

IT'S YOUR



VOICE

Internal Newsletter of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation

ubuntu diplomat



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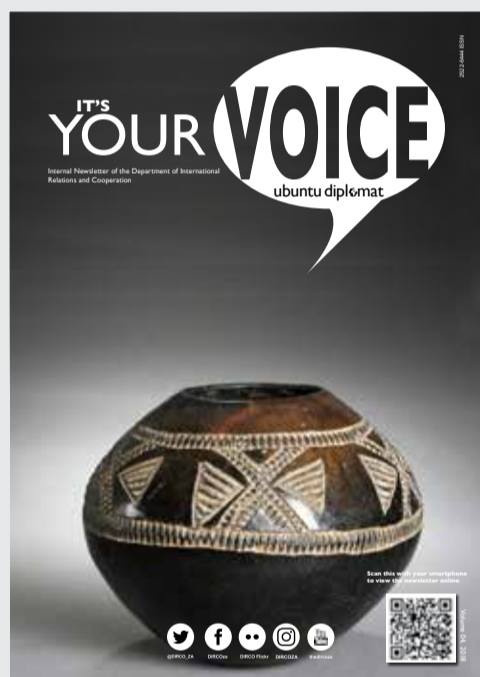


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Editor's Letter

Dear Diplomats,

Africa is a beautiful continent rich with a diverse population, culture, minerals and many possibilities. It is also home to the Cradle of Humankind located in South Africa and boasts an ancient history of some of the world's greatest pioneers such as Ghana's first Prime Minister and President, Mr Kwame Nkrumah, who dedicated himself to campaigning for the political unity of Africa; and the former President of Tanzania, Mr Julius Nyerere, a Pan-Africanist who supported many liberation movements across the continent in their fight for independence from colonialism.

It is also the home of South Africa's first democratically elected President, the late Mr Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, a struggle hero who was revered the world over for his passion for South Africa, humanity, unity and social cohesion. As we celebrate Madiba's centenary, we also remember the amount of support that the South African liberation movement received from a host of African leaders, including Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. It was because of the unity that these leaders promoted that African countries achieved independence. That support resulted in South African leaders such as Madiba both witnessing and ushering in the dawning of a new era. These collaborations between African leaders are why Africa is today alive with possibilities.

Minister Lindiwe Sisulu delivered her maiden Budget Vote speech for the Department of International Relations and Cooperation in May this year. In her address, Minister Sisulu highlighted the need for renewal, responsiveness, to re-energise, adherence to good governance and change. DIRCO also hosted students who participated in a Budget Vote article-writing contest and were given the opportunity to attend Minister Sisulu's address in Parliament. The details are included in this edition.

South Africa is the only African country with membership of the G20, however, it has always been the country's stance that South Africa represents the African continent within the



grouping. Argentina as current Chair of the G20 hosted the Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Buenos Aires this year, and Minister Sisulu represented the continent at the meeting. Mr Cedrick Crowley gives an account of the event.

It's Your Voice also showcases events hosted by South African missions abroad. Ambassador Joseph Mashimbye fills us in on the activities of the South African Embassy in Brazil, while Ms Jeanette Mphephu tells us how the Embassy

in Rome celebrated Africa Day. In closing, I am reminded of an African proverb that effectively describes unity: "Cross the river in a crowd, and the crocodile won't eat you". Happy Africa Month.

MM

Mathapelo Monaisa

Did you know ?

In recent times the humble black pot has been raised to a new status as it has become an important part of interior décor, being placed alongside masterpieces of Western art. As with many Zulu artifacts, Zulu beer pots have for a long time been overlooked as pieces worth collecting – the reasons are partly political and partly historical.

The use of the Zulu beer pot is an integral part of Zulu culture since ritual beer drinking takes place in every aspect of the customary Zulu life. Beer is used to introduce a new child to the family's ancestors, at puberty ceremonies, at all marriage ceremonies as well as burial ceremonies. The beer is also used as a medium to evoke the ancestors – it is served in a pot and left overnight in the back of the hut for the ancestor. Beer was used as a form of economic exchange. It is the essence of hospitality and communality. King Ceshwayo claimed that beer was "the food of the Zulu's".

The beer is brewed and served in low-fired clay vessels. Three sizes are common: the large imbiza, used for brewing; the ukhamba, used for serving; and the umancishana. Pots are also used for cooking meat, storing water and grain and for drinking sour milk.

Most Zulu pots are blackened after the firing this is largely for ritualistic purposes as the ancestors hide in dark, shady places. In time, through daily use, the pots develop a warm, brown, glossy patina characteristic of Zulu pots.

The patterns and decoration on the pots vary according to family and region. Usually, one can distinguish two styles of decoration: incised decoration and raised decoration.

Source: www.africaart.co.za





Strengthening South Africa as a leading member of the international community

By Mathapelo Monaisa

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, Amb Anil Sooklal delivered a public lecture, focusing 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, 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.

"2018 is an important year for us as we celebrate the centenary of Mr Nelson Mandela, the man who not only led us into democracy, but one who captured the world's imagination on what is possible." Minister Sisulu said: "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."

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. She described this time as a time for re-energising our foreign policy, which is anchored in our Constitution and driven by our domestic policy, the two having a symbiotic relationship.

Minister Sisulu noted the need for a South Africa that was once again a moral compass and a voice of reason in a world increasingly overcome with selfish and narrow interests. Furthermore, she mentioned that our foreign policy had evolved over many years, crafted by Oliver Tambo as he sensitised the world about the struggle of South Africa; crystallised and given expression by Nelson Mandela as he put South Africa firmly on the international stage. Minister Sisulu said that the fundamentals of South Africa's foreign policy were based on human rights, peace, equality and freedom from oppression, racism and poverty.

Minister Sisulu reminded us that the African Renaissance remained a key objective of the African National Congress, 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."

The Minister said that she had established a Review Panel, consisting of very experienced former members of the department and other experts, which would be assisting her in various forms.

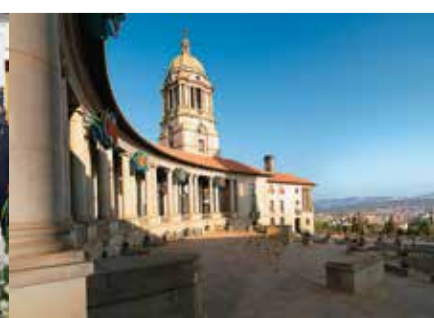
Minister Sisulu emphasised that South Africa continued to be committed to keeping peace and that South Africa stood for peaceful solutions whenever there was conflict. She referred to our track record of keeping peace on the African continent which was unchallenged by any one country; and also our efforts in creating dialogue that was a hallmark of our foreign policy.

In conclusion, Minister Sisulu said: "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." 🌍



**Continuing the Legacy:
Working for a Just and Peaceful World**
South Africa – Member of the United Nations Security Council 2019 – 2020



The Year of Nelson Mandela:
BUILDING A BETTER
AFRICA
AND A BETTER
WORLD



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OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE ON WWW.DAC.GOV.ZA/WEAREAFRICA

Some interesting facts about Africa Day

“May This Convention of Union Last 1 000 Years” Five years later on 25 May, 1963, following the sentiments of the conference held in Ghana, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was formed in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, hosted by Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie. The OAU was formed in a meeting seating over 30 African nations with the aim to influence the decolonization of African countries, including Angola, South Africa, Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia. The organisation covenanted to support freedom fighters and remove military access to colonial nations, and a charter was established to improve the livelihood of member states across Africa, where Selassie pledged, “May this convention of union last 1 000 years.”

Common African unity and identity
The first Conference of Independent African States convened on 15 April, 1958, in Ghana and further encouraged and stamped a common African identity of unity and fighting against colonialism. The conference further called for the observance of African Freedom Day once a year to mark “The onward progress of the liberation movement, and to symbolise the determination of the people of Africa to free themselves from foreign domination and exploitation.” April 15th was therein enacted as African Freedom Day or Africa Liberation Day, and countries all over the continent celebrate and mark the commemoration each year, with South

Africa celebrating its Freedom Day on 27th April of each year.

South Africa’s rise in the African Union
From South Africa, the liberation party against apartheid rule, the African National Congress (ANC) could not formally attend the first Conference of Independent African States in Ghana as it was prevented by the ruling apartheid government. However, a memorandum was sent to the conference. On behalf of the party, was a member of the ANC in the Transvaal and a 1956 Treason Trialist, Alfred Hutchinson, who left the country after his acquittal, and attended the AAPC (All African People’s Conference), which was held a few months later.

South Africa only became part of the OAU in 1994, following the end of Apartheid rule, where 21 more member states had joined the OAU since its foundation in 1963. Thirty-eight years after its formation, the OAU evolved into the African Union (AU) on 25 May 2001, where South Africa paved the way as a founding member. Although the organisation of the AU remains headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, its legislative arm, the Pan-African Parliament, is situated in Midrand, South Africa.

Women empowerment in the African Union
Upon welcoming the sitting of Nkosazana Dlamini

Zuma as the first woman chair of the (AUC) Commission, many argued that the continent was not ready for a woman to take that position. However, Dlamini-Zuma managed leaps in her tenure and cracked the assumption that women are incapable of being involved in the continental organisation.

During her tenure, Dlamini-Zuma made women’s rights the theme of two consecutive AU summits, where the continental body started a major campaign to end child marriage, which has seen notable results. While the success of the campaigns relies on the implementation by member states, she did manage to get political buy-in for the plan and popularise it.

Following the implementation plans, the President of the Republic of Zambia, Edgar Chagwa Lungu, hosted a high-level breakfast on the Implementation of the Common African Position on Ending Child Marriage in Africa in collaboration with the (AUC).

Continent-wide disease control and prevention
January 2017 marked the launch of Africa’s continent-wide public health agency, the Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), which was established to help African member states of the AU to respond to public

health emergencies. The AU Assembly of Heads of State authorised an annual contribution from the overall AU operating budget for 2016 to safeguard Africa’s health, seeing the importance of public health as an impactful element on national, social and economic development.

The need for an Africa CDC is to safeguard the required support to African countries in their monitoring and response methodologies to public health threats as was recognised by the AU in 2013 and formalised in 2015.

An Emergency Operations Centre has also been set up at the Addis Ababa headquarters, where 10 highly qualified epidemiologists are ready to monitor disease threats across the continent. The epidemiologists will be responsible for disease surveillance, analysis, investigations and reporting trends and anomalies from the continent, and all information on the surveyed public health threats will be shared with international networks.

Follow the conversation on #SANationBrand

Source www.africa.com





ARGENTINA 2018

Minister Sisulu successfully participates in the **G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting**

By Cedrick Crowley



The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Lindiwe Sisulu, successfully led the South African delegation to the G20 Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers from 20-21 May 2018. The meeting was held in preparation for the G20 Leaders' Summit, which will be held in November 2018. Argentina holds the rotating Presidency of the G20.

The Minister was accompanied by Deputy Minister Luwellyn Landers and senior DIRCO officials. The meeting took place at a time when the United States had unilaterally announced moving its Embassy to Jerusalem; the withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal; and a pending trade war. Additionally, the meeting took place against the backdrop of 2018 being the 10th anniversary of the G20 Meeting at Leaders' (Summit) level. In this context, foreign affairs ministers took the opportunity to review past successes and engaged in a spirit of dialogue with the view of addressing current global challenges.

There was general agreement, that while the agenda of the G20 veered into the areas of trade, climate change, terrorism, gender mainstreaming, migration, food security, health and cyber issues, the G20's core focus should remain driving global financial stability, global economic growth and ensuring inclusive growth. The ministers' discussion on multilateralism and global governance was underpinned by a concern over a weakened commitment to multilateralism by withdrawing from multilateral trade

and environmental agreements, the unilateral imposition of trade protection measures by some and an increased unilateral approach to peace and security matters by others.

Despite these unilateral tendencies, most G20 members were of the view that a globalised world required a global response to the challenges of inequality, unemployment and peace and security. Most delegations noted the centrality of the United Nations (UN) and the need to revitalise and reform the rules-based multilateral system to address the pressing peace and development challenges. The discussion on action for fair and sustainable development, "The Future of Work, Infrastructure for Development and a Sustainable Food Future", received widespread support of the ministers.

While there was agreement that digital transformation was fundamentally changing the global economy, the challenges brought by this transformation were of major concern. In this regard, some ministers were of the view that the G20 should do more to ensure that the Fourth Industrial Revolution is inclusive, including through ensuring gender equality.

With the Fourth Industrial Revolution upon us, the ministers agreed on the need to develop appropriate responses to mitigate the possible disruptive impact of digitisation on the world of work. In this regard, Minister Sisulu emphasised that: "Measures should be taken to bridge the digital and physical infrastructure gap and to mitigate

the possible disruptive impact of digitisation on the world of work through the transfer of technology, skills and financial resources."

Furthermore, it was noted that the G20 should play a leadership role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as key blueprints for meeting current development needs. The meeting further noted that, in the context of growing inequality between and within states, the G20 should promote inclusive growth with a specific focus on youth and women.

South Africa and numerous other delegations expressed concern at some in the international community increasingly resorting to unilateralism. In this context, Minister Sisulu expressed the strong view that the global development and peace agenda of the UN should be supported by the G20 in a transformative manner by delivering on the means of implementation and ensuring that no one was left behind. In this regard, Minister Sisulu emphasised that trade and industrialisation were key drivers for Africa's regional integration and we therefore rejected protectionism and unilateral action and measures that undermined the multilateral system of governance.

Minister Sisulu used the G20 platform to engage in bilateral discussions with several of her colleagues, including BRICS ministers, and secured their endorsement of South Africa's candidature for the UN Security Council no-permanent seat for the period 2019 to 2020. 🌐



#TravelSmartWithDIRCO

By Busisiwe Kubheka

In July 2018, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) launched the Travel Smart with DIRCO Campaign, which will go a long way in improving the general understanding of the consular services the department provides to South Africans at home and abroad.

DIRCO, through the Chief Directorate: Consular Services, is mandated with rendering assistance and support to the public, working closely in collaboration with its diplomatic and consular representatives abroad. As such, the colleagues responsible for carrying out this mandate on a daily basis are in the coldface of service delivery like any other line-function department.

The only difference between DIRCO and other departments is that it functions largely in the purview of foreign relations, however, its work is aimed at improving the living conditions of South Africans.

DIRCO renders consular services in accordance with Articles 5, 36 and 37 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR) of 1963 and guided by its own legislative prescripts. The VCCR is therefore the first and to date the most important document in the consular field and provides the judicial basis and general framework for provision of consular services by member states.

Since the VCCR came into effect in 1963, consular services across the globe had to adapt and innovate and develop new practices and responses to meet contemporary challenges of the "global citizen". As such, the Global Consular Forum (GCF) was established for member countries to meet annually in order to collaborate, network, share ideas and also provide consular updates. In January 2018, South Africa was appointed as a Steering Committee member of the GCF.

Consular Diplomacy today requires an ongoing sharing of ideas, best practices and innovations, collaboration in areas such as crisis response, training and possibly some joint activities and research to advance the legal and policy framework that supports consular relations.

Our consular officials are required to treat and provide quality assistance whenever a crisis or need arises. We continue to work with our own sister departments such as Home Affairs and Social Development and the South African Police Service to help us in their areas of expertise.

Furthermore, the Vienna Convention grants our officials the right to access the citizens in distress. It is therefore advisable for people travelling abroad to make the necessary arrangements with the department so that they can be of assistance in times of need. Citizens also have to make the necessary financial provisions for any eventuality that may occur. We urge travelling agencies to assist us in this regard.

Recently, DIRCO had to deal with the arrest of 51 of our citizens for violation of the visa laws in China. We are of the opinion that this situation could have been avoided had necessary information been readily available.

We urge people when travelling to take time to learn about the financial, political, cultural and economic environment of their intended destination. We encourage people to learn at least a few key phrases in the host country's language. Even a modest command of the local language will go a long way. When travelling abroad, the laws of the receiving country apply to everybody and South Africans must understand that they will not receive special treatment.

South Africans are encouraged to have the contact details of the nearest South African Representative Office and to carry the contact details of their next of kin at all times.

It is important that those planning to travel familiarise themselves with the information that is readily available on the DIRCO website, www.dirco.gov.za, to read more on what is needed when travelling. 🌐



Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)

Chief Directorate: Consular Services

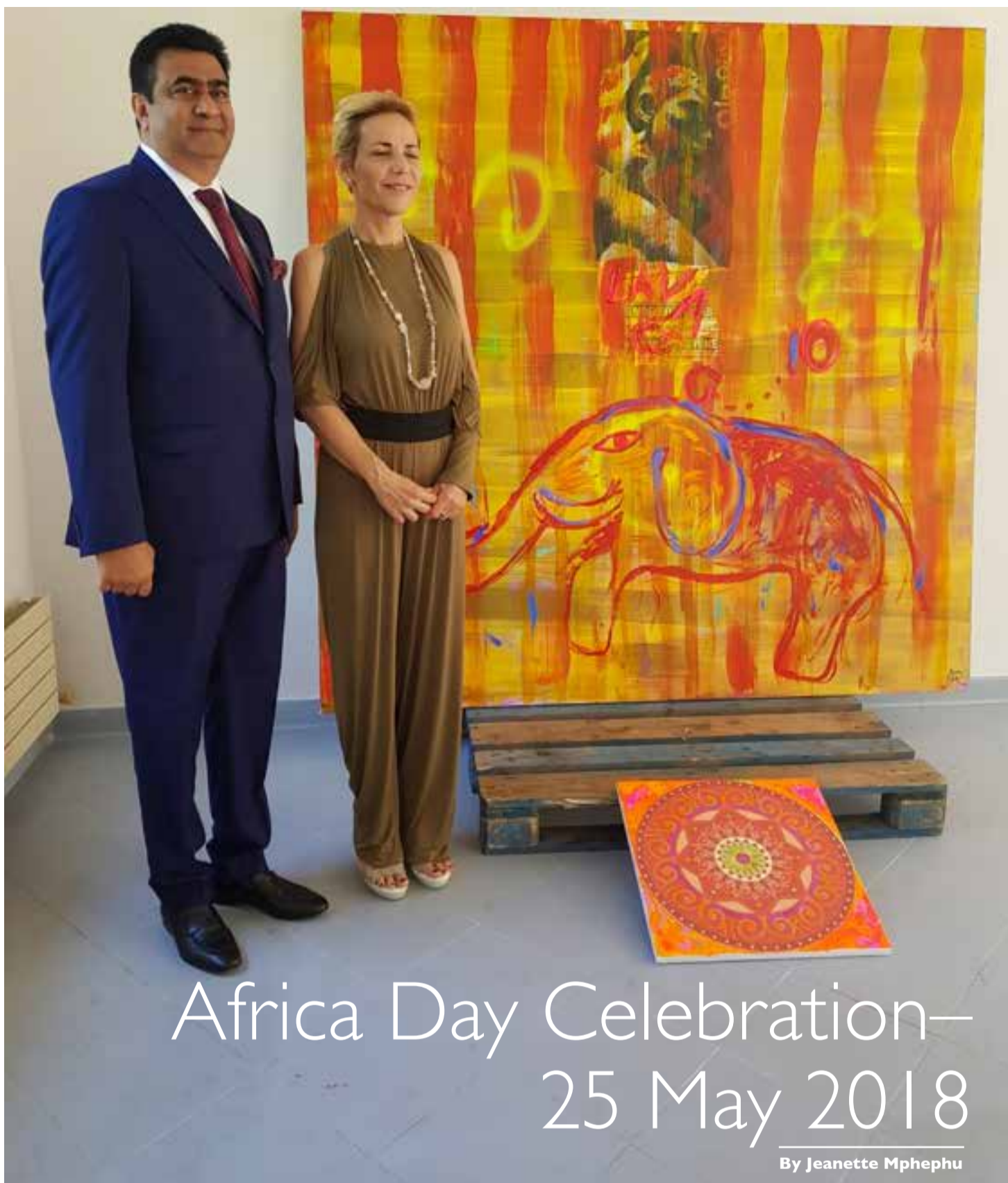
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Fax: +27 12 329-1752

E-mail: consular@dirco.gov.za

For more information, consult our website at www.dirco.gov.za – Consular Services

For a list of South African diplomatic, consular and other representatives in foreign countries, visit www.dirco.gov.za



Africa Day Celebration— 25 May 2018

By Jeanette Mpephu



From left: Ambassador Shirish Manaklali Soni, Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa and Ms Fabiana Roscioli



Centre: Ambassador Shirish Manaklali Soni, Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa, with individuals who received commemorative plaques for the contribution made in supporting South Africa's transition to democracy



From left: Albert Tshiseleka Felha, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Congo and, Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps Dr Massimo Gaiani, Director-General for Globalisation and Global Issues from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and H.E. Ambassador Shirish Manaklali Soni, Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa

The Group of African Ambassadors accredited to the Quirinale hosted a series of highly successful events to commemorate Africa Day 2018. The official programme was themed around the Nelson Mandela centenary, namely, "Be the Legacy".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation hosted an event to commemorate Africa Day 2018, in the context of the centenary, on 24 May 2018. Remarks were delivered by Albert Tshiseleka Felha, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps and Shirish Manaklali Soni, Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa.

The keynote address by former Vice Foreign Minister Mario Giro was preceded by a message that was read out by the President of

the Italian Republic, Sergio Mattarella, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the legacy of Nelson Mandela. His message read, in part:

"The life of Nelson Mandela has become the symbol of the hopes and challenges of the whole of Africa. His political legacy goes beyond the events in Africa and it is particularly important for Europe and Italy, in an age marked by a high level of interdependence between our continents."

The event drew a high-level audience of approximately 110 people, including African ambassadors in Rome, senior Italian diplomats, representatives from a broad spectrum of prominent guests from government, Parliament, the private sector and civil society and the media.

Also in the context of the Africa Day celebrations, the Embassy partnered with the Nelson Mandela Foundation, which recognised our hosting of a Nelson Mandela Photographic and Art Exhibition at the Islamic Cultural Centre of Rome as an official international centenary event. The opening took place on Africa Day, 25 May 2018. The exhibition contained a remarkable collection of photos and works of art inspired by Nelson Mandela. The photos portrayed many historic moments in the life of Madiba, telling his remarkable story. The exhibition was open to the public from 25 to 30 May 2018 and was visited by several hundred people, including members of the African Diplomatic Corps in Rome. 🌍

VOICES

FROM DIRCO

Excerpt: Speech of Ambassador Joseph Mashimbye on the occasion of **SA National Day celebration in Brazil 27 April 2018**



Twenty-four years ago to this day, the world woke up to what could only be described as "a political miracle" when for the first time, South Africans, black and white, from all walks of life cast their votes in the first free and fair democratic elections to be held in the country.

On this day, the previously disadvantaged members of the South African population became an integral part of the South African political processes and this date will forever resonate in the history of South Africa as the date that gave birth to the freedom and constitutional democracy that all South Africans enjoy today.

Over the last two decades, we have worked hard to construct a society that serves all of its people and despite encountering some challenges along the way, South Africa has not faltered in its objectives and can proudly say that it has come a long way in addressing the economic, social and cultural challenges created under apartheid. The year 2018 has particular significance as it marks the 100th

anniversary of the birth of the first democratically elected President, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. In recognition of this towering icon of our struggle and the global states, the Government of the Republic of South Africa declared this year as the Nelson Mandela centenary. The Nelson Mandela centenary and that of another liberation stalwart, Mam' Albetina Sisulu, will be celebrated around the world, including at the African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa and United Nations in New York.

President Mandela epitomises freedom, dignity and equality. These values and principles promote the advancement of economic justice and social equality and must influence our behaviour, conduct and attitude.

The Bill of Rights reaffirms that everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected. As South Africans, we must continue to strengthen the freedoms and protections that we fought so hard for and that we currently enjoy under our Constitution. In the past 24 years,

South Africa has taken great strides in building a democratic nation founded on the values of human dignity, non-racialism and non-sexism.

Considerable progress has been made in lifting the disadvantaged out of poverty, ensuring that they have access to clean water, affordable healthcare, education, housing and many other basic needs which they did not have before 1994. On the economic front, the South African economy has expanded in the past 24 years although the global economic crunch of 2008 had an impact on the country's economic growth. According to the world rating agencies, the prospects for steady growth in 2018 are looking good. Since 1994, international tourism to South Africa has also surged with foreign visitor arrivals to South Africa having grown phenomenally.

Between January and December 2017, a record number of 67 797 Brazilians visited South Africa, which is a 74,7% increase for the same period in 2016. 🌍

PAIA

PUBLIC ACCESS TO DIRCO INFORMATION

DIRCO has an obligation to provide access to members of the public to records in the custody of the department. In terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000, the Director-General (DG) is the Information Officer (IO) and has appointed all Deputy DGs as Deputy Information Officers (DIOs) for their respective branches. Application for PAIA entails:

- Requester to complete and sign the application form
- Registration and coordination of request by the Directorate: Records Management
- Payment of R35 request fee by Requester
- DIOs to respond to all requests within 30 days
- The options available to DIOs are either to provide access in full, in part or decline the request
- within the grounds for refusal
- Business unit managers to assist DIOs by making recommendation as to which option is viable
- Office of the Chief State Law Adviser to be consulted where necessary
- The Requester has the right to appeal firstly internally to the Minister and then externally to
- the courts if not satisfied with the response
- The Minister has 10 days to deal with the appeal.

The department is required to internally report to the IO and the Audit Committee and externally to the South African Human Rights Commission, Parliament and Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. Your assistance in prioritising PAIA requests and avoiding unnecessary negative publicity is much appreciated.

For more information, please consult the PAIA Procedure Manual on the intranet or contact Records Management



The Act seeks to promote

- Efficiency administration
- and good governance Create culture of accountability, openness and transparency



ANNOUNCEMENT: JUNE 2018 PLACEMENT CYCLE

The Director-General approved the following transfers abroad for the June 2018 Placement Cycle, as reflected below. All successful candidates are hereby congratulated.

LINE – FUNCTION POSTS:

COUNSELLOR: POLITICAL

MISSION	INCUMBENT
1. BUENOS AIRES	FURTER T
2. LONDON	ADAM A
3. BEIJING	NKGAPELE S
4. ADDIS ABABA	WATSON S
5. CONAKRY	DLAMINI T
6. LUSAKA	CAMERON CM
7. WINDHOEK	PRETORIUS HC
8. DUBLIN	GEERLINGS WGF
9. PARIS	GELDENHUYS RB
10. VIENNA	DYE M
11. ISLAMABAD	JANSEN VAN NOORDWYK CJ
12. MANILA	MOTLOUNG BP
13. WELLINGTON	LE ROUX PA
TOTAL	13

FIRST SECRETARY / CONSUL: POLITICAL

MISSION	INCUMBENT
1. KINSHASA	RAFAHLEMA EM
2. LUANDA	MATLOGA SL
3. NOUAKCHOTT	JIPHETHU WM
4. BRUSSELS	DERCKSEN DJ
5. HAVANA	BRADLEY G
6. OSLO	MEDUPE TC
7. BEIJING	MOSOANE KKL
8. DUBAI	MARANJANA LE
9. HANOI	SMALL-CUPIDO SL
10. JAKARTA	HASSAN I
11. NEW DELHI	MGADLE ZP
12. ADDIS ABABA	SEPTEMBER MS
13. NEW YORK (UN)	DAVIES JEH
14. DAMUSCUS	MHLANA S
15. PORT LOUIS	MAGAGULA M
16. ROME	LEKALAKALA KP
17. KHARTOUM	LAWACK MS
TOTAL	17

**SECOND/THIRD SECRETARY / CONSUL: POLITICAL**

MISSION	INCUMBENT
1. THE HOLY SEE	FUNANI SL
TOTAL	1

ADMINISTRATION POSTS:**COUNSELLOR: ADMINISTRATION**

MISSION	INCUMBENT
1. NAIROBI	FUTSHANE NP
TOTAL	1

FIRST SECRETARY / CONSUL: ADMINISTRATION

MISSION	INCUMBENT
1. BRAZZAVILLE	MORENA TA
2. DAKAR	NTABENI R
3. KIGALI	RAMOSHABA M
4. KINSHASA	THEKISO P
5. LAGOS	KONI N
6. YAOUNDE	TSAMAISI PM
7. CHICAGO	MIYAMBO M
8. MILAN	MHLANGA NA
9. PARIS	MKHWEBANE MS
10. ISLAMABAD	HATTINGH H
11. TEL AVIV	HARMSE AEP
TOTAL	11

THIRD SECRETARY / VICE-CONSUL: ADMINISTRATION

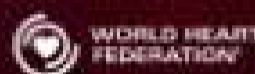
MISSION	INCUMBENT
1. CAIRO	MBUYANE M
2. CONAKRY	KEKANA L
3. KIGALI	MATHE PT
4. KINSHASA	LEGOTLO K
5. LUBUMBASHI	MAGUBANE MR
6. MBABANE	NCETANI L
7. NOUAKCHOTT	MONAMA G
8. TUNIS	MALAHLELA G
9. BRASILIA	LABUSCHAGNE GC
10. LIMA	TLALI DE
11. OTTAWA	MBINDA PJ
12. PARIS	TSOTETSI MB
13. ABU DHABI	VORSTER RA
14. SINGAPORE	SIBEKO BM
15. HANOI	MACHIMANA M
16. MORONI	MPHOFU MM
17. GENEVA	MOTAU VJ
TOTAL	17

TOBACCO BREAKS HEARTS

Choose health, not tobacco

31 MAY: WORLD NO TOBACCO DAY

#NoTobacco



TOBACCO KILLS

Tobacco kills over seven million people every year, which means that, every day, more than 19 000 people die from tobacco use or second-hand smoke exposure. Most tobacco-related deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries: populations that are targets of intensive tobacco industry marketing.

Tobacco can be deadly even for non-smokers: second-hand smoke contributes to heart disease, cancer and other diseases, causing around 890 000 premature deaths annually?

The scale of this devastation of human health is shocking, but these deaths are preventable.

The tobacco industry continues to aggressively promote the use of tobacco products and to conceal the dangers of tobacco use, but we are fighting back to help prevent this ongoing devastation.

HOW DOES TOBACCO BREAK HEARTS?

Tobacco smoke contains over 7 000 chemicals and is divided into two phases: a particulate phase and a gas phase. The particulate phase of smoke contains nicotine, a highly addictive substance associated with increases in heart rate, blood pressure and myocardial contractility, and the total aerosol residue (tar), which together contribute to heart disease through the following pathways: inflammation, impairment of the endothelium (the lining of the blood vessels), enhanced formation of clots and reduced level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol. The gas phase contains the poisonous gas carbon monoxide, along with other gases. Carbon monoxide replaces oxygen in the blood, thereby reducing the availability of oxygen for the heart muscle and other body tissues.

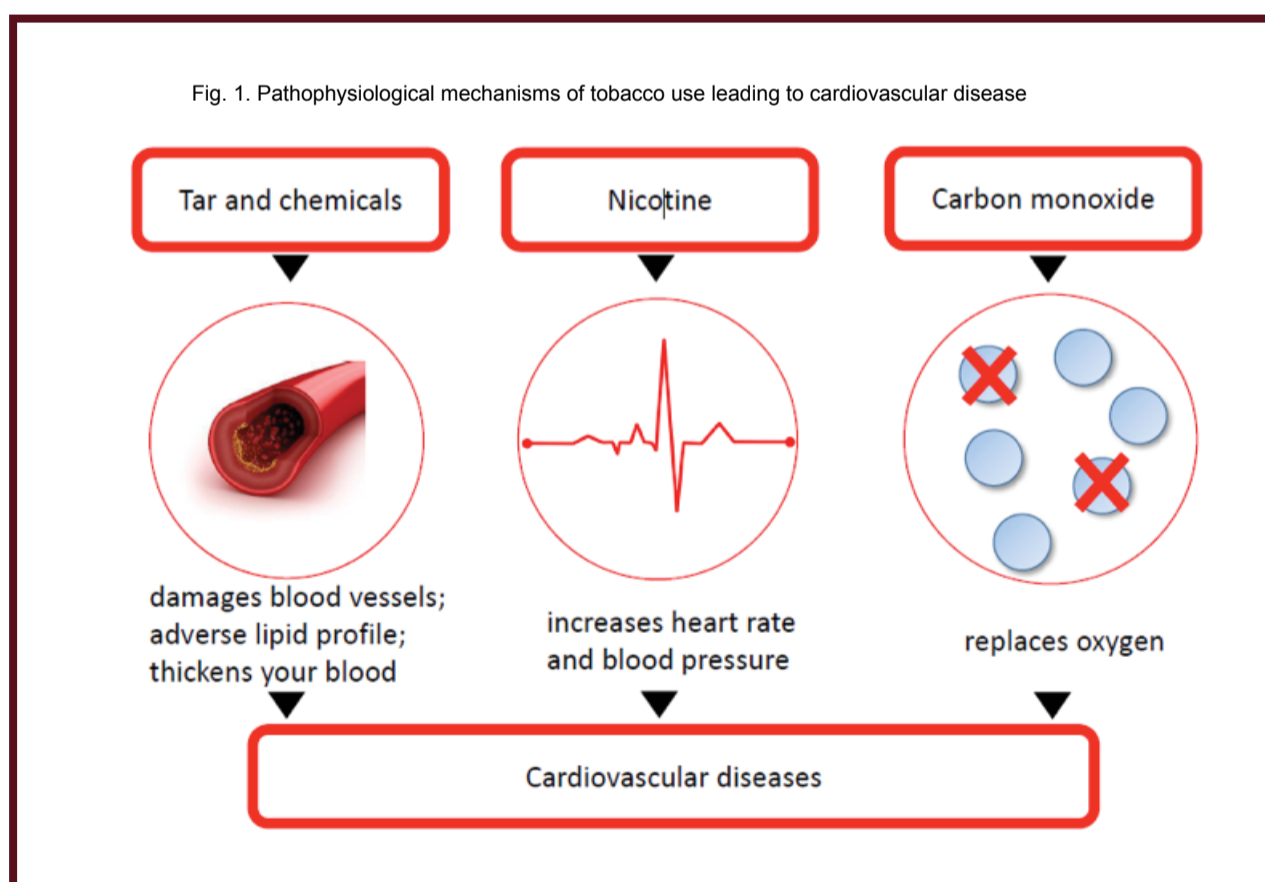
These pathophysiological effects of tobacco predispose both active tobacco users and passive smokers to the formation of atherosclerosis or narrowing of the arteries, leading to various types of CVD such as ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral artery disease and aortic aneurysm (see Fig. 1).

SECOND-HAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

Exposure to second-hand smoke can cause coronary heart disease, increasing the risk of disease by approximately 25–30%. CVD is by far the greatest cause of deaths associated with second-hand smoke; around 55% of the estimated 890 000 worldwide deaths caused by second-hand smoke are attributed to ischaemic heart disease (1, 7). The 2014 report on smoking by the United States Surgeon General concluded that a causal relationship existed between second-hand smoke and acute cardiovascular events and that the implementation of smoke-free laws and policies significantly reduced coronary events in non-smokers under 65 years of age.

MAGNITUDE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE MORTALITY

One in three deaths worldwide is caused by CVD, despite the availability of effective, inexpensive and safe treatments. In fact, CVD is the world's leading cause of death, killing around 18 million people every year, with over 80% of these deaths occurring in low- and middle-income countries.



Source: www.who.int



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