

# IT'S YOUR VOICE



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## Years of Democracy

Growing South Africa Together for Women's Emancipation



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## EDITOR'S

## LETTER

Dear Collegues,

In one of the largest demonstrations in South Africa, 9 August 1956 saw 20 000 women marching to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the apartheid pass laws and fight for the liberation of the next generation. The world is changing, it's a new dawn, and the #WhatWomenWant Campaign was set for this year's Women's Month celebrations as our place is no longer in the kitchen – we can also be future leaders and even President (#WomanAreTheFuture).

This year's annual commemoration was held under the theme: "25 Years of Democracy: Growing South Africa Together for Women's Emancipation", which coincided with the country's celebration of 25 Years of Freedom and the 65th anniversary of the Founding Conference of the Federation of South African Women, which adopted the 1954 Women's Charter.

The Fifth Gertrude Shope Annual Dialogue Forum and Capacity-Building Programme Graduation Ceremony took place earlier in the month under theme of "25 Years of Democracy – Growing South Africa Together for Women's Emancipation".

The annual dialogue is a forum for women mediators and peace-builders to discuss and share experiences on peace and security related issues for a better South African, better African and better world.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Dr Naledi Pandor, accompanied President Cyril Ramaphosa on a Working Visit to France and Japan to participate in the G7 Summit, which focused on eliminating inequalities globally, followed by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VII) Summit that strengthened the partnership between Japan and African states. The summit zoomed in on science, technology and innovation; human resource development and education; the oceans economy; climate change and disaster risk reduction; and agriculture. Both events created the opportunities for South Africa to profile different ways of how the country has embraced opportunities presented by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR).

Following Minister Pandor's visit to Jan Katlolo School in Mamelodi, where she donated among other materials, books, I interviewed the founder of Igugu Library Foundation, Ms Gugu Ngwenya. The focus of the foundation is on early childhood development for pre-schools and primary schools, and hosts regular talks with parents about the importance of reading to children and instilling the culture of reading in our households/homes.



As the editor of this month, it gives me great pleasure to share with you the articles that we have received for this edition of *Its Your Voice*. "If you are to free yourselves you must break the chains of oppression yourselves. Only then can we express our dignity, only when we have liberated ourselves can we cooperate with other groups. Any acceptance of humiliation, indignity or insult is acceptance of inferiority." – Fatima Meer

Kind regards,

**Magdeline Setumo**

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## ***We commemorate the 65th Anniversary of the Women's Charter.***

- The 65th Anniversary of the Women's Charter is an opportunity to focus on the advances we have made since 1994.
- The 1954 Women's Charter called for a single society that recognises that "women do not form a society separate from the men" and therefore "share in the problems and anxieties of our men, and join hands with them to remove social evils and obstacles to progress".
- The Women's Charter was adopted a year before the historic Freedom Charter of 1955.
- It was further reviewed in 1994 under the Women's National Coalition, which adopted the Women's Charter for Effective Equality.

## ***Together we must build on our successes since 1994.***

- Both the 1954 and 1994 Women's Charters call for a society where women are free from discrimination and prejudice.
- They also call for a society which respects women and enforces their rights and inherent human dignity.
- Since 1994, successive democratic administrations have committed to a progressive legislative framework and a human rights agenda that is strongly informed by the principles of gender equality, women's emancipation and empowerment.
- Although we have made progress, we are mindful that we must do more to substantially transform society and the economy.

## ***We are committed to speed up transformation across society.***

- Government is committed to mobilising society and strengthening partnerships with civil society to ensure that we address the many challenges faced by women and girls.
- The empowerment of women in South Africa is about dealing with the legacy of apartheid and the transformation of society, particularly the transformation of power relations between women, men, institutions and laws.
- It is also about addressing gender oppression, patriarchy, sexism, racism, ageism, and structural oppression, and creating a conducive environment which enables women to take control of their lives.

## ***Much work still remains to build a better tomorrow.***

- We must continue to work to ensure that women occupy positions of authority and leadership in both the public and private sector.

- We must build on our successes in women's health, including lower maternal mortality rates and implementing the largest antiretroviral (ARV) programme in the world.
- We must continue to ensure that girls and women have greater access to basic and higher education.
- We must continue to fight the stark gender disparities that are evident across the many areas of national life.

## ***We must build an inclusive economy.***

- Currently many women still find themselves excluded from the formal economy and in low-paying jobs and economic sectors.
- Most of those who manage to enter the formal economy never make it to the middle management and top management echelons, particularly in the private sector.
- By growing an inclusive economy, we will begin to transform the power relations between women and men.
- Through specific interventions, we are working to undo the legacy of structural unemployment that we inherited from apartheid.
- We convened the Jobs Summit to develop new pathways into work for millions of South Africans and agreed to far-reaching initiatives to grow the economy and create many more jobs.
- The National Minimum Wage, which came into effect on 1 January 2019, aims to reduce inequality and transform the inherited apartheid wage structure.
- The Expanded Public Works Programme remains an important intervention to support short-term employment and continues to expand steadily, currently moving from phase 3 to phase 4.

## ***Together, we have the power to overcome all our challenges.***

- Our key challenge is to accelerate higher levels of economic growth, employment absorption and a more inclusive economy.
- We have introduced a number of policies and programmes that will eventually help us to promote economic growth and reduce inequality.
- Our interventions into rebuilding the economy focusses primarily on creating jobs, offering opportunities for entrepreneurship and attracting more investors.
- Our challenge as society is to ensure that these interventions benefit everyone, and ensure that women are placed to take their rightful place in society.

# THE FIFTH GERTRUDE SHOPE ANNUAL DIALOGUE FORUM AND CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAMME.

BY PINKIE SOBAHLE



In appreciating the work done by DIRCO's Branch: Diplomatic Training, Research and Development, I thought I should reflect on what I took away from it. My focus is on the session on "Effective Leadership for Managing Conflict in South Africa" that was handled by Ms Nomfundo Mogapi of Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSRV). All the sessions were extremely thought-provoking, some allowed my mind to wander back to the work I used to do and the people I worked with. They brought to the fore the struggles faced, especially by women and children in the conflict areas of Africa. Thinking about it, it dawned on me that we may be labouring under the misconception that South Africa is not at war. South Africa is at war with itself, a different one perhaps but a war, nonetheless. If it is an undisputed fact that gender-based violence (GBV) is on the increase in South Africa. Is that not war? If service-delivery protests are on the rise, is that not war? If police are attacked when doing their work, is that not war? I can go on and on giving instances that show that the country is at war with itself. There is an imperative to have more women mediators who will be able to stand up in their communities; social actors that can convene mediation; women who are able to stand up and advocate for dialogue. Kwezi of ACCORD, referred to such women as "Instigators of Pause" – yes, that is what we are!

The experience gained will of course also open opportunities to join other teams of mediators as they travel the globe in attempting to douse the fires that are killing women and children.



Nomfundo made me focus on myself as a leader. In that, I made a realisation that we are all leaders in one way or another. Most of us, if not all, are broken at an individual level. Do we ever pause to understand where the pain is coming from? Do we ever pause to invest in transforming the wound? Are we blind to our wounds? This negativity is then transferred to the workplace. We need leaders who can make the pain bearable and leaders who are able to contain other people's experiences.

It starts at home. As Nomfundo put it, "kuyaband'ekhaya (it's cold at home/there is no warmth at home). This we then take to the work situation. In many cases, we are not aware of it.

We need resilient leaders in South Africa. Leaders who can heal those they work with. With so much happening within our communities, the youth are faced with so many challenges. Are we able to make their pain bearable so that they themselves can be peace carriers or are we inflicting further pain so that their wounds fester instead of heal? What happened to the saying "umfazi uzalela omnye"? (your child is my child).

Once more thanks to DIRCO for organising this training. It surely has fallen on fertile ground.

# TRULY SOUTH AFRICAN DIPLOMACY WHEN PATRIOTISM AND UBUNTU CONVERGE

PROF ANIL SOOKLAL, DDG: ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST



I have known and worked with Ambassador Slabber for nearly two decades. He has always been a principled and dedicated colleague who is balanced and deeply patriotic.

It was only recently that I learned of the charitable and humane work that Amb Slabber was busy with in Manila. When we say that every day should be a Mandela Day, it is simply just words, but Amb Slabber spent his time working among orphans and the destitute in the Philippines on a daily basis. This work was in addition to the sterling work he did to deliver on his performance targets.

When we speak of Asia, we often tend to think of the political solidarity and economic cooperation that we strive to build. But much of Asia, like Africa and Latin America, has been a victim of centuries of colonial oppression and servitude. Amb Slabber's day job dealt with the nuts and bolts of diplomacy, but in his spare time he was dedicated to advancing the Ubuntu and the humanity that is Africa and he has shared with the world. These actions are not about the soft or hard power, it's simply a glimpse into the warm hearts and minds of South Africans so that we are remembered for the qualities of humanity and compassion that we value so deeply.

With all our strategic planning and setting of goals, it is often these extra bits that change perceptions. This reflects South Africa, and I know first-hand that Amb Slabber is a highly respected and admired South African, and when the host country thinks of his deeds, they think of our country, of the miracle that is South Africa.

I know that I speak on behalf of Branch: Asia and Middle East to state that we are deeply honoured to have such a selfless, humane and dedicated colleague among us – we certainly have some excellent human beings among us.

## THE FOREIGN POLICY DIALOGUE ON “SOUTH AFRICA’S ROLE IN ADVANCING PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA: A COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT ON SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN”

BY THE JUNIOR DIPLOMATS’ COUNCIL



The inaugural Foreign Policy Dialogue, hosted by the Junior Diplomats’ Council in partnership with Branch: Africa, was held on 6 August 2019, during which junior DIRCO officials gathered to engage in dialogue on the topic: “South Africa’s Role in Advancing Peace and Security in Africa: A Comparative Account on Sudan and South Sudan”.

The Junior Diplomats’ Council was established to create a platform for junior officials in the department (ranking from Deputy Director and below), to serve as a knowledge-based structure and a network through which to engage and develop each other on substance issues. Furthermore it will provide a channel of communication between management and junior officials in a structured manner. The Foreign Policy Dialogue is one of the programmes of the council aimed at facilitating discussions on topical foreign policy issues in order to share information, debate and generate new ideas and, therefore, provide an opportunity for junior officials to participate in the process of foreign policymaking and enhancing a collective understanding on South Africa’s position on specific issues.

Since Africa is central to South Africa's foreign policy, the council undertook to focus on a topical issue on the continent for the inaugural event and, therefore, partnered with Branch: Africa. The panel of speakers comprised subject matter experts who have worked directly with the issues of Sudan and South Sudan to provide both a bilateral and multilateral perspective. The panel included: Dr Sello Rankumise, Mr Dumolomzi Duma, Mr Wesley Crowley, Mr Manqoba Mdluli, Mr Mat Matiwane and Mr Sipho Seakamela, and it was moderated by Mr Ndumiso Mngadi as the council's representative for Branch: Africa. The speakers provided inputs on the topic based on their first-hand experience from serving in the South African missions in both countries, as well as the bilateral and multilateral desks dealing with the issues.

As a point of departure, the issue of peace and security in Africa with regard to Sudan and South Sudan was contextualised within a historical background, which presented the multi-dimensional nature of the conflict in both countries, in terms of the root causes, the interests of various parties at play, as well as the interdependency of factors that have characterised the conflict to inevitably result in the current situation. In that regard, the persistent instability of these two countries was attributed to the legacy of colonialism, contestation over political power, ethnic rivalries, religious tensions, racism and ideological clashes, as well as regional political dynamics that continue to fuel the internal instability.

The discussion also highlighted pivotal moments in mediation and negotiation processes that have led up to the present-day circumstances and South Africa's role in those processes. Most noteworthy was the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on 9 January 2005, considered a landmark occasion towards mediation and negotiation processes between the North and the South of Sudan, which also set the timeframes for the independence of South Sudan. It was noted that, although the referendum was overwhelmingly in favour of the secession, many challenges remained which had not assisted in attempts to address issues of instability.

In discussing South Africa's current efforts with regard to conflict resolution in Sudan and South Sudan, the discussion also provided a lens through which to understand South Africa's broader role in peace and security in Africa, as well as the intricacies of operating in other sub-regions of the continent outside of the Southern African Development Community. The discussion reflected on South Africa's bilateral efforts in the past and present, and recommendations were made on enhancing these efforts and their effectiveness and sustainability not only in terms of creating lasting peace in the region, but also in terms of South Africa's individual national interests.

The nature of the African Union (AU) and the United Nations' (UN) responses to the situation in Sudan and South Sudan was interrogated, as well as South Africa's role within the framework of these multilateral institutions. It was noted that, following violence against protestors in Khartoum on 3 June 2019, Sudan was suspended from the AU with the intention to put pressure on military rulers to hand over to a civilian-led transitional authority. Although this was commended, there was a view that both the AU and UN should focus more on conflict resolution than conflict management. In this regard, South Africa has the opportunity to make a significant impact in its capacity, particularly as the member and Chair of the AU High-Level Ad Hoc Committee on South Sudan (C5) that is tasked to provide support to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in its mediation process.

With regard to the UN Security Council (UN), it was indicated that responses to matters of international peace and security were also affected by a number of factors. Among these are the dynamics between member states – the permanent members (P5) and non-permanent members (E10), as well as regions (e.g. A3) – as well as disagreements on which issues should go on the agenda of the UNSC. While operating in such a context, South Africa has often taken a principled and nuanced approach, maintaining the balance of pursuing both national and continental interests. South Africa's recent abstention from the UNSC Resolution 2471 on renewing sanctions on South Sudan is a case in point. South Africa along with other African members of the UNSC, abstained on the basis that the sanctions were too premature, stressing the need to first give regional mediation efforts and political processes more time to resolve the conflict.

In light of the above, the following are the main observations that were made, with specific reference to South Africa's foreign policy approach:

- the importance of the development of a coherent strategy for conflict resolution in pursuit of national interest in a way that yields direct benefits for South Africa
- regional dynamics and international role players, and their implications on the process of conflict resolution
- the current state of South Africa's missions and bilateral relations with the two countries, and the implications thereof
- the relevance of the position that is in favour of the reunification of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement party
- the realities for women and children in conflict and the role South Africa could play.

The Junior Diplomats' Council expresses its gratitude for the partnership with Branch: Africa in this particular event, as well as the overall support from the Office of the Director-General, Public Diplomacy and the department's leadership for creating an environment that is conducive for the development of junior officials. Most importantly, much appreciation goes to all the junior officials who could attend for their generous and robust engagement.

Until we meet again.

# MISSION ACCOMPLISHED





# LET'S GROW SOUTH AFRICA TOGETHER: MASKANDI ARTIST SET TO COLLABORATE WITH RIHANNA

BY AMBASSADOR PULE I MALEFANE

The South African Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, hosted a number of events in commemoration of Freedom Month, including the celebration of the Nelson Mandela Centenary, which was graced by the performance of the popular artist Mbuseni Mkhize from KwaZulu-Natal. This maskandi artist has been known for his unique sound and dance for over 10 years. This genre is a genre of music associated with the Zulu people of South Africa. It's characterised by the heavy use of the acoustic guitar (and sometimes the concertina), and high-pitched vocals. Lyrically, this genre is known for addressing issues faced by South Africa's working class.



Mbuseni Mkhize was invited to perform at the South African Embassy's reception in Istanbul and it was during this event that an international promoter took a video of him performing a remix of Rihanna's song "Diamonds". His performance attracted the attention of both captains of industry and international musical promoters who were thrilled by his scintillating performance. The Embassy, under the leadership of Ambassador Pule Malefane, was supported by Defy South Africa (Arcelik Group) who made it possible for this artist to be part of these celebrations. His performance contributed immensely to strengthening cultural ties between Turkey and South Africa and the cherry on top is the invitation he received from American diva, Rihanna, for a joint collaboration.

The Embassy and South Africa wish Mbuseni the best of luck in his career, and we hope this continues to inspire other artists to seize any opportunity to be ambassadors of our country abroad and to appreciate the efforts by our government and its leadership to promote our culture and values through music and dance. Let us work together to build friendship and cultural ties and borrow from Nelson Mandela's words of wisdom: "Our rich and varied cultural heritage has a profound power to help build our nation".

# INTERNATIONAL NELSON MANDELA DAY CELEBRATED IN BERLIN



Now in its 10th year, it has become an irreplaceable tradition for the staff of the South African Embassy in Berlin to participate in charitable initiatives for at least 67 minutes and to honour Nelson Mandela's memory, his life and struggle for equality and freedom in South Africa that has touched the world. South African Ambassador, Phumelele Stone Sizani, and his team again supported the Bahnhofsmmission Zoologischer Garten in Berlin on 18 July 2019. Working in shifts from 13:00 until 18:00, the South African staff prepared and served food to people in need.

During a meeting with the Bahnhofsmmission, Ambassador Sizani handed over 140 Euros that were raised by the South African Embassy staff. Wilhelm Nadolny, Director of the Bahnhofsmmission, said that with this money they would be able to provide food for approximately 4 000 persons.

Ambassador Sizani participated in the lunch time shift, serving food to the guests of the Bahnhofsmmission.

In 2009, the United Nations declared Mr Mandela's birthday on 18 July "International Nelson Mandela Day" and persons from all over the world are encouraged to spend 67 minutes for social service – the number relates to the years that Mr Mandela dedicated his life in the struggle against injustice and inequality.

# Voices from DIRCO

## THE SIDE EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

BY: MS, IRENE NETSIANDA

Unemployment is not a good thing for anyone in our society and even the people who remain employed will suffer as a result. The effects of unemployment are social too, not just economic. Crime rates rise as people are unable to meet their needs through work. Divorce rates often increase because people cannot solve their financial problems. The rate of homelessness rises, as do the rates for mental and physical illness.

It was a great day on 11 May 2011, leaving the university premises wearing my graduation gown. My family was excited, celebrating with me for completing my degree. I could see the excitement in my mother's eyes and she couldn't wait to tell people and her neighbours that her daughter had graduated. As Nelson Mandela said: "Few things make the life of a parent more rewarding and sweet as successful children". I was so excited myself, knowing that now I could go and get a job. After joining the high rate of unemployment in South Africa, I started applying for any position even when I am overqualified. Sometimes, I couldn't send my application because I didn't have money but my mother would do anything for me to get the money.

As years progressed, I would lock myself in my room and my mother would come knock at my door and say: "Someone is looking for you" I just knew that she wanted me to get outside. I started spending most of my time alone, deep in conversation with myself. Was going to school worth it?. It's been five years now without any call for an interview or piece job around my village. My university mates would alert me if there is any vacancy available for us to apply but would get no response. Some of them are employed but some didn't even bother to communicate. Judging from their Social Media uploads it always seemed like things are going well for them or maybe it was done to impress their audience.

One day I travelled to Polokwane to personally submit my application form. Upon my arrival, I couldn't believe my eyes. I found thousands of people queuing to submit their job applications. Seeing all those people showed that I was not alone and I started to believe that my time would come. But the strength didn't last long because soon after, I simply could not bare to see my CV, and my mother would tell my sisters not to ask me whether I had submitted any job application or even discuss it in front of me. The pain of being home every day and being idle was getting to me. I would cry myself to sleep.



I love praying but I struggled to get a single word out of my mouth. One day, my Aunt came to visit my mother. She informed her that there was a man who was looking for someone to clean his house for R200 a day but that she was sorry she didn't think of me. "Sorry my daughter", she said. From that moment, I swore to myself that this will be the last time people forget about me,

After six years of being at home, my sister and I decided to start selling food on the roadside in our village. We did that for a year and made at least R300 per day but we decided to quit because there was a lot of competition in that sector. I started applying again, because I had nothing keeping me busy anymore.

In 2018, I got a call from Department of International Relations and Cooperation to come for an interview. I didn't know it was going to take eight years just to land an interview. I was subsequently invited to join the department as an intern.

As an intern in the Department of International Relations and Cooperation, I have learnt that you have to start somewhere. Never discourage yourself. Never give up on yourself, and always encourage yourself because life is not always fair. As Nelson Mandela said: "After climbing a hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb."

# #ABOUTME

## Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa

**Profile:** Ms Candith Mashego-Dlamini

### Current positions

Ms Mashego-Dlamini was appointed Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation from 30 May 2019.

She was previously the Deputy Minister of Rural Development and Land Reform from 26 May 2014 until 25 May 2019.

### Academic qualifications

She pursued a BA Degree, after which she proceeded with a Bachelor of Education in Education Management.

Furthermore, Ms Mashego-Dlamini holds a Diploma in Public Management from the University of South Africa. She also has certificates in Environmental Management, Fidelity Fund, Basic Computer, Typing and Music.

She is currently studying towards a Master's degree in Public Management.

### Career/positions/memberships/other activities

Deputy Minister Mashego-Dlamini played an instrumental role in setting up a Detainees Parents Support Committee in the 1980s to thwart the impact of the arrests of many anti-apartheid activists. She participated in many structures, including the National Education Union of SA, which spearheaded the formation of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union.

While participating in the Federation of South African Women and serving as a treasurer for the Eastern Transvaal Women's Union, she was deployed by the ANC Youth League to the ANC Women's League. After resuscitating structures of the ANC in the early 1990s, she ascended to the ANC Provincial Executive Committee and became a treasurer of the ANC Women's League for 11 years. From 1999 to 2002, she was a member of the ANC National Executive Committee.



Some of Ms Mashego-Dlamini's significant contributions include serving as a convener of both the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the African Peer Review Mechanism in Mpumalanga. She also served as the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentary Association, Mpumalanga branch, an association of which she continues to be an active participant since 2009.

Ms Mashego-Dlamini served as MEC for Health, Welfare and Gender Affairs in 1994. She was appointed MEC for Agriculture, Conservation and Environment in 1999 until she was tasked with leading the Department of Public Works from 2004 to 2007 in Mpumalanga. She was also the Mpumalanga MEC for Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration from late 2010 to early February 2013. She was then appointed as the Mpumalanga MEC for Health and Social Development from 2013.

# Origin of World Breastfeeding Week

It was first observed in 1992 by World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA) and is now celebrated in more than 120 countries by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and their partners, including individuals, organisations, and governments

## Importance of Breastfeeding Week

- According to the information released by WHO, every newborn baby has the right to good nutrition according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- As per the data collected by the United Nations Globally in 2016, 41 million children are obese in the world while 155 million children under age 5 were estimated to be stunted (too short for their age). One important health benefit of breastfeeding is prevention of obesity. Obesity is one of the most serious health problems facing both children and adults today. Childhood obesity often leads to adult obesity, which causes many health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and even early death. Researchers are learning more about how breastfeeding can help prevent obesity. Breast milk provides your baby with food that is easy to digest and very nutritious, and your child helps decide how much to eat and when to eat it. Both the breast milk itself and the way your baby feeds help him and her to develop healthy eating patterns. Breastfed babies seem to be better able to regulate their food intake and thus are at lower risk for obesity. Because breastfeeding provides food for your baby that is easy to digest and nutritious, you do not need to feed your baby solid foods until he or she is 6 months old. "Early introduction of solids," or feeding your child solid food such as cereal or jarred baby food, is linked to risks for food allergies and higher risks of obesity. This is another good reason to give your baby the healthy nutrition that breast milk provides. Recent data indicates that overweight babies are at higher risk for being overweight or obese during later childhood.
- Breastfeeding reduces the risk of developing breast cancer, ovarian cancer, type 2 diabetes and heart disease in the mother.
- It prevents infections like early-stage diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections; also, it reduces the infant mortality rate.
- According to the WHO data, it is estimated that increased breastfeeding could avert 20 000 maternal deaths each year due to breast cancer.

## WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO LOW RATES OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING GLOBALLY?

Inadequate rates of exclusive breastfeeding result from social and cultural, health-system and commercial factors, as well as poor knowledge about breastfeeding. These factors include:

- caregiver and societal beliefs favouring mixed feeding (i.e. believing an infant needs additional liquids or solids before 6 months because breast milk alone is not adequate)
- hospital and health-care practices and policies that are not supportive of breastfeeding
- aggressive promotion of infant formula, milk powder and other breast-milk substitutes
- lack of adequate skilled support (in health facilities and in the community)
- inadequate maternity and paternity leave legislation and other workplace policies that support a woman's ability to breastfeed when she returns to work
- lack of knowledge on the dangers of not exclusively breastfeeding and of proper breastfeeding techniques among women, their partners, families, health-care providers and policy-makers.

**As per the UNICEF report, about 60% of the world's total infants are missing out of recommended six months of exclusive breastfeeding.**

WHO and UNICEF recommend that children initiate breastfeeding within the first hour of birth and be exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life – meaning no other foods or liquids are provided, including water. From the age of 6 months, children should begin eating safe and adequate complementary foods while continuing to breastfeed for up to two years and beyond.

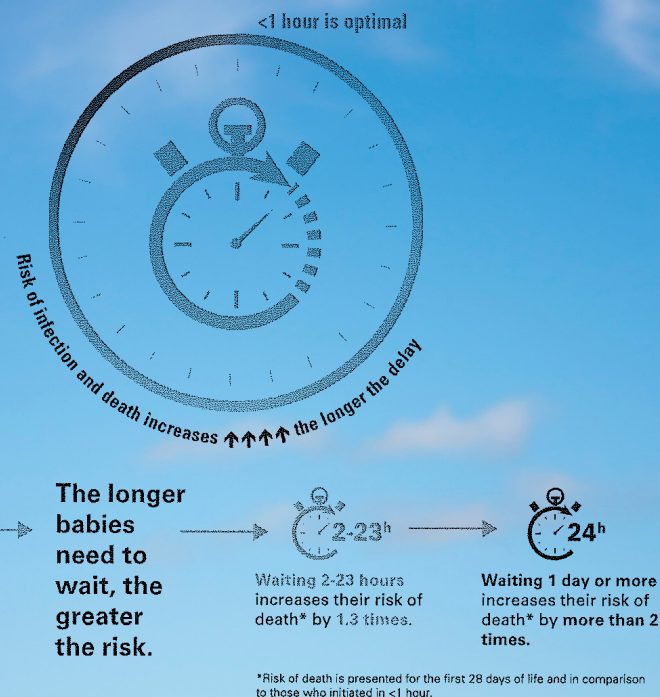
## Supporting women in breastfeeding whenever and wherever

Decisions about when and for how long to breastfeed are intensely personal choices for every mother. However, we, as societies, need to become more aware of the benefits of breastfeeding – and do everything in our power to support women who want to breastfeed, whenever they need to, wherever they are.

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For newborns,  
every minute  
counts



**Figure 1. Visualization of the evidence about the importance of initiating breastfeeding within the first hour of life.**  
Source: Smith Emily R, et al. 'Delayed breastfeeding initiation and infant survival: A systematic review and meta-analysis.' PLoS ONE, vol, 12, no. 7, 25 July 2017.

CAPTURE THE MOMENT: EARLY INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING 9

## STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR JERRY MATJILA, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ON THE OPEN DEBATE ON CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT, 2 AUGUST 2019

Madame President,

On the outset, I would like to thank Poland for organising this open debate on Children and Armed Conflict. The debate is timely as it coincides with the celebration of the 10th Year Anniversary of the Security Council Resolution 1882 (2009), which added an additional emphasis to the Children and Armed Conflict agenda regarding the violations of killing, maiming and sexual violence.

I would also like to thank all the briefers for their insightful briefings.

Madame President,

It is concerning that after a decade of the adoption of Resolution 1882, there are still thousands of boys and girls killed, maimed, abducted, fall victims of sexual violence and are denied access to humanitarian assistance. Their basic rights to education and health are threatened as their schools and hospitals are closed or cease to function as a result of violent attacks as we witness in many conflict areas in the world.

We are deeply disturbed by the Secretary General's report which stated that more than 24 000 grave violations against children were verified by the United Nations in 20 countries in 2018. Children represent an alarming percentage and overall number of casualties of war; as refugees and internally displaced children, unaccompanied minors, trafficking or sexual slaves are only a few additional growing concerns to which children are more vulnerable in times of crisis.

Madame President,

South Africa welcomes the SRSG's efforts to sign Action Plans with the parties of armed conflict to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children as well as other grave violations. It is paramount that these Action Plans are concrete and their time bound measures are implemented.

We also commend UNICEF for their rapid response to urgently support children in emergencies and engagements with all parties to negotiate humanitarian access and building trust on all sides in order to serve children.

South Africa welcomes the release of 13 600 children from armed forces and armed groups. However, we remain concerned about the manner in which children are forced to take an active part in hostilities, including carrying out suicide bombings against civilians.

We call upon the armed groups to stop with the recruitment and use of children into armed forces. We are aware that children, particularly girls, associated with such armed conflicts are vulnerable to sexual abuse including sexual slavery. Resolution 2467 (2019) is instrumental as it aims to prevent these grave violations and provides for protection of girls from sexual violence during conflict.

The detention of children who are part or perceived to be associated with parties to conflict is worrisome. It is important that these children are treated primarily as victims. States have an obligation to ensure that relevant programmes are put in place to ensure that children are reintegrated into society after they have been released from armed groups. Although South Africa applauds the measures put in place by countries such as the DRC, Central African Republic and South Sudan to improve the protection of children, a greater focus needs to be placed on extensive child reintegration programmes. We therefore commend the SRSG and UNICEF for launching the Global Coalition for the Reintegration of Child Soldiers in September 2018 to encourage greater support for child reintegration.

We are aware that in many situations perpetrators of grave violations remain unidentified. Even in cases where programmes and mechanisms to advance accountability exist, they often fail to achieve tangible outcomes for children. Access to justice is imperative for the advancement of children's rights and for defending their legitimate interests. This is paramount for their psychological and psychosocial development in ensuring that they are able to grow and develop into adulthood, free of fear and unintended irreversible consequences.

Madam President,

On 16 June 1976, thousands of black South African school children took to the streets to protest about the inferior quality of education they were subjected to and demanded the right to be taught in their own native languages. Hundreds of them were shot dead and in the weeks of protests that followed, more than a hundred people were killed and more than a thousand injured. To honour their courage and in memory of those killed, in 1991, the Organisation of the African Unity (OAU) established the Day of the African Child. The day also draws the attention to the lives of African children today.

The Day of the African Child's objective is to remember these children to celebrate in Africa as well as to inspire a sober reflection and action towards addressing the plethora of challenges that children in Africa face on a daily basis.

In conclusion, Madame President,

Children are fundamental to the future of peaceful and prosperous societies in all corners of the world. It is imperative that we partner, globally, regionally and nationally, to combine our efforts to collectively strengthen institutions and services for children, including justice, education and health services.

Addressing the root causes of conflict should be the primary objective to prevent violations against children. My delegation wishes to emphasise the importance of providing the necessary support to these boys and girls to thrive in their reintegration process and have opportunities for a better and brighter future.

I thank you.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

# AUGUST

RAVHENGANI  
LALLIE  
LEFIFI  
UBISI  
NTSHONGWANA  
MOLOISANE  
SESHOKA  
CHAUKE  
RASMENI  
MATOMELA  
MALOMA  
PHASHA  
RAMATSITSI  
MAKWETLA  
PHORA  
TLHAPANE  
RITTER  
JACOBS  
RANDIMA  
BALOYI  
MASEMOLA  
MOKOENA  
MASUKU  
SITHOLE  
MATROOS  
MOTLHAMME  
SHIVAMBU  
BALOYI  
MAMABOLO  
MOTHOAGAE  
MKETO  
MAHAFHA  
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MAKGOBA  
MAHOMED  
MOKOENA  
DUBE  
RACHIDI  
MEDUPE  
MUNENGWANE  
TSHABALALA  
MDENA  
OLIVIER  
MABASO  
MASEKO  
MOTSEPE  
TSAMAISI  
CANELAS  
TSHETLO  
MOEPYA  
FRADIE  
VAN STRATEN  
NTLABATI  
BHENGU  
DINALE  
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SEGWAPA  
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BRITZ  
MOLOPYANE  
BOPAPE  
MAKHELE  
MASOKOAMENG  
MOKGOHLWA  
SIBIYA  
MALULEKE  
MADLALA  
THOBEJANE  
MAHLOKO  
MILA  
SCHALK  
MAHARAJ  
TIBA  
TSIPA  
SIBIYA  
PHALANA  
KRUGER  
SEBAE  
DWABAYO  
MJOLI  
PHAHLANE  
BOPAPE  
MATLALA  
PILLAY  
MSIBI  
NKUNA  
SALIE-YOCKU  
MABOYA  
MNISI  
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MEIRING  
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PITYANA  
MAKHOMBOTH  
RABOROKO  
HLANZE  
MATLHAGA  
SETLHARE  
NGONYAMA  
KOLOANE  
THABE  
MJO  
MASEKWAMENG  
MOKOENA  
SKHOSANA  
SHOPE-LINNEY  
DEYSEL  
MASIPA  
DHLUDHLU  
DIMATI  
BRADLEY  
NXUMALO  
MOSUPA  
MASANGO  
MULDER  
MABELE  
MNGUNI  
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## TOP 10

## ICONIC WOMEN

## LEADERS IN AFRICA

1

**Taytu Betul – Queen and Empress (Ethiopia)**

Betul is praised for her role as a shrewd political leader who was instrumental in ousting Italian imperialists. She and her husband (Emperor Menelik II) were key figures in the Battle of Adwa (1896), between Ethiopian and Italian forces, which her nation won. Taytu Betul was an influential political leader.

2

**Huda Shaarawi – Feminist leader and nationalist (Egypt)**

Shaarawi spoke up for women issues and participated in Egypt's nationalist struggle. She established the Egyptian Feminist Union (1923), and was the founding president of the Arab Feminist Union – to name a few of her achievements.

3

**Women soldiers of Dahomey – Military leaders (Benin)**

The admired but feared warriors of Dahomey Kingdom were also known as the “Dahomey Amazons” in the 18th century. They contributed to the kingdom's military power, and were respected for being brave and never running away from danger.

4

**Gisèle Rabesahala – Malagasy politician (Madagascar)**

Rabesahala was the first Malagasy woman to be elected as a municipal councillor (1956), political party leader (1958), and to be appointed minister (1977). The lauded leader also founded Imongo Vaovao newspaper, and is best known for dedicating her life to Madagascar's independence, and advocating for human rights.

5

**Wangari Maathai – Environmental activist (Kenya)**

The Nobel Peace Prize winner (2004) founded the well respected Green Belt Movement in 1977, which advocates for people to plant trees to fight environmental degradation. She is also known for championing human rights.

6

**Miriam Makeba – Musician and apartheid activist (South Africa)**

The Grammy Award winner openly opposed South Africa's apartheid regime, and lost her citizenship because of she was an activist. “Mama Africa” introduced the world to South African music, and political struggles.

7

**President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf – Africa's first woman President (Liberia)**

The Harvard educated leader made history by becoming Africa's first female president in 2006. The leader shared her 2011 Nobel Peace Prize with Liberian peace activist Leymah Gbowee, and Yemeni journalist Tawakkol Karman for “their non violent struggle for the safety of women, and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work.” (Nobel Peace Prize)

8

**Yaa Asantewaa – Queen mother of the Edweso tribe (Ghana)**

The Queen mother ‘Edwesohemaa’ led an army of thousands during the Yaa Asantewaa War for Independence, against the British colonial forces in 1900. The following year the British drove her into exile, and she spent two decades in Seychelles until her death in 1921.

9

**Nzinga Mbandi – Queen of Ndongo and Matamba (Angola)**

Mbandi is described as a “deft diplomat, skilful negotiator and formidable tactician,” according to UNESCO. Nzinga encouraged her people to resist Portugal's colonial influences, and even worked with the Dutch to drive the colonisers out. The queen resisted colonisation right until her death in 1663.

10

**Cesária Évora – Musician (Cape Verde)**

The Grammy Award winning singer is known for appearing on stage with her bare feet in support of Cape Verde's homeless, poor women and children. She sang in a style of music called “morna”, which combines West African percussion with Portuguese “fado”, Brazilian modinha and British sea shanties.

Reference: <https://thisisafrica.me/politics-and-society/africas-10-iconic-women-leaders/>



# LEARN SWAHILI

The most widely spoken African language

## USEFUL GREETINGS

**Jambo or Hujambo** Hello, good day, how are you? (multi-purpose greeting, means "problems?")

**Jambo or Sijambo** (the response)

**Habari?** how are things? (literally "news?")

**Nzuri** Fine, good, terrific

**Hodi!** Hello? Anyone in? (said on knocking or entering)

**Karibu** Come in, enter, welcome (also said on offering something)

**Kwaheri/ ni** Goodbye to one

**Asante/ ni** Thank you to one

**Sana** Very (acommon emphasis)

**Bwana** Mister, the equivalent of monsieur in French

**Mama** Like the French madame or mademoiselle, for adult women

**Kijana** Youth, teenager (pl,vijana)

**Mtoto** Child, kid (pl,watoto)

**Jina lako nani?** What's your name?w

**Unaitwaje?** Are you called?

# THE BASICS

My name is / I am called

Where are you from?

Where are you staying?

I am from

I am staying (at / in).

See you

Yes

No

I don't understand

I don't speak Swahili but

How do you say in Swahili?

Could you repeat that?

Speak slowly

I don't know

Where?

Here

When?

Now

Soon

Why?

Because

Who?

What?

Which?

True

And/with

Or

(It) is (they) are

Isn't it?

Jina langu ni/ Ninaitwa

Unataka wapi?

Unakaa wapi

Ninatoka

Ninakaa

Tutaonana ( Lit. "We shall meet")

Ndiyo (Lit. it is so)

Hapana

Sifahamu / Sielewi

Sisemi Kiswahili, lakini

Unasemaje na Kiswahili

Sema tena (Lit. speak again)

Sema pole pole

Sijui

Wapi?

Hapa

Lini?

Sasa

Sasa hivi

Kwa nini?

Kwa sababu

Nani?

Nini?

Gani?

kweli

na

au

Ni(a useful connector when you cant think of any)

Siyo?

Reference: <https://magicalkenya.com/visit-kenya/learn-swahili/>



# INVITATION FOR APPLICATIONS

**NAME OF THE COURSE:**

Computer: MS SharePoint (Basic)/Monitoring & Evaluation

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

Extend your knowledge and capabilities in SharePoint usage

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

Officials will be able to use SharePoint to collaborate documents, information and share information in the Department

**DATE:** 27 September 2019

**VENUE:** Training Room 05

**TIME:** 9h00 – 16h00

**TARGET AUDIENCE:**

All DIRCO Officials

**INTERESTED OFFICIALS ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATION TO:**

Mr S Casale

Email: [Casales@dirco.gov.za](mailto:Casales@dirco.gov.za)

Phone: (012) 351 0424

NB: Training will only be provided if 5 or more candidates register

**APPLICATION FORMS ATTACHED:**

**ON OR BEFORE:** 23 September 2019



DIP-AC-034



# INVITATION FOR APPLICATIONS

**NAME OF THE COURSE:**

Computer: MS Word (Intermediate)

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

Learn how to streamline and enhance documents by editing, aligning and formatting

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

Officials will be able to use Computer skills to articulate their office responsibilities

**DATE:** 26 September 2019

**VENUE:** Training Room 05

**TIME:** 9h00 – 16h00

**TARGET AUDIENCE:**

All DIRCO Officials

**INTERESTED OFFICIALS ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATION TO:**

Mr S Casale

Email: [Casales@dirco.gov.za](mailto:Casales@dirco.gov.za)

Phone: (012) 351 0424

NB: Training will only be provided if 5 or more candidates register

**APPLICATION FORMS ATTACHED:**

**ON OR BEFORE:** 23 September 2019



DIP-AC-034



# INVITATION FOR APPLICATIONS

**NAME OF THE COURSE:**

Computer: MS Outlook (Intermediate)

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

Extend your knowledge and capabilities in Outlook usage

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

Officials will be able to use Computer skills to articulate their office responsibilities

**DATE:** 30 September 2019

**VENUE:** Training Room 05

**TIME:** 9h00 – 16h00

**TARGET AUDIENCE:**

All DIRCO Officials

**INTERESTED OFFICIALS ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATION TO:**

Ms T Mlambo

Email: [mlambov@dirco.gov.za](mailto:mlambov@dirco.gov.za)

Phone: (012) 351 0538

**APPLICATION FORMS ATTACHED:**

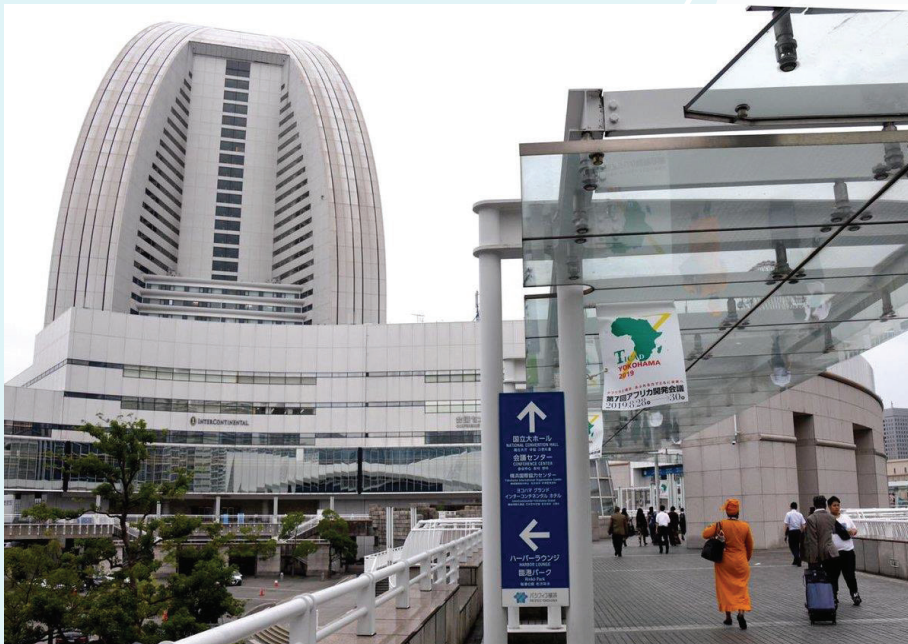
**ON OR BEFORE:** 27 September 2019



DIP-AC-034

# GLOBE AT A GLIMPSE

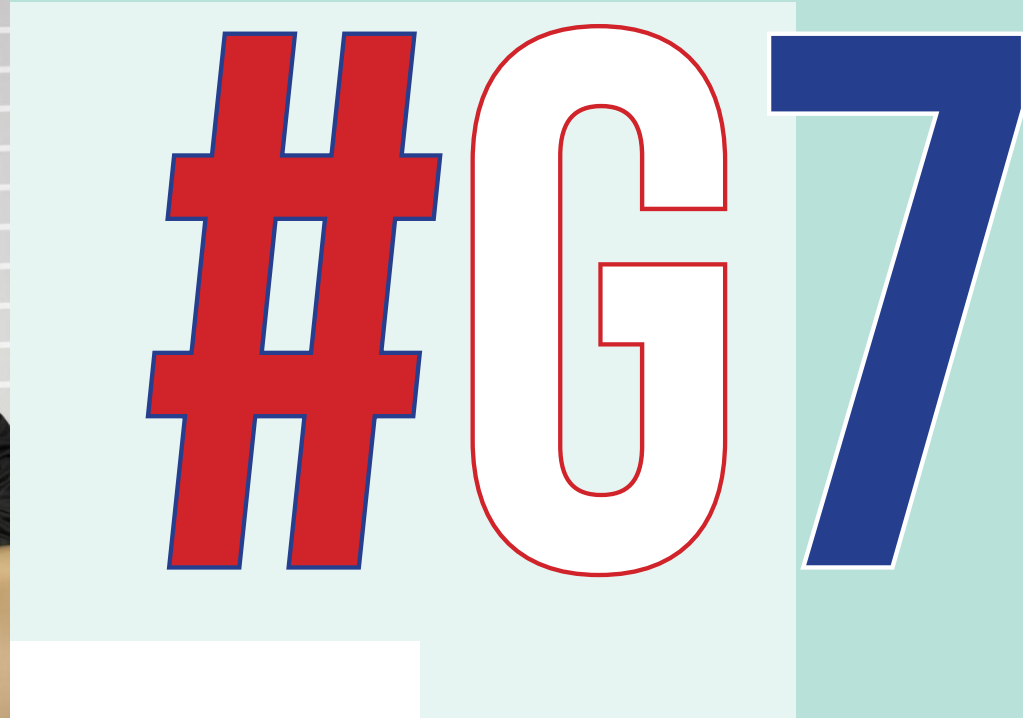
## G7 SUMMIT AND THE SEVENTH TICAD SUMMIT



Minister Naledi Pandor accompanied President Cyril Ramaphosa to the G7 Summit in Biarritz, France, from the 24 – 27th August 2019, which was focussed on the elimination of various global inequalities.

The delegation then proceeded to Yokohama, Japan to attend the Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development which took place from 28 – 30 August 2019 under the theme: “Advancing Africa’s Development, Through Technology, Innovation and People.” While in Japan, the South African delegation also visited the Nissan Global Headquarters’ Oppama Plant. Nissan South Africa has strong support from South Africa. Earlier in April, the President officiated at the launch event of the R3-billion investment by Nissan to build the new 2020 Navara model at its Rosslyn Plant in Pretoria for the Africa and Middle East markets. Nissan’s history in South Africa dates back to the 1960s.





# GROUP OF SEVEN



# PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA'S ADDRESS



This Summit's focus on reducing inequality is particularly relevant for the G7 and Africa Partnership, because of the severe inequality between the countries of Africa and developed nations, and also because of the levels of inequality within Africa. Inequality is detrimental to growth and development, peace and security. I would like to commend the leaders of the G7 for seeking to reorient its relationship with Africa to tackle these challenges.

Africa has reached an important milestone with the adoption by 55 countries of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA).

This free trade area is now the largest on the globe, bringing together 1.2 billion people with a combined GDP of US \$3 trillion.

This will lead to:

- the creation of a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of business persons and investments

- expansion of intra-Africa trade,
- a more diverse, balanced and sustainable export base for African economies.

We are confident that this Free Trade Agreement will unleash Africa's economic potential and consolidate its position as a new frontier of economic growth and development.

As a flagship of the African Union's agenda 2063, the trade opportunities will engender peace and stability on the continent.

In the context of South-North cooperation, we look forward to G7 countries joining us in a mutually beneficial partnership.

We expect that this Partnership will help Africa realise its potential, through investment and access to markets, capital, technology and skills.

Our focus at this Summit on the digital economy is equally important. Through the cooperation we have envisaged here, we can work together to ensure digitisation reduces inequality and supports inclusive economic growth.

The AU Commission is currently developing a comprehensive Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa that will provide a common, coordinated response to realise the digitisation of the continent. This will lay the basis for the development of infrastructure and the institutions we need to maximise the opportunities presented by the Fourth Industrial Revolution. It will also unleash the African spirit of enterprise and creativity and will generate more homegrown digital solutions and content.

We are therefore looking forward to developing concrete initiatives through the G7 Africa Partnership that will support Agenda 2063 and the digital transformation of Africa.

I thank you.



# G7 SUMMIT 24-27 AUGUST 2019



# #TICAD7 28-30 AUGUST 2019



# THE 7TH TOKYO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT





UPCOMING

**74TH SESSION OF THE UN  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA 74)**

**17-30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

**NEW YORK , US**

**SOUTH AFRICA INVESTMENT CONFERENCE**

**5- 7 NOV 2019**

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has 30 Blue Flag Beaches for  
your children to enjoy

Always keep watch when they're near water.  
#safetravels



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An initiative of the Western Cape Government



## SAFETY TIPS

- Don't allow anyone to distract you or assist you when using an ATM machine.
- An ATM machine DOES NOT issue permits or tickets for anything.
- Store emergency numbers on your phone and make sure its fully charged before you leave your hotel.
- Be careful of cellphone snatchers and pick pockets when walking on the streets.
- Don't leave valuables such as laptops, bags or jackets in the car. Always lock your belongings in the boot.
- Avoid carrying all your valuables (including your passport) and large sums of cash in your purse.
- Don't allow your bank card to be removed from your sight when paying.
- Never hike alone. No matter, which route you take.
- Never swim alone and always swim in areas that are supervised by a lifeguard.
- Be careful of car-jamming. Always check that the car doors are locked.
- When visiting a restaurant don't leave cellphones and wallets on tables or on the floor especially while sitting outside.

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS CAPE TOWN

Any emergency from a mobile: 112 or 021 480 7700

(Fire/Rescue/Medical/  
Ambulance/Law Enforcement)

Any emergency from a landline: 107

(Fire/Rescue/Medical/  
Ambulance/Law Enforcement)

South African Police Service: 10111

Wilderness Search & Rescue: 021 937 0300

NSRI Sea Rescue: 082 911

Rape Crisis Line 021 447 9762

Tourism Safety and Support: 072 447 1504 (Cynthia Makweya)

082 554 2010 (Neo Mocumi)

Tourism Safety and Support assists international tourists in distress by:

- Providing emotional support & hospital visits
- Contacting family & friends
- Making logistical arrangements
- Facilitating emotional trauma counselling
- Facilitating with embassies and consulates for passports

#nowherebetter #capetown #discoverctwc