident that the principles of rule-based free trade multilateralism will prevail.

"Equally, while we remain committed to strengthening our trade relations with the USA, we will not be intimidated by the recent threats of the USA to cut their aid to countries which vote against them at multilateral institutions. We remain committed to an independent and principled approach to foreign policy."

Human rights

"This year marks the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 25th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

"At the recently concluded High-Level Segment 37th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, we reiterated the call for the council to take a balanced approach to human rights. We called for the observance of the Vienna spirit of indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights.

"We advocated and will continue to advocate for the adherence to the Treaty on



the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in order to guarantee the right to life and people's well-being in the world. As such, nuclear-weapon states must honour their undertaking to eliminate nuclear weapons rather than creating justifications for exploring further options in this regard."

Conclusion

Deputy Minister Landers said that 2018 marked the centenary of the son and daughter of the African soil, Nelson Mandela and Nontsikelelo Albertina Sisulu.

"This Budget Vote policy priorities for 2018 attempt to pay tribute to their lifelong beliefs and principles.

"These priorities are underpinned by the principles of Pan-Africanism, international solidarity, human rights and multilateralism as a means to deal with conflict and build a safer world.

"We will continue to build South-South solidarity, while maintaining North-South cooperation and strengthening African political and economic integration, democracy, peace and security."

DEPUTY MINISTER MHAULE ON SOUTH AFRICA'S FOREIGN POLICY

In her address on the occasion of the DIRCO 2018 Budget Vote on 15 May 2018, the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Reginah Mhaule, said to fittingly and appropriately celebrate the centenary year of our founding father, President Nelson Mandela, we must recommit to fight alongside all those who are yearning for their freedom, justice and prosperity.

"This is also the year where we celebrate Mam Albertina Sisulu under the theme, 'A Woman of Fortitude'. She was undoubtedly a woman of courage and resilience who advanced women's rights throughout her adult life.

"We must also utilise the occasion of this centenary to re-energise the Pan-African Women's Organisation (PAWO).

"For almost 56 years, PAWO has been at the forefront in mobilising women to fight for their liberation and it must remain a strong voice for women in Africa and the world.

"I can attest that Mme Sisulu would have loved to ensure that this organisation remains relevant and championing the course of women at all times."

Palestine

"In this regard, we take this opportunity to join the Palestinians as they observe the Nakba Day, which signifies the beginning of a painful journey that has entered its 70th year. It was on this day, 15 May 1948, when the creation

of the State of Israel resulted in over 700 000 Palestinians being forced out of their own territories and therefore losing their birth right.

"It is therefore important that when we continue to support the Palestinians in their quest for self-determination, statehood and freedom, we impress further to Israel and its allies that their continued oppression and subjugation is unjust and a human rights violation. In this context, let us draw inspiration from Tata Madiba's stance expressed during the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people, in Pretoria in 1997, when he said: 'When in 1977, the United Nations passed the resolution inaugurating the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people, it was asserting the recognition that injustice and gross human rights violations were being perpetrated in Palestine'."

Middle East

"We will continue to express our displeasure in regard to the volatility in the Middle East and call upon all parties to expedite the Middle East Peace Process.

"Our assessment is that prospects for peace are persistently shunned by the continued expansion of Israeli settlements in Palestinian territory.

"Furthermore, the decision of the USA to relocate its Embassy to Jerusalem exacerbates the already protracted conflict and by extension further hinders efforts to find a peaceful solution as witnessed yesterday.

"As you are aware, in December 2017 at the 54th National Conference of the ANC, a resolution was adopted to downgrade our diplomatic representation in Israel.

"This is a matter that is currently receiving our careful consideration following government's regulatory frameworks."

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

"We also would like to reiterate our deep concern about the withdrawal of the USA from the JCPOA, which seeks to ensure Iran utilises its nuclear capabilities for human development as articulated by the President's statement as he join other world leaders.

"Such action undermines international mechanisms and will have implications to fostering peace and stability in the Middle East and far afield.

It must further be said that the agreement was unanimously endorsed by the UNSC in Resolution 2231, which establishes a binding legal framework to resolve the dispute over Iran's nuclear programme. It is our hope that the remaining four signatories to the JCPOA will honour their commitment."

Syria

"In a similar vein, we do believe that international interference and aggression will never bring about lasting peace in Syria and on the contrary, will only further contribute towards increased loss of life and displacement. We wish to reiterate our position that the use of airstrikes conducted by the countries in the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic are contrary to global governance and international law.

"To this end, the alleged use of chemical weapons in Syria cannot be a justification for military airstrikes in a territory of a sovereign state without the authorisation of the UNSC.

"We also condemn in strongest possible terms any possible use of chemical weapons by any party in the Syrian territory. We remain steadfast in our principled position that the issue should be resolved in the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the UNSC."

Economic and trade ties and peace and stability

"The Middle East characterises both emerging threats and emerging opportunities.

"To this end, our diplomacy should promote our values and our interests, from both a political and an economic approach.

"Thus, we attach great value to our strong economic and trade ties with countries in this region and believe that they are critical to world trade, especially in the area of energy security. This is demonstrated through the recent accelerated growth in export trade with the Gulf region. Peace and stability are required in the region so that our missions can increase their engagement with potential investors in pursuit of the investment targets leading up to the Investment Summit.

"On a separate but peace- and stability-related matter, we are encouraged by the recent rapprochement between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is our strong conviction that it is only through dialogue and continued engagement that all parties involved in the Korean Peninsula can resolve their differences.

"With regard to Asia, in April 2017, we successfully launched the South Africa-China People-to-People Exchange Mechanism, which has further added significance to the already existing strategic relations between the two countries. In addition to the already existing government-to-government engagements, this initiative has created an opportunity for non-government entities across academia, business and civil society to interact more frequently through organised structures.



"During the launch, the co-chairs witnessed the signing of six agreements and memoranda of understanding in various areas of cooperation. Furthermore, since October 2017, South Africa has become the first African country to export beef to China. You will indeed agree with me that this is an indication of progress in leveraging our international agreements for domestic benefits and opening markets for our products.

"The Pan-African Parliament (PAP) has recently elected a new President, vice presidents and members of the legislature from various regions and countries, including our very own parliamentarians.

"It is our considered view that efforts must be directed towards strengthening institutional capacity and accountability to enable this august body to discharge its mandate.

"We must expedite its transformation towards a legislative body so that the PAP can further entrench democracy, good governance and transparency on our continent.

"We have a role to play to ensure that we create conditions within which our private sector can contribute to the general well-being of our people.

"The recent launch of the Japan-Africa Public-Private Economic Forum bears testimony to this undertaking.

"We will accelerate public-private partnerships and create more opportunities among Japanese and African companies.

"We were pleased by Japan's pledge during the launch to invest US\$30 billion into

"The department will continue to position our Diplomatic Training and Development as a centre of excellence on the African continent. It is my view that this resonates perfectly with our objectives of equipping African diplomats with skills to optimally advance the continental developmental goals and Agenda 2063 in particular."

the continent over the next three years. While efforts are underway to integrate African markets, this is an opportunity to integrate Africa's economy into the global sphere.

"This was underscored by President Cyril Ramaphosa during the launch when he stated: 'For Africa to grow and for its people to flourish, its economies need to be more effectively integrated into the global economy'."

DIRCO and Economic Diplomacy

"We are conscious that we shall contribute to the growth of our economy, Africa's development agenda and a better world by expending the limited resources in our disposal. In an effort to remain within the compensation ceiling of employees as set by National Treasury, the department will continue with the process of rationalising its personnel establishment at missions, where it will not affect service delivery adversely.

"We are also doing our best to realise youth empowerment and capacity-building. In essence, we have prioritised the

implementation of internship and learnership programmes since these were initiated in the Public Service.

"In the past financial year, 60 youth participated in the internship programme, with representation from all nine provinces.

"The next batch of interns from diverse backgrounds will be joining the department at the beginning of June 2018 for their internship in this current financial year.

"The department will continue to position our Diplomatic Training and Development as a centre of excellence on the African continent.

"It is my view that this resonates perfectly with our objectives of equipping African diplomats with skills to optimally advance the continental developmental goals and Agenda 2063 in particular.

"We have identified the intensification of Economic Diplomacy Training as a strategic priority for this financial year.

"This will contribute effectively to the Investment Indaba and will bolster the work of the Investment Special Envoys as envisaged by President Ramaphosa." ■



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Years of the Historic Incident
MAHATMA GANDHI
at PIETERMARITZBURG
1893 - 2018



WESLEY





The Minister of External Affairs of India, Suhma Swaraj, recently visited Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, to attend the commemoration of the event which occurred 125 years ago, on 7 June 1893, when a young Mahatma Gandhi was forcibly removed from the first-class, whites-only carriage of a train in Pietermaritzburg.

Mohandas Gandhi arrived in South Africa as a young lawyer in 1893. Shortly after his arrival, he booked a first-class ticket on the train to Pretoria, where he was to undertake business on behalf of the legal firm where he was employed. On a cold June day, he was forcibly removed by the rail authorities in Pietermaritzburg from the first-class compartment and thrown off the train following a complaint from one of the passengers. He subsequently spent the night in the station's waiting room. This event initiated his contemplations of racial discrimination and represented the

beginning of his philosophy of *Satyagraha* (truth-force) and *Ahimsa* (pressure for social and political reform through passive resistance). This philosophy became one of the greatest political tools of the 20th century, influencing the civil rights movement in the United States and the African National Congress in South Africa. The South African Government was represented at the event by the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal, Willies Mchunu, and the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Luwellyn Landers.

South Africa and India enjoy a Strategic Partnership and bilateral relations are anchored in a deep and shared history of friendship and solidarity. India is currently South Africa's second-largest trading partner in Asia and ranks among South Africa's top 10 trade partners. In 2017, bilateral trade reached R107 billion.





South Africa ready to take up two-year seat in the UN Security Council

By Lindiwe Sisulu

Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

We will also use our tenure to work towards achieving the African Union goal of "silencing the guns" by 2020 – an objective that South Africa would also like to see achieved throughout the world.



On 8 June 2018, South Africa was elected at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York to serve as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (UNSC) for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2020. South Africa required a two-thirds majority of the total number of UN member states to be successfully elected.

Since being endorsed by the African Union (AU) to take up the one seat in the UNSC for the African Group (currently held by Ethiopia), we have embarked on an intensive lobbying process to secure a two-year tenure at the UNSC. We received wide support for our candidature from UN member states during our global lobbying campaign.

South Africa's candidature to the UNSC is significant as it coincides with the country's commemoration of the centenary of the late President Nelson Mandela, who dedicated his entire life to the promotion of peace and democracy. South Africa's tenure in the UNSC will thus be dedicated to the legacy of President Mandela and his commitment to dialogue and negotiations in the pacific settlement of disputes.

We will also use our tenure to work towards achieving the AU goal of "silencing the guns" by 2020 – an objective that South Africa

would also like to see achieved throughout the world.

South Africa's diplomatic efforts over the past two decades include conflict resolution with an emphasis on prevention, mediation and peacebuilding. We firmly believe that, while we must strengthen the tools at the Security Council's disposal in addressing conflicts as they arise, the focus must be on preventative diplomacy and on addressing the root causes of conflicts.

UN peacekeeping remains one of the flagship activities at the disposal of the UN to contribute to peace, security and stability. Since the UN's inception, peacekeeping has provided essential security and much-needed hope and support to many people and countries around the world emerging from conflict.

South Africa has extensive experience in contributing towards conflict resolution, including in peacekeeping.

We have deployed troops to Burundi as part of the AU mission, which was re-hatted to form the basis of the UN Operation in Burundi. We have also been deploying troops to the UN missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo since 1999.

Over the years, South African forces have served in 14 international peace operations, including seven UN peacekeeping missions. South Africa has emerged as a major provider

South Africa is a proponent of participation of women in peace negotiations, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peacebuilding and governance. During our tenure, we will ensure that a gender perspective is mainstreamed into UNSC resolutions.



of uniformed UN peacekeepers, with annual contributions consistently ranging between 1 500 to 2 500.

At present, South Africa is a top 20 troop-contributing country to the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

South Africa is a proponent of participation of women in peace negotiations, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peacebuilding and governance.

During our tenure, we will ensure that a gender perspective is mainstreamed into UNSC resolutions.

As in our previous two terms on the Security Council, South Africa will place emphasis on promoting cooperation between the UN and regional and subregional organisations with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the UNSC in addressing the challenges of peace and security.

The adoption of the landmark UNSC Resolution 2033 in 2012 on cooperation between the UNSC and the AU Peace and Security Council, remains one of our major achievements.

We will continue to advocate for closer cooperation between the two bodies. During our tenure, we will continue to work together with all the members of the UN in pursuit of effective global governance, multilateralism and the reform of the UN.

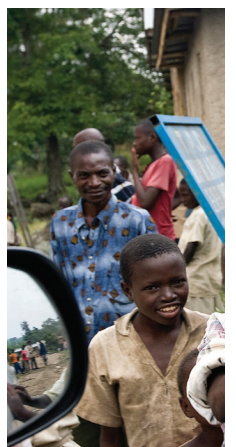
We believe that the UN is the embodiment of the international community's will to attain and maintain international peace and security, and to promote the economic and social well-being of all nations.

We will also continue to work towards improving the working methods of the Security Council to make it a more legitimate, representative and effective body.

South Africa regards the UNSC as the primary body for the maintenance of global political stability, peace and security.

As we assume the non-permanent seat, we look forward to collaborating with all countries in fulfilling the mandate of the UNSC.

We do this out of necessity and the willingness to lend a hand to keep peace. 🇺🇦







Ubuntu Awards 2018 celebrate excellence in diplomacy

The awards were held under the theme:
"Honouring Madiba: A Global Champion of Human
Rights, Peace and Reconciliation".

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Lindiwe Sisulu, hosted the fourth annual Ubuntu Awards on 22 March 2018 in Cape Town during which President Cyril Ramaphosa delivered the keynote address.

The awards were held under the theme: "Honouring Madiba: A Global Champion of Human Rights, Peace and Reconciliation".

Launched in 2015 by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), the Ubuntu Awards celebrate South African citizens who play an active role in projecting a positive image of South Africa internationally through diligent service in their

respective fields. Attending the event were members of the Diplomatic Corps, Members of Parliament, Cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and other invited guests.

Speaking at the glittering occasion, held at the Cape Town International Convention Centre, President Ramaphosa thanked the nominees and recipients of the Ubuntu Awards 2018 for being ambassadors and keeping South Africa's flag flying high.

He said the work of the award recipients was very important as it kept the legacy of the late former statesman Nelson Mandela and struggle stalwart Albertina Sisulu alive.

"President Nelson Mandela spared no energy in pursuit of a just and equitable world.

"We have gathered here today to honour those who have distinguished themselves in pursuit of Madiba's dream and those who have received these awards must pride themselves in knowing that whatever award you received, it is an honour that is being bestowed on those of you who have received in remembrance and in pursuit of Nelson Mandela's dream.

"We are proud of all the nominees because their efforts resonate with the commitment of ma Sisulu to improve the living conditions of the people of our country and our continent," he said.

"As we celebrate your individual achievements, so too do we recognise that your work is part of a broader effort to change the world for the betterment of humanity.

"Working together, we can build a better today – and an even better tomorrow – for everyone."

This year's winners were:



Ubuntu Social Responsibility Award: JAM Foundation

The Jam Foundations' Peter and Ann Pretorius were proud recipients on behalf of the JAM team of the fourth annual Ubuntu Award in the Social Responsibility Award Category.

Joint Aid Management International (JAM), a locally founded international non-governmental organisation, has for more than 30 years committed itself to turning the tide on poverty and hunger for African rural

communities, especially children. JAM has been at the forefront of the war against hunger since 1984, when founder Peter Pretorius was left stranded in Pambarra, Mozambique, for 10 days.

There he witnessed the horrific consequences of starvation, with children dying every day around him.

Along with his wife Ann, they committed their lives to supporting the fight against hunger in Africa. In over three decades, JAM has progressed as an organisation

that reflects strong and expansive development. It has grown into a global movement that affects visible change in the lives of African children and communities through a multipronged approach that includes, among others, the roll-out of emergency response, agricultural development, school feeding and nutritional assistance, as well as clean and safe water supply in some of the hardest-to-reach parts of the continent.

"We are deeply honoured to receive the 2018 Ubuntu Award. Serving Africa is close to my heart and its people are the reason for our hard work. We continuously push ourselves to grow and develop our aid organisation. From initially providing life-saving nutritional relief in one country, we now roll out many specialised programmes to meet the needs of the five developing nations (South Sudan, Rwanda, Angola, Mozambique and South Africa) in which we work," said Pretorius.

JAM SA is currently feeding over 90 000 pre-school children in more than 2 000 centres across South Africa.

Ubuntu Youth Diplomacy Award: Thato Kgathanye

Founder of Repurpose School Bags and hailed as a "new breed of a businesswoman in Africa" by Forbes, Kgathanye is an award-winning entrepreneur, author and public speaker.

Thato Kgathanye is one of South Africa's leading young entrepreneurs. She holds a BA in Brand Management from VEGA School of Brand Leadership in Cape Town and started her career in New York, working with American marketing guru and author, Seth Godin.

Upon her return, she founded Rethaka, a manufacturing company which Bill Gates personally recognised for its innovation: repurposing schoolbags. Her pursuit to do work that has real-world impact has seen her founding her second company, Seven Twelve, a personal development agency.

Kgathanye founded Repurpose Schoolbags at the age of 21. Many kids in her community had plastic bags as book bags, so she felt the need to change that. She saw an opportunity and decided to repurpose these bags, making them durable and environmentally friendly.

The new school bags were designed using up-cycled plastic bags, integrating solar technology and batteries to provide light for learners to study after dark.

She has been recognised on numerous platforms, such as being listed on the highly acclaimed *Forbes 30 under 30* list. She received the International Elle Impact Award, and in 2016, she became the youngest



woman at the age of 23 to appear on the cover of *Forbes Women Africa*.

As a thought leader on innovation in Africa, she has appeared on various stages as a keynote speaker in South Africa and abroad.

Ubuntu Economic Diplomacy Award (Africa): Aspen Pharmacare

JSE Limited-listed Aspen Pharmacare (APN), South Africa's largest pharmaceutical company, was presented with the Economic Diplomacy Award (Africa) Award.

Accepting the award from Minister Sisulu, Stavros Nicolaou, Senior Executive, Strategic Trade Development, said, "We are extremely humbled to have been considered as worthy recipients of the Economic Diplomacy (Africa) Award. Our ongoing commitment to manufacturing excellence, cutting-edge technologies, scientific development and our significant skills and competency investment in our people, has led to Aspen becoming South Africa's most globalised company.

It is particularly pleasing that we are now ranked globally as the leading supplier of anaesthetics outside of the United States of America (USA) and the second-largest global supplier of injectable thrombosis products, both in complex and high value-added technologies.

We have never forgotten our South African roots and continue to make significant manufacturing investments in our country, continuously expanding both our domestic and export capability."

Nicolaou concluded: "While this award recognises the present, we look forward to working with our multiple partners and stakeholders, which include the South African Government, in uplifting disadvantaged communities through our numerous socio-



economic enhancement programmes in the fields of healthcare and education and continuing to contribute to much-needed economic growth, development and job creation in our country".

Ubuntu Economic Diplomacy Award (Global): Standard Bank and Old Mutual

Standard Bank Group is the largest African banking group by assets, with a market cap of approximately R317 billion (USD28 billion), offering a range of banking and related financial services across sub-Saharan Africa.

The group has a 155-year history in South Africa and started building a franchise in sub-Saharan Africa almost 30 years ago.

It has an on-the-ground presence in 20 countries on the African continent and solid local knowledge required to operate a successful business in Africa.

Its presence in and connection with global financial centres enable the group to facilitate

investment and development flows in Africa, and access to international capital to facilitate growth, diversification and development in Africa.

The group also has a strategic partnership with the largest bank in the world, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), which is a 20% shareholder in the group.

Old Mutual provides investment, savings, life assurance, asset management, banking and property and personal insurance in Africa, Europe, the Americas and Asia. It has 18.9 million customers and approximately 64 000 employees.

Old Mutual began in Cape Town in 1845 as South Africa's first mutual life insurance company, offering financial security in uncertain times.

Today, the group is made up of four strong businesses operating successfully in their respective markets and enabling positive futures for their stakeholders.



Old Mutual has been listed on the London and Johannesburg stock exchanges, among others, since 1999.

Ubuntu Sport Diplomacy Award: Amanda Dlamini

Former Banyana Banyana midfield sensation, Amanda Dlamini, who has more than 100 caps and has represented the South African women's national team in the Olympics, received the Ubuntu Sports Diplomacy Award.

Dlamini was born in Harding in KwaZulu-Natal in July 1988. She started playing soccer in 1999 for a boys' team, Young Callies. At club level, Dlamini played for Durban Ladies and the University of Johannesburg. She made her debut for the senior national team in 2007. Dlamini scored her first international goal against the Netherlands. She was the top goal scorer of the 2008 Sasol Women's League. She was part of the squads that won bronze and silver medals at the 2010 African Women's Championship and 2012 African Women's Championship; and at the 2010 championships, she was named Most Valuable Player.

Dlamini was captain of the national team between 2011 and 2013. She became the fifth female football player to win 100 caps for South Africa following a friendly match against the USA in July 2016, following Janine van Wyk, Nompumelelo Nyandeni, Portia Modise and Noko Matlou.

In 2012, she founded the Amanda Dlamini Girls Foundation, aiming to provide basic help to girls in rural areas.

Ubuntu Arts and Cultural Diplomacy Award (Youth) – Public Vote: Siba Mtongana

Siba Mtongana is a South African multi-award winning celebrity chef, author, food writer,



food judge and media personality known for her books and food-focussed television shows, which are regularly broadcast in more than 150 countries.

Mtongana learned to cook from watching her mother. As a young girl, Siba would exchange chores with her sister, Zanele, who disliked cooking and preferred cleaning. Siba, who loved cooking from a young age, was only too happy to trade her dustpan and brush for pots and pans.

She grew up in Mdantsane, between East London and King William's Town, in the Eastern Cape. She has a degree in Food and Consumer Science, with a major in Food Science and Nutrition from the Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

She has over a decade of experience in the food and media industry and first made her mark as the food editor of the iconic South African magazine, *Drum*. In March 2011, she got the opportunity to star in her first television show, called *Drum Presents Cooking with Siba*. The programme went on to win a South

African Film and Television Award in 2013 for Best Lifestyle and Variety Show. In 2014, she joined the debut season of *Chopped SA* as one of the main judges.

She is an ambassador for Foodbank South Africa, an organisation that helps fight hunger or malnutrition in the country.

She was honoured as one of the 200 young South Africans to look out for in 2013 and beyond for her groundbreaking achievements as a black South African in the food world.

She was honoured by *O Magazine* for being one of the most influential African women rocking the world for 2014, alongside Thuli Madonsela, Nyupita Nyong'o, Dr Precious Moloi Motsepe, to name a few.

Ubuntu Arts and Cultural Diplomacy Award (Veteran) – Public Vote: Ladysmith Black Mambazo

Ladysmith Black Mambazo, winners of five Grammy Awards, was assembled in the early 1960s by Joseph Shabalala, then a young farmboy turned factory worker.





A radio broadcast in 1970 opened the door to their first record contract – the beginning of an ambitious discography that includes more than 60 albums.

Their philosophy in the studio was and continues to be just as much about preservation of musical heritage as it is about entertainment.

The group borrows heavily from traditional music, called *Isicathamiya*, which developed in the mines of South Africa, where black workers were taken by rail to work far away from their homes and their families.

Poorly housed and paid worse, the mine workers would entertain themselves after a six-day week by singing songs into the wee hours on Sunday morning.

When the miners returned to the homelands, this musical tradition returned with them.

During the 1970s and early 1980s, Ladysmith Black Mambazo established themselves as the most successful singing group in South Africa. In the mid-1980s, the American singer/songwriter, Paul Simon, visited South Africa and incorporated the group's rich tenor/alto/bass harmonies into his famous *Graceland* album – a landmark recording that was considered seminal in introducing world music to mainstream audiences.

A year later, Paul Simon produced Ladysmith Black Mambazo's first worldwide release, *Shaka Zulu*, which garnered the group their first Grammy Award in 1988 for Best Folk Recording.

In addition to their work with Simon, Ladysmith Black Mambazo has recorded with numerous artists from around the world, including Stevie Wonder, Dolly Parton, Sarah McLachlan, Josh Groban, Emmylou Harris, Melissa Etheridge and many others.

Their singing voices can be heard in several films. A favourite of the late President

Nelson Mandela, Ladysmith Black Mambazo travelled with him when he went to Oslo, Norway, to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

One year later, they were singing at the inauguration of the newly elected President.

After many more special appearances with the South African icon, Mandela proclaimed the group South Africa's Cultural Ambassadors to the World.

In January 2018, the male choral group won their fifth Grammy for Best World Music Album for *Shaka Zulu Revisited*.

They also have 19 Grammy nominations, an Academy Awards nomination and an Emmy Awards nomination.

The Minister's Lifetime Achievement Award in Diplomacy: Ambassador Lindiwe Mabuza

Lindiwe Mabuza was born in the coal-mining town of Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal, in 1938.

After matriculation, she enrolled at Roma University in Lesotho.

In 1961, she moved to Swaziland, where she taught English and isiZulu literature.

In 1964, Mabuza began graduate studies in English at Stanford University, California. In 1969, she became an Assistant Professor at Ohio University.

She taught Literature, History, Studies of International Racism and Injustice for eight years.

Mabuza is a widely respected poet.

She has had five volumes of poetry published around the world.

Mabuza joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1975 and became a journalist for the ANC's Radio Freedom, based in Lusaka.

Her concern with women's issues led to her involvement with *Voice of the Women (VOW)*, the ANC's feminist journal, which encouraged women to write poetry.

VOW gave its readers a forum in which to express themselves and their feelings and to tell the world about their lives.

These stories were later published in a collection in 1980 under the title, *Malibongwe*. She is the co-editor of *Oliver Tambo Remembered*, a tribute to one of South Africa's greatest leaders.

Through her role as Chairperson of the ANC Cultural Committee from 1977 to 1979, Mabuza gave expression to her creative and artistic spirit.

In an interview in 1995 she stated: "Poetry is part of the struggle. You use the armed struggle; you use political methods ... You recite a poem. It's better than a three-hour speech.

"It gets to the heart of the matter. It moves people."

Mabuza served as South African Ambassador to Germany, Malaysia, the Philippines and the United Kingdom. She was also a college-level educator, radio journalist, and editor, as well as a prolific poet and short-story writer. Almost all these callings pointed towards one goal, which was to abolish apartheid in South Africa.

Mabuza was instrumental in the creation of the ANC's cultural ensemble, Amandla.

She promoted the concept in Scandinavia. In 1986, she was moved to the USA, organising anti-apartheid boycotts and rallies, and putting pressure on major corporations to withdraw their investments and facilities from South Africa.

Throughout her life, Mabuza was a cultural activist.

She received numerous awards, including an Honorary Doctorate degree from the University of Durban-Westville in 1993, and the Yari Yari Award for contributions to Human Rights and Literature from the New York University in 1997.

OR Tambo Lifetime Achievement Award: Sophia Williams-De Bruyn

Sophia Theresa Williams-De Bruyn (born in 1938) is a former South African anti-apartheid activist. She was a founding member of the

During the 1970s and early 1980s, Ladysmith Black Mambazo established themselves as the most successful singing group in South Africa.



South African Congress of Trade Unions. After the government introduced the Population Registration Act in the 1950s, she was appointed as a full-time organiser of the Coloured People's Congress (CPC) in Johannesburg.

On 9 August 1956, she led the march of 20 000 women to the Union Buildings in Pretoria, along with Lilian Ngoyi, Rahima Moosa, Helen Joseph, Albertina Sisulu and Bertha Gxowa to protest the requirement that women carry pass books as part of the pass laws.

Sophia was only 18 years old, making her the youngest of the leaders.

After the Coloured Population Act was passed, Williams-De Bruyn was assigned by the CPC to work with Shulamith Muller on issues relating to pass laws.

In 1959, she married Henry Benny Nato De Bruyn and they had three children.

Her husband was also an activist in the liberation movement and an Umkhonto we Sizwe soldier. Their home became a haven

"Poetry is part of the struggle. You use the armed struggle; you use political methods ... You recite a poem. It's better than a three-hour speech. "It gets to the heart of the matter. It moves people."

for other anti-apartheid activists such as Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Motsoaledi and Wilton Mkwayi.

By 1963, her husband was forced into exile in Lusaka, Zambia, where he was appointed Chairperson of the Regional Political Committee of the ANC.

She joined him six years later and went on to complete her studies and obtain her teacher diploma in 1977, all while working as an administrator for the ANC in Lusaka.

She was one of the founder members of the ANC Education Council, formed in 1980.

The council set the curriculum for the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College.

The college was established in 1978 by the exiled ANC in Mazimbu, Tanzania.

She returned to South Africa with her husband after the ANC was unbanned.

He served as South Africa's Ambassador to Jordan until he passed away in 1999.

She was a member of the Commission of Gender Equality before joining the Gauteng Legislature in 2004 and becoming its Deputy Speaker from 2005 until 2009, before moving to national Parliament.

In 1999, Williams-De Bruyn was awarded the Ida Mntwana Award in Silver.

In 2001, she was the first to be awarded the Women's Award for exceptional national service and in the same year received the Mahatma Gandhi Award. [U](#)

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Why Africa's free trade area offers so much promise

Some studies have shown that by creating a Pan-African market, intra-Africa trade could increase by about 52% by 2022.

Prof. Landry Signé

Distinguished Fellow at Stanford University's Centre for African Studies, David M Rubenstein Fellow at the Global Economy and Development and Africa Growth Initiative at the Brookings Institution, and Young Global Leader of the World Economic Forum, Stanford University



African leaders have recently signed a framework establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA), the largest free trade agreement since the creation of the World Trade Organisation.

The free trade area aims to create a single market for goods and services in Africa.

By 2030, the market size is expected to include 1,7 billion people with over US\$6,7 trillion of cumulative consumer and business spending – that's if all African countries have joined the free trade area by then. By March 2018, 10 countries, including Nigeria, had yet to sign up.

The goal is to create a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of business persons and

investments. The agreement has the potential to deliver a great deal for countries on the continent.

The hope is that the trade deal will trigger a virtuous cycle of more intra-African trade, which in turn will drive the structural transformation of economies – the transition from low productivity and labour-intensive activities to higher productivity and skills-intensive industrial and service activities – which in turn will produce better paid jobs and make an impact on poverty.

However, signing the agreement is only the beginning. For it to come into force, 22 countries must ratify it. Their national legislative bodies must approve and sanction the framework formally, showing full commitment to its implementation. Niger President, Issoufou Mahamadou, who has

been championing the process, aims to have the ratification process completed by January 2019.

Cause and effect

Some studies have shown that by creating a Pan-African market, intra-Africa trade could increase by about 52% by 2022. Better market access creates economies of scale. Combined with appropriate industrial policies, this contributes to a diversified industrial sector and growth in manufacturing value added.

Manufacturing represents only about 10% of total gross domestic product in Africa on average. This falls well below other developing regions. A successful AfCTA could reduce this gap. And a bigger manufacturing sector will mean more well-paid jobs, especially for

young people. This in turn will help poverty alleviation.

Industrial development, and with it, more jobs, are desperately needed in Africa. Industry represents one-quarter to one-third of total job creation in other regions of the world. And a young person in Africa is twice as likely to be unemployed when he or she becomes an adult.

This is a particularly stressful situation given that over 70% of sub-Saharan Africa's population is below age 30.

In addition, 70% of Africa's youth live on less than US\$2 per day.

The AfCTA is expected to offer substantial opportunities for industrialisation, diversification and high-skilled employment in Africa.

The single continental market will offer the opportunity to accelerate the manufacture and intra-African trade of value-added products, moving from commodity-based economies and exports to economic diversification and high-value exports.

However, to increase the impact of the trade deal, industrial policies must be put in place. These must focus on productivity, competition, diversification and economic complexity.

In other words, governments must create enabling conditions to ensure that productivity is raised to international competitiveness standards.

The goal must be to ensure that the products manufactured in African countries are competitively traded on the continent and abroad, and to diversify the range and sophistication of products and services.

Drivers of manufacturing

Data shows that the most economically diverse countries are also the most successful.

In fact, diversification is critical as "countries that are able to sustain a diverse range of productive know-how, including sophisticated, unique know-how, are able to produce a wide diversity of goods, including complex products that few other countries can make".

The goal must be to ensure that the products manufactured in African countries are competitively traded on the continent and abroad, and to diversify the range and sophistication of products and services.

Diverse African economies such as South Africa and Egypt are likely to be the drivers of the free trade area, and are likely to benefit from it the most. These countries will find a large continental market for their manufactured products.

They will also use their know-how and dense industrial landscape to develop innovative products and respond to market demand. But the agreement on its own won't deliver results. Governments must put in place policies that drive industrial development, particularly manufacturing. Five key ones stand out:

Human capital

A strong manufacturing sector needs capable, healthy and skilled workers. Policymakers should adjust the curriculum to ensure that skills are adapted to the market.

There must be a special focus on young people. Curriculum must focus on skills and building capacity for entrepreneurship and self-employment. This should involve business training at an early age and skills upgrading at an advanced one. This should go hand in hand with promoting science, technology, engineering, entrepreneurship and mathematics as well as vocational and on-the-job training.

Policymakers should also favour the migration of highly skilled workers across the continent.

Cost

Policymakers must bring down the cost of doing business. The barriers include energy, access to roads and ports, security, financing, bureaucratic restrictions, corruption, dispute settlement and property rights.

Supply network

Industries are more likely to evolve if competitive networks exist.

Policymakers should ease trade restrictions and integrate regional trade networks. In particular, barriers for small and medium-size businesses should be lifted.

Domestic demand

Policymakers should offer tax incentives to firms to unlock job creation, and to increase individual and household incomes.

Higher purchasing power for households will increase the size of the domestic market.

Resources

Manufacturing requires heavy investment. This should be driven by the private sector. Policymakers should facilitate access to finance, especially for small and medium enterprises.

And to attract foreign direct investment, policymakers should address perceptions of poor risk perception.

This invariably scares off potential investors or sets excessive returns expectations.

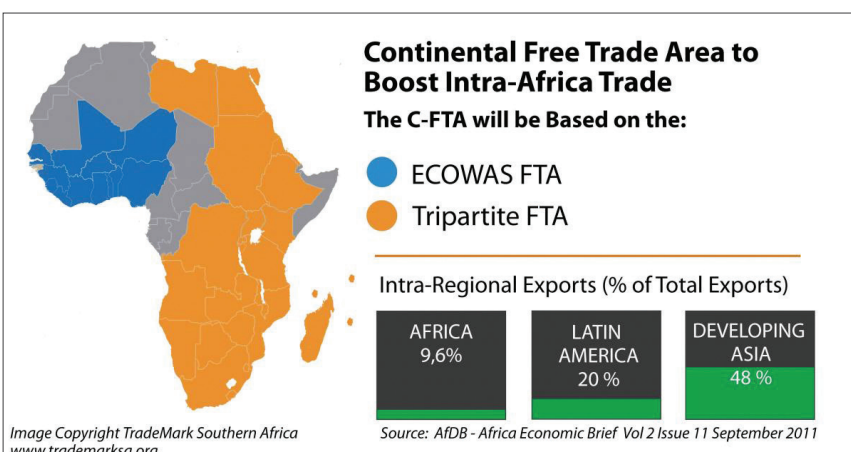
Increased productivity

The AfCTA facilitates industrialisation by creating a continental market, unlocking manufacturing potential and bolstering an international negotiation bloc.

Finally, the AfCTA will also provide African leaders with a greater negotiating power to eliminate barriers to exporting.

This will help prevent agreements with other countries, and trading blocs, that are likely to hurt exports and industrial development. ■■

This article was first published on *The Conversation*.





Global Compact on Migration long overdue

Migration is not a matter that can be resolved by governments alone, it needs a multiplicity of stakeholders.

By Malusi Gigaba
Minister of Home Affairs

South Africa is one of the countries hosting the largest number of migrants globally. The Global Compact on Migration (GCM) process emanates from the 2016 September High-Level Summit to address the Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants.

Critical to this process is the New York Declaration, which contains within it the fundamental principles underpinning the GCM, namely, responsibility- and burden-sharing based on the level of development of member states, international cooperation and

solidarity, people-centred and human rights-based approaches.

All of these serve as basis of South Africa's approach and response.

However, this should be a collective effort and not the responsibility of just one country.

This therefore, underscores the importance South Africa attaches to this process, hence the involvement of the country from inception in the formal and informal process that culminated into the stocktaking meeting in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, in December 2017.

Migration is not a matter that can be resolved by governments alone, it needs a

multiplicity of stakeholders. In this regard, South Africa wishes to commend the co-facilitators for the transparent and inclusive approach in its engagement with the multi-stakeholders over and above member states. South Africa also commends the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) for the coordinating role and technical expertise it has availed to this process.

We are pleased to learn that this process, complex and challenging as it is, thus far is progressing well as the convergence of views is beginning to emerge. South Africa is committed to regional economic integration



We stand on the cusp of a new age which could benefit all of humanity, but we must ensure that this technological dividend benefits everyone. If we fail to do this, we risk creating a new divide between those with access to information and technology and those without.

separate normative frameworks that govern them.

As a developing country, South Africa has experienced large mixed-migration flows and seen an unprecedented number of migrants and refugees seeking opportunities and sanctuary in our country post-independence.

South Africa's relatively strong economy, stable democracy, liberal and human rights-centred policies arguably serve as a pull factor, offering migrants and refugees alike a sense of hope to break away from poverty, conflicts and underdevelopment.

Meanwhile, sub-Saharan Africa has hosted and continues to host a vast number of forcibly displaced persons with limited resources and support, with South Africa being the largest single recipient of asylum seekers between 2008 and 2011.

In this regard, the country is regarded as a leader on the African continent by availing to recognised forcibly displaced persons (refugees) within its territory human rights and fundamental freedoms as contained in the Constitution, such as freedom of movement and the right to choose where to live, work, study and access social services.

These freedoms demand that the Government stretches its limited resources to strike a balance between the needs of citizens and the provision of basic rights to migrants and refugees.

The migration, particularly of low-skilled working-class migrants, poses a particular challenge as it exerts pressures on the economy, social services and infrastructure, which in turn gives rise to competition for scarce resources in local poor and working-class communities, heightening tensions which on several occasions have led to outbursts of xenophobic violence directed at immigrants.

Both the South African Government and civil society condemn xenophobia in all its forms.

The vulnerability, particularly of poor and working-class migrants, and more especially women and children, has given rise to human rights abuses and exploitation, among others, at the hands of criminal syndicates and unscrupulous public servants. In attempting to alleviate these tensions and pressures,

the Government has sought to engage the local communities to understand the rights of immigrants, engage the immigrants with regard to their rights and responsibilities in South Africa and, at the same time, has been engaging with neighbouring countries, both bilaterally as well as multilaterally, on measures to facilitate and manage the orderly movement of migrants from the region as the starting point to protecting and safeguarding the rights of those coming to the country.

Such interventions serve as an important step towards a more comprehensive and progressive commitment in managing migration in the country.

In this regard, the Government has embarked on a comprehensive process of re-examining the role migration plays in our society and economy through the development of a new international migration policy, adopted in July 2017.

The new policy framework balances the primary imperatives of economic development, national security and international and constitutional obligations.

Government has sought to align its international migration policy with its foreign policy, which places South Africa as an integral part of the African continent, recognising that our national interest is inextricably linked to Africa's stability, unity and prosperity.

The objective of this policy framework is to better equip South Africa to manage the challenges presented by migration and harness its opportunities for development, nation-building and social cohesion.

South Africa recognises that in order to adequately address the forcible displacement of people, the root causes of this phenomenon should be addressed.

South Africa has, in collaboration with the AU and Southern African Development Community, made remarkable strides in illustrating political leadership to prevent, end conflicts and address the root causes through its involvement in high-level political mediation and conciliation efforts as well as contributing to peacekeeping and peace-making missions on the African continent.

We have also been closely involved in Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development.

and is intrinsically part of the African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063.

International migration is one of the most important policy issues of our time, with huge political, economic, social and moral implications.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development outlining the 17 Sustainable Development Goals pays particular attention to the people, planet and prosperity.

It emphasises a holistic and inclusive approach to addressing underdevelopment and poverty.

It recognises the positive contribution migration makes to inclusive growth and development and therefore calls on member states to strengthen their international support and cooperation to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The African Common Position acknowledged that poor socio-economic conditions, such as low wages, high levels of unemployment, rural underdevelopment, poverty and lack of opportunity tend to fuel out-migration on the continent.

The African Common Position also recognises the different vulnerabilities being suffered by migrants, refugees and internally-displaced people (IDPs), including the



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South Africa therefore welcomes the process of consultation and negotiation to develop a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

This compact is long overdue, particularly the development of a proactive and collaborative approach to manage migration for development and the realisation of human rights.

It is our view that the Global Compact must be accompanied by tangible resource mobilisation and concrete interventions, which respond to the pressures experienced by developing countries.

The developed countries should do more to encourage the constructive resolution of protracted conflicts and facilitate economic development.

International migration must be linked to wider development and inclusive growth discussions across the globe.

For as long as Africa remains responsible for only 2% of global trade, despite having roughly 16% of the world's population, the world cannot be surprised that tens of thousands of Africans seek annually to migrate to Europe in search of economic opportunities.

The GCM must assist us to prevent human rights abuses of migrants in North Africa, whether in detention centres or in transit to destination countries in Europe.

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The Minister of Home Affairs, Malusi Gigaba, on Tuesday, 20 March 2018, delivered the welcoming remarks at a briefing session on the United Nations Global Compact on Migration for the Diplomatic Corps in South Africa.

The session was organised by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the International Organisation for Migration, in partnership with the Swiss and the Mexican diplomatic representations. The session focussed on the ongoing process of elaborating the United Nations (UN) Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The President of the UN General Assembly has launched a follow-up process in implementing the New York Declaration on Large Movements as adopted by the Heads of State and Governments during the High-Level Meeting on 19 September 2016.

Leadership and commitment are the cornerstone of visible global action to advance and protect the rights of migrants and refugees.

South Africa envisages a compact that, among others:

- recognises the centrality of the fundamental principle of national sovereignty of states to determine who may enter and exit its territory, and on what terms
- addresses issues relating to the acquisition of citizenship and right to nationality, including visa regimes to be effected in a fair and balanced manner
- reflects the human rights-oriented approach and the need to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms

of all migrants, with particular attention to migrants in vulnerable situations such as unaccompanied and separated children

- promotes the centrality of regional organisations in the management of international migration
- strengthens the leadership role of the IOM in so far as coordination is concerned, hence the need to support the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General's reform initiatives in this regard
- locates the migration agenda formally into the UN programmes as opposed to the current configuration where migration is addressed in a fragmented manner
- encourages global cooperation in managing international migration.

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Best Download Speed (MyBroadband Mobile Network Quality Report – Q4 2017)



Balanced approach to human rights vital

By Luwellyn Landers

Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

"The very fact that racism degrades both the perpetrator and the victim, commands that, if we are true to our commitment to protect human dignity, we must fight on until victory is achieved."

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) convened in Geneva for its 37th Session on 27 February 2018.

The significance of South Africa's attendance could be overemphasised because of our historically legacy of colonialism, apartheid and racism.

As a nation, we have painstakingly managed to rise above our historical institutionalised

racial past since 1994. We have since then attempted to build a nation that transcends racial, class, cultural and social boundaries, working towards our vision of a non-racial, non-sexist and inclusive national democratic society. Hence the linkage to the UNHRC chief objective of addressing human rights violations worldwide.

This UNHRC met at a time of major global human rights commemorative events. These

include the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the 25th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (VDPA) and the centenary of our late icon, former President Nelson Mandela. Nelson Mandela embodied the UDHR and the VDPA, including the nine core human rights treaties. Much has been documented about Madiba's indelible contribution towards the struggle for human





rights and world peace. Professor Chris Landsberg of the University of Johannesburg says the following in the Fifteen-Year Review Project for The Presidency: "During the Mandela years, the 'African Agenda' stressed 'good neighbourliness' and 'non-hegemonic' relations with fellow African states; under the Mbeki presidency, the policy continued to emphasise a non-hegemonic posture." Today, our position remains steadfastly the same.

As we reflect on the work of the UNHRC, we note that it has achieved much since its establishment in ensuring the respect of the human rights normative system. However, much more still needs to be done to fill the existing promotion and protection gaps. As we achieve successes, new challenges emerge.

Because 2018 is a centenary year for the founding father of South Africa's democracy, the Nelson Mandela Foundation chose the theme: "Be the Legacy". For South Africa, the key question is: "How does the council become the legacy?" In answering this question, we argue that for the council to be true to its historic mission, it must take a balanced approach to human rights. It needs to act in a manner that reflects the spirit of



Much has been done in addressing social injustices of the past globally. However, we cannot afford to be oblivious to the fact that much more still needs to be done to address the lingering effects of the unjust past.

Vienna of indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights. The council needs to focus equally on social, economic and cultural rights as it does for civil and political rights.

The council also needs to prevent the misuse of human rights as an instrument for advancing nefarious political agendas of individual countries. It also needs to prevent the abuse of the UNHRC as a platform for certain countries to attempt to achieve their individual foreign imperatives that they are unable to achieve elsewhere, such as the UN Security Council.

Much has been done in addressing social injustices of the past globally. However, we cannot afford to be oblivious to the fact that much more still needs to be done to address the lingering effects of the unjust past. To fully achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals, we all have a duty to redress challenges, including the legacy of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as well as poverty and inequality. We can only eliminate them through collective effort and cooperation.

Through persistent and unwavering dedication, we can eventually eradicate the abovementioned tormenting issues.

Speaking for the first time as the Head of State of democratic South Africa at the 49th Session of the UN General Assembly on 3 October 1994, Madiba said: "The very fact that racism degrades both the perpetrator and the victim, commands that, if we are true to our commitment to protect human dignity, we must fight on until victory is achieved."

The council has a duty to focus on poverty eradication in its broad context as opposed

to the current preoccupation on extreme poverty. Additionally, the council is remiss in the execution of its duties when it assumes that poverty is the same in all countries.

Clearly, the level of development in the country makes a significant difference on what qualifies as poverty and more importantly its impact.

If the council falters on economic, social and cultural rights and continues with this narrative, it will undermine its progress on civil and political rights. One set of rights cannot be ignored at the expense of the other as encapsulated in the right to development, affirming their inextricability.

South Africa is a living example of this symbiosis, in the context of a country that once institutionalised racism and where inequalities were embedded.

The South African Constitution makes this point with its founding fathers cognisant of the imperative of creating an intricate balance between the two sets of human rights.

They, therefore, ensured that socio-economic rights are entrenched in the Constitution, practically realisable and actionable. Finally, in line with the two covenants, Nelson Mandela believed that humanity could not be free without achieving the right to self-determination. No human being can enjoy any human right without this right. For South Africans, because of our colonial and apartheid history, this right is fundamental.

Hence, our unflinching support for the people of Palestine and Western Sahara. Until they are free, we are also not free, and we will continue to support them until they achieve their self-determination. U



The road to African independence

By Nathi Mthethwa

Minister of Arts and Culture

We are all part of a generation who are presented with the rare and precious opportunity by the global progressive community to write our own story from our own perspective for the first time ever.

This year, we celebrate the centenaries of President Nelson Mandela and Ma Nontsikelelo Albertina Sisulu. We also mark the 40th anniversary this year of the untimely passing of the renowned African scholar and one of the leaders of our people, Professor Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe.

The Liberation Heritage Route Project is a continental memorial, designed as a collection of sites, memories, recollections and records that will depict the stories associated with the liberation struggle in Africa.

The probe into the past through the liberation heritage routes is drawing attention to the remarkable and painful journey to freedom, which was characterised by deep human sacrifice.

At the conclusion of the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) African Liberation Committee Meeting, it was resolved that an African Liberation Heritage Programme with various country chapters would be implemented.

In 2004, General Hashim Mbita from Tanzania assembled a team of African academics to embark on a process to record the liberation heritage of our continent under the auspices of the African Union (AU) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Tanzania was assigned this task to complete the task they had started in the OAU's African Liberation Committee.

They are the custodians of this project and for this we extend our heartfelt appreciation to these African patriots.

We are all part of a generation who are presented with the rare and precious opportunity by the global progressive community to write our own story from our own perspective for the first time ever.

The draft concept note defines the aim of this project as follows: "The African Liberation Heritage Project is aimed at commemorating, celebrating, educating, promoting, preserving, conserving, ensuring sustainable management and use, as well as, providing a durable statement of Africa's road to independence. It seeks to recognise the tangible and intangible elements of relevance to the liberation of Africa for preservation, promotion and celebration. It recognises the people, communities and icons that laid down their lives for freedom. It will illustrate the places and record epoch-making events, which had a significant impact on the resistance to colonialism and oppression and the struggle for liberation on the African continent".

Consistent with the vision articulated in Agenda 2063, the 33rd General Conference of UNESCO recognises our struggle heritage as being of universal value and significance (33 C/DR.29).

The 16th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in 2011 endorsed the UNESCO Resolution on the recording of an African road to independence and the further broadening of the mandate given to the United Republic of Tanzania to include the entire continent, with maximum support from the AU Commission and all member states.

The first-ever Southern African Development Community Ministerial Roundtable on the African Liberation Heritage, held from 27 to 29 March 2018 in

Pretoria, offered us an opportunity to share progress, lessons, challenges, achievements and suggestions on how to implement the call by the continent and the entire global community to have country chapters that ensure integrated management of the heritage of our separate and collective roads to independence. It also gave us a platform to harness the opportunities to collaborate and expand on the foundation built by many years of solidarity in our struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

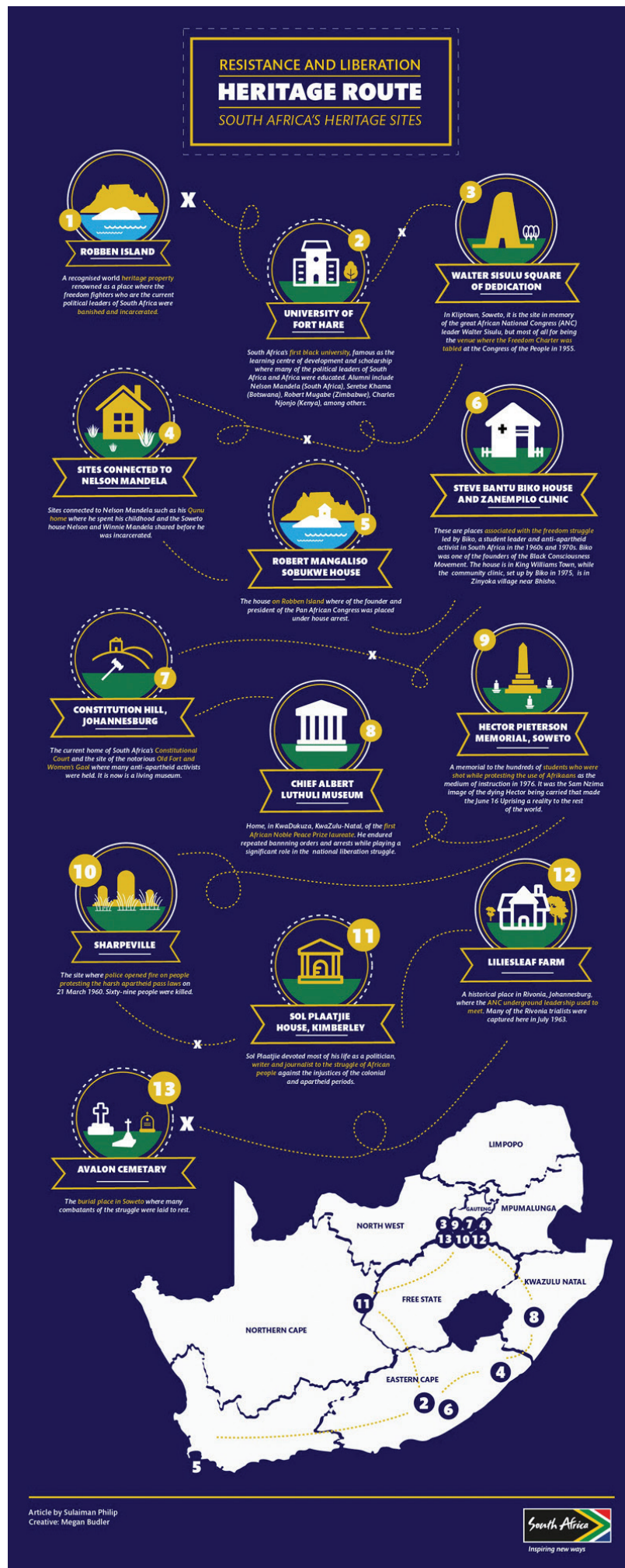
This deep and unbreakable connection and unity forged in our struggle history continues to be evidenced in the inter-connectedness of people's liberation movements, and for countries in southern Africa, areas of trade, cultural cooperation, tourism, education and many other areas. All of these can be consolidated. Transnational collaboration on resistance and liberation will be an initiative that is faithful to the solidarity that earned all of us our freedom. It is an initiative that is faithful to the promise of the Freedom Charter, stating that:

"The right of all peoples of Africa to independence and self-government shall be recognised, and shall be the basis of close cooperation."

We are collectively involved in a decisive step in honouring the pledge in the Africa Vision, Agenda 2063 document, that one of the pillars and prompts for collaboration will be the glorious legacy of the roads to independence project. There has to be markers for the various milestones of the road to independence. These milestones must be marked in ways that will assist all Africans to meet the social and material challenges of their lifetime and of their future.

One of the innovative ways in which the heritage of resistance and liberation must succeed is to ensure that the work of this project supports local and regional development agendas (Agenda 2063), and that it meets the needs of present generations

We are collectively involved in a decisive step in honouring the pledge in the Africa Vision, Agenda 2063 document, that one of the pillars and prompts for collaboration will be the glorious legacy of the roads to independence project.



without harming the ability of future generations to sustain themselves. The sustainability agenda of this heritage will necessarily include education, capacity-building, tourism, heritage conservation and dissemination, communication as well as the creative economy.

All of these must be done in such a way that is sensitive to the reality that this is a glorious yet painful heritage. Leading players in unlocking this socio-economic potential must include all veterans of the struggle.

Similarly, colonialism and apartheid violated and brutalised generations and generations of Africans and this heritage must and will play a major role in restoration, recognition and affirmation.

This work must result in the reconfiguring of spaces that will transform the public cultural landscape forever.

Currently, the world has more than 1 000 world heritage sites that have been declared as such.

Only 135 sites are located within this continent, which is recognised as being the cradle of humanity. This anomaly has to be corrected and as countries we should support each other in this endeavour.

Freedom did not arrive to Africans without a price; it came as a result of much sacrifice and independence or liberation struggles.

These struggles built on the successes and lessons taken from the resistance struggles in the era gone before. Some of these struggles, such as the ones in South African and Namibia, captured the global imagination for protracted periods of time.

The key is to remember that they are a major part of the heritage of humanity; they closed the global colonial chapter and created the possibility of a better life for Africans.

The work of unearthing, conserving and leveraging this glorious heritage is a massive monumental task. Only by working together, will we succeed and achieve.

Failure is not an option. The time to succeed is now.

Our country, our government and our people remain committed to the cause of humanity and the ideals that our AU forbears and the UN architects stood for.

The great, late Poet Laureate, Mazisi Kunene, paid tribute to the great men and women of practical wisdom, who have shaped our lives, when he wrote the following lines:

*When the sage left our midst
When he entrusted us his meagre possessions
He stated: "Should I never return
Open these belongings of mine
And you shall find a thick book
Throw it into a running river
So that you discover the huge treasures
The calling of your generation, much, much
Higher than the mountains, deeper than the
lakes!*

("The Book of Generations" from *Pipedreams*, translated from isiZulu by Vusi Mchunu.)

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THE ART OF PERFORMANCE





What is a Sherpa?

The role of the Sherpas can be seen as “informal” in nature, but in terms of enhancing cooperation and consensus-building, it is a critical one.

By Professor Anil Sooklal

Deputy Director-General: Asia and the Middle East, Department of International Relations and Cooperation and South Africa's BRICS Sherpa

South Africa, as the Chair for the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa formation (BRICS) in 2018, will host the 10th BRICS Summit from 25 to 27 July in Sandton, Johannesburg.

As this will be a milestone summit, culminating in a decade of BRICS cooperation, the build-up thereto consists of many sectoral meetings hosted by South Africa. The meetings of the BRICS Sherpas/Sous-Sherpas are held in preparation for the BRICS Leaders' Summit.

The First Meeting of the BRICS Sherpas/Sous-Sherpas, under the auspices of South Africa's Chairship of BRICS in 2018, was held from 4 to 6 February 2018 in Cape Town. This meeting served to brief South Africa's BRICS partners on South Africa's priorities for BRICS cooperation and working arrangements for the year.

South Africa hosted the Second Meeting of the BRICS Sherpas/Sous-Sherpas in Bela Bela, Limpopo, from 24 to 26 April 2018. This meeting was a continuation of the first two, providing progress updates in respect of proposals made previously, as well as

presentations on new initiatives. A key element in all these interactions undertaken to prepare for the annual BRICS Summit is the Sherpa. Often their role is not publicised and not many know their key role/function.

What is a Sherpa?

The role of the Sherpas can be seen as “informal” in nature, but in terms of enhancing cooperation and consensus-building, it is a critical one.

In the governmental and diplomatic arena, a Sherpa is usually a senior official, often a career diplomat, who has been appointed



Sherpas climb and assist expeditions up the Himalayan Mountains. They prepare camps, the load and meals, and they chart the course for the professional climbers. In essence, they conduct the risky part of the enterprise by running ahead and setting up the ropes and ladders in order to ensure the safety of their clients and to enable them to reach the summit.

Historical background

In attempting to trace the origins of the term "Sherpa", *The Ascent of Sherpa* by Nancy Friedman (2013) refers to the momentous historical milestone of the first humans to summit Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world. The ascent of Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay of Nepalese descent, on the morning of 29 May 1953 to the summit of Everest brought acclaim to the Sherpa clan. Sherpa is the English modification of a Tibetan word meaning "dweller in an eastern country", originally referring to the Sherpa people, Asian nomads who migrated from Eastern Tibet to Nepal. The word is also used in the personal names of the ethnic group.

According to Bruce Foreman's *The Sherpa Cheat Sheet: 9 Things you were Embarrassed to Ask* (2017), the word is pronounced "shar-wa" by the Sherpa clan. Sherpas climb and assist expeditions up the Himalayan Mountains.

They prepare camps, the load and meals, and they chart the course for the professional climbers.

In essence, they conduct the risky part of the enterprise by running ahead and setting up the ropes and ladders in order to ensure the safety of their clients and to enable them to reach the summit.

Before going further with the explanation of the term "Sherpa" within the realm of diplomacy, it is important to understand the origins of another term to which Sherpa is often connected, i.e. Summit. The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines a summit as "the highest point of the hill or mountain".

Within diplomacy and politics, the term was reportedly first used by Sir Winston Churchill. (*The Palgrave Macmillan Dictionary of Diplomacy*, 2003).

This was during the Cold War, in order to describe a face-to-face meeting between heads of state/government, especially at a time when these meetings were a rare occurrence.

Although the term "Sherpa" has been used in various contexts, such as in fashion or business, it has equally been used in the diplomatic field, where the symbolism of "reaching the top" is more pronounced.

Its origins in this regard date back to the 1970s (Michael Quinion, *World Wide Words*, 2005). Thomas P Thornton stated that former President Jimmy Carter was referring to Ambassador Henry Owen in a self-effacing statement in a letter, made in respect of the latter's contribution as a Sherpa in the Group of Seven (G7) Summit preparations in 1977. He wrote: "You did a superb job on the Summit meeting in London. Your tremendous talents really paid off. Thank you for letting me take credit for your good work." (Alan Beattie *et al*, *Sherpas are the Unsung Heroes at the G7 Negotiations*, 2016)

The initiative of "Sherpas" preparing the work ahead of the G7 Summit was a result of the former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who invited the leaders of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States to meet in 1975. He invited the leaders to appoint representatives (from the foreign and finance ministries, as well as note-takers) to meet ahead of time for "fire-side chats" in order to prepare for the "Summit". The aim was to cut out the "bureaucracy and formality" and to ensure a relatively nimble decision-making apparatus (Alan Beattie *et al*, 2016).

According to Friedman, the term "Sous-Sherpa" ("sous": a French word meaning "under") refers to the official/s who work closely with the Sherpa – subject matter experts in finance/economics or diplomacy who report to the Sherpa. The word was informally used first by the European Union (EU) (taken from the term "sous-chef").

The profile of a Sherpa

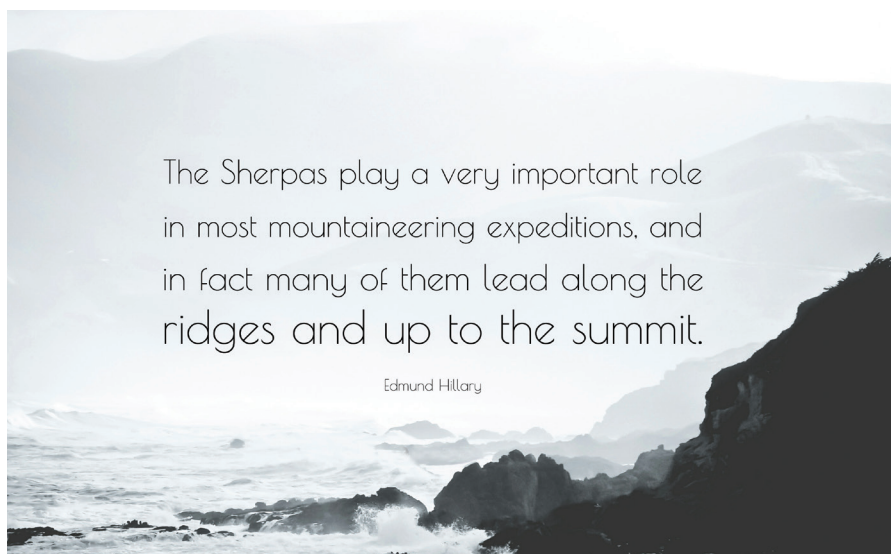
Although the role of the Sherpa is similar in most of the multilateral organisations, the

by a Head of State or Government. They are tasked with being their countries' representatives in multilateral organisations or fora.

This is in respect of preparatory work and coordination concerning their countries' activities and events, linguistic inputs, as well as positions on particular issues within a particular organisation such as the G20, BRICS or India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA).

The Sherpas guide their principals in terms of policy, agenda-setting for cooperation, and the drafting of resolutions, declarations, communiqués or statements. This entails decisions taken at high-level meetings and/or summits.

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Edmund Hillary

differences pertain to what mandate or level of authority/decision-making they are given by their Head of State/Government.

This renders their roles different from country to country and organisation to organisation. Several articles noted the following about what their role entails: among others, that Sherpas “prepare leaders to scale a summit”; have a “peculiarly discreet and yet influential role”; and are “senior officials working behind the scenes [who] do much of the heavy lifting”.

The Sherpas also highlight possible divergence and try to find convergence. Therefore, they assist in resolving the contentious issues ahead of the high-level meetings. This eases the discussions at the level of the Heads of State/Government when they eventually meet at the “Summit”. The Sherpas meet several times a year before and after summits.

A Japanese G7 Sherpa is quoted as saying that the Sherpas need to bond, therefore their meeting locations “away from the capital” create the right ambience for cordial discussions.

This rests on the fact that they spend much of their time negotiating face to face for days at a time and, as such, a sense of teamwork, fraternity and solidarity is necessary to progress in their work and to ensure that all sensitive differences are worked out in advance to ensure consensus and success, while still protecting their nations’ sovereign interests and status.

The BRICS Sherpas/Sous-Sherpas work according to a Terms of Reference document

that outlines their levels of engagement and sets the norms and standards for their cooperation.

The Sherpas meet several times a year; at least on five different occasions.

The First Meeting is usually an introduction by the host country chairing in the particular year. Conversely, the last meeting concludes proceedings for the host country and a handover is put into play for the next host country.

The main Sherpas’ meeting is the meeting preceding the BRICS Summit. They also meet on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York ahead of the BRICS Foreign Ministers’ Meeting. Sherpas also meet prior to the informal meeting of BRICS Leaders on the margins of the Group of Twenty (G20) Summit.

The engagements in the G20 consist of two channels: “a Sherpa track” and a “Finance track”. The former is led by the foreign affairs/international relations ministries of the respective member states, while the latter is driven by the finance or economic ministries.

The various member states have one Sherpa each.

Depending on which country is the “rotational Chair”, the frequency of their meeting is the aforementioned five times a year, including the meeting prior to the G20 Summit.

The Sherpas work on technical and policy matters related to development, and the Sherpa track itself consists of working groups.

The two tracks then meet to finalise the G20 Communiqué that would be issued by the

Leaders as the outcome document at the G20 Summit. Like the BRICS Sherpas, the G20 Sherpas coordinate inputs regularly and meet in various locations within the Chair’s country to deliberate on the priorities and objectives for the year and the implementation thereof.

In both instances, the agendas of the two groupings have grown substantially and, therefore, there are cross-cutting issues that necessitate the Sherpas referring technical issues to other officials and related agencies at Head Office.

They have to be agile and keep learning as new trends and issues are introduced as subsets of the agenda.

A study conducted by Emmanuel Murlon-Druol et al (2014), providing a comparison of the G7/8 Sherpas who held the role from 1975 to 1991 (over 17 summits), provides interesting insights into the characteristics of a Sherpa, revealing the common traits as well as differences.

The results of this study were published in *International Summitry and Global Governance. The Rise of the G7 and the European Council, 1974-1991*, highlighted the following. The G7 Sherpas are typically males in their mid-fifties, who are mostly civil servants. The majority have a diplomatic background, with some experience working in an international organisation, while others may have expertise in economics or hail from academia. Their level of education is usually at a doctorate level with a strong research focus. Their tenure as Sherpas often extends for a few summits, therefore the continuity and their performance are well regarded.

Conclusion

It is now clear to see that, just as Sir Edmund Hillary (who was a professional and leader in his own right) entrusted Sherpa Tenzing Norgay to guide his expedition, Heads of State/Government of multilateral fora such as BRICS, the G20, the G7, and to some extent, the EU in the case of “Brexit”, entrust Sherpas to be their “personal representatives”. Norgay was knowledgeable and experienced, and assisted in the preparations of the journey. He would take the risks and safeguard his client.

The Sherpas in these fora are tasked with a Tenzing Norgay-esque role within the arena of politics and diplomacy. Their role is that of laying the ground in a way that allows their principals be successful in their “summits” or talks, without the Sherpas themselves taking any of the credit for the success achieved. Their existence and goal is unequivocally one of solid preparatory support and it is indeed invaluable. [U](#)

Their role is that of laying the ground in a way that allows their principals be successful in their “summits” or talks, without the Sherpas themselves taking any of the credit for the success achieved.



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How the free movement of people could benefit Africa

By **Tshepo T Gwatiwa**, Research Fellow, Centre for Military Studies: Stellenbosch University, Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement (IHEID) and **Michael Noel Sam**, PhD Candidate in International Law, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

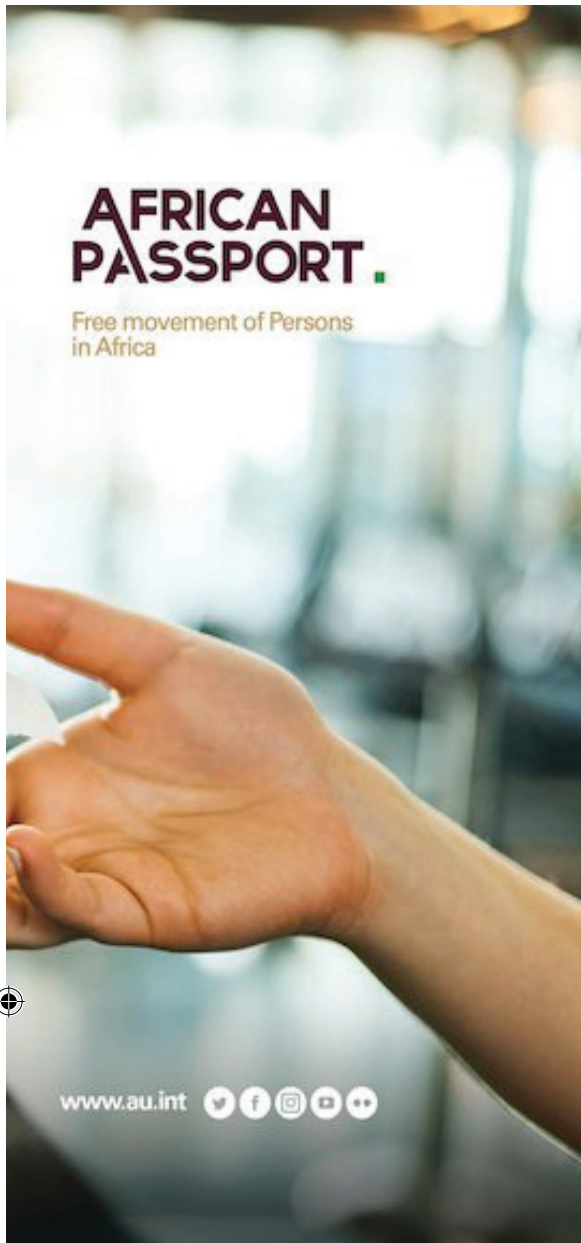
Up until now, the effects of most of the African Union's treaties and protocols have filtered down to people's lives from a distance, if at all. This protocol applies directly to citizens' movement.

The African Union (AU) has adopted a Free Movement Protocol and a draft plan of action to go with it.

The idea was first set out in the Abuja Treaty, which was

endorsed in 1991 at the establishment of the African Economic Community. The AU's protocol defines free movement as the right to enter and exit member states and move freely within them, subject to the states' laws and procedures. It regards the freedom to travel

or move goods across the continent as likely to boost the economic integration of Africa. There are several reasons why the protocol is an important development. Firstly, it will directly affect ordinary people. Up until now, the effects of most of the AU's treaties and protocols have



filtered down to people's lives from a distance, if at all. This protocol applies directly to citizens' movement.

Secondly, it moves the AU closer to the progress that subregional groupings have made on migration. For example, the East African Community (EAC) launched its passport in 1999 and has recently started a process to issue an EAC e-passport.

This is a passport with digital identification features.

In West Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) launched a regional passport in 2000, but implementation by member states has been slow.

Lastly, free movement of people in other regions has been beneficial.

For example, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development reports that the average unemployment rate has been lowered by 6% in Europe due to free movement within the European Union (EU).

There's a great deal of evidence that migration boosts the economies of receiving countries.

Free movement in Africa can be expected to enhance business and investment as the European Union example has shown.

And according to the International Monetary Fund, free movement has resulted in better institutions and better economic management in Eastern Europe.

Advantages of free movement

There's a great deal of evidence that migration boosts the economies of receiving countries.

Free movement in Africa can be expected to enhance business and investment as the EU example has shown.

According to an African Development Bank report, tourism in the Seychelles increased by 7% annually between 2009 and 2014 when the country abolished visas for African nationals.

By 2015, thanks to increased revenues, it had become a high-income country with thriving real estate, aviation and service industries.

The same report also states that African travel to Rwanda has increased by 22% since it eased its visa requirements in 2013.

Since then, Rwanda's cross-border trade with Kenya and Uganda has increased by 50%.

This is evidence that free movement of labour and capital, boosts economic activity.

Addressing the challenges

However, the protocol in its present form doesn't go far enough, and the AU needs to revisit parts of it.

For instance, it should choose a biometric African identification card rather than an African passport.

A biometric ID is cheaper to produce than a passport and could be based on existing designs of national IDs instead of brand new documents.

This could help overcome resistance to the passport on the grounds of cost.

The biometric ID could be introduced alongside existing national IDs.

It could be rolled out in instalments and, for example, issued to diplomats, business people and students to begin with.

The ID would accompany ordinary subregional passports and exempt the bearers from visa requirements.

It is instructive to note that national IDs can and do facilitate free movement too.

For example, 15 ECOWAS member states have introduced national IDs and plan to

launch a biometric card to serve as a travel document in the region.

Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda have an agreement to use national IDs for travel within the three countries.

Finally, there are some overlaps between the protocol and other AU instruments such as the Refugee Convention, which recognises the special needs of vulnerable groups.

Rather than restate the provisions of the convention, the protocol should be refined to provide unique protections for these special groups.

Security issues and xenophobia

Free movement does not have to become a security threat for individual member states.

The protocol does not encourage undetected movement.

Rather, it requires stricter security controls at ports of entry.

This means that blacklisted individuals who could be a threat to national security can be kept out.

The AU's Special Technical Committee on Defence and Security can also be given the job of improving intelligence-sharing as well as cross-border police cooperation.

Xenophobia is also a legitimate concern when it comes to free movement.

The AU could use structures and instruments such as the continental early warning systems and the Economic, Social and Cultural Council to help it manage issues of security and xenophobia.

Gains to be made

The protocol is poised to deliver significant gains for Africa.

It embodies the spirit of African integration and marks progress in regional partnerships.

It promises great investment and trade opportunities, as well as the possibility to boost physical infrastructure such as roads, as has been the case in America and Asia.

However, various state and non-state actors must sensitise domestic populations on the benefits of free movement in order to avoid a surge of nationalism, anti-immigrant hysteria and the kind of right-wing politics that have swept across Europe and America over the past four years. ▮

This article was first published on *The Conversation*.

Africa must ensure it is an integral partner on the global agenda

By Brand South Africa

While the rest of the world becomes increasingly fractured and disparate, it is time for Africa to create ways to better integrate its fragmented markets, which have long constrained growth and provided barriers to trade.

Changes in today's global landscape require emerging markets to consider how they must shape their own future. Many countries in the developed world have focussed their efforts and resources inwards as a result of challenging economic times.

There is a danger that a shift away from emerging markets will negatively impact the global economy's future ability to grow.

This is especially critical for Africa, given its growing integration into the global economy in recent years. In order to mitigate this, Africa must take steps to secure its own share of global economic growth. And we must be able to sustain the economic growth of Africa ourselves.

Yet, the greatest opportunity to realise its growth potential is often overlooked, despite lying within the continent – Africa's ability to trade and do business with itself. What is required is an inward and outward strategy acting in tandem; outwardly cementing Africa's place in the global economy through foreign investment and improved trading links while internally driving regional trade integration.

If we are looking to the rest of the world to show faith in the African growth story, then as Africans ourselves, we must demonstrate our own commitment. A collaborative approach to Africa's own growth story driven by the continent itself will make it a stronger contender globally.

It is no coincidence that Africa's recent growth, epitomised by the "Africa Rising" label, was in part realised due to increased levels of foreign direct investment.

Improvements in fiscal policies, governance and regulatory frameworks, along with a move to diversify economies away from Africa's traditional commodities-biased economies presented greater opportunities to foreign investors.

If Africa is going to capitalise on this base, it needs to work together to collaborate on its shared future.

Africa's development must be underpinned by further regional integration and trade liberalisation.

While the rest of the world becomes increasingly fractured and disparate, it is time for Africa to create ways to better integrate its fragmented markets, which have long constrained growth and provided barriers to trade. World Bank statistics put intra-African trade at just 11% of the continent's total trade between 2007 and 2011. In 2015, intra-Africa trade was worth just US\$170 million, according to the same institution's figures when the potential stands at trillions of dollars.

To collectively succeed, individual governments must work towards a regional

imperative if Africa's economies are to be impacted in a way that drives sustainable and inclusive growth for the continent as a whole.

These regional trading corridors cannot work in isolation but must be scalable to improve connectivity across the African continent.

This approach has been championed by such initiatives as the African Union's Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA).

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development estimates that implementation of the CFTA will nearly double intra-Africa trade by early the next decade.

We are seeing positive results from some regional trading corridors such as the Southern African Development Community, Economic Community of West African States and East African Community, but for Africa to be greater than the sum of its parts, we must learn to work together.

This includes harmonising development and economic policies, regulation, market structure and governance, along with their implementation.

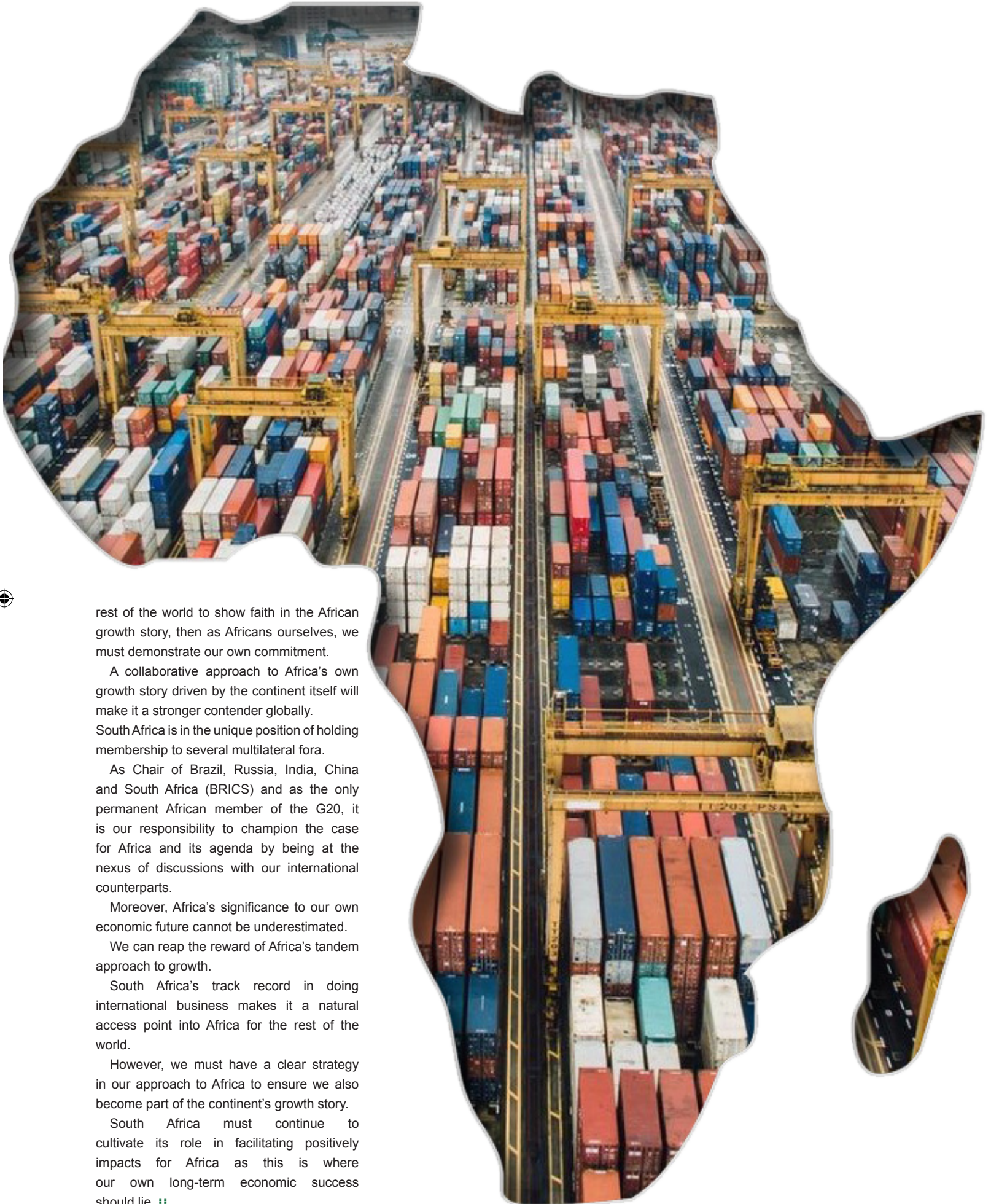
Any regional initiative will need to be accompanied by huge investments in cross-border infrastructure.

The African Development Bank estimates the continent would need to spend an additional US\$40 billion a year on infrastructure to turn around its current deficits and keep pace with economic growth.

The rising trend of urbanisation is only serving to put pressure on an already inadequate infrastructure and demonstrate the urgent need for greater investment if living standards for Africa's growing population are to rise.

Conversely, the benefit of Africa's growing population could help facilitate regional trade growth.

A customer base of nearly one billion people provides the opportunity for not only regional opportunities, but access to the broader African market if only the continent's industrial development plans can serve to improve productivity capacity. If we are looking to the



rest of the world to show faith in the African growth story, then as Africans ourselves, we must demonstrate our own commitment.

A collaborative approach to Africa's own growth story driven by the continent itself will make it a stronger contender globally. South Africa is in the unique position of holding membership to several multilateral fora.

As Chair of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) and as the only permanent African member of the G20, it is our responsibility to champion the case for Africa and its agenda by being at the nexus of discussions with our international counterparts.

Moreover, Africa's significance to our own economic future cannot be underestimated.

We can reap the reward of Africa's tandem approach to growth.

South Africa's track record in doing international business makes it a natural access point into Africa for the rest of the world.

However, we must have a clear strategy in our approach to Africa to ensure we also become part of the continent's growth story.

South Africa must continue to cultivate its role in facilitating positively impacts for Africa as this is where our own long-term economic success should lie. [U](#)



Unmasking African Diplomacy for continental unity and prosperity

**By the Branch: Diplomatic Training, Research and Development
Department of International Relations and Cooperation**

Participants attended from all over the continent, representing esteemed diplomatic academies, universities and renowned research institutions that are all key contributors to the practice of modern diplomacy.



The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) hosted a two-day conference of African diplomatic academies, research institutions and universities from 28 February to 1 March 2018. The conference, which was convened under the theme: "African Diplomacy: Identity, Objectives, Realities and Futures in a Dynamic and Changing World", set itself to agree on a clear programme of action that sought to:

- create a forum of African diplomatic academies, universities and research institutions specialising in African Diplomatic Studies
- discuss and exchange ideas around

major trends in diplomacy, especially soft power tools.

Participants attended from all over the continent, representing esteemed diplomatic academies, universities and renowned research institutions that are all key contributors to the practice of modern diplomacy.

The conference was divided into sub-thematic sessions that focussed on various aspects that sought to unpack the concrete elements underpinning the overall theme of the conference.

Current issues that are defining both global politics and the African diplomatic space were covered in this thematic format. The Deputy Director-General: Public Diplomacy, DIRCO,

Clayson Monyela, pointed out in his keynote address that: "It is, however, important for this conference to ponder and unambiguously describe a set of diplomatic norms that are more rooted in the African experience. The first African diplomatic norm is anti-imperialism and liberation, the movement by African states to rid the continent of external and foreign forces that seek to exploit the African population. Another vital norm of African Diplomacy is our solidarity on the world stage".

It was clear that a balanced interaction was needed to answer the fundamental question that all Pan-African intellectuals pose: "What is African about African studies?" They were thus petitioning the conference to answer this critical question. Responding to this clarion



call, the participants were categorical in their assessment that diplomacy was not a new phenomenon nor a new practice in Africa and its historical legacy.

It was contended that African Diplomacy had continued to define how Africans had lived their lives; and also engaged one another or with other nations over a protracted period of time.

The conference also highlighted that diplomacy was deeply rooted in Africa's traditional leadership institutions and their systems of governance.

What needs to be examined are the characteristics that inform the manner in which Africa approaches a variety of matters and challenges in this regard.

In this context, the conference identified the philosophy of Ubuntu Diplomacy as an important ingredient in what constituted African Diplomacy. As such, the philosophy needs to be understood beyond the standard and yet correct rendition: "Umntu ngumntu ngabantu".

The philosophy has always defined peoples of Africa before and during the struggle against colonialism and the subsequent decolonisation of a majority of the continent.

It further emphasised that colonialism and slavery had in fact caused untold political, economic and social devastation to the aspirations of a liberated Africa and distorted the historical role of Africa in diplomacy.

A post-independence Africa has seen newly independent states trying to position themselves in the global arena and seeking to be active participants in international relations; and central to this is the role of diplomacy.

As many African scholars reflect, ever since the colonial encounter with the West, the story of Africa has been one of a long chain of forced amalgamation, zero-sum political competition, programmed economic retardation, policed underdevelopment, underemployment and peripheral status in global affairs.

This has left an indelible mark on how African states have had to work in a hostile global environment.

As such, the conference delved into the sub-thematic areas of contemporary diplomacy in an attempt at unmasking the overall theme of the conference and finding a place for the Afrocentric discourse on modern diplomacy.

The African State in the Fourth Industrial Revolution

The conference engaged on the impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on Africa's economies and statehood, but firstly underscored that the Fourth Industrial Revolution conceptualised was equivalent to an unexplored growth influence and impact

It emphasised that digitalisation and Internet connectivity could impact fundamentally on Africa's ability to develop to its full potential. African states should be able to advance innovative ideas, propel new business models and improve the delivery of public services through this new wave of industrialisation.

analysis from digitalisation and Internet connectivity.

It emphasised that digitalisation and Internet connectivity could impact fundamentally on Africa's ability to develop to its full potential.

African states should be able to advance innovative ideas, propel new business models and improve the delivery of public services through this new wave of industrialisation.

Though the conference highlighted that the Fourth Industrial Revolution could generally also had a disruptive effect on all global economies, consequentially, African countries needed to consider the following areas of emphasis:

- development of digital skills is pre-eminent
- public-private partnerships are powerful levers for development industries.

It was clear that Africa needed to find a balance between mechanisation and job creation.

The conference also looked at the technological readiness of Africa and pointed out that a lot of progress had been made. Mobile phones for example, were highlighted as having had a powerful penetration in most areas, especially in rural areas.

However, despite progress in this aspect, it was noted that Africa was still lagging in terms of broadband speed as fewer countries had a fixed broadband connection.

African Diplomacy in a dynamic and ever-changing world

The conference deliberated extensively on the defining elements that underpinned the concepts of African Diplomacy.

The essential argument raised included that African Diplomacy should first and foremost serve African citizens.

The history of African Diplomacy, especially during the last century, was important and utilised to convey messages and ideas, to avert conflicts and solve problems.

The conference stressed that African Diplomacy needed to focus on true partnerships rather than working in silos.

Their common heritage as exemplified in initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development, climate change and Agenda 2063 need to be enhanced for Africans to respond successfully to Sustainable Development Goals programmes.

Equally important is a positive image of a continent with 54 countries.

The image of Africa in the international community is the same, citing the Ebola disease outbreak in West Africa, which caused flight cancellations to South Africa, despite it not affecting the region.

This is because a perception exists that Africa is one.

There are more challenges today which place Africa's progress in question.

The other problems include the rise of right-wing politics in the West, refugees, extremism, conflict and the media coverage of Africa.

The participants, however, pointed out that problematic areas such as conflict resolution needed to be financed by Africans themselves.

There have been some successful African Union (AU) peacekeeping missions from the Southern African Development Community and Economic Community of West African States.

The state of the global economy: Challenges and opportunities for African sustainable development

The conference discussed the state of global economy and how it influenced Africa's sustainable development. It pointed out that the world operated in the context of volatility, uncertainty, conflict and ambiguity, prompting the fundamental question: "What is Africa doing to capitalise on the youth demographic because the dividend of the young people cannot be lost?"

The conference was an introspection of Africa's role in global economics and the potential it held to develop the continent.

The global economy is characterised by a neo-liberal logic. The logic emphasises the freedom of the market and the conception that the market is the only way to regulate demand and supply in the global economy.





This emphasis on removing regulation regarding industrialisation and privatisation, for example, creates the assumption that the African State has absolutely no role to play in the management of the welfare of its people.

The narrative on "Africa Rising" is not borne out by the available statistics.

This narrative has been adopted by African policy actors and ambassadors without inspecting the content of the narrative.

Africa's place in the global economy has to be reframed not just by diplomats expressing the key interest of their countries but by incorporating the next level of analysis, which moves away from statistics and rather focusses on the role of the people in the narrative.

The narrative on "Africa Rising" was, however, challenged because it was not backed by available statistics.

The conference emphasised that academics needed to place Africa in the global economy through clearly expressing key interests of the African citizens. The key opportunity for academics and diplomats is to begin to challenge the assumption in our thinking that development is about statistics and economic growth. A post-gross domestic product (GDP) assessment of economic performance must be challenged. The development gains of a country need to be a mixture of GDP and human development indices that give a more lucid picture of growth. Development is ultimately not about economic growth alone as it is possible for economic growth to occur while the people of a country live in extreme poverty.

There is a need to shift the thinking on this matter to move away from statistics towards taking into account the experiences of ordinary people on the continent who

Many, especially diplomatic practioners, are of the view that Peace Diplomacy is an inherent element in African Diplomacy and it has existed through eras of interaction on the continent.

continue to experience marginality and vulnerability. There was a sentiment that the African State had remained incapable of performing its basic role in the wider economy because of the tension between internal demands, which required the State's involvement in the provision of services such as healthcare, education and infrastructure, and external demands which sought the withdrawal of the role of the State in the neo-liberal fundamentals espoused by the global economic architecture.

Peace Diplomacy on the continent: Key lessons

On Peace Diplomacy on the continent, the discussion was grounded on two fundamental questions, namely: "What constitutes Peace Diplomacy and whether Africa has Peace Diplomacy?"

Within this context, it was pointed out that Africa needed to reconceptualise the concept of peace on the continent. Every era has its own dynamics defining conflict; there are always new emerging fault lines. Thus, it is critical that Africa rethinks the mechanisms of peacebuilding, prevention, mediation and adhering to the rule of law.

Many, especially diplomatic practioners, are of the view that Peace Diplomacy is an inherent element in African Diplomacy and it has existed through eras of interaction on the continent. While conceding that there are still areas which need further elaboration, it was

emphasised that Africa should focus on root causes of conflicts as they were crucial in peacebuilding.


There is a need to strengthen the African Peace and Security Architecture. As long as the AU structures are weak, peacebuilding will remain a challenge.

It was also pointed out that the focus should be placed on three spheres: nature of conflict, challenges of conflict and lessons learnt and that there is a shift from inter-state to intra-state. Reaction to civil wars is generally faster than those of inter-state wars.

Pseudo-state actors such as ISIS, Al Shabaab, Boko Haram and Al Qaeda, who are involved in direct military roles, are difficult to understand and deal with since they remain amorphous in nature. These pseudo-state actors pose grave challenges to, especially, vulnerable African states and also have a negative impact on the development capacity of many other African states.

Conclusion

The conference delegates agreed to formalise this engagement platform through an official structure with a secretariat. To maintain the momentum created, the delegates agreed to meet annually to ponder these important aspects of African Diplomacy.

It is clear the diplomacy must account for the following three elements: population, technology and the changing nature of conflict. Africa needs to interrogate the impact of this tripartite with a goal of readiness. This conference has contributed immensely to forging both an intellectual and realistic way forward. 

It is clear the diplomacy must account for the following three elements: population, technology and the changing nature of conflict.



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HSRC to collaborate with Angola's Development Workshop to look at building sustainable cities

By Manusha Pillai

Director: Stakeholder Relations and Communications
Human Sciences Research Council

The research will also make a valuable contribution to the international body of practice by underscoring a sustainable approach to improving urban livelihoods.

According to estimates by United Nations (UN)-Habitat, at least 200 million people live in informal human settlements in Africa, which account for more than 60% of the urban population. These numbers increase on an annual basis by several million.

South Africans living in these conditions, as with slum-dwellers in other parts of the developing world, are vulnerable to a variety of hazards and disasters, ranging from poverty, food insecurity and social violence to outbreaks of fire, flooding and disease.

To look at the important question of upgrading informal settlements in Africa, the Human Sciences Research Council's (HSRC) Economic Performance and Development team has been awarded a two-year grant by the International Council for Science.

This is part of a global commitment to collective action as adopted by the UN in Sustainable Development Goal 11, which commits 193 member states to making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

However, the development challenge of upgrading informal settlements is more than improving living standards.

Sustainable development in informal settlements must enhance economic and social opportunities as places of transition for social mobility and prosperity and support

inclusion as low-cost entry points into urban labour markets.

At the same time, there is also significant evidence that density contributes to economic prosperity and social vitality.

The dense concentration of population could be an economic asset for efficient public service provision.

Informal settlements could therefore promote resource efficiency and resilience through economies of scale in public service provision, lowering logistics and commuting costs, restricting the urban footprint and limiting environmental encroachment.

If carefully managed, density can yield dividends through efficiency, creativity and convenience.

The study will therefore, among others, look at how to build upwards rather than outwards (densification) in financing and facilitating informal settlement upgrading to free up space to create more liveable spaces that cater for economic and social needs such as housing, basic infrastructure and street space, recreation facilities, clinics and schools, workspace for informal enterprises and retail.

This study will be conducted together with an Angolan non-governmental organisation (NGO), the Development Workshop, and will include sites in Cape Town and Luanda, Angola. The sites will include Mshini Wam, an informal settlement in Joe Slovo Park in the

city of Cape Town, and Ngola Kiluanje, a slum district within inner-city Luanda.

The multidisciplinary research team will include urban economists, architects, practitioners and other specialists in the built environment.

The project will provide a set of practical recommendations for how to enhance the productive and social functioning of informal settlements to the community and within the city through unlocking land and repurposing the built environment.

The research will also make a valuable contribution to the international body of practice by underscoring a sustainable approach to improving urban livelihoods.

The HSRC was established in 1968 as South Africa's statutory research agency and has grown to become the largest dedicated research institute in the social sciences and humanities on the African continent, doing cutting-edge public research in areas that are crucial to development.

Its mandate is to inform the effective formulation and monitoring of government policy; evaluate policy implementation; stimulate public debate through the effective dissemination of research-based data and fact-based research results; foster research collaboration; and help build research capacity and infrastructure for the human sciences.

The council conducts large-scale, policy-relevant, social-scientific research for public-sector users, NGOs and international development agencies.

Research activities and structures are closely aligned with South Africa's national development priorities. [U](#)

DEVELOPING CITY ECONOMIES towards uplifting SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENTAL GOAL 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



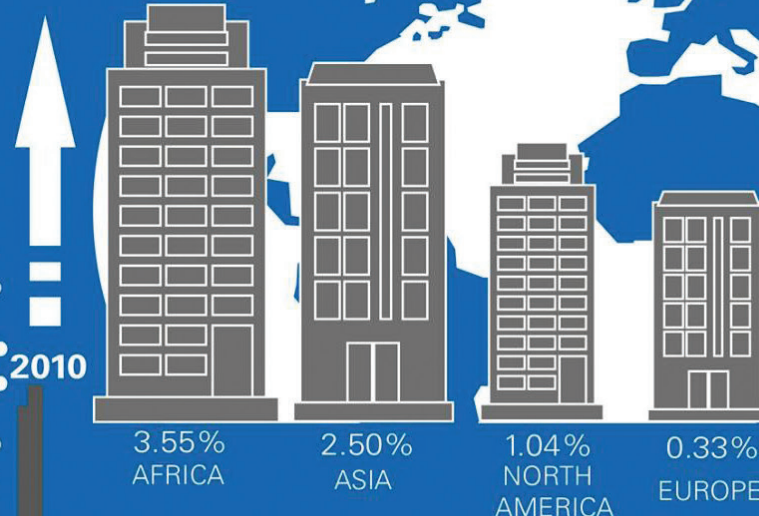
Cities are connectors of sustainable goals



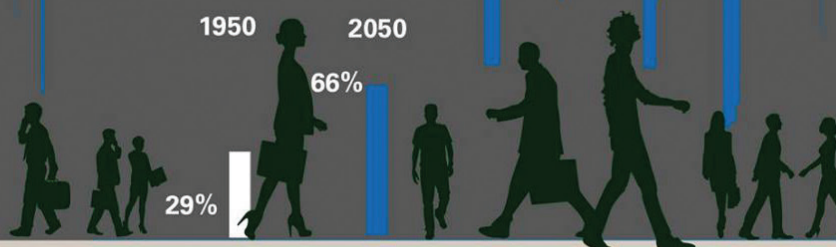
Centre for Sustainable, Healthy and Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods (CSHLC).

Administered by
Glasgow University

Global trends towards urbanisation



Growth of Global Population in Cities



123
of the largest
metro areas
globally

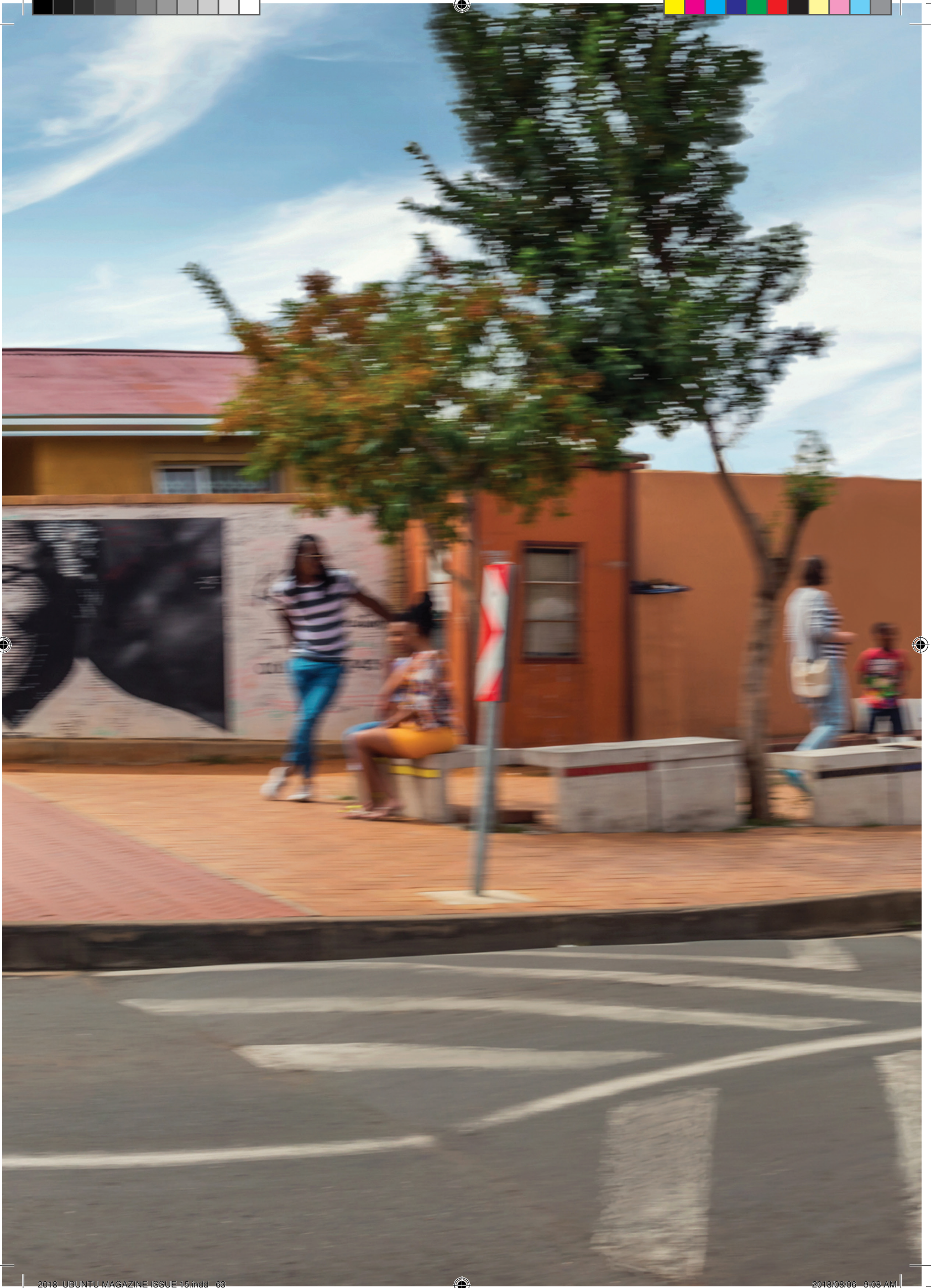
contains **13%**
global population

1/3 global
economic output



Cyclists exploring Vilakazi Street, Soweto, where Nobel Prize winners, former President Nelson Mandela and Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, used to live. Madiba's house has become a museum. It is called the Mandela House Museum and is open for public tours during the week. Close by is the place where Hector Pieterse was killed by police during the Student Uprising of 16 June 1976, today celebrated as Youth Day. The Hector Pieterse Museum and Memorial are located on the corner of Moema and Vilakazi streets. Dr BW Vilakazi, after whom the street is named, was a poet, novelist and intellectual, who wrote in numerous indigenous languages. He was also the first black man to teach at the University of the Witwatersrand.





LIBERATION HERITAGE

ALBERTINA SISULU *Centenary* 2018



"Through your selflessness and dedication, through your moral authority and sincere humanity, during and after the struggle, you rightly earned to be the mother of all our people."

In 2018, South Africa is marking the centenary of the life of Albertina Sisulu, a fearless champion of democracy and human rights. The centenary celebrations will run for the entire year and will be marked by a series of commemorative events.

The theme for the centenary is: "Albertina Sisulu: A Woman of Fortitude", in recognition of her courage, discipline, integrity and love for her country.

Ma Sisulu was truly a woman of fortitude. Her strength, resilience and the will to carry on shone like a beacon in the darkest days of apartheid.

Albertina Sisulu dedicated her life to her country and its people. She will forever be remembered as a fearless leader in the struggle and a mother to the nation.

She worked tirelessly towards creating a better and more equitable South Africa.

Throughout her life, she worked to ensure that all people in South Africa should enjoy the benefits of freedom and democracy.

Sisulu, born Nontsikelelo Albertina Tete, was born in the Tsomo district of the Transkei on 21 October 1918, the second of five children of Bonilizwe and Monikazi Tete.

Orphaned as a teenager, she was obliged to help provide for her younger brothers and sisters. Abandoning her ambition to train as a teacher, she left the Transkei to train as a nurse at Johannesburg's Non-European Hospital, as nurses were paid during training.

She nevertheless continued for the rest of her life to be keenly interested in education, which she saw as central to the struggle.

"Even in the struggle, if people don't know what they are fighting for it is useless," she said in later years.

"We must educate our women because often they suffer the most – and their children with them. If we all knew what was really important, we would just need to shout once."

Sisulu started work in Johannesburg as a midwife in 1946, often walking to visit patients in townships.

In 1944, she married Walter Sisulu, (1912 to 2003) an African National Congress (ANC) activist, with whom she was to have five children, Max Vuyisile, Mlungisi, Zwelakhe, Lindiwe and Nonkululeko. They were married for 59 years, until he died in his wife's arms in May 2003 at the age of 90.

It was with Walter that she attended the first conference of the ANC Youth League where

Albertina Sisulu was the only woman present. In 1948, she joined the ANC Women's League and in the 1950s, she began to assume a leadership role – both in the ANC and in the Federation of South African Women.

She was one of the organisers of the historic anti-pass Women's March in 1956 and opposed inferior "Bantu" education.

Her home in Orlando West in Soweto was used as a classroom for alternative education until a law was passed against it.

Both Albertina and her husband were jailed several times for their political activities and she was constantly harassed by the Security Police.

By 1964, Walter was in jail for life and she was banned for five years, then placed under house-arrest for 10 years.

She was in and out of jail, including one stint with her son, then 17-years-old, who went into exile after that.

Her children grew up in boarding schools, and by the mid-70s, two were in exile.

She worked as a nurse until 1983 when she "retired" at the age of 65, only to start working for Soweto doctor, Abu-Baker Asvat, who was murdered a few years later.

In 1983, she was elected co-president of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

The same year, she was charged with furthering the aims of the ANC; her conviction was overturned on appeal but she was restricted to her home under state of emergency laws. In 1989, she managed to obtain a passport and led a UDF delegation

overseas, meeting British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, and United States President, George HW Bush. In London, she addressed a major anti-apartheid rally to protest against the visit of National Party leader, FW de Klerk.

In October 1989, her restrictions were lifted and the following day her husband was released from jail.

In 1994, she was elected to the first democratic Parliament, which she served until retiring four years later.

She may have retired again but her activism did not stop. Her impact was so great that in April 2004, Thabo Mbeki at his inauguration as President referred to her and Adelaide Tambo along with his own mother, Epainette Mbeki, as “my mothers”.

In August 2006, a frail Sisulu attended the 50th anniversary re-enactment of the 1956 Women’s March in Pretoria.

“There are many difficulties still in our path,” she said in a message read there on her behalf.

Sisulu, who died on 2 June 2011 at her Johannesburg home at the age of 92, was given an Official Funeral Category One, reserved for distinguished persons and designated by the President, that drew top political leaders, luminaries of the anti-apartheid struggle, and about 3 000 ordinary South Africans.

Nelson Mandela, who was also 92 at the time and increasingly frail, did not attend the service but sent a message read by his wife Graca Machel, calling Sisulu “one

of the greatest South Africans”. Albertina Sisulu was one of Mandela’s last surviving contemporaries, a fact he acknowledged with obvious grief in his statement.

“The years have taken the toll as one by one friends and comrades passed on. Every time, it seems as part of oneself is being cut off,” he said. “None of those cuts could have been more painful than the loss of this dear friend, you, my beloved sister.

“You provided leadership and exercised power with quiet dignity.

“Through your selflessness and dedication, through your moral authority and sincere humanity, during and after the struggle, you rightly earned to be the mother of all our people,” Mandela said in his remarks. 🇿🇦

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Madiba centenary: Icon's records at your fingertips

The Nelson Mandela Foundation, in partnership with Facebook, is marking the centenary celebrations of the world's most loved statesman by availing to millions of people around the globe, archive material that chronicles the journey of the man affectionately known as Madiba.

Not many people are able to set foot in the Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory in Johannesburg, which houses the archives of the late former President and icon of South Africa's struggle for liberation, Nelson Mandela.

If missing out on some of the interesting pieces of information and records about Mandela's political life worries you, then worry no more.

A historic partnership between the Nelson Mandela Foundation and one of the world's most popular social networking sites, Facebook, will make these records available at your fingertips.

The Nelson Mandela Foundation, in partnership with Facebook, is marking the centenary celebrations of the world's most loved statesman by availing to millions of people around the globe, archive material that chronicles the journey of the man affectionately known as Madiba.

After a successful partnership with Facebook on the live streaming of the 14th Nelson Mandela Annual Lecture delivered by Microsoft co-founder, Bill Gates, on 17 July 2016, the penny dropped on the huge potential of the social platform.

"When Bill Gates delivered the lecture, we got Facebook to be our partner and that was the lecture that ended up being one of the biggest due to the use of that platform.

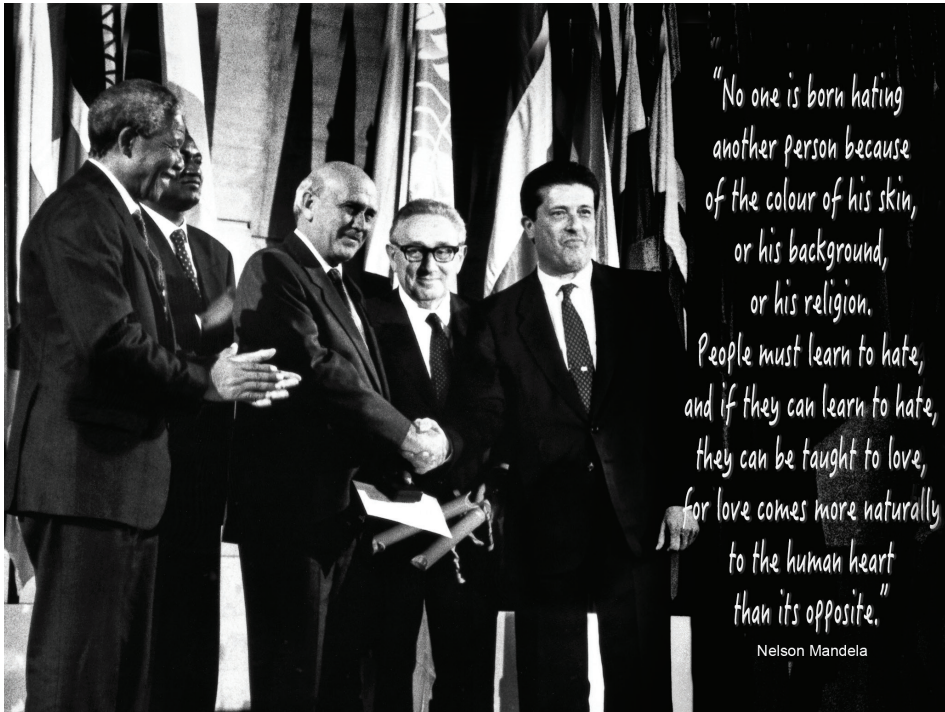
"Following that, we thought maybe we should explore other possibilities with Facebook. This year, they came in and we are doing the project which is to archive Madiba's records and preserve them," says Nelson Mandela Foundation CEO, Sello Hatang.

The collaboration comes as the foundation, government and people the world over celebrate 2018 as the Nelson Mandela Centenary.

Mandela, who died on 5 December 2013, would have turned 100 years old on 18 July 2018, had he lived.

The centenary celebrations will run from July 2018 until July 2019.

Under the theme, "Be the Legacy", South Africans and the world are called to find the



Under the theme, "Be the Legacy", South Africans and the world are called to find the Madiba within themselves and work towards upholding the principles which the former statesman lived by which are non-racialism, equality and integrity, among others.

Madiba within themselves and work towards upholding the principles which the former statesman lived by, which are non-racialism, equality and integrity, among others.

"For us, the message for the centenary is threefold – with the first being encouraging people to identify oneself as not only believing in Madiba's way of governance but actually try and be the legacy. The second part of the message is for us to find the Madiba in ourselves and finally to build a values-based society," says Hatang.

What is in those archives?

Over eight million Facebook users follow the foundation's account. It is on this account where they have access to Madiba's quotes from speeches he delivered over the years and accounts of pivotal moments of his life. According to Hatang, the social media site will create a portal where Facebook users who follow the foundation's account will be able to view records, documents, paintings, awards and donated items.

The items document the life of the man born in Mvezo, Eastern Cape, who became South Africa's first democratically elected President.

It will be on this portal where a user will be able to view the archives on their Facebook feed.

The archives have something for everyone. It includes the rugby jersey former Springbok captain, Francois Pienaar, wore on the day South Africa won the 1995 Rugby World Cup, which he later donated to the foundation.

That World Cup was a watershed moment in South African history that Madiba used to bridge the gap between black and white people as he walked into Ellis Park Stadium shortly after assuming his Presidency

after the fall of apartheid. The Nobel Peace Prize, awarded jointly to Mandela with former President Frederik Willem De Klerk in 1993 for the peaceful transition into democracy, is also kept in the strong room that houses the archives.

Bookworms will get a snippet of the manuscripts of Madiba's memoir, *Long Walk to Freedom*, and what would have been its sequel, *Dare Not Linger: The Presidential Years*, which was completed with the help of Mandla Langa. The archive project will be funded by Facebook and spans the course of three years.

With the backing of Facebook, the foundation, which has a total of 12 million followers on its social media platforms collectively, envisions to increase its online following.

"Facebook is funding the preservation of Madiba's archive, which includes building a portal that we will host. They will help us advance our social media platforms and help train our people to assist us increase our footfall on Facebook," says Hatang.

Live stream the Annual Nelson Mandela Foundation Lecture

By increasing its social media presence, Hatang hopes the foundation will achieve its goal to spark conversation.

To do this, the foundation once again drew on its partnership with Facebook to deliver the 16th Annual Nelson Mandela Lecture this year via live stream.

The Nelson Mandela Annual Lecture series is an important event on the foundation's calendar as it encourages not just thought leaders, but also ordinary people, to have debates on difficult issues in order to find

solutions. Previous speakers of the lecture series include Archbishop Desmond Tutu; former President Thabo Mbeki; Nobel laureate Wangari Maathai; former Liberian President, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf; and former United States President, Bill Clinton.

In 2018, the foundation aims to highlight the eradication of poverty and inequality, the dismantling of structural racism and the broadening of freedom in their debates.

Facebook proved to be an easy choice for partner, as it does not only carry the huge audience reach but also has common ideals of connecting and building communities.

"Facebook is a platform for building communities connecting people across the globe and building communities.

"If we are to talk about building a values-based society we hope that it will help in that venture too," Hatang said.

Books about Madiba

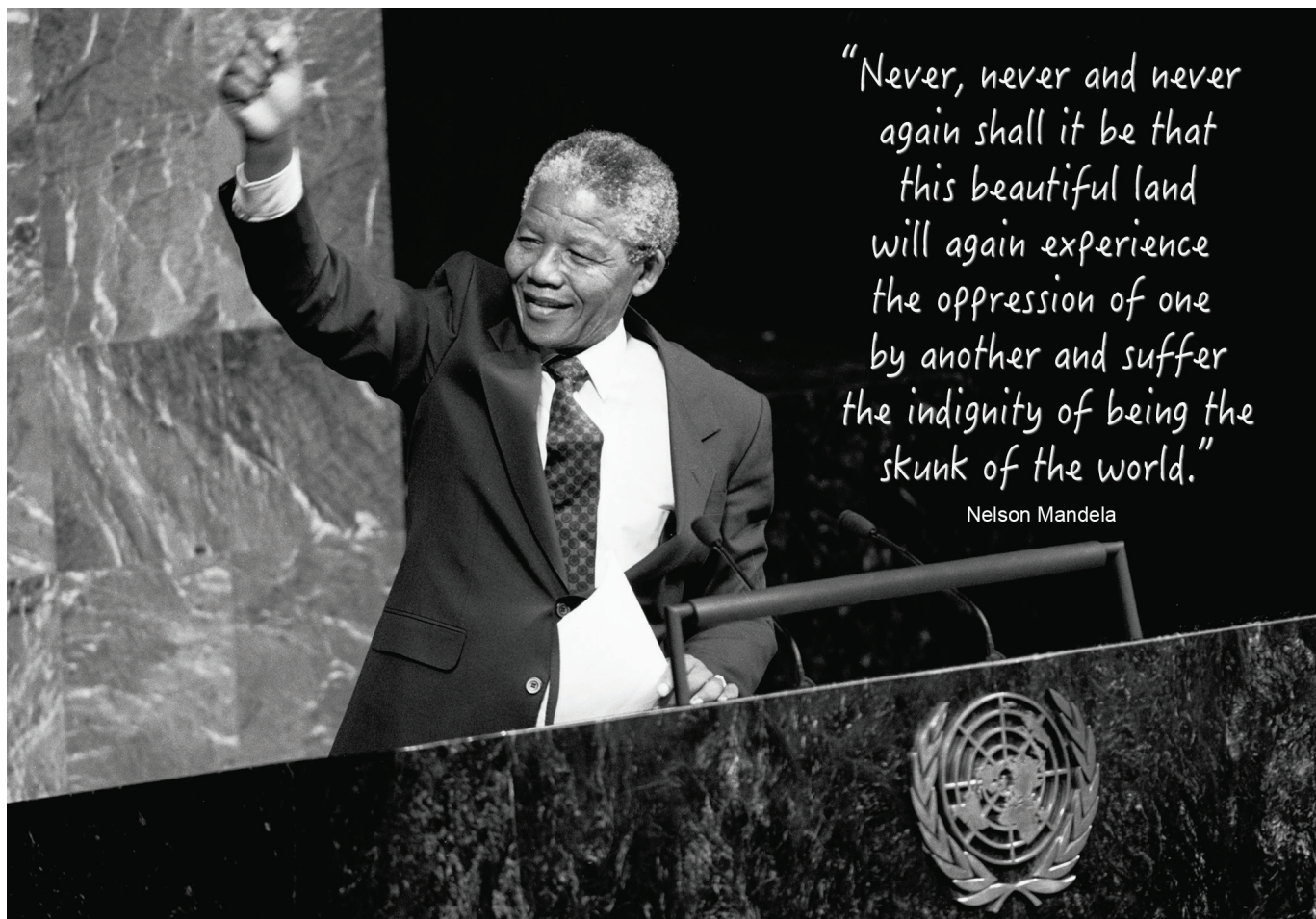
Apart from the Facebook venture, a number of centenary celebrations are lined up for the year ahead, each demonstrating Madiba's passions.

"One of the projects that we will be doing is releasing a book of people who worked for and with Madiba. What we hope to achieve out of that, is that these people bring forward not just the icon but someone who cared as a father and grandfather to their children.

"Someone who cared about the education of their children and how he not only invested his time but also invested himself," says Hatang.

"In there, you will hear about the Madiba that is not known out there. We knew Madiba as someone who was very humorous and we hoping that will also come forth in the book."





An international book, titled: *Children's Letters for Mandela*, is also on the cards to commemorate Madiba's love for children.

"We will have letters from children in Japan, Australia, China, but predominantly from South African children telling Madiba about their world without him.

Of course, most have never met or seen Madiba, so it will be stories about what they have been told about Madiba," says Hatang.

Through these books, the foundation hopes to present a fresh angle to Madiba from the well-known facets of him as a political activist, prisoner 46664 at Robben Island and President but rather as an ordinary human being who led an extraordinary life.

Exhibitions and documentaries

A number of exhibitions will also take place across the globe that will honour the global icon.

"In terms of the exhibition, there will be three kinds of exhibitions.

There will be an international one that will run for five years. It will start in Australia, then head to New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Europe and then make its way back home on the fifth year, and it will have artefacts."

The second exhibition, which aims to bring Madiba closer to the people, is that of a design of his hand that will be placed in public parks

The 2018 Nelson Mandela Annual Lecture, in partnership with the Motsepe Foundation, was delivered by former US President Barack Obama in Johannesburg on 17 July 2018.

The Nelson Mandela Annual Lecture is one of the Foundation's flagship programmes to honour its founder, Nelson Mandela. Every year since 2003, global leaders have used the lecture to raise topical issues affecting South Africa, Africa and the rest of the world.

To honour the centennial of Madiba's birth, the 2018 lecture's theme was "Renewing the Mandela Legacy and Promoting Active Citizenship in a Changing World". The lecture focused on creating conditions for bridging divides, working across ideological lines, and resisting oppression and inequality.

The lecture took place on 17 July 2018, a day before Nelson Mandela International Day, and was held at the Bidvest Wanderers Stadium in Johannesburg. About 15 000 people attended.

The Nelson Mandela Annual Lecture is a unique platform to drive debate on critical social issues in South Africa and around the world.

in collaboration with municipalities. Third among the exhibitions, is the *Unthreading Mandela* exhibition, which can be seen at the Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory in Houghton, Johannesburg.

The exhibition's looks at two elements.

The first being Mandela, the stylish man who had a daring fashion sense and came to be known for his colourful and unorthodox shirts, later known as the Madiba shirt.

It also speaks to uncovering his legacy and finding ways to build on the legacy he started. Reflecting on his interactions with Madiba,

Hatang said he admired the humility of the legend.

"You know Madiba could make you feel like you could be Madiba.

"I like how he would make people so comfortable around him and he would say, "I am so honoured to be in your presence and meanwhile you are actually thinking that you are the one who is honoured."

As the foundation gets the ball rolling on the centenary celebrations, Hatang calls on South Africans to give their time to causes that evoke change in society. SAnews.gov.za



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The world mourns Mama Winnie

"The image she leaves with us is that of a defiant fist and the beautiful smile she carried during the struggle period. I am hoping as an African that one day, the continent will build a monument of what Mama Winnie Mandela depicted."

Orlando Stadium in Soweto was on Saturday, 14 April 2018, filled to capacity as mourners bid farewell to the woman affectionately known as the "Mother of the Nation".

Madikizela-Mandela passed away on 2 April at Netcare Milpark Hospital in Johannesburg. According to her family, Madikizela-Mandela died after a long illness, for which she had been in and out of hospital since the start of the year.

Addressing the event, President Cyril Ramaphosa called on South Africans to honour the memory of the late struggle icon, Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, by uniting in a common purpose to heal the divisions of the past and eradicate inequality.

"Let us honour her memory by pledging here that we will dedicate all our resources, all our efforts, all our energy to the empowerment of the poor and vulnerable.

"Let us honour her memory by pledging here that we will not betray the trust of her people,

we will not squander or steal their resources, and that we will serve them diligently and selflessly," said President Ramaphosa.

He said Mama Winnie had died, but she was not gone.

"She lives on in the nation that called her 'Mama', as it strives each day to fulfil its destiny as a united, peaceful, prosperous and just society."

Former presidents Jacob Zuma, Thabo Mbeki and Kgalema Motlanthe as well as Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso and Namibian President Hage Geingob and a host of international guests were among the dignitaries who attended the funeral to pay their final respects.

President Ramaphosa commended her for choosing to live a life of service and compassion.

"She chose as her vocation the alleviation of the suffering of others.

"She trained and worked as one who provides support and care and comfort to those most deeply affected by poverty, hunger and illness."

The President described her as an African woman who – in her attitude, words and actions – defied the very premise of apartheid ideology and male superiority.

"Proud, defiant, articulate, she exposed the lie of apartheid.

"She challenged the attitudes, norms, practices and social institutions that perpetuated – in ways both brutal and subtle – the inferior status of women. Loudly and without apology, she spoke truth to power," he said.

"Yet, through everything, she endured. They could not break her. They could not silence her. They miscalculated greatly because in truth, they sent her to live among her people – to share in their trials, tribulations and hardships, to share their hopes and aspirations, and to draw courage from their daily struggle against the tyranny of racial subjugation.

"The enemy expected her to return from Brandfort diminished, broken and defeated," President Ramaphosa said. "Instead, she emerged from these torments emboldened,



driven by a burning desire to give voice to the aspirations of her people. To give them hope. To give them courage. To lead them to freedom," President Ramaphosa said.

President Geingob said he had come to mourn and celebrate the life of Madikizela-Mandela, who remained rooted in her people.

"The enemy struck a woman but was defeated by the rock," President Geingob said.

On Friday, 13 April 2018, Reverend Jesse Jackson gave a moving tribute to the late Madikizela-Mandela, describing her as the heart that kept the struggle for freedom alive. The American civil rights activist visited the home of Madikizela-Mandela and said the freedom fighter must be honoured for keeping the struggle for freedom alive when most leaders were in exile.

"She kept the Mandela name alive with her strength and courage, redefined this struggle. She made this a global struggle. She was the face of the free South Africa movement."

He said he was happy that the United States (US) Congress had also honoured her.

"Yesterday they passed a resolution honouring Winnie Mandela in the US Congress, led by Maxine Waters. The United Nations passed a resolution yesterday, honouring Winnie Mandela because clearly, she gave birth to this movement so we come in and just give thanks to her."

Earlier in the week, about 70 ambassadors from all over the world visited Madikizela-Mandela's home in Soweto to pay their respects and also extend condolences from their respective countries.

The Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Congo to South Africa, who came in his capacity as the Dean of Diplomatic Corps, Bene M'Poko, said Mama Winnie was very unique in that from a very young age, she sacrificed everything to fight a war, one that was extremely difficult.

"Her life needs to be celebrated because she won the battle. Today, South Africa is free because she contributed a lot among other leaders of the world and Africa. We are here to celebrate that victory. Her life needs to be celebrated.


"The image she leaves with us is that of a defiant fist and the beautiful smile she carried during the struggle period. I am hoping as an African that one day, the continent will build a monument of what Mama Winnie Mandela depicted. It must stay there for future generations to see what she stood for [and] what she accomplished," Ambassador M'Poko said.

Speaking on behalf of women ambassadors, Senegalese Ambassador to South Africa, Safiatou Ndiaye, said



Madikizela-Mandela was a leader for all women on the continent and the world.

"Today, we are paying tribute to her and great respect for her. She showed us the life, and we will follow her spirit.

"We want to send our sincere condolences to the whole family and to her daughters," Ambassador Ndiaye said. 

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Nomzamo Winifred Lanyiwe Winnie Madikizela-Mandela was born in Mbizana in the Eastern Cape on 26 September 1936 and passed away in Johannesburg on Monday 2 April 2018.

Mama Winnie represents a generation of South African leadership and black women who were exposed to the full brutality of the apartheid regime because of their political activity. She endured continuous harassment at the hands of the apartheid security police and was subjected to torture while in prison. While the pain that she endured during those years could not be forgotten, she did not allow it to break her spirit and humanity. Until the end, Mama Winnie raised her voice in support of meaningful transformation of

South African society. She demanded social justice and came to represent the hopes and dreams of our country's poorest and most vulnerable.

Mama Winnie was born to Columbus Kokani and Gertrude Nomathamsanqa Madikizela, both of whom were teachers. As a young adult, she moved to Johannesburg and became the first qualified black medical social worker at Soweto's then Baragwanath Hospital (now called Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital).

On 14 June 1958, she married Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela with whom she had two daughters, Zenani and Zindiswa. Their early married life was turbulent; peppered with constant police raids, African National





Congress (ANC) meetings, protest actions and legal cases.

In October 1958, Mama Winnie took part in a mass women's protest against the apartheid government's infamous pass laws, organised by Lilian Ngoyi, Albertina Sisulu and others. During the protest, the police arrested over 1 000 women. Mama Winnie and others spent two weeks in prison as a sign of further protest. It was an event which brought Mama Winnie's political leadership capabilities to the fore.

She played a leading role in the "We Stand by Our Leaders" Campaign in support of the Treason Trialists of 1956 to 1961. Among her trusted confidantes was Mama Ngoyi, who along with Mama Helen Joseph, were the only two women accused in the Treason Trial.

From 1961, she was subjected to an almost uninterrupted series of legal orders that curbed her ability to work and socialise. In 1962, she lost her husband to long-term imprisonment and was only reunited with him in 1990.

Mama Winnie herself was constantly harassed and bullied, and her children targeted. In 1962, she was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, during which time she was restricted to Orlando, Soweto. This restricted her movements to the magisterial district of Johannesburg, prohibited her from entering any educational premises and barred her from attending or addressing any meetings or gatherings where more than two people were present.

She worked clandestinely for the ANC; attending meetings, printing and distributing pamphlets, and was put under house arrest in 1970 for repeatedly flouting her banning orders.

In 1965, a more severe banning order barred her from moving anywhere beyond Orlando West. The ramification of this banning order was the cost of losing her job as a social worker.

On the night of 12 May 1969, Mama Winnie and her children were woken to the familiar sounds of a police raid. The police tore her away from her children under the Terrorism Act, 1967 and she was detained in solitary confinement for 491 days (17 months).

As soon as Mama Winnie was released, the apartheid machinery slapped another more stringent banning order on her, severely restricting her movements. Despite the banning order, she managed to visit her husband on Robben Island for some 30 minutes.

In May 1973, she was arrested again and given a 12-month sentence at Kroonstad Women's Prison. She was released after six months and surprisingly, her banning order was not renewed.

In May 1976, Mama Winnie worked with Dr Nthato Motlana to establish the Soweto Parents' Association and had their hands full with youth and parents who had been arrested, injured or killed in the protest of June 1976.

Following the student protest in Soweto, Mama Winnie was held in custody for five months without charge and in January 1977, she was served with a fresh banning order that exiled her to Brandfort in the Free State.

By all accounts, her banishment to Brandfort backfired.

While there, she established a local gardening collective, soup kitchen, mobile health unit, sewing club, daycare centre and an orphan and juvenile centre.

She defied the system and returned to Soweto and throughout the 1980s, she took on an increasingly prominent role in the struggle against apartheid. The 1980s were characterised by an unprecedented level of mass participation and community struggles throughout the country, and particularly driven by Mama Winnie in Soweto.

The apartheid government responded with extreme violence, including troops in the townships and two states of emergency.

In 1984, she published the book, *Part of My Soul*, and in 2013, *491 Days: Prisoner number 1323/69*, which she dedicated to her late granddaughter Zenani. It draws on a journal she secretly wrote during her imprisonment. In the book, she speaks of the pain of being separated from her children and about how this shaped her into the person that she became.

Mama Winnie's commitment to the struggle for humanity, in particular for women, led to her being elected in 1993 as the President of the ANC Women's League and subsequently re-elected in 1997 until 2003.

She was appointed as the Deputy Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology after 1994.

Mama Winnie was a proud black African woman who fought and persevered for her country against injustice.

She provided refuge to many young activists who identified with freedom and social justice. For this she was given the title of Honorary President of the Congress of South African Students, for life.

In 2016, she was also a recipient of the Order of Luthuli in silver for her "excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa".

THE DAY THAT ROCK BEAT PAPER



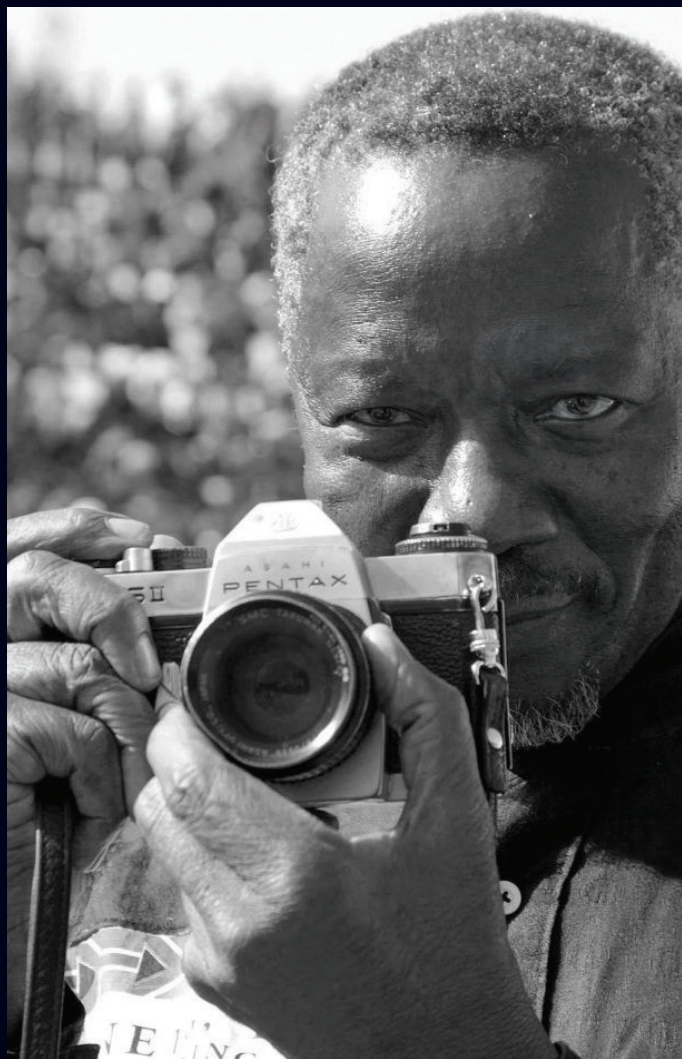
On the 9th of August 1956, twenty thousand women of all races marched on the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest the proposed amendments to the Urban Areas Act, commonly known as the Pass Laws of 1950. The women stood together, arms raised

in the air in the clenched fist of the Congress Salute and sang 'You strike a woman, you strike a rock'. It is remembered as one of the major milestones in the struggle against the apartheid regime and the date is now commemorated as Women's Day.

Visit www.apartheidmuseum.org and learn more about our history.

APARTHEID MUSEUM

"Sam Nzima was one of a kind"



President Cyril Ramaphosa recently expressed deep sadness and conveyed his condolences, on behalf of the Government and the people of South Africa, on the passing of veteran photographer and recipient of the National Order of Ikhamanga for his excellent contribution to photo journalism and putting the brutality of apartheid police in the international spotlight, Sam Nzima, who passed away in Mpumalanga on 12 May 2018 at the age of 83.

"Mr Sam Nzima was one of a kind," said the President, "His camera captured the full brutality of apartheid oppression on the nation's psyche and history from the Defiance Campaign through to forced removals and the Soweto Student Uprisings. We will especially

remember his iconic photograph of a dying young Hector Pieterse, which became a symbol of resistance against the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools. We convey our heartfelt condolences to his family and may his soul rest in peace."

In an interview with *The Star* in 2013, Nzima recalled the events of that day: "A guy with a stick under his arm told the schoolchildren he was giving them three minutes to disperse.

"The defiant children began singing *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* before all hell broke loose as the man reached for his gun and began shooting and shouting *skiet*."

The children scattered, screaming.

"I saw Hector Pieterse fall down and Makhubo pick him up. I ran to the scene and took the pictures. Our press car was the nearest vehicle there and they put him inside

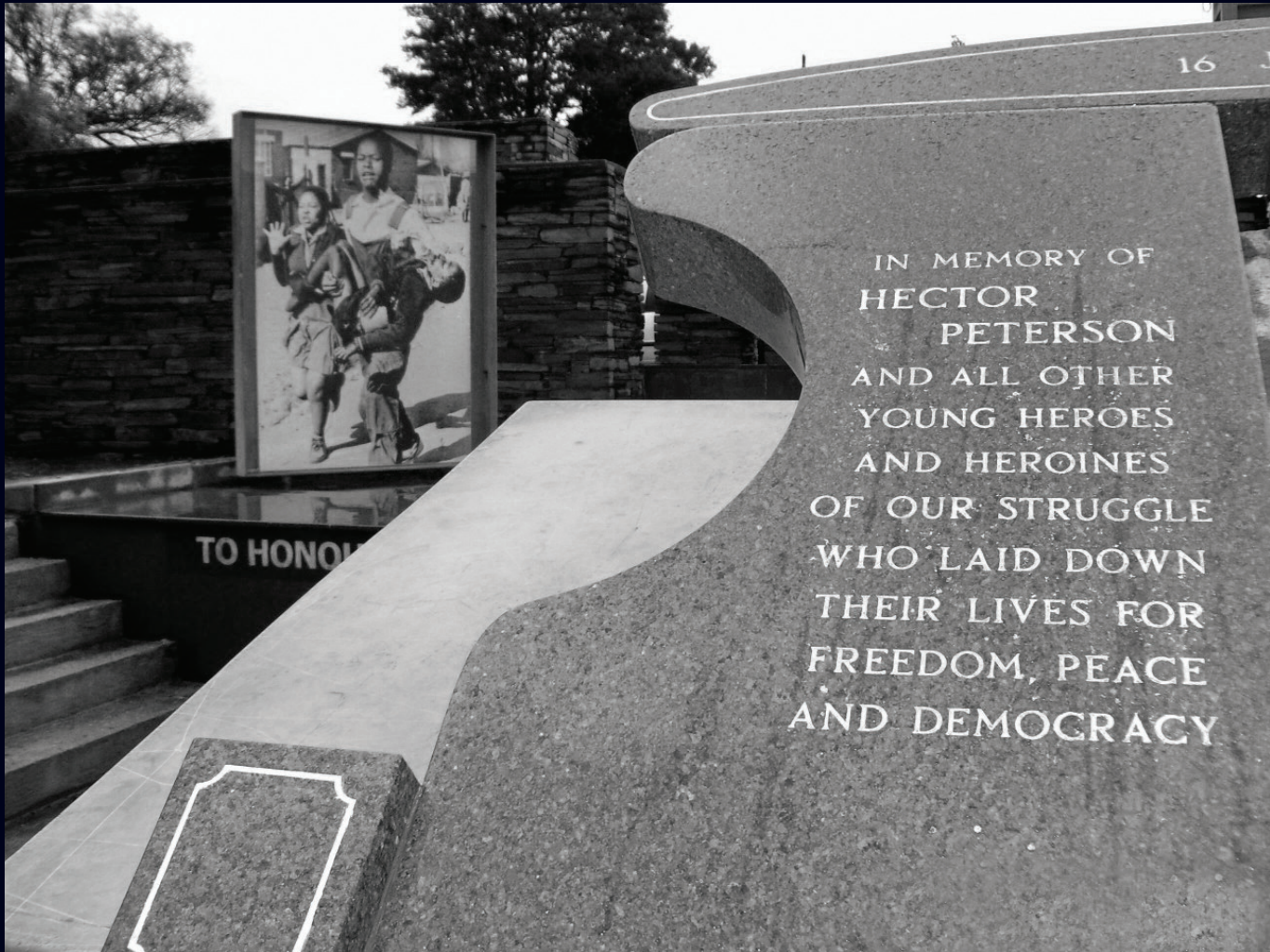
and took him to Phefeni Clinic. But he was certified dead on arrival." Nzima knew what he had just captured with his camera was big.

He hid the film in his sock. He loaded fresh film and continued shooting. The police confiscated all the film they found on him. They missed the cartridge tucked away in his sock.

At that time, Nzima was working for *The World*. When his film was developed, there was much deliberation as to whether to publish the powerful picture.

There were many rules in place at the time regarding the publication of images. Breaking these could prompt the government to go as far as closing down a newspaper.

In this instance, the picture under discussion depicted a schoolchild who had been shot by the police. The image would enrage the



government. Editor Percy Qoboza and the chief sub-editor decided to go ahead and publish. It was a decision that brought Nzima instant fame and focussed international attention on the injustice of apartheid in South Africa.

Masana Samuel "Sam" Nzima was born on 8 August 1934 in Lillydale, a small village in Bushbuckridge.

He grew up on a farm where his father worked and the family lived. When the farmer pressed Nzima into farm labour, he ran away after nine months of working on the farm to Johannesburg. He found a job as a gardener in Henningham.

Nzima is famous for the photograph of the young Mbuyisa Makhubu carrying a slumped and bleeding Hector Pieterse away from the rioting crowd at the student protest on 16 June 1976.

This image depicts an emotional scene of Hector, carried by Makhubu, with Hector's sister Antoinette Pieterse right beside them.

His interest in photography developed at a very young age when one of his teachers had a camera and he was fascinated by the concept of pictures coming out of a box. He bought himself a Kodak Box Brownie. During the school holidays, he would go to the Kruger

National Park and charge people to get their photographs taken by him.

In 1956, Nzima was employed as a waiter at the Savoy Hotel. At the hotel, a photographer named Patrick Rikotso taught him photography skills, and Nzima soon began taking portraits of workers. While later at the Chelsea Hotel, he started reading the *Rand Daily Mail* newspaper and became very interested in photojournalism.

While travelling, he wrote a story about taking the bus and sent it with photographs to *The World*, a black African daily newspaper.

The editor of *The World* was interested in Nzima's work and requested that he work as a freelancer for the paper.

In 1968, Nzima was invited to join the paper as a full-time photojournalist. However, he started concentrating more on his photography and less on writing as the pressure of writing and photographing for a daily newspaper started to weigh him down.

When Nzima took the photograph of Pieterse, he was still working for *The World* and was covering the students' strike for the paper.

Towards the end of 1976, the South African Security Police started targeting and going after students and journalists, as well as

photographers, who had been at the 16 June Uprising and this carried on into 1977. He was also affected by this stance on journalists and students, and decided to return to Lillydale.

There, he set up a bottle store, as some form of diversion.

But soon, a member of the security branch from Nelspruit came to his store and told him that they knew what he had done.

He was told that he was not allowed to leave his home for any reason and if he did he would be arrested.

To ensure that he complied, the police checked up on him every Friday for three months.

When *The World* was closed down by the government in 1978, the *Rand Daily Mail* and *The Star* newspapers requested Nzima to work for them.

However, fearing for his life, Nzima turned down their offers. In 1979, Homeland Chief Minister Hudson Ntswanisi of the Gazankulu Bantustan offered him a job at the Legislative Assembly.

Nzima faced many years of torment. It took him 22 years to receive the copyright for the photograph and was assisted by a legal firm after a lengthy battle. ¹

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Armed Forces Day celebrated

Armed Forces Day commemorates the sinking of the *SS Mendi* on 21 February 1917, which became one of South African's worst tragedies of the First World War (1914 to 1918). A total of 616 of South African black troops died when the *SS Mendi* steamship sank on its way to France.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), President Cyril Ramaphosa, on Wednesday, 21 February 2018, officiated at the Armed Forces Day celebrations in Kimberley, Northern Cape.

Armed Forces Day commemorates the sinking of the *SS Mendi* on 21 February 1917,

which became one of South African's worst tragedies of the First World War (1914 to 1918). A total of 616 of South African black troops died when the *SS Mendi* steamship sank on its way to France.

These celebrations also seek to expand public understanding of the role of the SANDF and it further demonstrate the capability and contribution to society of the country's armed forces.

Addressing the occasion, President Ramaphosa said that the armed forces were a manifestation of the South Africa that belonged to all of us, black and white, which our Constitution directed us to build.

He also said that South Africa's defence technology was globally sought after.

"Much of our technological capability shows that we are well positioned, through our armed forces, to participate in the Fourth



Industrial Revolution. This has established our defence sector as an important contributor to innovation in our economy.

"It has made defence a sector where young people can exercise not just their physical capabilities, but their creativity and exercise skills across a broad range of

endeavours – from catering to intelligence gathering, to engineering and project management."

President Ramaphosa said that a decision was taken in 2012 to proclaim 21 February as Armed Forces Day. "It commemorated the day in 1917 when the *SS Mendi* was sunk in

World War I. The *SS Mendi* was transporting 823 members of the Fifth Battalion of the South African Native Labour Corps to France, when it was struck by the *SS Darro*. Over 600 black troops died in the disaster.

"It is a day on which we remember the bravery of soldiers prepared to fight in a war that was not theirs.

"It is recorded that as the *SS Mendi* sank, the soldiers chose to die with dignity and honour.

"This day has become a day that allows us to remember all men and women who have paid the ultimate price in defence of freedom, peace and justice.

"It reminds us that blood was spilled by many of our people to guarantee us our freedom and dignity.

"It is a reminder that honourable and courageous men and women continue to put their lives on the line to secure our peace and defend our Constitution."

President Ramaphosa thanked the armed forces for their patriotism and for lending a hand in the renewal and development of our beloved country.



"The SANDF conducted various maritime border safeguarding operations under Operation Corona, ensuring the safety and stability of South Africa's maritime zones."

"We applaud the major role that the Department of Defence is playing in actively promoting our Defence Force as a career of choice."

"During the past year, the South African Navy continued to lead the Department of Defence's participation in Operation Phakisa."

"Through Operation Phakisa, the SANDF aims to enhance ship-building."

"During this year, the SANDF will lead the rejuvenation of the Naval Dockyard in Simon's Town."

"It will commence with the building of patrol and survey vessels for the South African Navy to rejuvenate the national ship-building industry."

"This project will create 570 high-level technical jobs and 4 500 indirect jobs over the next five years."

"The SANDF conducted various maritime border safeguarding operations under Operation Corona, ensuring the safety and stability of South Africa's maritime zones."

"Operation Thusano is a departmental initiative with the Cuban armed forces that involves the maintenance and repairing of the SANDF operational vehicle fleet."

"From inception in 2015, over 4 000 vehicles have been repaired and several workshops in SANDF units revived."

"A total of 446 South Africans are apprentices and a further 395 have qualified as technicians through transfer of practical knowledge by the Cubans."

"As Commander-in-Chief of the South African National Defence Force, I will be prioritising my engagement with the Department of Defence."

"On this historic and auspicious day, I wish you well and thank you once more for your loyalty to our country and for your service to our people." 🇿🇦





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SA female peacekeeper wins the United Nations Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award

Created in 2016, the United Nations (UN) Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award recognises the dedication and effort of an individual peacekeeper in promoting the principles of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325) on women, peace and security.



In November 2017, a United Nations (UN) peacekeeper from South Africa was awarded the UN Military Gender Advocate of the Year in Vancouver, Canada.

Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, and the Undersecretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Pierre Lacroix, presented the award to Major Seitebatso Pearl Block as part of the UN Peacekeeping Defence Ministerial taking place from 14 to 15 November for her outstanding work on the frontlines of UN peacekeeping.

Created in 2016, the UN Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award recognises the dedication and effort of an individual peacekeeper in promoting the principles of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325) on Women, Peace and Security.

The principles within the UNSCR 1325 underpin the Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award. The resolution provides three provisions, called the "3 Ps". The first two "Ps" are prevention of conflict and protection of women and their rights during and after

Upon receiving her award, Major Block said she was "honoured and privileged" and hoped the award would encourage other women to serve as peacekeepers.



conflict. The third “P” is participation and refers to increasing the numbers of women in all mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict.

In current peacekeeping operations, it is vital that peacekeepers understand how women and men experience conflict differently. The resolution calls on all actors to adopt a gender perspective to better understand the special needs of women and girls and ensure their participation, protection from and prevention of sexual violence in conflict.

The Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award recognises the dedication and effort of an individual peacekeeper in promoting the principles of UNSCR 1325 within a military context, as nominated by force commanders and heads of peacekeeping missions. The award also raises the profile and understanding of what mainstreaming a gender perspective within a military context in peacekeeping mission means.

“Major Block is an inspiration to us all and a strong example of how peacekeeping is about our personnel taking personal initiatives and interacting with local communities to help find solutions to their problems, better protecting civilians and, in turn, saving lives,” said Mr Lacroix.

Serving as an Information Operations Officer with the UN Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) from July 2016 to July 2017, Major Block developed a mission-wide SMS campaign on conflict-related sexual violence to reach communities who would otherwise not be easily accessible.

Based in the eastern city of Goma, Major Block interacted extensively with Congolese women, men, girls and boys to better understand their concerns.

She invested her personal time to train fellow staff officers and troops to be more aware of gender dynamics within the peacekeeping mission. This led the military component to develop more inclusive community engagement projects as part of the Protection of Civilians Strategy combating illegally armed groups in Eastern Congo.

Upon receiving her award, Major Block said she was “honoured and privileged” and hoped

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the award would encourage other women to serve as peacekeepers.


“I knew I had to take action from the many conversations I had with women’s groups.

“As a peacekeeper, and as a woman, I think we have much to contribute to making the UN more inclusive and in tune with the communities we serve”, she added.

The UN Peacekeeping Defence Ministerial brought together defence ministers and

other senior representatives from more than 80 countries and organisations to discuss the challenges facing UN Peacekeeping, including the underrepresentation of women and how to work together to find solutions.

Major Block is married to a fellow South African army officer.

They have two daughters and are based in Pretoria. 



Major hominin tracksite discovery in the Western Cape

"This discovery adds to the sparse global record of early hominin tracks and represents the largest and best preserved archive of Late Pleistocene hominin tracks found to date."

"This discovery adds to the sparse global record of early hominin tracks and represents the largest and best preserved archive of Late Pleistocene hominin tracks found to date."

Wesgro CEO, Tim Harris, views this discovery as a major opportunity to tell the story of the Cape's fascinating history and rich cultural heritage.

"Like the Cradle of Humankind has demonstrated in Gauteng, our country is able to position itself as a must-see destination for those interested in major fossil discoveries.

"This particular revelation in the Cape can allow us to position ourselves as part of this story, which is of keen interest to both South Africans and foreign travellers.

"We will be looking at ways, through our Destination Marketing Organisation at Wesgro, to do just this and help put the Western Cape on the global heritage map."

Western Cape Minister of Cultural Affairs and Sport, Anroux Marais, says: "The latest fossil discovery once again places the spotlight on the Western Cape as region of

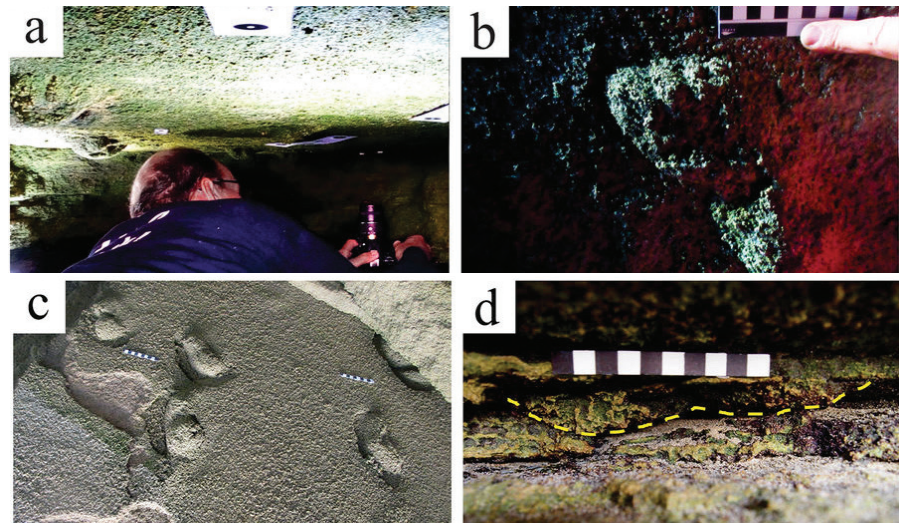
human cognitive development. The research conducted by Dr Helm and other scholars will indeed contribute to our departmental objective of building a socially inclusive province and justifies the need to establish a cultural heritage and tourism route that promotes the Western Cape's archaeological and paleontological heritage.

"The department will continue to collaborate with scholars in order to promote the discovery of new scientific knowledge about our ancestry and history."

Western Cape Minister of Economic Opportunities, Alan Winde, adds: "South Africa is regarded around the globe as a place of great heritage significance."

"This find on the Western Cape South Coast is set to draw travellers to our region who are eager to go back in time to discover the history of our species. As part of our Project Khulisa economic strategy, we have set ourselves the goal of boosting jobs and growth through heritage tourism.

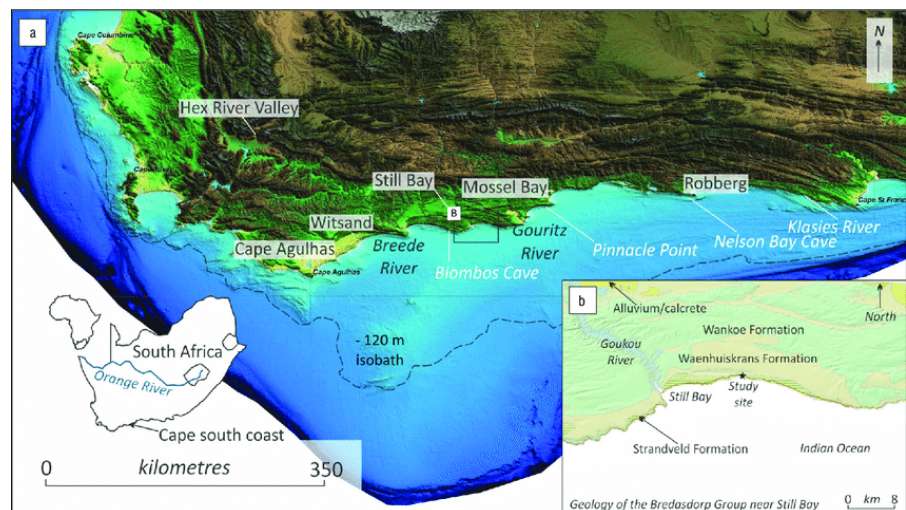
"This new site will no doubt become one of the treasures in our heritage chest."



- a) Documenting natural cast tracks on the northern track-bearing surface
 b) Left natural cast track (track 8) on the ceiling of the northern surface showing hallux and lateral digit impressions and medial longitudinal arch, using natural light; scale bar = 10 cm
 c) Hominin natural cast tracks on the ceiling of the southern surface, surrounded by sediment displacement rims. Scale bars = 10 cm
 d) Natural cast track in sagittal section (outlined) in east wall; scale bar = 10 cm

A discovery of Late Pleistocene hominin tracks along the Cape South Coast by an international team of researchers led by Dr Charles Helm could help put the province on the map for visitors interested in South Africa's rich heritage.

According to the research, published in *Scientific Reports* recently, up to 40 hominin tracks are evident in the form of natural casts on the ceiling and walls of a 10-metre long cave Dr Helm explains that a number of individuals – most likely *Homo sapiens* – made those tracks some 90 000 years ago, when the shoreline would have been about 2km further out.



South Africa's 23 wetlands hubs of biodiversity

"Urban wetlands play a vital role in making cities safe, resilient and sustainable. City planners, policymakers, non-governmental organisations, research institutions and communities all have important roles to play in conserving urban and rural wetlands."

World Wetlands Day is celebrated annually on 2 February, marking the date of the adoption of the Convention on Wetlands in 1971, in the Iranian city of Ramsar.

This year's theme was "Wetlands for a Sustainable Urban Future – Urban Wetlands Make Cities Liveable".

The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) says not all land that is wet is considered a wetland.

"Wetlands are areas such as swamps and marshes, where water saturates the soil, and conditions are favourable to plants which are adapted to anaerobic – low oxygen – soil conditions," says the DEA, adding that wetlands are land areas that are "flooded with water, either seasonally or permanently".

There are urban wetlands too, adds the DEA, explaining that these wetlands are found in and around cities and suburbs.

Importance of wetlands

According to the DEA, wetlands offer many benefits to humans and the environment. They are hubs for biodiversity and perform important ecological functions such as controlling flooding, filtering water and improving air quality "through carbon sequestration".

However, wetlands are under threat from urbanisation, pollution and draining of peat lands. According to the department, urban planners and decision-makers face the dilemma of meeting an increase in demand for land in cities while still preserving the natural environment. "Urban wetlands play a vital role in making cities safe, resilient and sustainable. City planners, policymakers, non-governmental organisations, research

institutions and communities all have important roles to play in conserving urban and rural wetlands".

South Africa has 23 Ramsar sites, covering 557 028 ha, which are wetlands of international importance. These are the Ramsar wetlands in each province:

Western Cape

Bot-Kleinmond Estuarine System

Situated within the Agulhas Bioregion, the Bot-Kleinmond Estuarine System consists of an estuarine lake, Bokkeveld shale terrain and mountains. The area contains a wide variety of birdlife for birdwatching, as well as fishing, swimming and boating.

According to Ramsar, the site is recognised as "one of the 10 most significant wetlands for waterbirds in South Africa during the dry summer months" with 86 species of waterbird having been recorded there. Bird life changes according to the estuary conditions related to water levels.

The estuary is also a nursery area for fish, with 41 species from 24 families recorded, of which 19 species are dependent on estuaries to complete their lifecycle.

Langebaan

Langebaan National Park is a large, shallow marine lagoon that includes islands, reedbeds,

Langebaan, Western Cape





sand flats, saltmarshes and dwarf shrubland. Travellers can look forward to the environmental education centre, bird observation hides and several nature trails.

The lagoon serves as a nursery area for fish species and supports diverse algal and shoreline animal life. It is an important area for wintering birds and the numerous breeding birds include the largest colony of gulls in South Africa, says Ramsar.

False Bay Nature Reserve

This is a unique area on the Cape Flats, situated between False Bay and Table Bay, consisting of about 50% permanent wetland and 49% terrestrial vegetation, including the critically endangered Cape Flats Sand Fynbos, Cape Flats Dune Strandveld and some sand beaches. The site supports important populations of mammals, including the hippopotamus, Cape clawless otter, water mongoose, cape grysbok, steenbok, southern African vlei rat, large spotted genet and small grey mongoose. It is also home to over 60% of the bird species (228 species) in the south-western Cape.

In addition, about 256 species of indigenous plants grow on the site, including two plant species that are currently listed as extinct in the wild.

De Hoop Vlei

This coastal lake formed when dunes blocked the course of the Sout River. This site is important for numerous species of wintering and staging waterbirds, and the native turtle – common in the 1960s – has since become rare.

De Mond (Heuningnes Estuary)

This is an estuary, dune system and saltmarsh where shifting dunes are isolating the estuary.

This site is an important wintering, staging and feeding area for several species of breeding birds and locally migrant waterbirds.

It is also a habitat for various reptiles, crustaceans and the sea horse Hippocampus.

Prince Edward Islands

This site includes the larger Marion Island and the smaller Prince Edward Island, which are classified as sub-Antarctic and are of volcanic origin.

"They are protected natural habitats and do not support any exploitative activities," says Ramsar, adding that commercial tourism and fishing in these waters are not allowed.

According to Ramsar, activities on these islands only include meteorological observations, scientific research, logistic support for research and conservation and management activities.

Significant wetland formations include non-forested swamps, streams, waterfalls, freshwater ponds, crater lakes, rocky marine shores, kelp beds, sea cliffs and sand shores. The islands host numerous breeding seabirds and three penguin species.

Verlorenvlei

One of the largest lakes, and one of the country's few coastal freshwater lakes, this wetland has shrubland, dune systems, marshland and reedbeds.

The site is an important feeding area for rare pelicans and fish, for molting and breeding

birds, as well as for staging wading birds. During dry periods, large numbers of flamingos gather. The site also supports notable plant species. Water is pumped for irrigation purposes, and the marshland is used for cattle grazing.

Wilderness Lakes

This wetland consists of a series of three permanent, interconnected coastal lakes, linked to the Indian Ocean, as well as a dune system with thickets, woodlands, marshes and reedbeds. Important numbers of locally-migrant resident birds as well as staging and breeding birds use the site, which supports 285 native plant species, 32 fish species (many use the site as a nursery area) and diverse marine life. The lakes provide a major form of flood control.

KwaZulu-Natal

Natal Drakensberg Park

Along the border between South Africa and Lesotho, the Drakensberg is "regarded as the most important mountain catchment in South Africa due to its high yield and water quality, supplying rural, agricultural, urban and industrial users downstream".

"Conserved since the turn of the century, the entire wetland system is in near-pristine state," says Ramsar.

The three largest rivers in KwaZulu-Natal originate here, and the area supports numerous endangered plant and animal species.

Travellers to the area can look forward to view prehistoric rock art, get involved in nature conservation or participate in a variety of outdoor recreation activities. There's also a research station and a conservation education centre.

South Africa has 23 Ramsar sites, covering 557 028 ha.



Ntsikeni Nature Reserve, KwaZulu-Natal



Kosi Bay

The site, composed of four interconnected lakes, supports diverse fauna (30 species) and a rich fish fauna, including eight endangered species. Several birds, mammals, butterflies and plants are endemic, threatened or endangered. Large areas of swamp forest have been subjected to non-sustainable slash and burn cultivation practices.

Lake Sibaya

This is the largest natural freshwater lake in South Africa, separated from the ocean by forested dunes and includes areas of swamp forest and wet grassland.

A large variety of endangered or endemic species of reptiles, fish, birds, mammals and plants can be found here. The site is important for numerous species of breeding birds and supports the second-largest population of hippopotamus in KwaZulu-Natal.

The lake supports a diverse zooplankton fauna, 15 species of aquatic and 43 species of terrestrial molluscs, as well as flora and fauna unique to South Africa. A research station is located within the site.

Ndumo Game Reserve

The site forms the largest floodplain system in South Africa consisting of five wetland types.

It is well known for its abundant bird life and diversity of species, including many that are rare or vulnerable.

Ntsikeni Nature Reserve

The site is one of the largest high-altitude wetlands in South Africa and has undergone the least ecological change due to the protective measures in place as a nature reserve.

It is recognised as the second most important breeding site for the wattled crane in South Africa and also as significant to the

endangered long-toed tree frog, oribi and other wetland-dependent mammals.

The maintenance of this wetland is “under threat from commercial afforestation activities occurring outside of its borders that are a major source of alien-invasive species,” says Ramsar.

St Lucia System

This coastal wetlands system is associated with Lake St Lucia and consists of several habitat types.

It supports the largest estuarine prawn nursery area in South Africa and is an important migratory bird staging area, feeding ground for flamingos and spawning and nursery area for many of the 82 species of fish supported.

It is also a breeding area for crocodiles, and its large mammals include hippopotamus and black rhino.

Turtle beaches/coral reefs of Tongaland

This marine reserve supports 16 species of coral, 1 200 species of fish, five species of marine turtles, 41 species of marine mammal and 49 species of bird. The flora is predominantly algal.

uMgeni Vlei Nature Reserve

This wetland consists of permanent freshwater marshes and pools consisting mainly of grasslands and a few small areas of scrubby woodland.

The site contains endemic and nationally threatened plant species, and is a key representative of the natural wetlands in the Highland Sourveld bioregion. It is an important breeding ground for several waterbirds, including the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red-Listed blue crane, crowned crane and wattled crane.



Mpumalanga

Verloren Valei Nature Reserve

This provincial protected area is above 2 000-m altitude, comprising more than 30 wetlands (14% of the site's area) with permanent freshwater marshes and emergent vegetation waterlogged for most of the season.

“The area is especially important hydrologically because it acts as a sponge in the upper catchment of important river systems for both South Africa and Mozambique,” says Ramsar.

The wetland supports high plant diversity and is one of the last areas with suitable wattled crane breeding habitat.

Limpopo

Makuleke Wetlands

Most of this area lies within the Kruger National Park, bordered by Zimbabwe and Mozambique to the north and east.



Prominent features include riverine forests, riparian floodplain forests, floodplain grasslands, river channels and flood pans. Flood pans are of great importance in this ecosystem as they hold water right into the dry season, thus acting as a refuge point for wildlife and waterbirds.

Nylsvley Nature Reserve

The nature reserve has riverine floodplains, flooded river basins and seasonally flooded grassland, with the dominant wetland type being a seasonal river associated with a grassland floodplain.

The wetland has the endangered roan antelope and serves as a breeding ground for eight South African red-listed waterbirds.

Gauteng

Blesbokspruit

This bird sanctuary and nature reserve is

one of the few permanent water bodies in the Transvaal region, and was formed during the 1930 construction of road and pipeline embankments for the mining industry.

Now mining activities take place upstream.

It is seasonally important for several species of locally migrant waterbirds and various mammals.

Free State

Seekoeivlei Nature Reserve

The largest inland wetland in South Africa's highveld, it has high conservation priority as it provides water to Gauteng.

It is a world-renowned sanctuary rich in birdlife and supports several species of rare or endangered birds and mammals.

The site consists of seasonal freshwater lakes, riverine floodplains, seasonally flooded grasslands, marshes and pools and peatlands.

North West

Barberspan


One of the few permanent, natural water bodies in the highveld, this alkaline, freshwater lake is surrounded by grassland.

The lake supports plankton and fish species, and is seasonally important for staging and breeding birds and locally migrant waterbirds.

Northern Cape

Orange River Mouth

This wetland has extensive saltmarshes, freshwater lagoons and marshes, sand banks, and reedbeds shared by South Africa and Namibia.

It is important for resident birds and for staging locally migrant waterbirds. 

Traveller24



Discovering the soul of Africa

By Derek Hanekom
Minister of Tourism

We have unique attractions to share and stories to tell, stories of our common origins and of early African civilisations. Stories of courage and resilience abound, including the story of Nelson Mandela, who would have turned 100 years old this year.

The powerful stories of Africa – a continent that has given so much to the world – will never cease to amaze the visitors to our continent.

A record 62 million people visited Africa in 2017, representing nothing less than 8% year on year growth.

And to varying degrees, all countries on the continent have the potential for exponential growth, given that arrivals to our vast continent represent only 5% of global tourists.

Travel and tourism is the fastest-growing sector in the world, outperforming other sectors of the global economy.

In Africa, examples abound of diverse, world-class and accredited attractions supported by transport, services and communications infrastructure that compete with the best on offer elsewhere in the world.

This is why we were able to offer 62 million visitors the opportunity to discover the soul of the real Africa – not the false picture sometimes portrayed on news bulletins.

Our attractions

In Africa, we know how to welcome visitors with warmth and with our own unique flair, and we know how to host them professionally in our own way.

We can guarantee a life-changing experience. Story-telling is part of who we are.

We have unique attractions to share and stories to tell, stories of our common origins and of early African civilisations.

Stories of courage and resilience abound, including the story of Nelson Mandela, who would have turned 100 years old this year.

We have experiences to offer of sacred sites, of natural wonders, beautiful landscapes, spectacular mountains, wide open deserts and exquisite coastlines; of heritage and culture; of music and dance and astonishing artistic creativity. Visitors to Africa experience one of the most profound stories

the world has witnessed: how the birthplace of civilization is catapulting itself into the future.

Stories of ancient African civilisations such as Great Zimbabwe and Mapungubwe predate the story of Gorée Island in Senegal which is, perhaps, one of our continent's most important symbolic sites.

Together with much-visited sites like Mozambique's Ibo Island and the Slave Market in Stonetown, Zanzibar, these places portray the triumph of the human spirit, and, in the same way as Auschwitz, serve to renew our commitment to never allow the atrocities of history to be repeated.

Gorée Island and the rock hewn churches of Lalibela in Ethiopia were the first two sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1978. Our continent now has more than 130 world heritage sites.

As these sites become better known around the world, they find their way onto the bucket lists of tourists as iconic attractions, and they become included in itineraries that connect countries, attractions and people.

However, our strongest selling point that sets us apart from the rest of the world is probably our abundant wildlife.

In Tanzania, the Ngorongoro Crater Nature Reserve has the largest concentration of wild animals in the world. In the Serengeti, tourists can witness the most spectacular migration of animals on the planet.

In the Mount Kenya National Park, home to Africa's second-tallest mountain, you can touch the sky and experience the migratory route of African elephants.

The Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in Uganda is one of the last remaining homes of the mountain gorilla.

These are animals you will see nowhere else in the world. And we are of course also proud of our own Kruger National Park, and the many other national parks we have in our country. Our visitors invariably become our brand ambassadors as they return home with

a deeper understanding of Africa's stories, and they spread the magic of Africa.

Planning for the future

Tourism already contributes about 8% to Africa's gross domestic product and employs 6,5% of the workforce. Imagine the impact it will make on growth, jobs and livelihoods if, or rather when, we double and quadruple that.

We can exponentially increase the value that tourism brings by collaborating to make tourism work for everyone.

We must continuously enhance and expand our attractions, we need constant training to professionalise our services, and we need to market our attractions in the most effective way. We need to work together to ensure ease of travel. All this in turn creates the right climate and opportunities for investment, which will lead to greater growth.

The Tourism Investment Seminar this year will help us to assess the appetite for emerging opportunities. We have created opportunities for investors to interact with a wide array of product owners, tourism operators, development finance institutions and representatives of government.

The African Ministers' Session, which we have hosted at the Africa Travel Indaba for the past four years, has established itself as a platform for policymakers to discuss emerging tourism trends, opportunities and challenges facing the tourism sector on our continent, and most critically, the interventions required to enhance the performance of the sector.

This year, we focussed on how integrating regional tourism could be used as a tool for economic development. We explored the role of governments in creating a conducive environment for regional tourism integration and the role of the private sector and investors in developing regional tourism products and promoting growth.

Our countries are intertwined and our complementary, rather than competitive, interaction will lead to a fairer share of the economic benefits of tourism for Africa.

There are many ties that bind the people of this continent. During the years of our liberation struggle, so many of us lived in exile, and we were welcomed by our fellow brothers and sisters in Africa. The story of our struggle is a story that unites us, a story



In Africa, our enduring tourism sites and ancient cultural artefacts provide many compelling reasons to visit. It's a package, which is unmatched anywhere in the world, and as we work together to market ourselves to the world, we start to write the true story of Africa.

that in the coming years will no doubt see the unveiling of new sites of historical interest to share with the rest of the world.

The modern traveller is looking for a travel experience that is distinctive and authentic.

Travel in Africa offers exactly that: an unforgettable experience that leaves you with unique stories to tell.

In Africa, our enduring tourism sites and ancient cultural artefacts provide many compelling reasons to visit.

It's a package which is unmatched anywhere in the world, and as we work together to market ourselves to the world, we start to write the true story of Africa.

Tourism growth and sharing the benefits of tourism contribute to replacing poverty and despair with prosperity and hope.

Focus on South Africa

South Africa welcomed over 10 million international visitors in 2017 and the forecast for 2018 is very positive.

We are determined to stimulate inclusive growth in the mainstream tourism economy and to create meaningful opportunities for the majority of our population.

Indeed, the entire value stream of tourism lends itself to the inclusion of women and young people and those living in rural

areas. At this year's Africa Travel Indaba, held in May in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, 135 smaller enterprises from all nine provinces attended.

This was 50% more than in 2017. We call them our "Hidden Gems". These small, up-and-coming businesses add to the diversity of our tourism offering and they are the rising stars of tomorrow.

We are committed to supporting this critical sector of our economy.

Let us take inspiration from what President Cyril Ramaphosa said in his State of the Nation Address.

He acknowledged tourism as a significant driver of our economy and our country's development, and his rallying call *Tuma Mina* – or "send me" – has echoed throughout our nation.

It has been taken up in earnest by people from all walks of life, and we are more motivated than ever to continue building and growing our tourism sector inclusively, and to be the best ambassadors for tourism.

"Send us" on our homeward journeys to develop and enhance what each of our countries has to offer the world's tourists. "Send us" to do more business and grow tourism and to create even more jobs.

"Send us" to convert the immense potential of tourism into tangible and durable benefits

for all our economies, so that we improve the lives of all our people.

This year, we are celebrating the centenary of our beloved President Nelson Mandela. The South African Tourism Campaign in celebration of the Nelson Mandela Centenary identifies 100 experiences, attractions and destinations around South Africa that have strong historical and social ties to Madiba's life.

Tourists can experience the emotion and relevance of each location through audio, text and image galleries.

The two iconic well-known sites associated with our first democratically elected President are Robben Island and Vilikazi Street in Soweto. The life story of this extraordinary man is laid out for all to experience at many other sites in our country.

As we take our brand of tourism to the world, let us tell our own stories in our own authentic way.

Let's work together to replace the sometimes negative narrative of Africa with the real story of so many nations on the move, of people innovating and moving confidently into the future.

Let's ensure that tourism makes a positive and meaningful contribution to the lives of all the people of Africa. 🇿🇦

How we recreated a lost African city with laser technology

By Karim Sadr

Professor of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies, University of the Witwatersrand

... the same technology, which located those Mayan cities has been used to rediscover a southern African city that was occupied from the 15th century until about 200 years ago.

There are lost cities all over the world. Some, like the remains of Mayan cities hidden beneath a thick canopy of rainforest in Mesoamerica, are found with the help of laser lights.

Now the same technology which located those Mayan cities has been used to rediscover a southern African city that was occupied from the 15th century until about 200 years ago. This technology, called LiDAR, was used to "redraw" the remains of the city, along the lower western slopes of the Suikerbosrand hills near Johannesburg. It is one of several large settlements occupied by Tswana-speakers that dotted the northern parts of South Africa for generations before the first European travellers encountered them in the early years of the 19th century. In the 1820s, all these Tswana city states collapsed in what became known as the Difeqane civil wars. Some had never been documented in writing and their oral histories had gone unrecorded.

Four or five decades ago, several ancient Tswana ruins in and around the Suikerbosrand hills, about 60 kilometres south of Johannesburg, were excavated by archaeologists from the University of the Witwatersrand.

However, from ground level and on aerial photos, the full extent of this settlement could not be appreciated because vegetation hides many of the ruins.

But LiDAR, which uses laser light, allowed my students and I to create images of the landscape and virtually strip away the vegetation.

This permits unimpeded aerial views of the ancient buildings and monuments.

We have given the city a generic placeholder name for now – SKBR. We hope an appropriate Tswana name can eventually be adopted.



Bringing the city to life

Judging by the dated architectural styles that were common at SKBR, it's estimated that the builders of the stone-walled structures occupied this area from the 15th century AD until the second half of the 1800s.

The evidence we gathered suggests that SKBR was certainly large enough to be called a city. The ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur was less than 2km in diameter while SKBR is nearly 10-km long and about 2-km wide.

It is difficult to estimate the size of its population. Between 750 and 850 homesteads have been counted at SKBR, but it's hard to tell how many of these were inhabited at the same time, so we cannot easily estimate the city's population at its peak.

Given what we know about more recent Tswana settlements, each homestead would have housed an extended family with, at the least, the (male) head of the homestead, one or more wives and their children.

Many features of the built environment at SKBR seem to signal the wealth and status of the homesteads or suburbs that they are associated with. For example, parallel pairs of rock alignments mark sections of

passageways in several different parts of the city. South African archaeologist, Professor Revil Mason, who has carried out a great deal of research on stone-walled ruins around Johannesburg, called these features cattle drives, built to funnel the beasts along certain routes through the city.

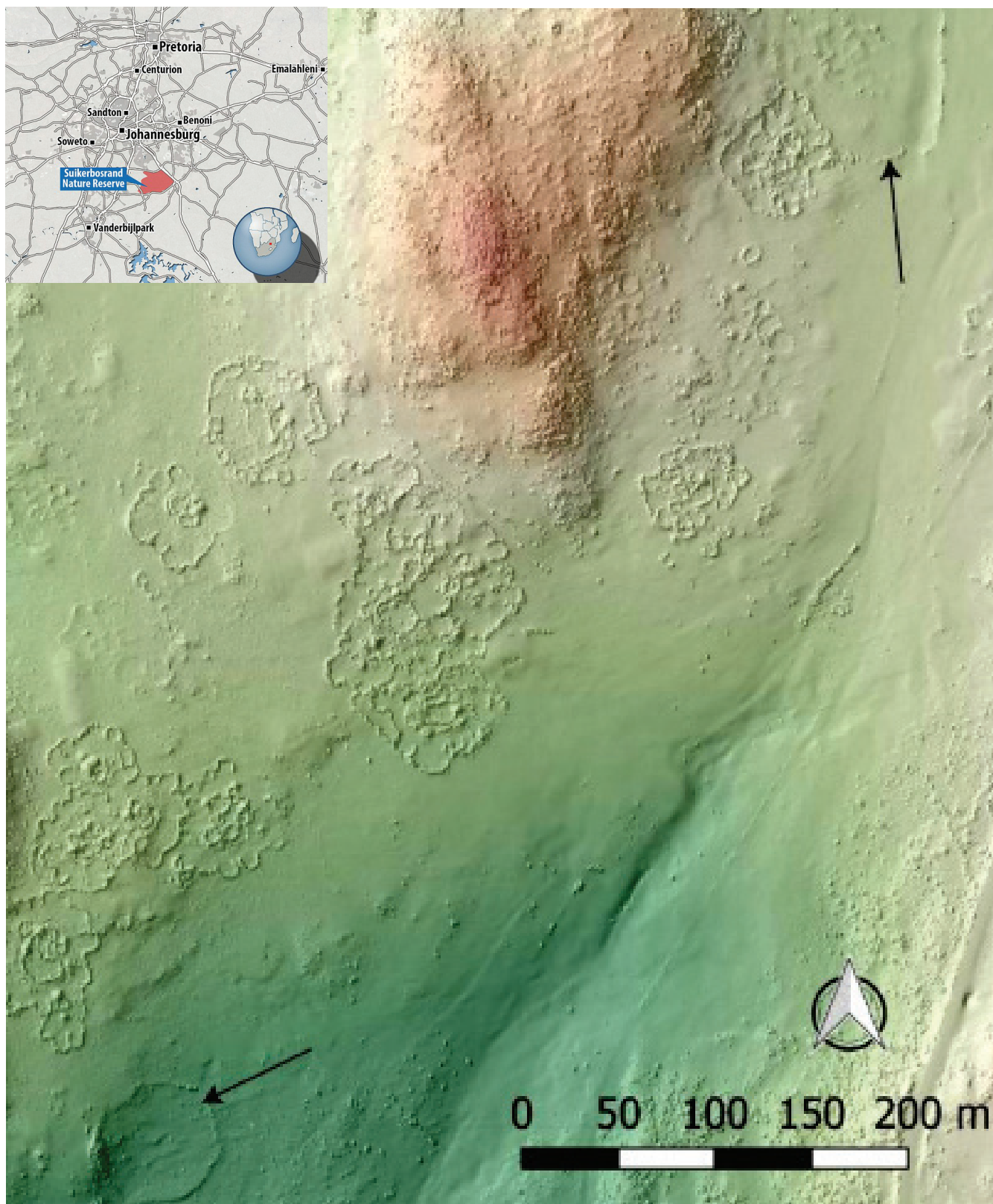
If these were cattle drives, the width and location of these passageways would have signalled the livestock wealth of the ward or homestead that constructed them, even when the cattle were not present.

In the central sector of SKBR, there are two very large stone-walled enclosures, with a combined area of just under 10 000 m². They may have been kraals and if so, they could have held nearly a thousand head of cattle.

Monuments to wealth

Among the largest features of the built environment at SKBR are artificial mounds composed of masses of ash from cattle dung fires, mixed with bones of livestock and broken pottery vessels.

All this material appears to have been deliberately piled up at the entrance to the larger homesteads.



These are the remains of feasts and the ash heaps' size publicised the particular homestead's generosity and wealth. The use of refuse dumps as landmarks of wealth and power is known from other parts of the world, like India, as well. Even the contemporary goldmine dumps of Johannesburg can be seen in this light. Other monuments to wealth and power at SKBR include a large number of short and squat stone towers – on average 1,8 to 2,5 metres tall and about 5 metres wide

at their base. The homesteads with the most stone towers tend to also have unusually large ash heaps at their entrance. The practical function of the towers isn't known yet: they may have been the bases for grain bins, or they may mark burials of important people.

It will take another decade or two of field work to fully understand the birth, development and ultimate demise of this African city. This will be done through additional coverage with LiDAR, intensive ground surveys as well as

excavations in selected localities. Ideally, the descendants of those who built and inhabited this city should be involved in future research at this site.

Some of my postgraduate students are already in contact with representatives of the Bakwena branch of the Tswana who claim parts of the landscape to the south of Johannesburg. We hope that they will actively become involved in our research project. 🇷🇺

This article was first published on *The Conversation*



Unique-to-Africa tourism development required innovating engineering

Nowhere else in Africa can a lift like this be found, so all role players had to tackle some fairly groundbreaking issues.



Graskop Gorge Lift Co has created a tourism storm since opening at the end of December. It is also an engineering breakthrough.

The centre – which boasts Africa's first viewing lift – opened its doors to the public in mid-December, even though the lift itself only started operating on 30 December 2017. People visited to see the breathtaking view from the deck and restaurant and to enjoy a meal or drink.

From mid-December, when the restaurant and bar opened to the public, until the end of that month, there were 8 999 visitors to the site. Total visitor count for January was 15 831.

On Christmas Day, 2 018 people visited the centre, and on its second day of operation, on

31 December, 382 people bought tickets to ride the lift.

While the lift, which travels 51m down the cliff face of the Graskop Gorge, was a feat of engineering skill to construct, it is the Afromontane forest below that is at the heart of this development.

In South Africa, Afromontane forests cover only 0,5% of the country's land area. They occur in pockets along mountain ranges in well-watered areas, including ravines and south-facing slopes. Under the vivid green canopy of trees, lies a lush wonderland filled with a spectacular variety of plants, animals, insects and birds.

The Graskop Gorge Lift Co has constructed a 600-m circular trail through the forest. Elevated boardwalks, suspension bridges and thoughtful interpretation boards allow visitors to become one with the environment. Special

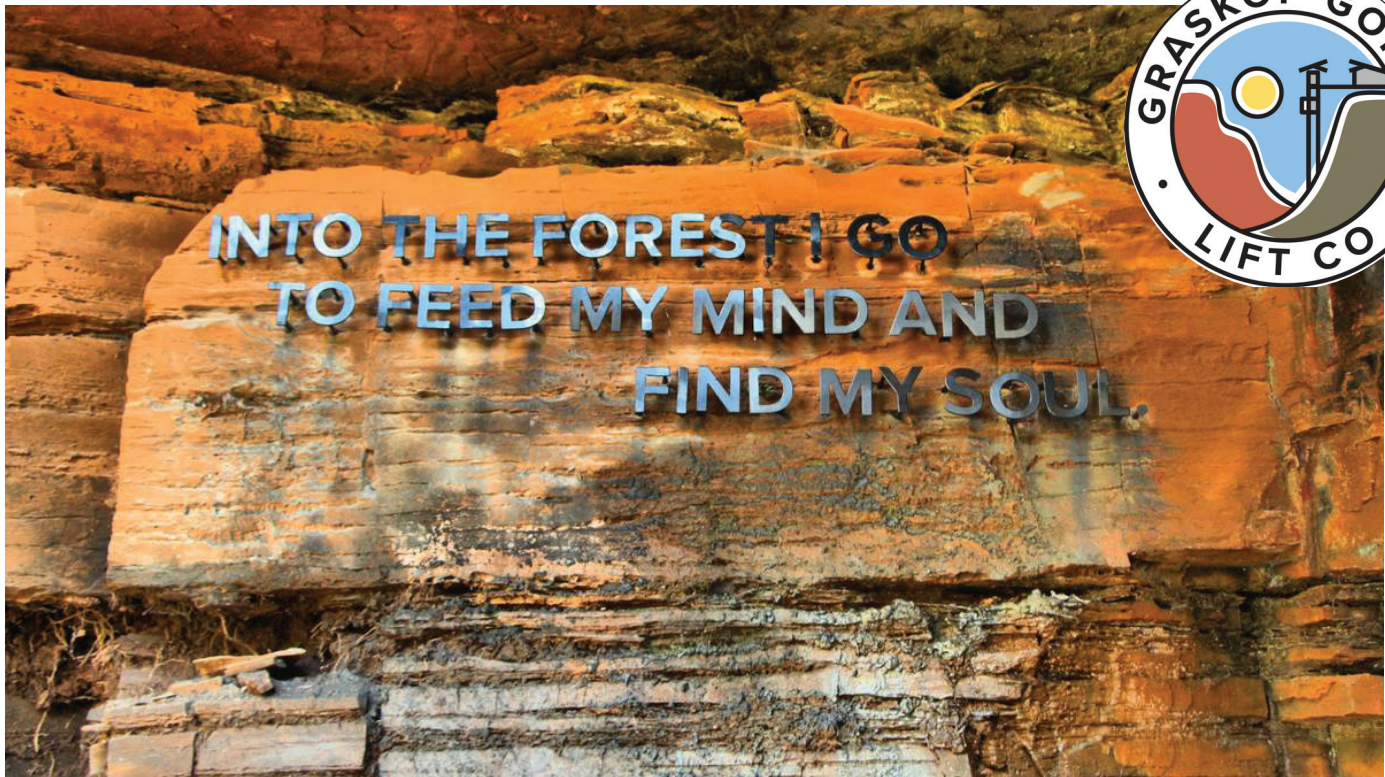
features add extra magic, like the mushroom and butterfly bar sections.

The centre, which is perched on the top of the cliff edge with spectacular views of the Motitsi Waterfall, the forest below and long views down into the Lowveld, also has a contemporary African art gallery, colourful African fashion clothing shop, curio shop and community craft market.

Pie in the sky. That is what the architects and engineers thought when approached about the possibility of constructing a viewing elevator down the Graskop Gorge cliff face, which has a sheer drop equivalent to around 16 storeys.

Nowhere else in Africa can a lift like this be found, so all role players had to tackle some fairly groundbreaking issues.

Eric Dixon, the director of LEW Consulting Engineers, said that when first approached



four years ago to do the services report, he thought the project would not get off the ground. "The fact that it did happen is very exciting," he says, adding that it is a testament to the developers' tenacity.

LEW was appointed to do the structural and civil designs of the R40-million Graskop Gorge development on Mpumalanga's scenic Panorama Route, which includes the viewing elevator, a network of elevated walkways and suspension bridges at the foot of the cliff, and a restaurant, bar and shops on the plateau.

LEW's structural engineer, Janine Fourie, explains that their involvement included the design of the 51-m high steel lift shaft, with associated works; the design of all structural elements of the building; as well as the design of the parking area and entrance, storm water, water and sewer reticulation and sewer pump station.

A highlight of the project for Dixon was seeing the lift shaft rise to level, with no problems in the manufacturing or erection of the structure.

Reiner Förtsch of Förtsch and Associates Architects used Dixon's exact phrase – "pie in the sky" – when asked what he considered the most remarkable thing about the lift. "Clients come with grand ideas that are often nothing more than pipe dreams."

Developer Campbell Scott, who has made a name for himself in adventure tourism across Africa, says the overall challenge of creating a unique visitor attraction to showcase the natural landscape, the gorge and forest is what excited him most about the project.

While the lift, which travels 51m down the cliff face of the Graskop Gorge, was a feat of engineering skill to construct, it is the Afromontane forest below that is at the heart of this development.

The Graskop Gorge lift is one of only two of its kind globally. "It represents the capacity and willingness of South Africa to move with the times and to show we can build world-class attractions not just for our foreign visitors but, most especially, for our growing domestic market," says Scott.

He and fellow developers, James Sheard, who was responsible for the opening in 2016 of Africa's only rail toboggan, also on the Panorama Route; and Oupa Pilane, a local businessman with solid experience in the tourism sector, agree that with this not being an "off the shelf" project, getting all the detail right, on time and on budget, has been challenging.

"We have rolled up our sleeves and dived in but we have also had a great team prepared to do the same," says Scott.

He says they have had excellent support from the Thaba Chweu Municipality and the greater tourism community, as well as the National Empowerment Fund (NEF). "The NEF has been excellent; I am honestly not sure we would have been able to achieve what we have without them. They bring a lot more to the party than just funding and they have lots of experience with regard to large-scale developments."

The developers have a long-term lease with the Thaba Chweu Municipality, which owns the land, and obtained funding through the NEF. The rest of the shares are privately held.

"Seeing the attraction take shape was an awe-inspiring feeling," Scott says.

"It's not something you can plan on paper; you just have to believe in it. It's not about any one thing; it's the combination of everything that creates the experience and it's awesome."

Earthbound Timber Designs was responsible for building the walkways and doing the decking both on the plateau where the retail offering and restaurant are located, and at the bottom of the gorge, where environmental trails weave through the escarpment's Afromontane forest.

The company was also responsible for replacing the derelict staircase down the gorge that had fallen into disrepair.

Earthbound Timber's Vincent Cant says that this involved 125 linear metres and a drop of roughly 70 metres, with an average of between 40 and 60 degrees.

Förtsch says the rocky outcrops at the cliff's edge necessitated the construction of a raised platform to house the buildings, all of which



were designed to maximise the views and reflect the surroundings, with lots of glass and open spaces, big wood rafters and terraces.

Innovative solutions

Wayne Hattingh from Enza Construction, the main contractor on site, says the uniqueness of the project and the space limitations at the gorge's edge posed major issues with regard to craneage.

"The short time frame to complete the project along with the access and concrete works at the bottom of the gorge created a unique problem in that we were not able to go the conventional route of casting concrete with a crane," says Hattingh.

"Not only would such a process have taken us weeks to complete, but the sheer size of the crane required to do the work would not have been cost-effective. We had to think outside the box and created a 'shoot system' on top of the gorge that allowed us to drop the concrete in a controlled manner approximately 51m vertically.

"This drop caused its own problems due to the limitations of SANS 1200G specification Clause 5.5.5.5, which reads: 'Concrete shall not be allowed to fall freely through a height of more than 3m, unless otherwise approved'.

"Fortunately, our concrete supplier in Hazyview had encountered a similar challenge on a previous mining project and was able to provide us with a special mix that was able to be dropped vertically up to 150m and also drastically reduced our curing time in the base.

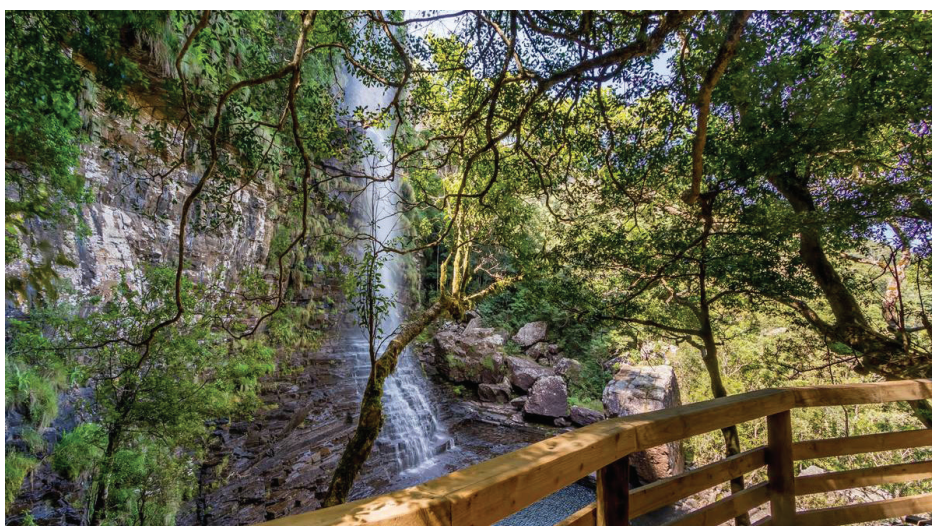
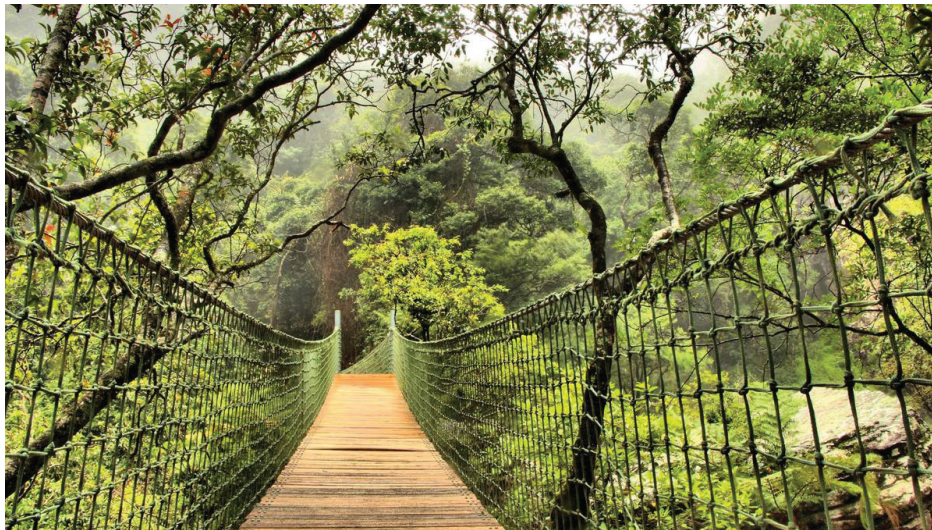
"What could have taken us one-and-a-half months, including the curing, took us only a week-and-a half to complete," he says.

The lift shaft assembly also posed problems. On most sites, a 70-ton crane would have done the job but because of the depth of the gorge and the limited space at the cliff's edge, the crane's reach posed a problem.

"In addition, in order to install the shaft, we had to pre-assemble sections on top and then lower them down.

However, the required sections were too heavy to safely drop into place with a 70-ton crane. The amount of cable available on a 70-ton crane was also problematic.

"Eventually, we acquired one of only a few mobile tower cranes in the country, which had the required reach and load capability. The cable issues were resolved by rigging



A world-class facility needs proper supporting infrastructure and work has already started to address infrastructure challenges in the surrounding areas.

The main, elevated broad-walk at the bottom of the gorge is 500m long and includes two suspension bridge crossings. The walkways will allow visitors to explore the unique forest environment, waterfall and stream and will be enhanced by a number of interpretation displays which will give context to the ecosystem.

Construction of the lift base involved around 240 tons of concrete being poured down a specially-created pipe system that ran down the cliff face.

The concrete mixture had to be specifically formulated to stop it from separating during the 60m drop from the top of the cliff into the foundation.

The lift shaft weighs 88 tons and is 60m in length. It was assembled in 2.5m sections, which were bolted one on top of the other.

the lower sections in place with an extended heavy-duty chain."

Hattingh says the topography of the site on top of the gorge also necessitated some

innovation. "The structure above floor level is fairly standard; however, the foundation work was not, due to the presence of rocky outcrops.

"There were instances where the southern foundations walls were 1,2m above natural ground level but four metres to the north, the same foundation wall was around 6m above natural ground level due to the extreme slope in the area. "The boulders were left intact to keep the natural rock features inside of the foundation walls, which make for a very unique feature." 📱

The Graskop Gorge Lift Co has constructed a 600-m circular trail through the forest. Elevated boardwalks, suspension bridges and thoughtful interpretation boards allow visitors to become one with the environment.

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How Hugh Masekela's journeys in exile shaped his music and politics

By Ron Levi

Ph.D. Fellow in European Research Council (ERC) Project "Apartheid – The Global Itinerary: South African Cultural Formations in Transnational Circulation 1948-1990", led by Prof. Louise Bethlehem, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

His journeys have reminded us that the itineraries of South African exiles – writers, journalists, performers, photographers and political activists – have much to offer transnational histories of anti-apartheid resistance.



The world continues to pay tribute to the legendary Hugh Ramapolo Masekela who passed away on 23 January 2018. His journeys have reminded us that the itineraries of South African exiles – writers, journalists, performers, photographers and political activists – have much to offer transnational histories of anti-apartheid resistance.

Masekela knew some formative moments during his own long exile.

Radical black internationalism, Pan-Africanism and anti-apartheid resistance were all woven into the texture of his sound.

Masekela traversed these universes without ever relinquishing his claims to musical autonomy and creative agency as a black artist who made a living through his art.

Masekela's 30 years of exile began shortly after the Sharpeville Massacre in March 1960.

That was when the apartheid regime's police opened fire on a group of black protesters in the township of Sharpeville, south of Johannesburg, killing 69 people.

The young Masekela was already a rising star in the Sophiatown jazz scene when he left his motherland. Once in New York, Masekela

dreamed of blending into the golden era of black jazz as a virtuoso bebop trumpeter.

Game-changer

Although Masekela's entry into the American music industry was relatively smooth thanks to the mediation of his future wife, the already exiled singer Miriam Makeba, his career veered away from bebop.

After his separation from Makeba, Masekela moved to Los Angeles in the summer of 1966 in the slipstream of the relative success of his third album, *The Americanization of Ooga Booga* (1966).

This decision was a game-changer. Masekela was invited to participate in the prestigious Monterey International Pop Festival in California in 1967. He then released his first hit and chart-blazer, *Grazing in the Grass* (1968).

Around this time, the first signs of radical black internationalism came to the fore in Masekela's music emerging on his 1969 album, *Masekela*, arguably the first politically direct album in his oeuvre.

In his 2004 autobiography, Masekela defined one of the songs in the album in question, *If There's Anybody Out There*

Who Can Hear Me, as a lament about police brutality, racism and unfair imprisonment of black males, the suffering of the Vietnamese and the conscription of innocent young men into the army to fight and kill people who had done nothing to harm them.

Stylistically an American blues-rock song, it is performed from the point of view of a black South African responding to the experiences that shaped America during the late 1960s. Masekela screams "from down here below" in the hope that he will be strong enough to finish his story.

Pan-Africanist inspiration

Dazzled by the fame of *Grazing in the Grass* topping the United States (US) charts, the young Masekela spent much of his new fortune on drugs and alcohol. Still, he recorded two notable albums during the early 1970s in collaboration with fellow exiles, Caiphus Semenya and Jonas Gwangwa. *Hugh Masekela and the Union of South Africa* (1971) and *Home Is Where the Music Is* (1972) both blended the sounds of South Africa with contemporary black musical production in the US. In 1972, Masekela decided to travel to Africa in search of musical inspiration. His

friendship with the Nigerian political activist and pioneer of Afrobeat, Fela Anikulapo Kuti, would leave a deep imprint on him as he developed an awareness about the vibrancy of music-making on the continent.

During his travels through Guinea, Nigeria, Liberia, Zaire and Ghana, Masekela was exposed to energetic political debate pivoting on competing Pan-Africanist agendas, anti-imperialism and the consolidation of nation-building initiatives in decolonising Africa.

Back in New York with the esteemed Ghanaian band, Hedzoleh Soundz, Masekela was able to restore his reputation. He fully committed himself to a new vision: raising awareness of contemporary African music on the other side of the Atlantic.

Rumble in the Jungle

With record producer Stewart Levine, Masekela quickly went on to produce the famous Zaire 74 festival.

This three-day black music event was intended to precede the famous boxing bout known as the "Rumble in the Jungle" between George Foreman and Muhammad Ali.

Zaire 74 juxtaposed Black Power and Soul Power with dictator Mobutu Sese Seko's violent campaigns to consolidate Zairean nationalism.

For their part, Masekela and Levine orchestrated the event to create a deliberately crafted transatlantic dialogue between Latino, African American and continental African musical traditions.

The festival fell short of Masekela's expectations of producing a "black Woodstock" in Africa, not least because the boxing match was postponed due to Foreman's injury, which deprived Zaire 74 of its function as curtain-raiser. Masekela did not himself appear at the festival.

Yet, Zaire 74 would be crucial in consolidating his prominence as an icon of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Anti-apartheid resistance

Anthem showing acute political involvement began to emerge from Masekela's oeuvre from this point onwards.

One of his most famous anti-apartheid anthems, *Stimela*, was written one gloomy evening in a Woodstock club during a drinking session back in 1971. It was recorded in March 1974 as part of Masekela's album, *I Am Not Afraid*.

Masekela's opening monologue lists all the places from which labour migrants travel to Johannesburg to work in the city's mines. The song poignantly emphasises the pain of travelling to a place from which there is no easy return.



The mechanical scream of the train functions as the moment when the body of the exiled Masekela becomes a weapon of protest: with exquisite drama the voice of the displaced musician serves to introduce the artistry of his trumpet solo.

Over the years, Masekela's courageous voice against the injustices of apartheid was loud and clear. There are numerous examples, but we cite two.

Soweto Blues was written in the aftermath of the 1976 Soweto Uprising.

It was when young black people in the township rose up against the apartheid

government's directive to make Afrikaans compulsory as a language of instruction in schools. Then there was the 1985 hit, *Bring Him Back Home*, triggered by a birthday card smuggled out of Pollsmoor Prison from then incarcerated African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, to Masekela. In September 1990, Masekela returned from exile. This concluded his physical journeys.

But as musicologist Lindelwa Dalamba has pointed out, addressing Masekela's Pan-Africanist musical indebtedness after his death: "The journeys that Masekela mapped for us as a nomad in exile cannot be said to have ended." ¹¹

This article was first published on *The Conversation*

Narratives about South Africa's black athletes need to be reclaimed and retold

But what of the "Cinderella sports", which fall outside the traditional team games? These, too, hold fascinating stories about black sportsmen and women who excelled but were largely written out of history.

By Francois Cleophas

Senior Lecturer in Sport History, Stellenbosch University



A fair amount has been written by academics about the history of black cricket, rugby and soccer in South Africa. These writings have given voice to sportsmen and women who were made invisible during the eras of colonialism and apartheid – and even

today, after the end of formal apartheid. Such work charts a way forward for creating more decolonised perspectives about the role of black people in South African sports.

But what of the "Cinderella sports", which fall outside the traditional team games? These, too, hold fascinating stories about black sportsmen and women who excelled

but were largely written out of history. Take the case of weightlifting and the story of Milo Pillay and his protégé, William Ronald Eland, known as Ron. Eland was a world-class athlete forced by the racist attitudes of the then South African Olympic and Empire Games Association to represent Great Britain rather than his own country, South Africa, at the Olympic Games. He later emigrated to North America and served as a technical coach for the Canadian weightlifting team at the 1976 Olympic Games and at the Commonwealth Games two years later.

But official narratives suggest that a white weightlifter, Bennie Oldewage, was South Africa's "greatest lifter". In one account, a white weightlifter, Oliver Clarence Oehley, is described as "the father of South African weightlifting". Meanwhile, one of the pioneers of the sport, a South African-born Indian named Coomerasamy Gueses (Milo) Pillay, is ignored in historical accounts of the sport.

It's important to tell the stories of athletes and coaches like Eland and Pillay because offering a decolonised historical narrative reveals an uncomfortable truth: sport in South Africa may have been integrated by law since 1994 but it remains segregated in history narratives. Writing and rewriting black sporting history is a means of redressing this exclusion.

A pioneer

Weightlifting grew out of physical culture during the 19th and early 20th century, where strongmen – and women – picked up heavy weights and all sorts of objects. They evolved into weightlifters or health entrepreneurs in the early 20th century. Later, some became body builders, power lifters and women started beauty pageants before they also took to body building and power lifting. This phenomenon is known as the sportification of

games and pastimes. Pillay, who was born in Queenstown and settled in Gelvandale in Port Elizabeth, promoted and grew weightlifting as a sport in South Africa.

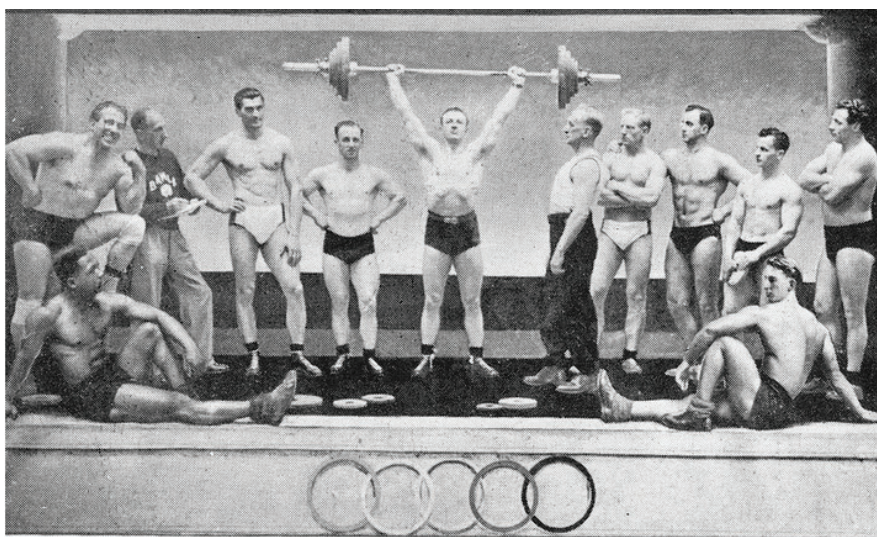
According to his own testimony, reported in the newspaper *The Sun* on 23 November 1951, he started training in 1920 with some train rails and two 50-pound block weights that he used as scales. He was inspired after witnessing German strongman Herman Goerner's feats in the visiting Pagel's circus and watching Elmo Lincoln in the film *Tarzan of the Apes*.

In 1929, Pillay established the Apollo School of Weightlifting, which eventually became known as the Milo Academy. It was, unusual for the time, open to all races. It was Port Elizabeth's first weightlifting club to affiliate to the international Health and Strength League, as well as the city's (and possibly South Africa's) first weightlifting club. The Eastern Province Weightlifting Union and the South African Weightlifting Federation emerged from the Milo Academy.

Unconfirmed reports in *The Sun* newspaper and Eland's private archives, which I have examined, indicate that Pillay was the only weightlifter selected at the South African Olympic Games trials out of 17 competitors to represent the country at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. But the colour bar – which had protected and favoured white people since the 19th century and would later become a cornerstone of apartheid law – saw him excluded from the team that went to Berlin.

Pillay tore a leg muscle in 1935 and retired from active weightlifting. He became a technical adviser to the Eastern Province Weightlifting Union and continued to push for non-racial sports. In 1947, he wrote to the South African Olympic and British Empire Games Association that the Milo Academy intended to send some non-European amateur boxers, wrestlers, weightlifters and athletes to the Olympic Games in London. He requested official sanction.

The association refused. That's how Ron Eland ended up participating under the British flag at the 1948 Olympic Games. He went to



the Games with the support of a sympathetic white physical culturalist, Tromp van Diggelen. Eland competed against fellow South Africans Issy Bloomberg and Piet Taljaard, who were both white. Sadly, he could not complete his lifts because of a burst appendix.

Bloomberg and Eland remained on friendly terms; Taljaard committed suicide the following year. Anti-apartheid activist Dennis Brutus said to author Cornelius Thomas it was possible that South Africa's non-racial sports movement actually started with Pillay.

Remembering and retelling


After 1994, a plethora of sport narratives emerged.

These have tended to focus on white sportsmen and women, and have a common thread running through them: that the white South African sport fraternity was a victim of the overall racist system and was devoid of any complicity in apartheid and segregation sport.

It also ignores the fact that black sportspeople resisted and actively campaigned against racism.

Telling the stories of Milo Pillay, Ron Eland – who passed away on 12 February 2003 while on a visit to Cape Town – and others is an important way to correct this imbalance in South African sport narrative writing.

It's a way of ensuring that past prejudices in sport are not forgotten.

This explains why South African sport history needs to be reclaimed and retold from a decolonised perspective. 

This article first appeared on *The Conversation*.

It's important to tell the stories of athletes and coaches like Eland and Pillay because offering a decolonised historical narrative reveals an uncomfortable truth: sport in South Africa may have been integrated by law since 1994 but it remains segregated in history narratives. Writing and rewriting black sporting history is a means of redressing this exclusion.



Team SA shines at Commonwealth Games

Team South Africa wrapped up their Commonwealth Games campaign by finishing sixth on the overall table, with 13 gold, 11 silver and 13 bronze medals.

Over 6 600 athletes and team officials from 71 nations and territories made history over 11 unforgettable days of world-class sporting action during the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games (GC2018), held from 4 to 15 April 2018.

For the first time in the history of a major multi-sport Games, there was an equal number of medal events for men and women across all sports, while GC2018 had the

largest integrated sports programme in Commonwealth Games history, comprising 18 sports and seven para sports.

There were 29 countries which claimed gold, with medals shared between 43 countries, beating the previous best of 39, which was set at Manchester 2002 and equalled at Melbourne 2006.

Team South Africa wrapped up their Commonwealth Games campaign by finishing sixth on the overall table, with 13 gold, 11 silver and 13 bronze medals. South Africa's top performers were:



- Caster Semenya (800m, 1500m): The 27-year-old won gold medals in the 800m and 1500m and broke the Games record in both.
- Cameron van der Burgh (50m, 100m breaststroke, 4x100m medley): Van der



Burgh won the 50m breaststroke gold medal, retaining the title from Glasgow 2014. Van der Burgh went on to get a bronze in the 4x100m medley relay.

- Tatjana Schoenmaker (100m, 200m breaststroke): In winning the 100m and 200m breaststroke, the 20-year-old broke the South African record in both,

and she did the same thing in the 50m, where she placed fourth. Her favourite event is the 200m and she's now ranked No 2 in the world. Her 100m gold placed her fourth in the world.

- Chad le Clos (50m, 100m, 200m butterfly, 100m freestyle, 4x100m medley): The 25-year-old competed in his third Commonwealth Games and has now collected 17 medals, one behind Australian shooter Phillip Adams' all-time best. Le Clos picked up three gold medals, a silver and a bronze.
- Akani Simbine (100m, 4x100m): Simbine won the 100m gold medal, pulling home countryman Henricho Bruintjies for a famous South African 1-2, with Yohan Blake in third. He reappeared as the anchor in the 4x100m men's relay and took South Africa from out of the medals to a silver.
- Henri Schoeman (triathlon): Schoeman won South Africa's first gold medal. He was 16th in Glasgow's Commonwealth Games, but won bronze at the Rio Olympics. Gold on the Gold Coast has cemented his credentials and he'll be another South African with his sights set on Olympic gold at Tokyo 2020.
- Luvo Manyonga (long jump): The 27-year-old took the lead in the final with a jump of 8.35m, but produced an 8.41m on his sixth and final jump. That became an official Games record with Ruswahl Samaai (8.22m) taking the bronze.
- Martin Erasmus (97kg freestyle wrestling): Erasmus beat India's Mausam Khatri in winning the final and in the process became the first South African to win a wrestling gold in 60 years.
- Jonathan Ntutu (athletics, T12 100m): Yet another South African 1-2 as Ntutu (11.02) led home Hilton Langenhoven,

whose 11.27 for silver was a season's best for him.

- Alan Hatherley (mountain bike cross-country): Cycling produced two bronze medallists at these Games – with Clint Hendricks also sprinting to third place at the end of the men's road race. Hatherley broke his arm in February and was in a race against time to get fit. The 22-year-old showed true grit to go with the deep reservoir of talent that he possesses to pick up the country's first-ever Games medal in this event.

In a statement, President Cyril Ramaphosa congratulated Team SA.

"We are immensely proud of our team for this outstanding performance that has placed the spotlight not just on our sporting prowess but also on how our society is creating opportunities for all South Africans to realise their human potential," said President Ramaphosa.

"I wish to encourage all South Africans to support our athletes and the governing structures to ensure even greater performance moving forward."

President Ramaphosa further reiterates the importance of sports in building a healthy and cohesive society.

All the medallists

Gold:

Akani Simbine (100m), Luvo Manyonga (long jump), Jonathan Ntutu (T12 100m), Caster Semenya (800m, 1500m), Chad le Clos (50m, 100m, 200m butterfly), Cameron van der Burgh (50m breaststroke), Tatjana Schoenmaker (100m, 200m breaststroke), Henri Schoeman (triathlon), Martin Erasmus (97kg freestyle)

Silver:

Henricho Bruintjies (100m), Team SA (4x100m men), Hilton Langenhoven (T12 100m), Dyan Buis (T38 100m), Women's Fours bowls, Women's Pairs bowls, Mixed B2/B3 Pairs bowls, Chad le Clos (100m freestyle), Brad Tandy (50m freestyle), Christian Sadie (50m S7 freestyle), Hanru Botha (74kg freestyle wrestling)

Bronze:

Reinhardt Hamman (F38 shot put), Ruswahl Samaai (long jump), Charl du Toit (T38 100m), Wenda Nel (400m hurdles), Sunette Viljoen (javelin), Alan Hatherly (mountain biking cross-country), Clint Hendricks (men's road race), Open B6/B7/B8 Triples bowls, Colleen Piketh (women's singles bowls), Cameron van der Burgh (100m breaststroke), Team SA 4x100m medley relay, Ryan Coetzee (50m butterfly), Mona Pretorius (weightlifting 53kg). <http://www.sascoc.co.za/> www.sapeople.com



Flying the SA flag

SA wins three entrepreneurship awards

South Africa won three prestigious awards at the 10th Global Entrepreneurship Congress (GEC), which was held in Istanbul, Turkey, recently.

"The GEC gathers together thousands of entrepreneurs, investors, researchers, policymakers and other start-up champions from more than 170 countries to identify new ways of helping founders start and scale new ventures around the world," the Department of Small Business Development said in a statement.

The department with its partner, 22 on Sloane, Africa's largest start-up campus, picked up the Global Entrepreneurship Country of the Year Award.

Team South Africa also won the Brand Champions and Research Champions awards during the ceremony,



which recognise Global Entrepreneurship Network countries from around the world.

The Minister of Small Business Development, Lindiwe Zulu, and her delegation attended the congress.

Minister Zulu commended Team South Africa on their commitment and dedication to advancing small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) in South Africa. "It's a great honour for us to be able to bring home

these prestigious awards. Team SA has done us proud as these awards are recognition of their commitment to advancing SMMEs," Minister Zulu said.

Last year, South Africa hosted the annual congress, where then Deputy President Cyril Ramaphosa highlighted the importance of SMMEs and cooperatives and their contribution towards the economy.

SANews.gov.za

South African director to helm Trevor Noah movie

South African director, Liesl Tommy, has been signed to direct the big screen adaptation of Trevor Noah's autobiography, *Born a Crime*.

This is Noah's first project with Viacom, the parent company of Comedy Central, and will be released through their venture, Day Zero Productions.

Oscar winner Lupita Nyong'o will star as Noah's mother. Nyong'o and Tommy have worked together before, on the Broadway production, *Eclipsed*, for which Tommy received a Tony Award Nomination in 2016.

Tommy made history with this nomination as the first woman of colour to ever be nominated for a Tony for Best Director of a Play.

Tommy was born in Cape Town and grew up there, until she moved to Boston, Massachusetts, when she was 15 years old.

She is excited about taking on the project.

"When I came home to Cape Town for Christmas in 2016, I gave my father, my brother and uncles Trevor's book as Christmas presents. I loved it so much, and thought they'd love it too because of the combination of humour and love of family with the apartheid backdrop. Never in a million years did I imagine I'd one day be directing the film of that book. I've spent many years working all over the world, to finally get to come home to South Africa to shoot a project like this is a dream come true." www.channel24.co.za



South African app builder becomes one of the first-ever Obama Fellows



Koketso Moeti recently became one of the first Obama Fellows ever. She founded civil engagement platform, *amandla.mobi*, in 2014 to mobilise activists in South Africa.

The Obama Fellowship is an all-expenses-paid programme, which offers hands-on training, a personalised development plan and four multi-day gatherings in the United States (US). She joins 19 people from 11 countries in the inaugural class.

"[The 20 fellows] understand that creating change often requires reaching out across the lines that divide us," the Obama Foundation – founded by former United States President Barack Obama – wrote in a statement.

"Their successes to date show how collaborative, community-driven work can lead to strong, imaginative and long-lasting solutions – even on some of our most intractable and polarising problems."

Moeti launched *amandla.mobi* when her community in the North West faced possible eviction from their land. It aims to connect activists to come together at critical moments to take targeted, coordinated and strategic action to make real change.

The *amandla.mobi* community today boasts more than 120 000 active users.

www.businessinsider.co.za



Trevor Noah named one of *Time* Magazine's 100 Most Influential People

South African comedian Trevor Noah has been named as one of *TIME* magazine's 100 most influential people of 2018.

TIME magazine unveiled its annual list of the 100 most influential people in the world recently. The list has been split into pioneers, artists, leaders and icons.

The magazine paired guest contributors to write about each of the 100 people on the list.

Kenyan-Mexican actress, Lupita Nyong'o, writes about Noah: "A fantastic storyteller, he has always been a defier of rules, which he broke simply by being born in his native country.

"At *The Daily Show*, which he has truly globalised, Trevor seeks out comedians of colour in every possible venue, no matter how small."

Among others chosen this year are Roger Federer, Tiffany Haddish, Nicole Kidman and Jennifer Lopez.

www.news24.com



Scientists discover a new ocean current off South Africa's coast

Scientists have identified a new coastal current off the shores of South Africa. The Southwest Madagascar Coastal Current is about 100 km wide and 300 m deep.

It represents a transition zone between the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean and South Africa's temperate coastal waters.

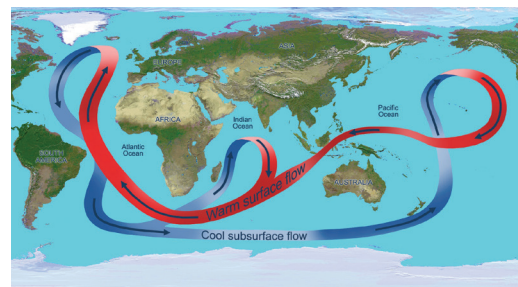
The Southwest Madagascar Coastal Current has been a missing piece in scientists' understanding of the waterways in the region.

South Africa's oceans brought in more than R164 billion in 2016 and government has earmarked the ocean economy to push for much-needed economic growth and job creation. But a recent paper published in *Geophysical Research Letters* shows that the country still has a lot to learn about the oceans around its 3 000-km coastline. "Revealing the existence of the new coastal current is an important discovery for South Africa as it adds to our understanding of the global ocean circulation and brings new insights about biological connectivity between Madagascar and South Africa," says De Marjolaine Krug, a senior research at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

The new current moves along the south-west coast of Madagascar to the Antarctic and is a transition zone between the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean and South Africa's temperate coastal waters, says Krug.

Currents are vital in the movement of fish, as well as climate patterns. "Countries have to manage their coastal and marine resources in a way that will ensure the safeguarding of ecosystems," says Heriniaina Ramanantsoa, lead author and part of the Nansen-Tutu Centre for Marine Environmental Research hosted at the University of the Cape Town.

"Sustainability is closely linked to how well we manage our marine resources. The more we understand and know, the better we can manage our marine resources," Ramanantsoa says. www.businessinsider.co.za



Revolting Rhymes wins International Emmy Kids Award for Animation in Cannes

Revolting Rhymes recently scooped its 12th major international award – the Emmy Kids Award for Animation.

The film – with animation created by a South African studio – has already won the Cristal at Annecy; Best Animated Special at the Annie Awards; Best One-Off Special at Kidscreen; and Best Animation at the BAFTA Children's Awards, among others. It was also nominated for an Oscar.

Produced by Magic Light Pictures, *Revolting Rhymes* was animated at Magic Light's Berlin studio and Cape Town's Triggerfish. The award was announced at a ceremony in Cannes recently.

Directed by Jakob Schuh (Oscar-nominated for *The Gruffalo*) and Jan Lachauer (Oscar-nominated for *Room on the Broom*) and co-directed by Bin Han To, *Revolting Rhymes* is an adaptation of Roald Dahl and Quentin Blake's classic book of surprising fairy tales. www.sapeople.com



Blitzboks are 2018 Sevens champions

On Sunday, 10 June 2018, the Blitzboks defended their World Rugby Seven Series crown by beating England in the final of the Paris Sevens.

South Africa ran out 24-14 winners in a tense encounter played in rainy conditions.

The Blitzboks started impressively, carrying the ball through a number of phases until Werner Kok cut inside, beating three defenders in the process to score a converted try and give South Africa a 7-0 lead.

The teams were 14-14 at half-time.

Dewald Human got the Blitzboks off to the best possible start in the second half, scoring a try which was converted by Justin Geduld for a 21-14 lead. Geduld was successful with a drop kick, putting the score out to 24-14. The South Africans then claimed the Paris Sevens and World Rugby Sevens Series glory.

www.sport24.co.za



Flying the SA flag

SA Professor wins UN Award for groundbreaking work in child healthcare

When Professor Heather Zar returned to South Africa after 1994 and started working as a medical officer and general doctor, all she wanted was to contribute to the country's social upliftment. In particular, issues of child health concerned her.

Her work recently received global recognition when she was presented with the 2018 L'Oréal-Unesco (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) Women in Science Laureate for Africa and the Arab states in recognition of her wide-ranging contributions to child health.

The prestigious award is given annually to five women scientists worldwide, one from each continent. Speaking telephonically from Paris where the awards ceremony was held, Zar said: "Being in Paris among this community of women scientists is a wonderful privilege.

It's humbling to see the work that is going on around the world. But also the work that is done by up-and-coming talent is really inspiring".

Zar is the Chairperson of the Department of Paediatrics and Child Health and Director



of the Medical Research Council Unit on Child and Adolescent Health that specialises in the care of children with respiratory diseases such as asthma, tuberculosis and pneumonia.

Her work focusses on key illnesses that cause most childhood deaths and disease in Africa and globally, including childhood

pneumonia, tuberculosis, HIV-associated disease and asthma.

Her work on childhood pneumonia has identified new methods for diagnosis and prevention and provided new knowledge on the causes and long-term impact.

Zar studied at Wits Medical School and started her paediatric training there. She left South Africa to specialise in paediatric and calmanisation in New York and Columbia.

"And once democracy came back to South Africa, I was fortunate to come back."

The mother of three works at Red Cross Children's Hospital in Cape Town and did her PhD at the University of Cape Town after her return to South Africa.

She's been at Red Cross Children's Hospital for 25 years and is now the Head of the Department of Paediatrics.

"I have research sites in Paarl, in the Eastern Cape and collaborations throughout Africa now."

As one of the two South African female scientists who were honoured at the awards ceremony for their groundbreaking research, she said she was grateful for the experience.

www.iol.co.za

SA whisky wins Best in World Award

Bain's Cape Mountain Whisky, the proudly South African single-grain whisky, won the World's Best Grain Whisky Award and its founder distiller, Andy Watts, won the global Icon of Whisky Master Distiller/Master Blender Award for 2018.

The awards, presented annually by the United Kingdom's *Whisky Magazine*, attract fierce competition from well-known Scottish, Irish, American, Japanese, Taiwanese and other brands from around the world in an attempt to be named the world's best and be recognised as an industry leader in the Icons of Whiskies.

The results were announced at a gala dinner at the Waldorf Hilton Hotel in London on Thursday, 22 March 2018.

Watts was at the dinner to receive the awards and said the win was overwhelming news for the brand and South Africa. He said receiving the two world titles in one night was the most humbling experience of his 34-year career in the whisky industry.

"We have overcome the odds against the perceived perception that only traditional whisky-producing countries can be taken

seriously. Our industry in South Africa is only 40 years old and although we've had many hurdles along the way, we have become innovative in our approach to manage our unique warmer climate, found creative ways to use home-grown raw material to our best advantage and constantly strive for crafting exceptional whiskies," Watts said.

Bain's Cape Mountain Whisky, the only whisky in the world to be made from 100% South African maize, is smooth due to its rather unique double maturation over a five-

year period in casks previously used for bourbon.

It took Watts 10 years to develop Bain's Cape Mountain Whisky before it was released in 2009 and since then, this whisky has created a tidal wave of interest for its unique taste.

The whisky was first named the World's Best Grain Whisky in 2013 and has received gold and double gold awards at all the major international whisky competitions.

www.sabcnews.com



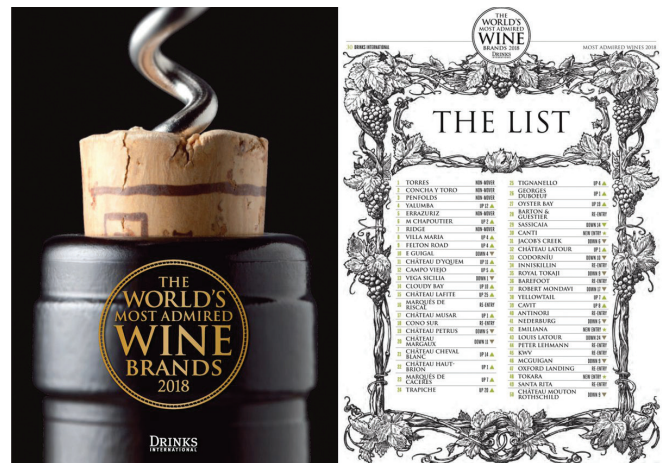
Three SA wines voted “World’s Most Admired Wine”

South Africa's local vintners are beating some of the world's most famous wines.

Three South African wines recently made the prestigious Drinks International World's Most Admired Wine Brands list for 2018 – the most representation South African wine has ever had on the important ranking.

At the top of the 50 wine brands on the list was Nederburg, at position 41, followed by KWV, at position 45, and Tokara – who was on the list for the first time – at position 48, and one of the youngest brands on the list, being only 15 years in the making.

“To be named as one of the World’s Most Admired Wine Brands is a true testament to Tokara’s forward-thinking vision,” said Karl Lambour, Tokara’s General Manager, when the announcement was made. Over 200 of the world’s top masters of wine, sommeliers, educators and journalists pitted top brands against one another this year, asking if the wine was of consistent or improving quality, if it reflected its region or country of origin, if it responded to the needs and tastes of its target audience, and if it was well-marketed and packaged and



appealed to a wide demographic. At the number one spot of the list this year was the Spanish Torres wine brand, which was founded in 1870. www.huffingtonpost.co.za

SA runners conquer Great Himalayan Trail in record time



Life-threatening chest spasms and frostbite did not stop South African trail runners, Ryan Sandes and Ryno Griesel, from setting a new fastest-known time along the 1,406-km Great Himalayan Trail on Sunday, 25 March 2018.

The team, which set out on 1 March, were four days faster than fellow South African Andrew Porter's 28-day record, – after running the equivalent of an ultra marathon every day at high altitude over 24 days, 14 hours and 47 minutes.

Porter – another outstanding South African trailrunner who holds the solo record for the 220-km Drakensberg Grand Traverse – did the Great Himalayan Trail on his own.

Of their death-defying determination, filmmaker Dean Leslie said: “When Ryan and Ryno started the Great Himalaya Trail, they knew it would be physically tough. But, no one ever thought

this run would be life-threatening.” Sandes said of his partner: “He had a high heart rate and a fever.”

“I literally thought he was going to drop dead on the trail, but he kept going.”

“My body just didn’t want to move,” said Griesel, an experienced mountaineer who knows the dangers of altitude.

Despite this, he set off at 9pm with Sandes, running 40km to the next town, Patan, and catnapping along the trail.

The pair supported each other during the feat which “felt like an eternity”, finishing the traverse as friends.

The two ran through remote regions such as Dolpa and crossed touristy areas like Annapurna and Manaslu on their traverse.

www.timeslive.com

Els, Woods confirmed as Presidents Cup captains

Tiger Woods and Ernie Els will captain the United States and the International teams at the 2019 Presidents Cup in Melbourne.

Former world number one Woods and South African star Els have a long history in the event, including a famous 2003 duel where they competed in a sudden-death playoff that ended in a tie and saw the trophy shared.

Els has played in the tournament eight times between 1996 and 2013 while Woods is also an eight-time playing veteran after making his debut in 1998.

Woods, who is on the comeback trail after missing most of the past two years through injury, has holed the winning putt in the Presidents Cup on no fewer than three occasions. “Ernie Els and Tiger Woods have each been part of the fabric of the

Presidents Cup as competitors and as ambassadors to the event,” said PGA TOUR Commissioner, Jay Monahan.

“Ernie carries the flag for international golf as a legendary figure both on and off the golf course, while Tiger has been one of the most transcendent athletes the sport has ever seen.

“These two have served, and will continue to serve, as a bridge between past team members and captains who laid the foundation for the Presidents Cup and the stars of today.”

The 2019 edition of the Ryder Cup-style event will take place from 9 to 15 December 2019 at the Royal Melbourne Golf Club.



“The Presidents Cup has provided me with many of the best memories of my career,” Els said in a statement.

“Tiger and I have had some great duels in the past, and I look forward to the challenge of going against my long-time friend yet again in 2019.”

www.sport24.co.za



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Mandela Portrait: Art that warm the heart

The largest Madiba portrait was unveiled at Zonderwater Correctional Centre in Cullinan, east of Pretoria, in April 2018.

The *Massive Mandela Masterpiece*, made in collaboration with inmates and the 67 Blankets movement, is the world's largest portrait of the late former statesman – and it's all made from knitted blankets.

The colossal portrait is made from 3 000 blankets, which were knitted by inmates from different correctional centres. The 7 000-m² portrait is big enough to be seen from outer space and is a fitting tribute in honour of Madiba.

The portrait is not just for the sake of art or breaking the Guinness Record: all the blankets that make up the portrait will be distributed to communities in need throughout South Africa.

The Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Michael Masutha, said at the portrait unveiling that his department's participation in the project was a great source of pride for the inmates.

"Undoubtedly, we take pride in this crocheting project as it presents an opportunity where inmates across the country are giving back to society," Minister Masutha said.

The Department of Correctional Services has hailed the blanket-knitting project as "therapeutic value for offenders, with significantly large psychological and social benefits which can improve their well-being and quality of life".

The project is part of a nationwide programme of events to mark Madiba's centenary.

The partnership between the Department of Correctional Services and 67 Blankets has registered a number of accolades, which include the world's biggest blanket (made in 2016), as certified by Guinness World Records. mybroadband.co.za



Aspen's new facility to create more jobs

Early in May, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Rob Davies, launched Aspen's R1-billion high-containment facility that will create over 500 jobs.

Launched in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape, the High Potency Suite, more correctly called the HCS – High Containment Suite – Unit 4 will lead to the creation of a further 500 jobs.

The sterile facility was a partnership between the Department of Trade and Industry (dti) and Aspen. The pharmaceutical company benefited from the dti's 12I Tax Incentive with a tax credit of about R209 million.

Minister Davies said this was a significant investment, which was taking South Africa into a new level of manufacturing space and creating the necessary jobs that South Africa needed in the manufacturing sector.

Minister Davies congratulated Aspen for investing in South Africa, adding that the company had become a multinational player that continued to retain its roots in South Africa and used its global presence to constantly deepen its manufacturing capacity in the country.

Group Chief Executive of Aspen, Stephen Saad, said the company was a serial investor in the South African pharmaceutical industry.

He added that the company was pleased that its capital expenditure (Capex) investment into the South African market over the past two years had outstripped the investments made into the industry over the past decade.

The 12I Tax Incentive is designed to support Greenfield investments (i.e. new industrial projects that utilise only new and unused manufacturing assets) as well as Brownfield investments (i.e. expansions or upgrades of existing industrial projects). The incentive offers support for both capital investment and training. SAnews.gov.za

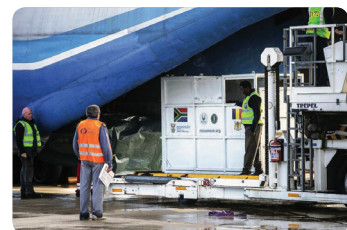


Rhinos translocated to Chad

For the first time in 46 years, the black rhino will roam the Central African country, Chad, following the successful translocation of six black rhinos from South Africa.

"I am delighted that South Africa's conservation success is able to contribute to the return of such an iconic species to a sister country. My fervent hope is that these rhinos will serve as a catalyst for economic growth, particularly in the conservation and tourism fields, in Chad," said the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Edna Molewa.

The translocation of six black rhinos was achieved through a collaboration between the Department of Environmental Affairs, the Government of Chad, SA National Parks (SANParks) and the African Parks Foundation.



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On 8 October 2017, Minister Molewa and the Minister of Environment and Fisheries of Chad, Dr Ahmat Mbodou Mahamat, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the field of Biodiversity Conservation and Management in Pretoria.

The ministers also signed an MoU, which allows for the translocation of the black rhino from South Africa to Chad as part of an initiative to reintroduce rhino to the African country.

The six rhinos were transported on Thursday, 3 May 2018, from the Addo Elephant National Park, where they were held in bomas for three months.

The flight transporting the rhinos, as well as SANParks and African Parks veterinarians arrived in Chad on Friday, 4 May.

Welcoming the rhinos to the Zakouma National Park, South Africa's Ambassador to Chad, Titus Matlakeng, said he was pleased that South Africa's conservation success marked the historic return of the iconic species to Chad.

"The development of communities that are bordering national parks and similar establishments further create opportunities for the enhancement of the livelihoods of our people, thus accordingly creating jobs, alleviating poverty and boosting local enterprises.

"This is well in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which encourages partnership, through development that will attain the 'future we want' as the African continent," Ambassador Matlakeng said.

The last black rhino (*Diceros bicornis longipes*) in Chad lived in Zakouma in 1972, with the species officially being declared extinct in 2006.

The MOU on the re-introduction of black rhino in Chad re-establishes the rhinoceros population in Chad as part of the broader biodiversity initiatives between South Africa and Chad.

The translocation was part of a custodianship agreement in terms of which any offspring of these rhino are the property of Chad, and may be translocated to other countries as a means of re-establishing rhino populations within the continent in line with the African Rhino Range States Conservation Plan. SAnews.gov.za



South Africa gives humanitarian assistance to the people of Somalia

Somalia faces an ongoing and chronic drought, which has been exacerbated by the El-Nino weather phenomenon, and which has led to a severe negative impact on food security and nutrition in the country, resulting in an emergency humanitarian crisis.

South Africa's humanitarian diplomacy is firmly rooted in the philosophy of Ubuntu ("we affirm our humanity when we affirm the humanity of others"), the indomitable spirit of Pan-Africanism and international solidarity.

The Government of South Africa, through the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), contributed an amount of R7 million for food aid. The handover ceremony of the humanitarian assistance was held on 24 April 2018 in Mogadishu, Somalia. The ceremony was attended by, among others, Elmi Omar Ainsane, Acting and Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Federal Government of Somalia; Ambassador NKM Seleka, Director: Humanitarian Affairs, DIRCO; and Laurent Bukera, Representative, World Food Programme (WFP), Somalia.

The contribution from South Africa will enable the WFP, through the Government of Somalia, to provide assistance to 730 in-need families (some 4 300 individuals) in Somalia. The humanitarian assistance will comprise food aid, including maize, wheat, pasta, meat, tuna, fresh fruit and vegetables and milk.



New cruise terminal to be built at Durban Port to boost tourism sector

The Port of Durban will get a shiny new cruise terminal as part of the city's development of Durban Point Waterfront and the extension of the beachfront to the harbour.

The Transnet National Ports Authority has signed the final agreement with KwaZulu Cruise Terminal (KCT), a joint venture between MSC Cruises SA and Africa Armada Consortium. The new terminal is expected to be completed by October 2020 with a R200 million-plus price tag.

The new green terminal will be built with energy efficiency in mind and will host facilities that will allow simultaneous boarding and disembarkation of cruise passengers on multiple ships. Drop-off areas for 12 buses and parking for 200 cars will be built as well, and upgraded entry and exit points where passengers can wait in comfort to board.

There will also be a retail component, as well as conferencing and event facilities.

The project is forecast to open up 10 000 job opportunities, with R3 million going towards training and development of more than a hundred people during the construction phase, while R1,5 million will go towards bursaries and scholarships for young people pursuing careers in the maritime and cruise tourism sectors.





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KCT will also boost transformation in the sector, especially black women ownership, and will be employing black-owned enterprises for parts of the construction and roll-out phases.

The terminal will boost the number of cruises to Durban by about 60 to 150-plus calls and 700 000 passengers by 2040, which will boost the city's image as a top tourist destination. The additional facilities, including a training academy and office space, will keep the terminal going through off-peak seasons. www.traveller24.com



R50-million upgrade for Phuthaditjhaba Industrial Park

The Department of Trade and Industry (dti) has completed the first phase of the revitalisation of the Phuthaditjhaba Industrial Park in the Free State.

At a cost of R50 million, the revitalisation included the upgrading of security infrastructure, including fencing, street lighting, installation of boom gates, pedestrian gates, installation of CCTV cameras and a control room, as well as the refurbishment of high mast lights.

This initiative is part of the dti's Revitalisation of Industrial Parks Programme, which aims to revitalise state-owned industrial parks across the country in order to promote industrialisation and increase their contribution to job creation and the country's economic growth.

According to the dti, the programme is also in line with the department's economic transformation initiatives aimed at ensuring that all regions of the country and enterprises based there participate meaningfully in the mainstream economy.

The Deputy Director-General of the Special Economic Zones and Economic Transformation division at the dti, Sipho Zikode, said the handover marked an important milestone in the implementation of the revitalisation programme.

"We are witnessing the fruits of the importance of collaboration and using the expertise available in government and its affiliates. The industrial parks and the dti have collaborated with the Development Bank of Southern Africa, which is our technical partner, the Free State Provincial Government as well as the Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality.

"We are looking forward to the next milestone when the national and provincial political leaders launch the park officially. Thereafter, we will be embarking on the second phase of the revitalisation programme," said Zikode.

He expressed confidence that the revitalised park would attract more local entrepreneurs to set up their operations in the park because of the good infrastructure and security that the park was now providing.

Ikraam Osman, the CEO of the Free State Development Corporation, which manages the park, said the upgrading would have a positive impact on the park and the surrounding areas in that it would attract more investors who would contribute in creating jobs for the local people.

At the moment, the park, which was built more than 40 years ago, has 296 factories located in it.

The companies manufacture various products, including textile and clothing, paper bags, furniture, leather goods, including bags and belts, as well as aluminium and glass products. SAnews.gov.za



SA proteas in high demand abroad

In 2017, South Africa exported more than three million proteas to the world, with the European Union and Russia receiving half of the exports.

This is according to Cape Flora SA, a non-profit company that monitors and promotes sustainable exporting of proteas from South Africa. Cape Flora estimates that South Africa's total fynbos market is estimated at R130 million, with some 4 200 tons of South African flowers exported last year.

Fynbos is indigenous to the Western Cape of South Africa, with its main season occurring from October to January. The most popular fynbos includes Protea, Leucodendrons and Leucospernums.

Recent floral consumption trends show that younger consumers are purchasing fewer flowers than two decades ago. But fynbos sales have remained strong because of a rising demand for sustainably harvested bouquets, and also because of their longevity, affordable price, size and striking colour.

This has contributed to the popularity of proteas in the European wedding market.

According to the United Kingdom wedding-focused online platform, *Bridal Musings*, "proteas have mythological associations with change and transformation, they symbolise diversity and courage".

Because proteas can be dried, they work for every season. "As a hardy, fibrous flower, they dry really well, making them a long-lasting option for your wedding day too," writes *Bridal Musings*.

"As a somewhat exotic and unusual bloom, with both bright and muted tones, this versatile flower will work for many styles of wedding." South Africa's most exported protea is the *Blushing Bride*, with 1,18 million stems.

Only some 1 000 ha fynbos are cultivated in South Africa, with the flowers planted in rows like any other crop, says Elzette Schutte of Cape Flora SA. The vast majority of the fynbos (which can include proteas, but are mostly green or "filler" fynbos to complete bouquets) – about 200 000 ha – are gathered through "veld harvesting". The harvesting of protected fynbos is regulated, and a licence and certificate of registration from Cape Nature are required by the harvesters. www.businessinsider.co.za



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SA film industry continues to attract investment

The South African film and television industry continues to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) and create employment for the services sector.

Following a site visit to the Cape Town Film Studios recently, Acting Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry, Adrian Williams, said Hollywood's major studios continued to use South Africa for their films.

Williams said the Portfolio Committee not only wanted to oversee the work done by the Department of Trade and Industry in the film and television industry, but also wanted to see returns on investment. This was through employment created and transformation achieved as a result of the incentive that the companies receive from the department.

The Motion Picture Association of America invited the Portfolio Committee to the set of the *Warrior* television series, which was shooting at the Cape Town Film Studios, in an effort to showcase their high-profile project.

The Chief Executive Officer of Cape Town Film Studios, Nico Dekker, said since December 2010, the direct investment and economic impact of productions hosted by the studios led to 47 044 jobs being created and South African production expenditure amounted to R2 billion in the same period.

"The overall contribution the studios made to the South African economy is R6 billion. The manufacturing process at the studios opened doors to a wide range of artisans that normally do not have access to the movie industry. This created significant empowerment to carpenters, painters, builders, garment workers, metal workers, landscapers and horticulturists," said Dekker. SAnews.gov.za



Cape Town International named Best Airport in Africa

South African airports continue to excel on the world stage. Cape Town International remains the best airport in Africa, according to the Skytrax Awards. The awards were held in Stockholm, Sweden, on Wednesday, 21 March 2018, and were determined by the outcome of questionnaires conducted in over 500 airports around the world. The purpose of the surveys is to evaluate traveller experience.

Cape Town International achieved this accolade for the third year running, while King Shaka International in Durban was named the best regional airport on the continent.

Cape Town International enjoyed a rise in arrivals over the summer, with international visitors increasing by 13,85% while international departures also rose by 15,69%.

Domestic arrivals at King Shaka International were up by 5,63% compared to the last quarter of 2017, with departures up by 6,17%.

The latest Skytrax Award was King Shaka's third since the airport opened in 2010 as it was first named the best regional airport in Africa in 2013, and more recently in 2016.

The Durban airport was also named the second-best regional airport in Africa and the Middle East by the Airports Council International for two consecutive years in 2015 and 2016. www.thesouthafrican.com



Africa's first ATM Pharmacy launched

Patients with chronic illnesses in Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, will no longer have to stand in long queues to get their medication as the Gauteng Health Department recently launched Africa's first ATM pharmacy.

The innovative Pharmacy Dispensing Unit (PDU) is the first of its kind in Africa and was developed by a team of experts from Gauteng Health.

The PDU will reduce congestion in public healthcare facilities. It works like an ATM for medication, with Skype-like audiovisual interaction between patient and pharmacists and robotic technology to dispense medication.

The groundbreaking system allows people to get their medication within three minutes.

www.eNCA.co.za



Virgin Atlantic announces second daily service between Joburg and London

Virgin Atlantic recently announced that it would be starting a second daily flight service between OR Tambo International Airport in Johannesburg and Heathrow Airport in London. Although the new flights went on sale on 24 March, the new flights will only start departing on 28 October this year with a Boeing 787-9, which will have in-flight WiFi. Between the two flights, the airline expects to transport over 300 000 passengers annually and will also increase cargo capacity between the two countries.





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Passengers will have the option of choosing between the airline's three new economy tickets – light, classic and delight. There will be 36 Economy Delight seats on the new route, which include priority check-in and boarding, free seat selection and 34-inch more legroom for those who want their space.

The flight will leave London at 16:45 and will land at 05:40 the next day in South Africa, and the return flight will depart at 22:20 and land at 07:30 in London, which makes it perfect timing for business travellers according to Virgin Atlantic.

The time slot also makes it easier for connecting passengers to make their flights to United States destinations in partnership with Delta.

"Virgin Atlantic has been proud to serve South Africa for over 21 years. Johannesburg is one of the most popular destinations on our network, so we're delighted to add a second daily service to create even more travel opportunities for our customers," says Shai Weiss, COO of Virgin Atlantic. www.traveller24.co.za



SA secures R2,2 billion events investment bids up until 2021

Meetings Africa 2018 was held at the Sandton Convention Centre in February 2018, with more than 3 000 tourism industry professionals, international and regional buyers, government officials and media attending SA Tourism's annual business events showcase.

Dubbed "Africa's business tourism lekgotla", Meetings Africa was officially opened by the former Minister of Tourism, Tokozile Xasa, and SA Tourism CEO, Sisa Ntshona. It took place in Johannesburg for the 13th time and had established itself as the top MICE (Meetings, Incentives Conferences and Events) industry event on the continent.

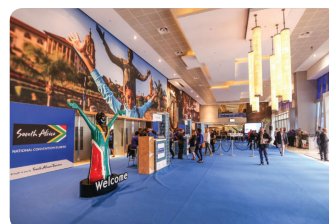
Speaking at the opening, Minister Xasa said: "Tourism is a key growth sector for the South African economy, sustaining over 700 000 jobs. The business tourism sector alone sustains more than 252 000 of direct and indirect jobs and generated more than R115 billion for the South African economy in the last financial year. President Cyril Ramaphosa has called on us to double our efforts in growing the tourism sector, and we all need to put out hand to the wheel and not let him down."

About 200 hosted international buyers from over 40 countries attended Meetings Africa, together with some 50 African association buyers and more than 60 local corporate buyers. Among the more than 300 exhibitors, 14 African countries participated, including Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Ntshona said: "The tourism industry is a strong contributor to our economy on the continent, offering great opportunities for growth ... South Africa has already secured event bids estimated to contribute R2,2 billion between now and 2021."

Speaking at Meetings Africa, Lebogang Maile, Gauteng MEC of Economic Development, Environment, Agriculture and Rural Development, said he was glad the prestigious event had found a home in the province.

"The hosting of this event in our city region is further evidence that we are indeed a world-class destination for MICE. Business events, mainly meetings and exhibitions, are the largest segment of the events industry. Research conducted by the International Special Events Society in 2015 indicated that the global spend on events was approximately US\$500 billion," he said.



Two new premier hotels will open its doors in Umhlanga in 2019

Accommodation options in Umhlanga will be getting two new additions to Durban's popular holiday spot.

Premier Hotel and Resorts will be investing R380 million into the area with a 4-star Premier Hotel and a 3-star Splendid Inn, both of which will be opened in November 2019.

"Our decision to invest in Umhlanga is due to our desire to have properties in every major South African city, as well as in all secondary cities," says Samuel Nassimov, the hotel chain's founder and Managing Director.

"We have decided to offer two brand options in Umhlanga so that everyone can enjoy the Premier experience at a price that suits their budget."

Both hotels' rooms are all guaranteed sea views in Umhlanga Ridge with on-site conferencing facilities – a short drive to the Gateway Theatre of Shopping and business district.

The Premier Hotel will have 130 bedrooms, a restaurant, swimming pool and gym, while Splendid Inn will be smaller with 64 bedrooms and an eatery.

Besides KwaZulu-Natal, Premier Hotels and Resorts also has properties in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Gauteng.



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Clean green electricity plant officially launched in the Northern Cape

Spanish multinational Abengoa officially launched its third large-scale solar thermal plant in South Africa on 18 May 2018, near Pofadder in the Northern Cape. It is expected to have an impact on the local community and demonstrate the viability of renewable energy as a sustainable source of electricity.

The parabolic thermal installation, Xina Solar One, has a total installed capacity of 100MW and follows the launch of KaXu and Khi, making it the largest such system in Africa.

"Khi, KaXu and Xina Solar One, all together, reach an installed capacity of 250MW of renewable and dispatchable energy, offset 831 000 tons of CO2 emissions every year and supply upward of 220 000 homes," Dominic Goncalves, Vice-President of Business Development at Abengoa South Africa told News24.

He said that the project delivered 1 800 jobs during the construction phase and was expected to create 80 permanent jobs during the operational phase over the next 20 years. "Our commitment, after achieving the practical completion of the plant, is to employ 70% South African people, although we are focussing on reaching 100%," said Goncalves.

Solar thermal plants such as Xina Solar One typically use a set of parabolic mirrors to reflect the sun's rays to a central tower hub which contains salt. Under the extreme heat, the salt melts and this is in turn used to heat water and the steam from the water is used to turn a turbine, creating electricity. Unlike solar photovoltaic systems, the thermal plants, also known as concentrated solar plants, are able to continue producing electricity even after the sun sets because the molten salt remains hot for hours. www.news24.com



SA-built BMW X3's ready for export to Europe

In May 2018, BMW Group South Africa dispatched the first proudly South African BMW X3 cars for export, transporting more than 100 units on 27 wagons via train to the Port of Durban.

This marked a significant day for BMW as the company's manufacturing plant at Rosslyn, Pretoria, continues to ramp up production of the X3.

Tim Abbott, CEO of BMW and Sub-Saharan Africa, said it was "a big moment for us at BMW".

"It's the result of a R6,1-billion investment into the country and the culmination of three years of hard work and planning."

"It's really exciting to know that the BMW plant in Rosslyn has joined the enormous success story of the X models globally, and goes to show the power of combining good industrial policy and foreign investment," Abbott added.

In terms of the Automotive Production and Development Programme, BMW announced a R6,1-billion investment to prepare the Rosslyn facility, and the associates who work there, for X3 production.

It is one of the biggest single automotive investments in South Africa's history. In February 2018, Plant Rosslyn produced the last of 1 191 604 BMW 3 Series cars built over five model generations and 35 years.

Upgrading the plant for X3 production has represented the largest infrastructure upgrade in the plant's history, but it has gone ahead on time and without any unplanned disruptions.

Early in May, the first South African-built X3s were loaded onto a train bound for their European customers.

The BMW Vehicle Distribution Centre in Rosslyn can accommodate up to three train dispatches a week, with each transport capable of carrying up to 160 cars.

BMW Rosslyn is a state-of-the-art facility, with X3 production initially planned with a maximum capacity of 71 000 units a year.

However, BMW underestimated the phenomenal demand for the new X3 and, after a further R160-million investment to increase linespeed, the maximum capacity of the plant was raised almost 10% to 76 000 units a year.

Within this maximum capacity, BMW is confident that the plant will produce record volumes next year. This will add to the growing success of the X models across the world, which now make up more than 30% of the company's global volume. www.news24.com



Stellenbosch University botanical garden first in SA to receive international honour

Stellenbosch University's (SU) botanical garden has become the first in South Africa to receive Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) accreditation. In a statement, the university said BGCI accreditation recognised achievements in plant conservation by institutions carrying out a range of conservation-related policies, practices and activities.

Only nine botanical gardens around the world have received this honour, with Stellenbosch University being the second in Africa.

BGCI Secretary-General, Dr Paul P Smith, based in the United Kingdom, said the university's botanical garden was very special due to it being the only university-managed botanic garden in the Cape Floristic Region. "With dozens of threatened plant species only represented in your collection, and in no other collections globally, the SU Botanical Garden is of critical importance for global research and conservation efforts," said Smith. "We have also seen large increases in requests from your collection from other institutions since you have started sharing your collections data with our global PlantSearch database in 2014."

SU Chief Operating Officer, Professor Stan du Plessis, said the accreditation was a valuable international recognition for the leading work at the university's botanical garden. www.news24.com







Kirsten Frost from Cape Town's photograph, *Encounters with the Giant*, was First Runner Up in the Black and White Category in the 2017 Nature Best Photography Africa Competition.





LIFESTYLE | ZEITZ MOCAA: THE WORLD'S LARGEST MUSEUM DEDICATED TO AFRICAN CONTEMPORARY ART

Zeitz MOCAA: The world's largest museum dedicated to African contemporary art

Zeitz MOCAA is a hugely important cultural landmark that is contributing to a stronger, wider appreciation of Africa's cultural heritage.







September 2017 saw the opening of Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa (Zeitz MOCAA), the world's largest museum dedicated to contemporary art from Africa and its Diaspora in Cape Town.

More than four years in the making, the boldly ambitious project to reimagine the V&A Waterfront's historic grain silo into the world's largest museum dedicated to contemporary art from Africa and its Diaspora reached completion.

From preserving the historic architectural legacy of what was once the tallest building in South Africa to developing a sustainable not-for-profit public cultural institution that preserves, develops and enhances creativity, Zeitz MOCAA is a hugely important cultural landmark that is contributing to a stronger, wider appreciation of Africa's cultural heritage.

The museum has 9 500 m² of custom-designed space, spread over nine floors and carved out of the monumental structure of the V&A Waterfront's historic grain silo complex.

The grain silo's architectural redevelopment from a disused industrial building into a cutting-edge contemporary art museum was undertaken by London-based Heatherwick Studio in conjunction with local South African architects, and funded by the V&A Waterfront at a cost of R500 million.

"By providing a platform for the incredibly talented and passionate artists across Africa and beyond, this museum fills a critical gap in the continent's art scene. I am proud to be a part of this journey," said Kofi Annan, a Zeitz MOCAA patron.

The museum has 9 500 m² of custom-designed space, spread over nine floors and carved out of the monumental structure of the V&A Waterfront's historic grain silo complex.

The galleries and the cathedral-like atrium space at the centre of Zeitz MOCAA have been carved from the silos' dense cellular structure of 42 tubes that pack the building.

The development includes 6 500 m² of exhibition space in 100 galleries, a rooftop sculpture garden, state-of-the-art storage and conservation areas, a gift shop, a restaurant and bar, and various reading rooms.

The museum also houses a Costume Institute, and Centres for Photography, Curatorial Excellence, the Moving Image, Performative Practice and Art Education.

Thomas Heatherwick, Founder of Heatherwick Studio, said: "The idea of turning a giant disused concrete grain silo made from 116 vertical tubes into a new kind of public space was weird and compelling from the beginning.

"We were excited by the opportunity to unlock this formerly dead structure and transform it into somewhere for people to see and enjoy the most incredible artworks from the continent of Africa.

"The technical challenge was to find a way to carve out spaces and galleries from the 10-storey-high tubular honeycomb without completely destroying the authenticity of the original building.

"The result was a design and construction process that was as much about inventing new forms of surveying, structural support and



sculpting, as it was about normal construction techniques”.

Zeitz MOCAA is a public not-for-profit contemporary art museum that collects, preserves, researches and exhibits 21st-century art from Africa and its Diaspora; hosts international exhibitions; develops supporting educational and enrichment programmes; encourages intercultural understanding; and guarantees access for all.

The Zeitz Collection was founded in 2002 by business entrepreneur Jochen Zeitz and is one of the most representative collections of contemporary art from Africa and its Diaspora.

Its mandate is to collect and preserve contemporary cultural artefacts of Africa.

The Zeitz Collection is held and exhibited in spaces such as Switzerland, Spain, South Africa and through an extensive presentation of art at Segera Retreat in Kenya.

The Zeitz Collection collaborates on an ongoing basis with the Zeitz Foundation for Intercultural Ecosphere Safety.

As part of the 4Cs philosophy (conservation, community, culture and commerce), the Zeitz Foundation supports creative activities that strengthen intercultural relationships and understanding, raises awareness of



cultural diversity and inspires others to act in kind.

In February 2018, Zeitz MOCAA and the Design Indaba announced the unveiling of a permanent gallery at the museum dedicated to the late Hugh Masekela.

The South African jazz legend, Hugh Masekela, who sadly passed away at his Johannesburg home on 23 January 2018, was a renowned musician across the globe and lauded as the “father of South African jazz”. [U](#)



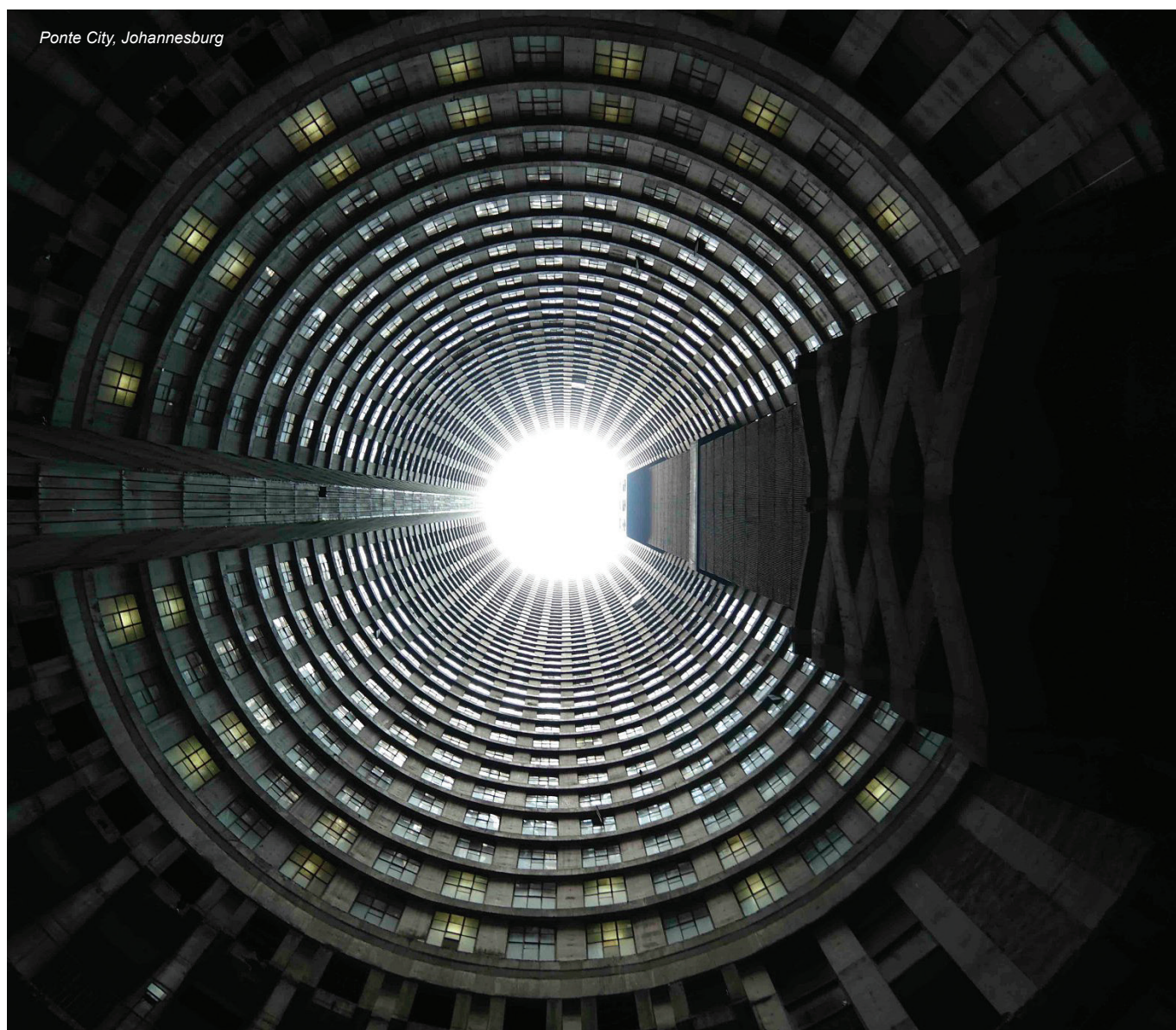
Five unusual South African buildings worth a visit

South Africa is known for many things. These five South African buildings are worth adding to your list of must-sees. ►►



Alice Lane Towers, Sandton





South Africa is known for many things. These five South African buildings are worth adding to your list of must-sees.

The Zeitz-Mocaa Gallery, Cape Town

Cape Town's huge contemporary art museum, the largest in Africa, opened in September 2017 in a converted grain silo, overlooking the Atlantic alongside the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront.

Touted as Africa's answer to the Tate Modern, Zeitz-Mocaa has 100 galleries spread across nine floors, while at the top is a boutique hotel.

Its focus is 21st-century work from Africa and the Diaspora, while at its heart is the private Zeitz collection.

Zeitz-Mocaa has been called the "Eighth Wonder of the World" for not only is the art it houses unusual, but the R500-million building, designed by British architect, Thomas Heatherwick, itself is spectacular.

It stands in what was for years a disused industrial area alongside the V&A Waterfront.

Indoors has been described as a cathedral, a contemporary space that swoops and sweeps up its many storeys.

Alice Lane Towers, Sandton

This unusual, bulbous building with its twin towers is an icon on the Sandton skyline. Designed by Paragon Architects, it's considered a progressive architectural move in South Africa's rather conservative, up until then (2011), architectural culture.

The pair of unusually curved twin towers consist of concrete, glass and aluminium.

At night, the completely glazed façade of the low-energy glass twin towers are lit in a way that is particularly striking, made more so by its position on the western edge of the Sandton centre.

The towers stand above a six-storey basement car park, and rise a further 17 storeys into the sky. When it was first built, it was described in glowing terms of

"form and space", and from the outside the highly patterned and abstract surface is unusual enough to warrant an Instagram moment.

The building is not only an office block, but includes showrooms and concept stores on its ground floor.

Ponte City, Johannesburg

Johannesburg's infamous city tower skyscraper is an icon snapped by as many instagrammers as can make it to Hillbrow.

The cylindrical beast of a building now identifies Jo'burg's skyline in much the same way as Table Mountain does Cape Town; it's synonymous with the city.

Today, Ponte is part of the inner-city revival and features in newspaper articles the world over, photography exhibitions, and mostly, movies – the inner "courtyard" is hired out to movie companies.

Views from the 50th floor penthouses are incredible, as is the unusual cylindrical inner core of the tower.

//Hapo Museum, Freedom Park, Pretoria

Considered one of South Africa's top buildings (it won an award of excellence at the South Africa Institute of Architecture's Awards), //Hapo (pronounced "Klipo" with a Khoisan click) is an exhibition space in Freedom Park, Pretoria.

Opened as the Government's response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Freedom Park is a memorial that honours those who sacrificed their lives for freedom.

It also celebrates the diversity of people who live in South Africa.

//Hapo needs explaining to appreciate its uniqueness. The original idea with the building was to create boulder shapes to blend in with the environment of the park, and to tie in with the Isivivane space, where a final resting place surrounds a series of boulders.

To this end, the architects enveloped the outer building in copper (roof and walls) and inside is distinctly cave-like. It's both unusual and distinctive.



//Hapo Museum, Freedom Park, Pretoria

Moses Mabhida Stadium, Durban

The Moses Mabhida Stadium was one of several built in the major centres around the country for the 2010 Soccer World Cup, and one of the most recognisable.

Rather than leave it to stand as a white elephant, Durban Tourism has incorporated it into the Durban experience.

It's used for bungee jumping, cricket, concerts and its famous arch, reminiscent of the Wembley Stadium, is the site of the SkyCar, a funicular that takes one from the north side to a viewing platform at the top of the arch – the views over the city and sea are incredible. U.Blogsavenues.com



Moses Mabhida Stadium, Durban

Zeitz-Mocaa Gallery, Cape Town

Tutu 2.0 Pendant Light named Most Beautiful Object in South Africa

It's called the Tutu 2.0 Pendant Light because according to the designer, it is an evolution of the iconic ballet outfit mingled with hallmarks of an African counterpart, the Xibelani skirt.



DESIGN
INDABAMOST BEAUTIFUL
OBJECT IN SA

TUTU 2.0 PENDANT LIGHT

THABISA MJO

NOMINATED BY THATO KGATLHANYE



Design Indaba's annual endeavour to find the Most Beautiful Object in South Africa, in partnership with Mercedes-Benz SA, manifests as a competition that is open to the public and an exhibition at the Design Indaba Conference. In February 2018, the nominations were made and the votes cast and the Tutu 2.0 Pendant Light is officially the Most Beautiful Object in South Africa!

Designed by Thabisa Mjo, this functional lamp is a reimagining of the ballerina tutu and was inspired by both Western and African fashion styles.

It's called the Tutu 2.0 Pendant Light because according to the designer, it is an evolution of the iconic ballet outfit mingled with hallmarks of an African counterpart, the Xibelani skirt. Often worn by Tsonga women, the Xibelani skirt is known for its structural, tiered layers and colourful vertical pleats. These disparate sources of inspiration come together to form something truly unique – a bold chandelier that is sure to be the centrepiece of any room.

Mjo's team created the Tutu 2.0 Pendant Light using thin steel rods as a frame, reinforced with tightly woven strands of wool and hundreds of red and black beads.

The designer is no stranger to cross-pollinating over a number of creative industries. With experience in production

Mjo's team created the Tutu 2.0 Pendant Light using thin steel rods as a frame, reinforced with tightly woven strands of wool and hundreds of red and black beads.

design from AFDA and architectural drawing from Inscape Design School, Mjo sees herself as a storyteller rather than a designer.

She is interested in evoking meaningful responses from the people whose traditions and fashions are reflected in the interior design products she creates.

"My primary target market is always those whose cultures are represented in my designs.

"It's always so incredible when someone recognises themselves in one of my objects."

After graduating in Production Design from film school AFDA, Mjo decided to go back to school to learn the art of interior design.

She enrolled in a year-long Interior Decorating and Architectural Drawing course at Inscape Design School.

"I love the idea of creating a product or designing a space that people have an immediate emotional response to", she says about her career move.

An entrepreneur at heart, she decided to specialise in retail and hospitality design, to help corporate clients design spaces that help

narrate their brand and product story. This saw her design the TV studios of leading television production company, Bonngoe Productions, and styling product launch events for leading brands such as Estee Lauder and Veuve Clicquot.

In September 2016, she launched her first lighting collection, called *Pieces of Me*, inspired by childhood games and fashion.

The collection was launched at 100% Design SA where she walked away with Best Emerging Talent Award and Best Product Award.

She launched her second collection, which included furniture, in 2017 at 100% Design UK in London where her exhibition was a favourite among media and expo visitors alike.

She was also awarded the Future Found Award at the prestigious Design Foundation Award 2017.

As her business steadily grows, Mjo has her sights set on being a breath of fresh air in the African retail industry. www.designindaba.com



An overview of the history of South African art

Conceptual art in South Africa seemed to come into its own in the 1990s. Events such as the two Johannesburg biennales (1995 and 1997) contributed to a new dialogue between local artists and currents from other countries.

South African art has always taken on the unique flavour of the country, from the 4000-year-old cave paintings of the San Bushmen – the richest collection of rock art in Africa – to the homegrown conceptual art movement that sprang up as apartheid came to an end

in the 1990s. The San Bushmen, Africa's oldest hunter-gatherers, lived in the massive Drakensberg range of mountains from 4 000 years ago until they were driven out by colonialists in the 19th century.

Over that time, they created a vast body of art on the walls of caves and rock shelters – the largest and most concentrated group of rock paintings in sub-Saharan Africa.

This rich collection prompted the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to inscribe the Drakensberg as a mixed natural and cultural world heritage site in 2000.

The paintings, UNESCO said: “represent the spiritual life of the San people” and are “outstanding both in quality and diversity of subject”. “The San people lived in the



mountainous Drakensberg area for more than four millennia, leaving behind them a corpus of outstanding rock art, which throws much light on their way of life and their beliefs.

"The authenticity of the paintings, and their shelter and cave settings, as a reflection of the beliefs of the San peoples, are without question", UNESCO said.

Colonial art

During the early colonial era, white South African artists tended to concentrate on depicting what they saw as a "new world", in accurate detail. Artists such as Thomas



Baines travelled the country recording its flora, fauna, people and landscapes – a form of reporting for those back in the metropolis.

Towards the end of the 19th century, painters Jan Volschenk and Pieter Hugo Naude and the sculptor Anton van Wouw began to establish a locally rooted art.

Their work – the first glimpse of an artistic vision that engaged with life as lived in South Africa – marked the moment the country began to acquire its own national identity, with the 1910 Union of South Africa marking the formal end of the colonial era.

The 20th century and apartheid

In the first decades of the 20th century, the Dutch-born painter, JH Pierneef, brought a coolly geometric sensibility to the South African landscape. He also, in a way that fed



into Afrikaner nationalist ideology, found it bereft of human inhabitants.

By the 1930s, two women artists, Maggie Laubscher and Irma Stern, brought the techniques and sensibilities of post-impressionism and expressionism to South African art.

Their bold colour and composition, and highly personal point of view, rather scandalised those with old-fashioned concepts of acceptable art. Yet, younger artists such as Gregoire Boonzaier, Maud



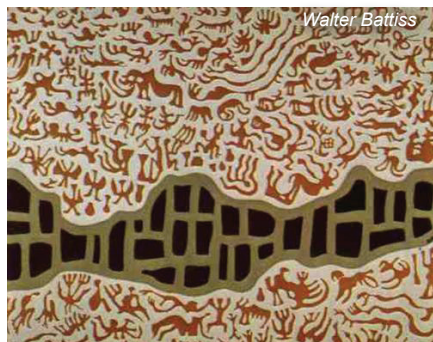
Sumner and Moses Kottler were rejoicing in this new spirit of cosmopolitanism.

The apartheid years (1948 to 1994) witnessed a great diversity in South African art – ranging from landscape painting to abstract art. There was engagement with European and American currents, but also a fiercely local sense of what it meant to be an artist in this country during troubled times.

Inevitably, black artists were largely neglected. It was left to white artists, endowed with training, resources and supportive galleries, to build a corpus of South African art.

After World War II, returning soldiers and some immigrants brought European ideas to the local art world. In the 1940s, Jean Welz, for instance, born in Austria in 1900, brought a detailed, nuanced and sophisticated style to still lifes, portraits, nudes and landscape paintings. Maurice van Essche, born in Belgium in 1906, applied the modernist techniques of his teacher, Matisse, to specifically African subject matter.

Impact of African forms



Meanwhile, African forms themselves began to have an impact on the work of white artists. An awareness of art forms ranging from those of the ancient Egyptians to San Bushman rock art increasingly influenced South African artists from the 1950s onwards.

Walter Battiss, for one, had developed an interest in rock art long before he became an artist in the 1930s. Until his death in 1982, Battiss returned repeatedly to the motifs and styles of San rock art. In *Symbols of Life* (1967), for instance, San-type figures and patterns become stylised into a kind of symbolic alphabet.

Other artists found different ways of interacting with the visual stimuli of Africa, whether by adapting its outward forms or finding ways to incorporate its textures into the work.

Alexis Preller, for instance, created fantastically detailed canvases influenced by the European surrealists of the 1920s and 1930s. Beginning in the late 1940s, Preller painted African scenes and themes such as *The Kraal* and *Hieratic Women*, but these

In the 1980s, "resistance art" was increasingly recognised as a genre of expression directed at the white elite's oppressive exercise of power.

were not realistic portraits of African life: instead, they were reinvented by Preller's startling visual imagination.

Cecil Skotnes, by contrast, took a leaf from Picasso's book – the European art revolution instigated by the great Spaniard had, in part, been generated by his appreciation of African masks.

Skotnes became South Africa's master of the woodcut, bringing European modernism into fruitful collision with African styles.

Meanwhile, a host of white artists were engaging with the South African landscape in interesting ways – though such formalism was increasingly criticised during the struggle against apartheid for its detachment from the political situation.

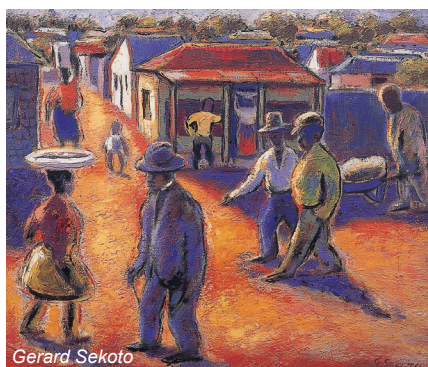
Emerging black artists

By contrast, black artists such as Gerard Sekoto and George Pemba concentrated on depicting their realities and environments in a direct, though forcefully expressionist, manner.

From the 1930s onward, Sekoto portrayed urban African life in places such as Sophiatown and District Six, vital and tumultuous hotspots of an emerging though unacknowledged black culture.

In Sekoto's works of the early 1940s, such as *Street Scene*, bustling African figures are placed in the context of their often denuded environment, while *Yellow Houses* (the first work by a black artist bought by the Johannesburg Art Gallery), reduces the human presence, focussing instead on the environment itself. In *Song of the Pick*, naturalism gives way to severe stylisation: a rank of workers wield picks in unison, forming a powerful image of African labour; a white overseer's figure is dwarfed, even threatened, by this phalanx of diggers.

In 1947, Sekoto left for Paris. Illness and intermittent impoverishment meant that his work never again reached the heights it had



in South Africa. George Pemba, by contrast, stayed in the township of Motherwell near Port Elizabeth, living into his 90s and patiently continuing to paint despite the lack of public acclaim. His often naively styled work focused on the simple lives of poor black people, humbly and sometimes humorously evincing their fundamental humanity, though he also treated themes such as the story of the Xhosa prophetess Nongqawuse of the 19th century.

Increasingly, and inevitably, black artists began to give voice to a political sensibility that left behind the realist depiction of township life. Lack of resources meant that many had to rely on media other than oil-painting, but making a virtue of necessity gave added force to their work. Dumile Feni (known as Dumile), for instance, became a master of drawing, often in ballpoint pen.

Dumile's sense of anger and despair fed into work of extraordinary power; his distorted figures seemed to have been physically deformed by the very forces of society. Called "the Goya of the townships", he painted his own version of Picasso's *Guernica*, a cry of pain at human suffering. Dumile went into exile in 1968 and died in New York in 1991.

Black artists such as Azaria Mbatha and John Muafangejo also made striking use of the accessible and relatively cheap medium of the linocut.

In the 1980s and 1990s, artists such as William Zulu, Vuyle Cameron Voyifwa, Cyprian Shilakoe and others extended linocut work into what has become practically a subgenre of its own.

The outsiders' view

Meanwhile, the idiosyncratic Jackson Hlungwane, discovered by the mainstream community only late in his life, produced a vast body of sculpture in wood and built environments, expressing his own highly individual religious world. It contains a multitude of creatures both mythical and real, as well as a large cast of characters.

In this he has something in common with another "outsider artist", Helen Martins, who obsessively peopled her small-town home – known as the Owl House – with sculptures of concrete and found objects, up to her suicide in 1976.

Yet, South Africa's most successful "outsider" artist is perhaps the Russian émigré, Vladimir Tretchikoff, who developed a distinctive style in which arch sentimentality was rendered with virtuoso formal exactitude.

Jackson
Hlungwane

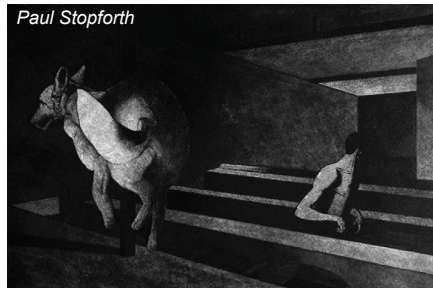
Tretchikoff had considerable commercial acumen, turning paintings such as *The Dying Swan* and *Chinese Girl* (also known informally as *The Blue Lady*) into prints and selling millions around the world. To the post-modern eye, Tretchikoff's work, long scoffed at as the peak of kitsch, now has a distinctive ironic charm.

From the 1960s on, many South African artists responded to developments in American and British art. The severe yet sensual work of Cecily Sash showed the impact of post-painterly abstraction and later "op art"; the playful surfaces of Helmut Starke and Kevin Atkinson opened the dialogue with pop art.

A wide range of styles and modes were now available to South African artists, and the likes of Judith Mason and Andrew Verster extended the traditions of oil painting into personal expressions of life, society and the world around them.

Apartheid in crisis: 1970s and 1980s

Paul Stopforth



As the apartheid state became more repressive in the 1970s and 1980s, many artists faced the harsh realities of South African life, sometimes obliquely, sometimes head-on.

In the early 1980s, for instance, Paul Stopforth made a series of works dealing with police torture – the cause of the death of resistance heroes such as Bantu Steve Biko.

Robert Hodgins satirised figures of power in paintings that turned leaders into sinister but laughable echoes of Alfred Jarry's mad king Ubu.

In paintings, lithographs and sculpture, Norman Catherine developed the playful sensibilities of Walter Battiss into a disturbing private menagerie of threatening and

threatened theriomorphs and larger-than-life human figures.

The crowded collages, pastels and charcoals of Helen Sebidi spoke of the struggle of human life; her figures seem to battle upwards, towards the picture plane, as though they were drowning.

William Kentridge used expressionist drawings and highly developed personal metaphors, symbols and characters to expose the hypocrisies and ironies of white South African life.

More recently, he has employed his powerful drawing technique in "animated" films and installations, and the set design of Mozart's *The Magic Flute*.

Penny Siopis tackled femininity and history in dense, allusive paintings, and in installations, photographs and other conceptual works.

In the 1980s, "resistance art" was increasingly recognised as a genre of expression directed at the white elite's oppressive exercise of power.

For example, trade union posters and T-shirts used imagery that had something in common with the Russian constructivists as well as African art.

Anonymous artists placed images of state violence (or bewildering dream reflections) at traffic intersections.

Conceptual art of the 1990s

Conceptual art in South Africa seemed to come into its own in the 1990s. Events such as the two Johannesburg biennales (1995 and 1997) contributed to a new dialogue between local artists and currents from other countries. Media such as video, performance and installation took the place of painting.

Jeremy Wafer, for instance, used photography, earth, and fibreglass sculpture to tackle issues such as borders and boundaries.

The complex installations of Sue Williamson used found and reworked materials to speak of memory and history.

Sandile Zulu made paintings out of the unpredictable marks of fire on surfaces, or created sculptural tableaux from natural materials. Even refuse was turned into suggestive assemblages and collages by

Sandile Zulu



Moshekwa Langa. Steven Cohen made drag into a form of sculpture-performance that addressed identity and marginality, while Kendell Geers interrogated the very process of artmaking itself.

Other artists put a conceptual spin on traditional artforms: Jane Alexander, for example, took sculpture into new realms with disturbing figures that place the human form in extremis or subject it to frightening transformations, while Jo Ractliffe worked with photography to investigate personal and familial memory, death, decay and love.

Hentie van der Merwe also used photographs, taken or found, to talk about the body in an age of HIV and AIDS.

Crafts: the reinvention of tradition

While the "high art" continues to blossom

Bonnie Ntshalintshali



in South Africa, the market for crafts has expanded to include every possible form of traditional artwork.

There is a host of work in traditional media on the market.

Artists are constantly developing the repertoire of African crafts – from intricate and near life-size beaded wire sculpture to tableware, ornaments and embroidered cloth, to stunning costume jewellery, welded cast-iron objects, folk painting and more.

At the same time, the status of the traditionally anonymous maker of craft works is changing: "folk art" has made inroads into "high art".

For example, in the 1990s, the work of late ceramicist Bonnie Ntshalintshali went well beyond the confines of traditional African pottery, yet her exquisite creations could conceivably still be used at the dinner table.

The Ndebele tradition of house-painting exploded with the advent of commercial paints, giving rise to artists such as Esther Mahlangu, whose adaptations of the highly coloured geometric designs adorned everything from cars to aeroplanes.

Notwithstanding the appearance of celebrity "folk artists", ordinary craft continues to thrive – the main examples being beadwork, pottery, basketry and wooden carving. www.brandsouthafrica.com

www.brandsouthafrica.com

Experience South Africa's untamed and beautiful Wild Coast

While not nearly as glamorous as South Africa's many popular beach destinations, every year, adventurous and eco-loving locals and foreigners travel into the depths of the Wild Coast.

The Wild Coast is one of South Africa's most remote stretches of shoreline. Stretching from East London in the Eastern Cape northwards to Port Edward and the southern border of KwaZulu-Natal, the region is home to some of the most beautiful coastal scenery in the world.

The Wild Coast is a place of steep green hills and deeply incised river valleys. It is a land of windswept cliffs, deserted white-beaches, forests, untamable waves – and

numerous shipwrecks. The region is the historical home of the Xhosa nation. It is also the birthplace of South African statesman, Nelson Mandela.

Before democracy in 1994, the Wild Coast formed part of the Transkei, separated from the rest of South Africa as a "homeland" under the hated grand apartheid system disingenuously named "separate development".

Today, the area is far more peaceful, but still somewhat lost in time. It's a place where hippies, surfers and rural communities live side by side, with little in the way

of possessions and much in the way of hospitality and friendliness.

While not nearly as glamorous as South Africa's many popular beach destinations, every year, adventurous and eco-loving locals and foreigners travel into the depths of the Wild Coast.

Hikers, surfers, nature lovers and cyclists navigate the coastline, bathing in the warm waters of the Indian Ocean, which on a busy day usually has only one or two locals and a few Nguni cows. Whether you are up for a week-long hike or just want to drop in on one



of the main coastal villages for a few days, the Wild Coast will leave an impression.

Global tourists can get there quickly by flying to Port Elizabeth International Airport. Domestic travellers can fly into either Port Elizabeth or East London Airport.

Some visitors choose to self-drive and navigate dirt roads, goats and cattle, while others prefer to join scheduled activity-based tours such as hiking, horse riding and mountain-bike tours.

Bungalows, backpackers, beach lodges and modest hotels comprise the majority of accommodation in the Wild Coast's populated areas. Accommodation is cheap in comparison to South Africa's main tourist cities, but the remoteness of the area means that some pre-trip planning is necessary.

East London region

Just north of East London, Kei Mouth, Morgan Bay and Haga Haga are popular and convenient destinations on the Wild Coast.

A 1,5-kilometre long pristine beach, forested dunes and tumbling dolerite cliffs are just some of Morgan Bay's scenic charms.

There are horse trails to explore, dolphin and whale-watching trips to take and a tranquil lagoon to enjoy.

Haga Haga is a small remote seaside village with a safe swimming beach.

Kei Mouth has a wide range of accommodation and a long list of activities, including everything from deep-sea fishing to golf. It is also the start of the popular Strandloper Trail – a hiking trail that runs from Kei Mouth, through Morgan Bay, Haga Haga and the Jikeleza Route villages before terminating at Gonubie. The trail is roughly 60-km long and takes four days to complete.

Chintsa

Only 45 kilometres from East London, Chintsa (or Cintsa) is a small seaside paradise set against a tranquil lagoon. Chintsa is surrounded by forested dunes and blessed with many perfect beaches. It is also home to one of South Africa's most respected backpacker lodges, Buccanneer's.

Activities at Chintsa include horse-riding, fishing, canoeing, hiking, surfing, canyoning and cultural village tours. The Inkwenkwezi Game Reserve (isiXhosa for "under the stars") is located close by, and guests can organise game drives into the reserve.

Coffee Bay

Lying in the heart of the Wild Coast, Coffee Bay is regarded as one of South Africa's most beautiful beach destinations. The village's unusual name stems from a ship that was wrecked here in the 19th century, losing its

cargo of coffee beans. The coffee beans washed ashore, and Coffee Bay was named.

The undulating hills dotted with traditional Xhosa huts provide a calm contrast to the striking cliffs and thrashing waves of Coffee Bay.

There is also an incredible natural wonder here called the Hole in the Wall. The huge detached rock formation has a large arch-like opening eroded into its side and, due to the constant rumbling noise coming from its belly, is known as *esiKhaleni* – "place of sound" – in isiXhosa. Abseiling, quad biking, spear fishing, horse-riding and village tours are just some of the activities on offer in Coffee Bay.

Port St Johns

One of the Wild Coast's most popular seaside destinations, Port St Johns is set against the Umzimvubu River mouth and surrounded by subtropical rainforest and cliff faces.

A set of twin mountains, named *Thesiger and Sullivan*, create a dramatic looking entrance on either side of the river mouth.

Six kilometres south of town, the beautiful Silaka Nature Reserve is a popular hiking and birding spot.

Activities at Port St Johns include surfing, boat-based dolphin- and whale-watching, horse-riding and quad biking. 🇷🇺

Brand South Africa



Global photographers present Africa in all her glory

The exhibition aimed to foster a love for and desire to protect the natural resources of Africa among all segments of the population and those who visit the African continent.

Between 8 November 2017 and 4 March 2018, Cape Town visitors and residents were treated, once again, to an annual exhibition of breathtaking African-focused photographs coordinated by Nature's Best Photography Africa and Iziko Museums of South Africa.

The exhibition featured a total of 75 award-winning photographs that were taken in Africa by global photographers.

An expert panel of local and international judges considered thousands of images to

select the winners. The winners competed for prizes made up of photographic safaris to some of Africa's richest wildlife regions with a combined value in excess of R1 million. This is the largest prize value of any nature photography competition in the world and is made possible by the kind support of & Beyond, Chobe Safari Lodge and CNP Safari's. The exhibition aimed to foster a love for and desire to protect the natural resources of Africa among all segments of the population and those who visit the African continent.

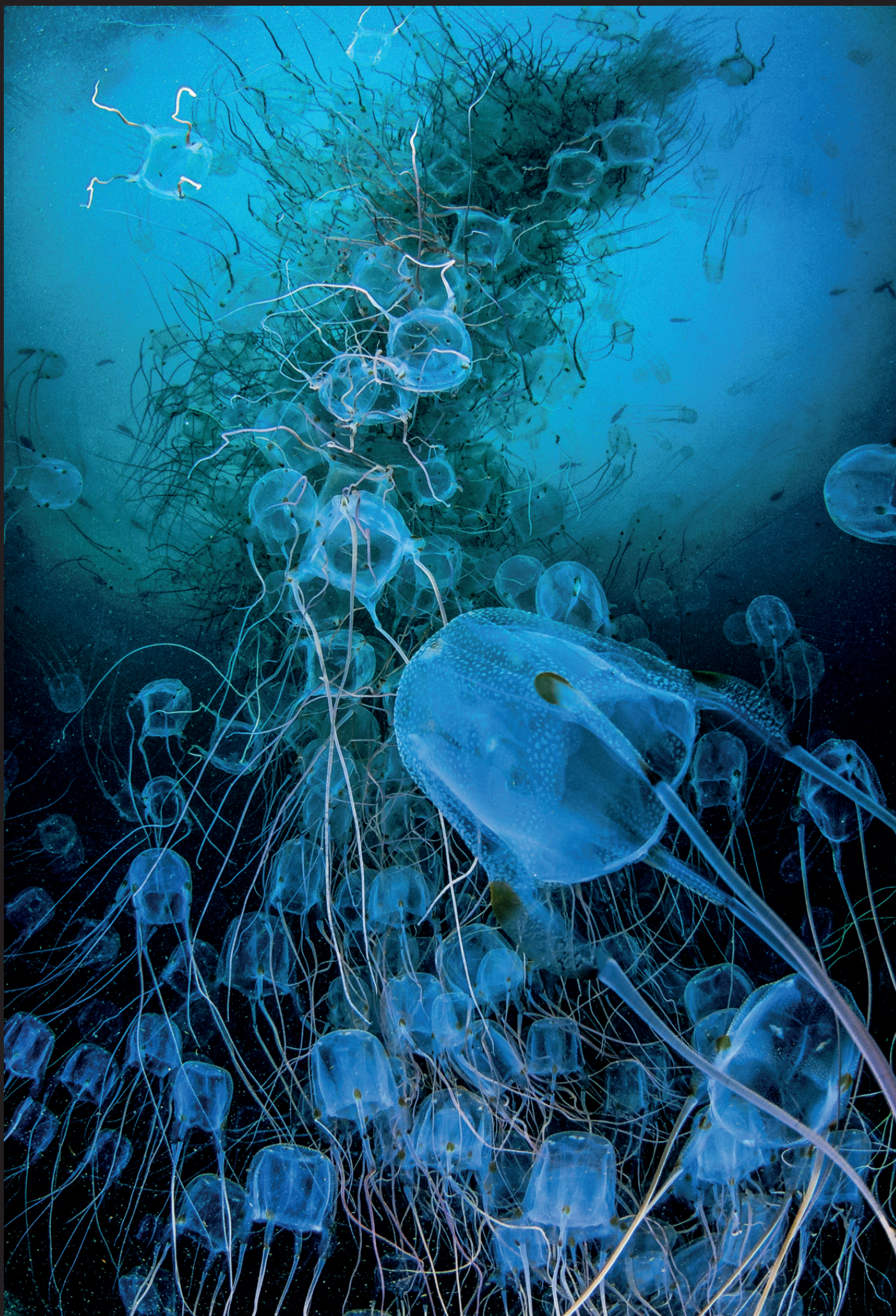
NMPi South Africa has worked with Iziko Museums of South Africa and Nature's Best

Photography Africa to conceptualise and implement an exciting augmented reality experience into the exhibition. Visitors were able to download an App that enabled them to use their cellular phones and tablets to open an augmented reality experience and to stand a chance to win one of the beautiful hardcover coffee table books that showcase the latest winning images.

Nature's Best Photography Africa is a South African non-profit entity that is associated to NBP Global, whose winner's exhibition has been hosted by the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History for over 20 years.

The African Wildlife Photographer of the Year Category went to Brendon Cremer from South Africa while Photograph of the Year was awarded to Geo Cloete, also from South Africa.

The 2018 competition opened for entries on 2 April 2018. For more information, visit www.nbpa.co.za



Geo Cloete: Tentacle Tornado

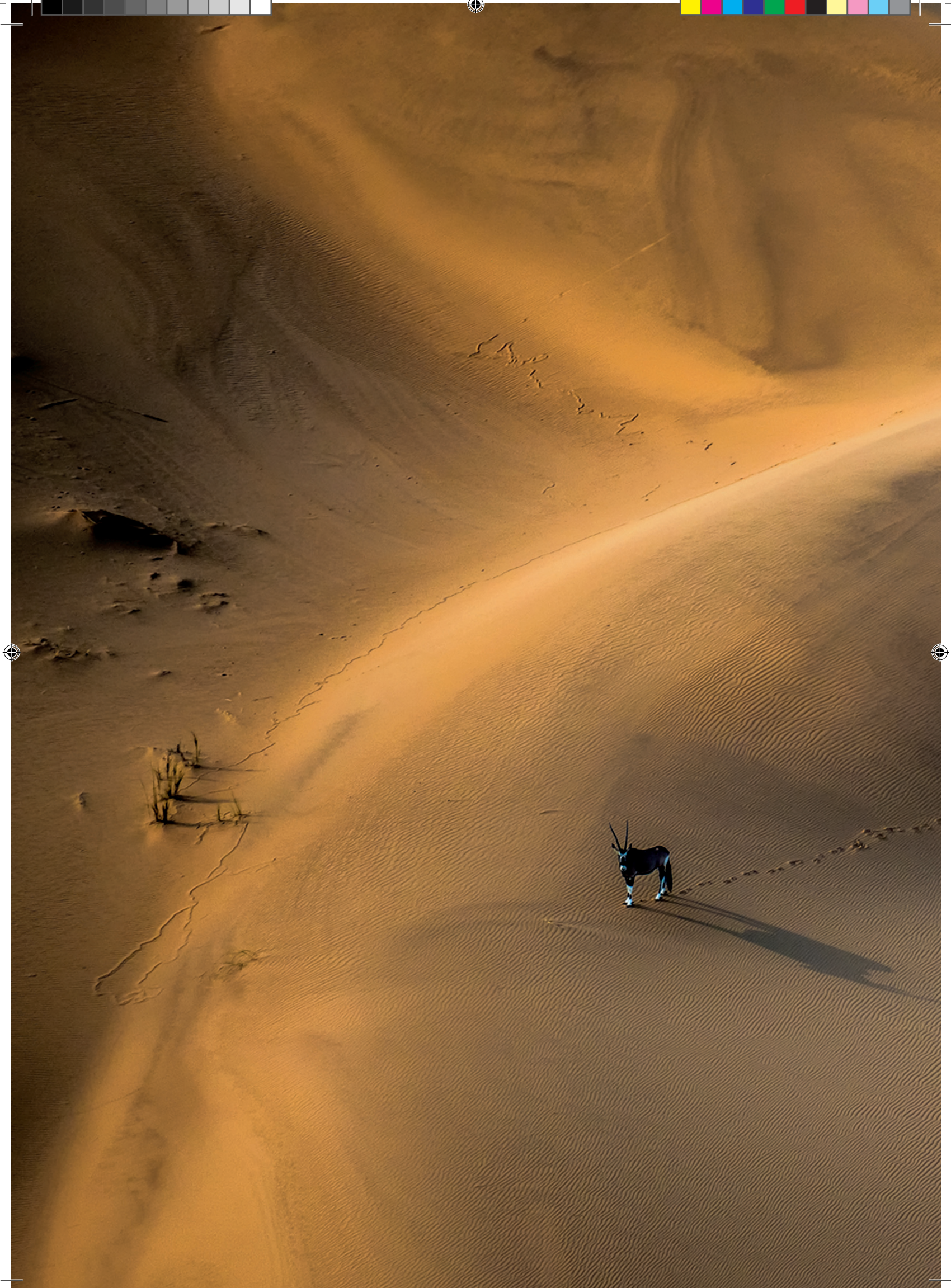


Brendon Cremer: *The Face in the Moon*



Jay van Rensburg: Strike a Pose







Michael Viljoen from Cape Town's picture, *Desert King*, was awarded Second Runner Up in the African Landscapes Category in the 2017 Nature's Best Photography Africa Competition





MORNING TALK WITH
ROWENA BAIRD AND
BONGI GWALA

MONDAY - FRIDAY
09:00 - 12:00



THE TALK SHOP WITH
**CRISELDA
DUDUMASHE AND
NALEDI MOLEO**

MONDAY - THURSDAY
19:00 - 21:00

**THE MORE
YOU LISTEN,
THE MORE
YOU KNOW.**

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