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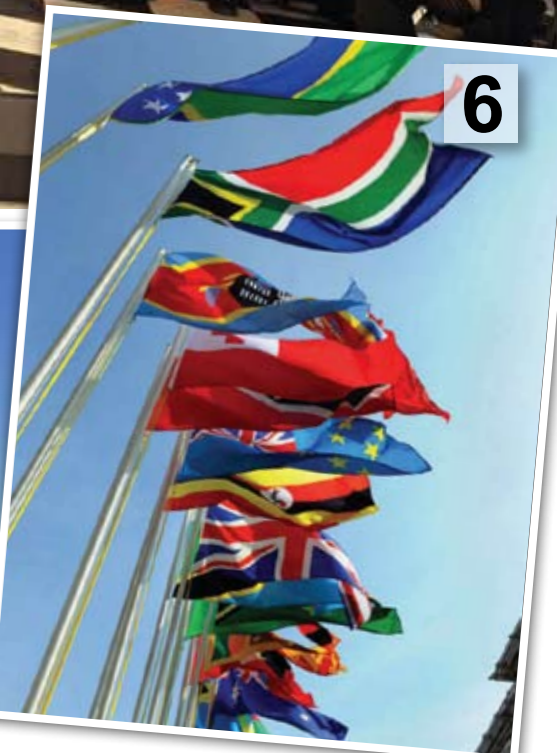
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Letter from the editor

Dear Diplomats,

"The quest for a better world is a struggle that must continue. The world we want was embodied in the persona of Nelson Mandela."

On 15 February 2014, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane hosted the Minister's Annual Diplomatic Banquet at the Lourensford Wine Estate in Somerset-West, Cape Town. The event was attended by over 700 guests, including the Diplomatic Corps, sponsors, businesspeople and government stakeholders. The event served as a tribute to former President Nelson Mandela and Minister Nkoana-Mashabane emphasised that the task at hand was to ensure that Madiba's legacy lived on. Our Who's Who section on page 32 features pictures of this beautiful event.

The Minister also outlined the achievements that South Africa had made in the 20 years of freedom, saying that "South Africa has become a good story to tell. In the next five years and beyond, we must ceaselessly move South Africa forward!" Read more on these achievements on page 6. The Minister reiterated this message when addressing DIRCO management at the departmental strategic planning session held from 20 to 22 February. For more details on the session, turn to page 10.

Read on page 9 about London's tribute to former President Mandela on 3 March. He joined a select group of non-Britons

who have been honoured by a service of thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey – the church where Britain crowns and buries its kings and queens.

The first BRICS Science, Technology and Innovation Ministerial Meeting was held in Kleinmond, about 90 km south-east of Cape Town on 10 and 11 February. The two-day meeting brought together science ministers or deputy ministers from the five countries as agreed to in the declaration and work plan adopted at the Fifth BRICS Summit in Durban in March 2013. The BRICS ministers also visited the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) site in Carnarvon in the Northern Cape, where the MeerKAT radio telescope is being constructed. The MeerKAT radio telescope will come online in 2016 both as a precursor to the SKA and as one of the most powerful telescopes in the world in its own right. More on page 14.

The diplomat team appreciates the feedback received on the new features that have been introduced. As always, we welcome and appreciate your contributions which can be sent to thediplomat@dirco.gov.za.

Happy Reading!

MG

PS. Should you wish to be added to the Internal Communication SMS distribution list, sent your cellphone number to LedwabaL@dirco.gov.za.

Did you now?

1 A R370-million partnership to develop new medicines, vaccines and other technologies against HIV, AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria was announced recently by the South African Medical Research Council and the University of Cape Town. The funding and support partners are the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Health.



2 South Africa's first police university was recently opened in Paarl, Western Cape. The South African Police Service (SAPS) has partnered with the University of South Africa (Unisa) in a groundbreaking initiative aimed at the reskilling and professionalisation of the SAPS and signed a Memorandum of Understanding in Paarl on 22 October 2013.



3 The Small Enterprise Finance Agency (Sefa) has invested approved funding of over R1 billion in small business development in South Africa in the last two years, the Minister of Economic Development, Ebrahim Patel, said at the launch of the Godisa Fund, a R165-million partnership between Sefa, Transnet and Anglo American, which will provide funding to small black-owned businesses that are, or could become, suppliers to Transnet. Government is investing roughly R200 billion a year in expanding South Africa's infrastructure through new capacity in transport, water, energy, ICT and social infrastructure.



4 There are more than 2 070 South African students from rural areas and disadvantaged backgrounds studying medicine in Cuba. This was after deciding to upgrade the programme from the traditional 60 students per annum at inception of the programme to about a 1 000 per annum since 2012.



5 South Africa's agriculture sector created 65 000 new jobs between December 2009 and December 2013, reversing a trend of farming job losses in the country that stretched back to the 1970s. Government spent about R20 billion on land restitution and redistribution between 2009 and 2013, during which period a total of 1 740 555 hectares of land had been acquired and redistributed or restituted. To ensure sustainable production on productive land, 700 000 smallholder producers have been supported through various initiatives, including access to finance and mentoring.



South Africa's foreign policy coming of age

By Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane

Our freedom is a product of our people's struggles and international solidarity. Tata Oliver Tambo would be satisfied that the foreign policy we pursue today resonates with what he and many other heroes like Jonny Makhatini envisaged.

In his State of the Nation Address, President Jacob Zuma spoke about the good story of how South Africa contributes to the creation of a better world. A peaceful and prosperous world. A world without hunger, disease nor ignorance. A world founded on our values of Ubuntu. A world with global institutions that represent all.

Our vision of a better South Africa entails a vision of a better Africa in a better world.

A valuable and respected global player

The foreign policy of our country has come of age in the past 20 years. In 1994, the new Government inherited a country which had suffered international isolation because of its apartheid policies. But, we also inherited a foreign policy of our people's resistance and struggle which became the launching pad when our country was warmly received as a new member of the international community.

Twenty years on, South Africa is no longer a skunk of the world, a pariah state, but is now at the centre-stage as a valuable and respected global player. We achieved this thanks to our principled and independent foreign policy that is rooted on the plight of our continent, and supported by strong South-South cooperation, as well as partnerships with the countries of the North, and our active participation in institutions of global governance.

In the five years of this Administration, we have taken these achievements to a higher level as we domesticised our foreign policy. South Africa has successfully hosted major global events such as:



- The 2010 FIFA World Cup, the first on African soil and the most successful.
- COP17/CMP7 in 2011. We successfully placed the world on an unassailable course, through the adoption of the "Durban Platform for Enhanced Action", which will culminate in 2015 with the adoption of a protocol or legal agreement that will be applicable from 2020. We are happy to report that the Durban legacy endures, and continues to be the basis of the future climate change response.
- The Global African Diaspora Summit in May 2012, an event of historic significance in the relations between Africa and its Diaspora. The outcome of this summit was the creation of sustainable partnerships between the African Diaspora and the African continent through a Programme of Action; the creation of sustainable dialogue and partnerships and the strengthening of Pan-African solidarity, for a better Africa and her Diaspora; and the promotion of South-South cooperation.
- The historic Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit in March 2013 – the first on African soil – whose key outcome, the Ethekwini Action Plan, is being implemented under our chairship to the satisfaction of our BRICS partners. The key outcomes of the BRICS Summit were:
 - the launch of concrete measures towards the establishment of the BRICS-led Development Bank
 - the establishment of the BRICS Business Council and the BRICS Think-Tanks Council
 - a Retreat between African leaders and their BRICS counterparts, hosted by President Zuma under the theme, "Unlocking Africa's Potential: BRICS and Africa Cooperation on Infrastructure".

We are currently the co-chairs of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, which will host the Summit in 2015.

We have sought to strengthen our continental organisations, notably the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union (AU), as vehicles for the

regeneration of Africa – to build a continent that is free of conflict and underdevelopment. Self-reliance and finding African solutions to African problems were our inspiration as we advanced the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Peer Review Mechanism, and establish an African security architecture that is able to respond rapidly, and timeously, to crises, including unconstitutional changes of government.

Through the NEPAD's Presidential Infrastructure Initiative that is chaired by President Zuma, we give practical meaning to our conviction that infrastructure connectivity is key to the achievement of an integrated and developed Africa, which spearheads our economic diplomacy.

Africa is on the rise!

We have just concluded the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the existence of the Organisation for Africa's Unity (OAU)/AU. We noted with pride that the last 50 years of our union witnessed the defeat of colonialism and the attainment of African unity as embodied in the OAU/AU.

Africa is determining its destiny of the next 50 years through Agenda or Vision 2063, which will be our long-term road map towards the social and economic development of our continent, building durable peace, consolidating democracy and defining Africa's place and future in the world. With Agenda 2063, Africa is taking charge of writing its own narrative.

Peace is central to a better Africa. Through SADC, we have worked with the people of Zimbabwe and Madagascar for political normalcy in the two countries.

South Africa remains actively engaged in the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan, among others.

We thank the President for appointing Cyril Ramaphosa as his Special Envoy to South Sudan, in order to support the mediation effort led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and to encourage an environment of peace and reconciliation in South Sudan. We also welcome the appointment of Mr Ramphosa as the President's Special Envoy to Sri Lanka to

facilitate the sharing of our experience in nation-building and reconciliation with that sisterly country.

Our brothers and sisters in some parts of North Africa are yet to fully recover from the painful process of the democratisation of their countries. We have offered them our hand of solidarity and support.

Our country will assume its two-year membership of the AU Peace and Security Council from April 2014.

Durable peace in Africa

The durable peace we want in Africa is also important to other regions of the world. South Africa supports international efforts aimed at the establishment of a viable Palestinian state, existing side by side in peace with Israel. Our international solidarity with Western Sahara, Cuba and Palestine continues to occupy an important place in our foreign policy.

The Syrian conflict has been raging for nearly three years with devastating humanitarian consequences. We participated in the Geneva II Conference, and fully support the efforts of the joint special representative of the United Nations (UN) and League of Arab States for Syria.

South Africa applauded the successful last round of negotiations in Geneva between the P5+1 and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Warm and cordial relations

South Africa enjoys warm and cordial relations with all regions and countries of the world. Many of these relations are executed through well-structured bilateral mechanisms. Some are at strategic level. Through these relations, we promote our national interest which includes our domestic priorities. These bilateral engagements range from cooperation on the African Agenda, economic diplomacy, the exchange of cutting-edge technology, capacity-building, infrastructure programmes, to human resource and social development, and multilateral cooperation.

IBSA (our forum with India and Brazil) celebrated 10 years of existence in 2013, and remains a solid platform for driving our South-South Cooperation Agenda.

We participate in institutions of global governance, notably the UN, informed by

(Continues on page 8)

(From page 7)

our belief that these institutions must be representative of the diversity of humanity, and be governed in a transparent and open manner to the benefit of all nations, big or small.

When our second term on the UN Security Council ended in December 2012, South Africa left that body more convinced than ever before, of the urgency of the long-outstanding issue of reform. We have therefore challenged the UN membership to not celebrate the 70th anniversary of the formation of the UN in 2015 with an unreformed UN Security Council. The current formation is unfair to developing and small states, and disenfranchises the majority of the member states of the UN, which form the majority of the General Assembly.

Our country took its seat as a newly elected member of the UN Human Rights Council on 1 January 2014. Our election to this auspicious body reaffirms our commitment to the achievement of human rights for all our citizens, the citizens of the continent and the citizens of the world.

A better world is not only about peace, but also development. Since mid-2012, South Africa has been playing a prominent role in preparations for the inter-governmental process that will shape the UN development agendas beyond 2015, which is the target date for the achievement of the millennium development goals (MDGs).

South Africa's membership of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) provides an opportunity to advance South Africa's position on the post-2015 Development Agenda and, in particular, the acceleration of efforts and resources to ensure the achievement of the MDGs up to 2015 and beyond, as we move towards the target date for their achievement. South Africa will also support efforts to ensure that ECOSOC fulfils the mandate given to it by the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference to play a pivotal role in the elaboration of the UN Development Agenda beyond 2015.

South Africa will once again utilise its participation at this year's G20 gathering to promote our national interest, including, as the only African member of the G20, raising issues of particular concern to our continent and the rest of the South. In this regard, our focus will aim to redress the negative impact

of the global economic situation on our growth and development.

A good story to tell

In the 20 years of our freedom, a better South Africa has become a good story to tell. In the next five years and beyond, we must ceaselessly move South Africa forward!

The five decades of the independence of Africa have taken us closer to our goal of a better and united Africa. We are now on course towards Agenda 2063.

A better world is also in the making. The countries of the South, including our own, are not spectators in this. The pessimistic stories making rounds in some international media about the impending crush of some of our economies have no foundation in fact. The movers and shakers in the global economy today are in the southern part of our world.


The quest for a better world is a struggle that must continue. The world we want was embodied in the persona of Nelson Mandela.

We were all witness to how the departure of Madiba was mourned by the whole world. Both the Security Council and the General Assembly of the UN honoured Madiba in various ways after his passing. The President of the General Assembly has initiated a process which, after proper consultations, will result in an international award in Madiba's name given to worthy candidates on a regular basis.

For its part, the AU, at its January Summit, named the plenary hall of the New Convention Centre of its Headquarters, the Nelson Mandela Conference Hall.

Madiba's inspirational words come to mind that: "For to be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others".

Another son of our continent, Kwame Nkrumah, echoes similar words to his people when Ghana received its independence in 1957 that: "Our independence is meaningless unless it is linked up with the total liberation of Africa".

This is the spirit of our foreign policy which is simultaneously rooted in our national interest, Pan-Africanism and internationalism. A better South Africa is for a better Africa and a better world. 

i

In March 2014, following his appointment as a Special Envoy to South Sudan, Cyril Ramaphosa, the Deputy Chairperson of the National Planning Commission and Deputy President of the African National Congress, visited South Sudan and some countries belonging to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

The President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir Mayardit, and his former Vice President, Riek Machar, have individually requested President Jacob Zuma to assist in resolving the current challenges facing South Sudan.

Pursuant to these requests, President Zuma appointed Mr Ramaphosa as his Special Envoy to South Sudan.

South Africa has, since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, been actively supporting the African Union (AU) Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) projects in Sudan. South Africa's involvement in PCRD is conducted under the umbrella of the AU Ministerial Committee on PCRD of the Sudan, which South Africa currently chairs.

To date, South Africa has trained more than 1 600 officials from the Government of South Sudan as part of a capacity-building programme taking place within the context of the AUPCRD in such areas as police, diplomacy, public service, justice, education, mineral affairs and correctional service.

On 24 September 2011, South Africa and South Sudan signed an agreement establishing bilateral relations between the two countries. The two sister countries later upgraded their diplomatic Missions to ambassadorial level. The General Cooperation Agreement, which is an umbrella framework establishing formal bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, was signed on 8 April 2013.

London pays tribute to Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela "represented the possibility of a better human society, not only in South Africa but in the world at large," South African

Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe told the nearly 2 000 people that filled London's Westminster Abbey on 3 March for a special service celebrating Mandela's life.

Nelson Mandela, who passed away in December aged 95, joined a select group of non-Britons – including former Botswana President Seretse Khama, Jamaican Prime Minister Alexander Bustamante and Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies – who have been honoured by a service of thanksgiving at the 1 000-year-old church where Britain crowns and buries its kings and queens.

The guests at the service included Prince Harry, representing the Queen; British Prime Minister David Cameron; former prime ministers John Major and Gordon Brown; members of the Mandela family; and actor Idris Elba, who played Mandela in the film "Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom".

Thanks "for a truly great man"

Dean of Westminster John Hall, conducting the service, reminded the guests that a thanksgiving service for South Africa was held in the Abbey 20 years ago to celebrate the country's first democratic elections.

"At that time, all who were here, and people throughout the world, thanked God for the triumph of a spirit of reconciliation, and for peaceful transition," Hall said. "It is hard to imagine that any of this would have been possible without the grace and generosity shown by Nelson Mandela.

"Today we join together, representing the people of South Africa, of the United Kingdom, and of the Commonwealth, to give thanks to almighty God for a truly great man."

Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, in his address, thanked anti-apartheid campaigners in United Kingdom for their support during the years of apartheid rule. "Thank you to the elegant ladies who boycotted South African oranges," said Archbishop Tutu. "Thank you to those who followed a long-haired Peter Hain [the British Labour Party politician who was a noted anti-apartheid campaigner in the 1970s]."



The Deputy President of South Africa, Kgalema Motlanthe, addressing a thanksgiving service to celebrate the life and work of Nelson Mandela held at Westminster Abbey in London

Hain, who also addressed the congregation, said that Mandela never forgot the tens of thousands of British citizens who supported South Africa's struggle, adding that he would have been humbled by the service.

"History will judge us in light of Mandela"


President Motlanthe said that Mandela had been shaped by his country's struggle, "which shunned confrontation but held values of compassion and solidarity that went beyond simple opposition to apartheid", and that his inheritors were now faced with the challenge of making his dream come to pass.

"Humanity must consciously strive to free political activity, democracy, and the right to differ without the prospect of imprisonment, torture and assassination," Motlanthe said.

"The most enduring monument we can build to Mandela's memory is to strive for human

solidarity, to conquer racism and sexism, to eradicate social inequalities, educate the masses, make health accessible to all, and uphold a human rights culture.

"Posterity will look at the current generation in the light of the Mandela experience. If we fail, it will not make sense to future generations that while Mandela evolved into a rugged moral force that edged humanity higher on the plane of civilisation, those who followed him either failed to live up to his philosophy or simply destroyed his dream."

Westminster Abbey announced that it would be honouring Mandela with a memorial ledger stone, to be unveiled later this year. Mandela was welcomed to the Abbey in July 1996 when, during a State Visit as President of South Africa, he laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Warrior. 

Source: – www.southafrica.info

DIRCO's Strategic Planning Session

By Phindile Maduna
Branch: Public Diplomacy

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) held a Strategic Planning Session at the OR Tambo Building from 20 to 22 February 2014. This is an important annual event on the DIRCO calendar as it presents an opportunity to departmental management to evaluate the department's successes and challenges, and plan ahead for the realisation of our mandate derived from Outcome 11.

The event was attended by all senior managers in DIRCO, as well as ambassadors and support staff from Multilateral and Africa Multilateral, who had their own planning meetings earlier that week.

The meeting was privy to a number of presentations during the course of the three days. The African Union Commission made a presentation on Agenda 2063. Aiming to encourage discussion among all stakeholders, Agenda 2063 is an approach to how the continent should effectively learn from the

lessons of the past, build on the progress now underway and strategically exploit all possible opportunities available in the immediate and medium term, so as to ensure positive socio-economic transformation within the next 50 years. At its heart, this road map emphasises the importance to success of rekindling the passion for Pan-Africanism, a sense of unity, self-reliance, integration and solidarity that was a highlight of the triumphs of the 20th century. The Framework Document will be finalised in May with discussions and adoption at the July Summit.

The presentations that followed focussed on the Post-2015 Development Agenda as well as South Africa's membership to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) from

January 2014. South Africa's membership of the HRC together with China, Cuba and the Russian Federation in 2014 will strengthen the voice of the South within the HRC.

The UNHRC and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights are the main bodies dealing with human rights questions and are charged with the responsibility to promote universal respect for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms

Day two featured a presentation by the Chief Executive Officer of South African Airways (SAA), Monwabisi Kalawe. SAA currently operates 26 destinations in 23 African states.

Management also had an opportunity to input on DIRCO's Organisational Functional


Structure Review. The final day was dedicated to presentations from all branches, reviewing past achievements and focussing on future plans.

"DIRCO must aim to improve organisational efficiency and effectiveness through constant foreign policy assessment, with great emphasis on supporting Outcome 11.

The latter mandates DIRCO to uphold the 'creation of a better South Africa and contributing a better and safer Africa in a better world'", said Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane. The Minister addressed the meeting on 21 February.

The Minister emphasised the importance of coordination. This included coordination within Head Office; between Head Office

and Missions; and at an intergovernmental level between national departments, and between national, provincial and local government.

Based on the realisation of Outcome 11, Minister Nkoana-Mashabane urged the departmental management to use the Strategic Planning Session to build on the President's State of the Nation Address; assess the extent to which DIRCO has met its goals and objectives in terms of South Africa's foreign policy priorities; highlight the department's achievements in international relations engagements and agree on how to move forward, with emphasis on how to respond to the challenges reflected in the National Development Plan. 



Agriculture

A strong component of Agenda 2063

At the end of January 2014, the Chairperson of the African Union (AU) Commission addressed the media on the theme of the AU Summit, "Agriculture and Food Security", which was held earlier, and the Africa Agenda 2063.

In her opening remarks, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma said "we must make sure agriculture is a strong component of the Agenda 2063". The AU should partner with governments, private sectors and other organisations and develop science and research, trade, industry, infrastructure, human resources and other sectors, in order to improve agriculture. Ensuring good distribution and attracting young people were also stated as steps towards the development of agriculture.

"Africans should not be forced to sell their lands to other people, the land should belong to the people, Africa for Africans", she


said. The lack of strong land tenure policies has driven some African countries to sell or grant long leases to foreign investors and Africa should empower the people in terms of land, she explained. Moreover, the people working on the land must be given access to technology and capital so as to enable them to produce and process the food to be more competitive in the international markets as well as create jobs.

The generated income will therefore remain in the country and the activity will add value to the people working on those lands.

In line with the union's vision to be a "people-centered union driven by its own citizens", the AU has engaged in robust consultations with Africans, including youth, civil society and the Diaspora as well as with members of the Executive Council using various tools, including the AU website (www.au.int). The Agenda 2063 has galvanised a lot of interest and discussion and will be adopted

at the June summit. The adopted Agenda 2063 for Africa will be included in government plans and will allow Africa to have its own development goals.

"We must invest in the youth", said Dr Zuma, stressing the need to engage the youth in crafting this agenda in order to achieve its goals. She also noted the importance of the Diaspora in terms of financial contributions and their skills that can be applied in Africa for the development of the continent.

The Chairperson of the AU Commission also addressed issues such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the finding of alternative sources for funding. She encouraged all member states to implement the CAADP and learn from the successful implementations in some countries. As for the latter, she indicated that the AU had taken steps to create a foundation to raise funds from individuals and the private sector among others. 

The AU should partner with governments, private sectors and other organisations, and develop science and research, trade, industry, infrastructure, human resources and other sectors, in order to improve agriculture.

“Huge potential” for BRICS science collaboration



There is huge scope for stronger cooperation in science, technology and innovation between the countries of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) grouping, says the Minister of Science and Technology, Derek Hanekom.

Minister Hanekom was speaking at the opening of the first BRICS Science, Technology and Innovation Ministerial Meeting from 10 to 11 February in Kleinmond, about 90 km south-east of Cape Town.

“The BRICS countries are recognised as the future growth engines of the world economy,” he said. “It is clear that this kind of expansion

will necessarily need to be accompanied by enhanced levels of technological integration into the global community and, without a doubt, will create huge opportunities for science, technology and innovation as critical growth and development drivers of the future.”

Minister Hanekom identified biotechnology and health innovations, space science and technology, and new and renewable energy as “strategic areas where South Africa sees potential not only for synergies, but real opportunities for extensive cooperation between the BRICS countries”.

The two-day meeting, which brought together science ministers or deputy ministers from the five countries, was one of

the activities agreed to in the declaration and work plan adopted at the Fifth BRICS Summit in Durban in March 2013.

Minister Hanekom said the meeting represented the culmination of the process of operationalising the working mechanisms of the grouping.

The BRICS ministers tabled a memorandum of understanding aimed at strengthening cooperation in science, technology and innovation and addressing common global and regional socio-economic challenges through appropriate funding and investment instruments.

To achieve this goal, Minister Hanekom said the five countries would use shared

experiences and complementarities, and the co-generation of new knowledge and innovative products, services and processes.

The BRICS ministers visited the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) site in Carnarvon in the Northern Cape, where the MeerKAT radio telescope is being constructed.

The SKA project is an international effort to build the world’s largest radio telescope, which is to be co-hosted by South Africa and Australia. The 64-dish MeerKAT radio telescope is due to come online in 2016 both as a precursor to the SKA and as one of the most powerful telescopes in the world in its own right.

Source: SAnews.gov.za-Xinhua



Russia’s Deputy Minister of Education and Science, Lyudmila Ogorodova; Brazil’s Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, Marco Antonio Raupp; Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane; Minister of Science and Technology, Derek Hanekom; China’s Minister of Science and Technology, Wan Gang; and India’s Secretary of Ministry of Science and Technology, Thirumalachari Ramasami



News from abroad

SA tourism highlighted in Greece

The South African Embassy participated in the winter programme of the tourist organisation, Versus Travel, on 5 February 2014, hosted at Syngrou Avenue Hall in Athens. The Embassy made a presentation on South Africa and its scenic beauty, depicting the country as the best tourist attraction to a full capacity hall of tourists.

Versus Travel, established in 1995, has become the leader tour operator for destinations outside Europe and also among the leaders for Europe.

In his opening remarks, Ambassador SR Makgetla informed the tourists that South Africa was a country where tourists had an opportunity to see the big five in game reserves around the country and that preservation of animal species was important for South Africa. The Ambassador reminded the audience that South Africa was the birthplace of all humanity and advised them to visit museums such as the "Cradle of Humankind". He also requested tourists who would be going to South Africa to



Trade and Information Assistant, Anthony Mavridis, and Ambassador Makgetla

share their experiences of the country with the Embassy on their return.

South Africa's presentation by Anthony Mavridis (Trade and Information Assistant at the Embassy), touched on all the tourism aspects of the country, from tourism hot

spots in Cape Town to the tourist attraction destinations in Mpumalanga, Limpopo, North-West and Gauteng. Guests were treated to a live traditional dance and songs by "Mandela Gals", a South African traditional group, while also enjoying the South African wine on offer.

Third African Film Week held in Greece

Following the great success of the previous two years, the third African Film Week took place from 20 to 26 February 2014 at the Greek Film Archive in Kerameikos.

The public had the opportunity to continue its journey to the continent, to follow familiar or not so familiar trails, and, by crossing geographical boundaries, to get to know even more movies and documentaries, produced mostly between 2004 and 2013 by renowned and younger directors.

Throughout the course of the third African Film Week, a total of 18 feature films and one short film was screened, mainly drama but also documentaries, from eight African countries, thus enabling the public to become familiar with the cultural experiences of each country.

The opening film on Thursday, 20 February, was *Wled Ammar / Génération Maudite / A Damned Generation* (2013) by Nasredine Ben Maati from Tunisia. During the week, the Greek Film Archive welcomed in Athens invited guests such as director Kunle Afolayan from

Nigeria, South African director Zola Maseko and South African director and producer Rapiitse Montsho, who introduced their films, as well as Pedro Alfredo Ramalhos, Managing Director of the Angolan Institute of Cinema, Audiovisual and Multimedia.

Three films were screened from the active cinematography of South Africa, namely the comedy *Swop!* (2008) by Hlomla Dandala; the award-winning *Drum* (2004) by Zola Maseko; and the documentary *Triumph Will: The History of the ANC* (2012) by Rapiitse Montsho. All films from South Africa were screened with Greek subtitles.



2013, an eventful and important year for the DRC

Reflections of a junior South African diplomat

The old adage, “never a dull moment,” is one which accurately describes the work and lives of those whose postings have led them to the DRC. Upon embarking for annual leave in December 2013, I left behind an uncharacteristically calm, pre-Christmas Kinshasa with the expectation of returning some three weeks later without much change. However, I was shocked to return to the news that the capital and the city of Lubumbashi had survived an attempted “coup”, briskly and forcefully put down by the DRC’s security services.

Regrettably, this incident resulted in quite a large loss of life and caused much panic in the city, which (like elsewhere in the DRC) is no stranger to armed conflict.

In testament to the resilience of the DRC’s people, many of whom are well acquainted with serious security threats, the entire incident has quickly blown over and Kinshasa carries on at its usual, frenetic pace. Thankfully, serious security threats of this sort have become a relatively rare occurrence in the country’s capital in recent years. Contrary to popular public perception of the DRC as a country completely paralysed by war, in fact there exists a rather strange dichotomy in the country, between its peaceful capital and its long embattled eastern regions. Indeed, in the midst of dilapidated infrastructure and major socio-economic challenges, Kinshasa is attempting to rebuild itself in the image of today’s modern and prosperous cities, branding itself as the “City by the River” and welcoming businesses and investment. On the other hand, almost 2 000 kilometres away in its east, the country still plays host to serious, destabilising armed conflict which has wreaked havoc in the lives of millions of people unfortunate enough to be caught up in it.

In fact, the protracted conflict in eastern DRC is reliably estimated to have claimed more than six million lives and still plays host to unspeakable human rights abuses. Its root causes are found in a complex web of interests, linked to the region’s rich mineral wealth and involving the country’s neighbouring states,

numerous militia groups, tied in with a legacy of colonial exploitation, ethnic dimensions and indeed the after-effects of the Rwandan genocide in 1994. The situation in this part of the vast country hit closer to home for South Africa in 2013, when brave men and women from the country’s armed forces were deployed to eastern DRC to join the Force Intervention Brigade. In 2013, this United Nations-mandated intervention brigade was granted an unprecedented Security Council mandate to “neutralise” the country’s numerous “negative forces” and South Africa answered the call to help put an end to decades of misery in this part of the world.

As a political official in the DRC, one’s time is invariably occupied a lot with the complex conflict zone that is much of eastern DRC. For this reason, it was immensely beneficial to me when I was afforded an opportunity to accompany the Embassy’s Deputy Ambassador and Defence Attaché on a visit to Goma, eastern DRC, at the beginning of 2013.

The strategic trading city of Goma is the DRC’s eastern economic hub. Only some few months before the visit in November 2012, the city had been captured by the M23 rebel group which had subsequently accepted a negotiated retreat but which precariously, remained on the city’s outskirts. The visit was essentially a familiarisation visit, aimed at getting a picture of the dynamics on the ground as well as to meet with senior South African National Defence Force (SANDF) commanders, ahead of the full deployment of South Africa’s troops.

As I’d often heard about the DRC’s east, its natural beauty was striking. The city of Goma is located at the foot of a deep blue lake, surrounded by lush green hills and framed by the silhouette of its volcano in the background. Its tourism potential was obvious. Were it South Africa, it would long ago have seen an influx of hotels and tourism services. Its natural charm was also complemented by the warm welcome we received from the people who call the city home and who have had to endure such hardship, in their daily struggle for survival.

However, one did not need to look too closely to see the signs of the region’s troubles. The town is heavily militarised, with a large UN presence and signs of previous skirmishes visible in the form of damaged buildings. While Goma is the centre of much economic activity (a lot of it illicit), it remains very underdeveloped and understandably felt like a town uncertain of its future security. We were also made aware of just how precarious and tense the situation actually was, when visiting South African troops at a UN base on the main road into the city. The troops pointed to the hills a few hundred metres away, informing us that M23 rebels were camped there and that the base had several times endured sporadic fire.

Safely back at the Mission in Kinshasa, 2013 took place at breakneck speed and proved a particularly momentous year for the DRC. The Mission’s diplomats were kept on their toes, providing analyses of major events such as the sudden and unexpected surrender of the DRC’s most wanted rebel leader, Bosco Ntaganda, who fled and surrendered to the United States Embassy in Kigali, Rwanda. Generally, the dynamic and fast-changing course of events in eastern DRC remained a major area of focus throughout the year.

For much of 2013, the Mission was occupied with developments concerning the M23 rebel group, which consolidated its hold over vast sways of territory in eastern DRC, going on to operate a parallel administration in challenge to the State. This was followed by protracted and tenuous talks with the DRC Government and then quite suddenly towards the end of 2013, the subsequent surrender and disbanding of the M23. The delicate process of ensuring that these rebels undergo adequate disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration will occupy an important area of work for the DRC Government in 2014 and will be closely watched by the international community. Indeed, at present there are concerns that this formidable rebel force might be showing signs of remobilising.

At the same time, international focus on the DRC’s security crisis peaked in 2013. Important resolutions were undertaken by the 11+4

By Joseph Davies,
South African Embassy, Democratic Republic of Congo



Embassy officials meet with a women’s civil-society group in Goma

countries in the form of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (of which South Africa is a guarantor). Also keenly seized with these issues was the International Conference for the Great Lakes Region, which was reinvigorated in 2013, with the appointment of UN Special Envoy to the Great Lakes, former President of Ireland, Mary Robinson.

The DRC’s vibrant, young democracy also occupied much of the Mission’s time. Major events included President Joseph Kabila’s initiation of a process of national consultations, aimed at resolving deep-seated divisions between the ruling party coalition and its political adversaries. The outcomes of this process, which remain at this point uncertain, are likely to have significant implications and will be closely watched in 2014.

The “cherry on the top” came at the end of the year, when the Embassy assisted with the major task of hosting a State Visit to the DRC by President Jacob Zuma. The President’s delegation included several ministers and a large business delegation. This momentous occasion saw President Zuma addressing the DRC’s Parliament, which marked the first time in history that a South African president has done so. It was my privilege to have contributed directly to the speech that marked this historic

occasion. The State Visit also saw the signature of the Grand Inga Treaty, which will secure South Africa’s involvement in what will be the largest infrastructure project ever undertaken on the African continent and indeed a “game changer” for Africa’s energy security. Amid this broader politico-security situation, my own responsibilities at the Embassy involved challenging and often disturbing work related to the DRC’s troubled human rights environment as well as its serious humanitarian challenges. The latter includes a growing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) estimated at over 2,9 million people. A personal highlight was being involved in South Africa’s donation of R3 million towards the World Food Programme’s life-saving aid to IDPs in the country; a gesture which reaffirmed South Africa’s Ubuntu-centred foreign policy to the DRC and beyond.

Of course, beyond the work which occupies a diplomat at a Mission, a major part of representing one’s country abroad, is adapting to (the often challenging) environment of a new country, culture, language and all that this entails. In this regard, diplomats in the DRC live and work in a particularly challenging environment. While Kinshasa is

rapidly developing, it continues to face serious “teething problems” in the form of frequent power cuts, water supply problems, poor roads and infrastructure and limited ICT capacity. Although extremely stressful at times, these challenges are an invaluable lesson in learning to cope with difficult situations.

What is more, and I know my colleagues would agree, living in a country with such severe socio-economic, developmental and security challenges brings home how blessed we are as South Africans to live in a stable and thriving democracy (despite its challenges). Of course as practitioners of South Africa’s foreign policy, living and working in the DRC also gives true meaning to the phrase with which we are now all so familiar: “South Africa cannot remain an island of prosperity in a sea of poverty!”

So, as the Mission in the DRC embarks on what will undoubtedly be another jam-packed and challenging year, reflecting on the year that has passed, I am filled with a great sense of pride that I was able to play my humble role on behalf of South Africa, working towards the awakening of this giant at the heart of Africa. 🌍



Second Bilateral Consultative Forum held in Philippines

The Second South Africa-Philippines Bilateral Consultative Forum (BCF) was hosted by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) on 10 February 2014. The Philippine delegation was headed by Assistant Secretary, Petronilla Garcia of the DFA, while the South African delegation was headed by Deputy Director-General, Ambassador Anil Sooklal, who was accompanied by Director Debora Balatseng from the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO).



(Left to right) Elaine Tandang, Serla Vee, Randy Arquiza, Jeffrey Salik, Erick Aquino, Neal Imperial, Mark Punzalang, Noel de Luna, Assistant Secretary Henry Bensurto, Assistant Secretary Petronilla Garcia, DDC Dr Anil Sooklal, Ambassador Agnes Nyamande-Pitso, Debora Balatseng, Robert Ramasodi, Vuwani Ndwamato, Mavis Museisi and Mdu Bulunga

Other South African government departments represented at this meeting were the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), led by Robert Ramasodi, accompanied by Linda Siphugu and Phindiwe Dingile; the Department of Trade and Industry (dti), led by Mavis Museisi accompanied by Mdu Bulunga; and the Department of Transport (DoT), represented by Vuwani Ndwamato.

Among the issues discussed were the status of the agreements on agriculture; tourism; air services; merchant shipping; and science and technology; visa waivers for holders of diplomatic passports; the Memoranda of Understanding in Arts and Culture; and cooperation between the University of the Philippines Diliman and the University of Pretoria. Each leader of the delegation gave a briefing on the current

domestic developments of each country and their respective regions. The delegation from DAFF, the dti and DoT also held separate consultations with their counterparts to discuss the way forward in their respective departments. In addition, the dti also met with the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, visited the Philippine Economic Zone Authority in Manila and the Cavite Economic Zone to learn about the best practices by the Philippines in the management of economic zones and their strategy of attracting locators. The BCF was fruitful with clear objectives and

a way forward. It is hoped that this will pave the way for enhanced trade, investment and the tourism between the two countries.

The DFA hosted the delegation for lunch at the Diamond Hotel in Manila. In turn, Ambassador Agnes Nyamande-Pitso hosted a dinner at the Bayleaf Hotel in Intramuros in honour of both delegations. Invited guests included locally based and visiting South African business delegations; representatives from African embassies; Philippine traders; media; government agencies; and members of the tourism industry.

Ambassador Sifuba presents credentials to President of Indonesia

On 30 January 2014, the Ambassador to Indonesia, Pakamisa Augustine Sifuba, presented his Letter of Credence to His Excellency, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (commonly known by his initials SBY), President of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ambassador Sifuba devoted to use his period as South Africa's Ambassador to Indonesia to strengthen and consolidate the fraternal, warm and cordial relations between South Africa and Indonesia that date back from the late 1600s when the Dutch banished many Muslim freedom fighters to the Cape from their homeland in the East.

Sheikh Yusuf of Macassar, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, remains the best known among the exiles and the first person to build a cohesive Muslim community in Cape Town, South Africa. He died in Zandvliet on 23 May 1699. His Kramat has been a place of pilgrimage ever since. Ambassador Sifuba reiterated late former President Nelson Mandela's statement that Sheik Yusuf was a symbol of Indonesia's and South Africa's fight against slavery, colonialism and apartheid.

Ambassador Sifuba noted that South Africa would forever remain indebted to Indonesia due to Sheik Yusuf's influence on the country; and commemorated Sheik Yusuf's contribution to the struggle for freedom, independence, development, peace and welfare for the people of both countries, the developing world and the world.

The Ambassador recalled the critical role played by Indonesia in the fight against colonialism and neo-colonialism through the hosting of the Asian-African Conference, commonly known as the Bandung Conference from 18 to 24 April 1955 in Bandung. The late Moses Kotane and Maulvi Cachalia attended the conference on behalf of the African National Congress.

The 25 countries that participated in the Bandung Conference represented nearly one-fourth of the Earth's land surface and a total population of 1,5 billion people. The conference was an important step toward the crystallisation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).



"The Ambassador recalled the critical role played by Indonesia in the fight against colonialism and neo-colonialism through the hosting of the Asian-African Conference, commonly known as the Bandung Conference from 18 to 24 April 1955 in Bandung."

Ambassador Sifuba wished Indonesia well in its preparations for the 60th celebration of the Bandung Conference and reiterated South Africa's commitment to assist in any way possible.

Ambassador Sifuba noted that with Indonesia, as the biggest economy in the south-east Asia region, being an entry point to the ASEAN regional grouping, a member of the G20 and the NAM with a growing urban, cosmopolitan middle class and a population of +/- 250 million, and South Africa being the biggest economy on the African continent, gateway to Africa, a member of BRICS and the G20, it was natural that the two countries were strategic partners.

Ambassador Sifuba committed to the implementation of the Strategic Partnership Joint Declaration that was signed during a State Visit by President Yudhoyono to South Africa in March 2008. He noted that closer contact and cooperation within the established bilateral mechanisms, i.e. the Joint Commission, which was established in 2004 and is expected to meet in South Africa in 2014; the Joint Trade Committee, which will be hosted by South Africa in 2014; and

the New Asia Africa Strategic Partnership, which was established with South Africa and Indonesia as the co-chairs and is expected to be hosted by South Africa in 2015; and in all areas where both countries, their regions and the world stand to benefit from are to be actively promoted and encouraged.

Ambassador Sifuba took the opportunity to also wish Indonesia success in holding their parliamentary elections on 9 April 2014 and presidential election, which will likely be held in early and mid-July 2014.

These elections mark a crucial moment for Indonesia as the current incumbent, President Yudhoyono, is constitutionally barred from seeking a third term.

Furthermore, Ambassador Sifuba informed President Yudhoyono that South Africa would be holding its fourth general elections, celebrating 20 Years of Freedom and commemorating 20 years of bilateral relations with Indonesia on 12 August 2014.

Ambassador Sifuba thanked Indonesia for its continued support to South Africa and personally thanked President Yudhoyono for his warm and hospitable welcome.

South Africa strengthens African Agenda at Arab-Africa Summit

South Africa successfully participated at the Arab-Africa Summit held between 11 and 20 November 2013 in the State of Kuwait under the theme "Partners in Investment and Development". South Africa was represented at the summit by the Minister in The Presidency, Collins Chabane, assisted by senior officials from the departments of international relations and cooperation (DIRCO) and trade and industry (dti).

The summit served as a review of the Arab-Africa Strategy and Joint Action Plan (2011 – 2016), adopted at the Second Arab-Africa Summit held in Sirte, Libya, in October 2010, premised on the principles of South-South cooperation. The Strategy and Action Plan highlight four major areas of cooperation which were deliberated upon at the summit, including:

- Political and Peace and Security Cooperation
- Economic, Trade and Finance
- Agriculture and Food Security
- Socio-Cultural Cooperation.

In his Summit Statement, Minister Chabane expressed South Africa's full support and commitment to the further strengthening of the Africa-Arab partnership in accordance with South Africa's foreign policy priorities regarding the Africa Agenda.

At the conclusion of the summit, the Kuwait Declaration was adopted as well as a Joint Communiqué on Palestine. Outlining South Africa's perspectives on the outcome of the summit, Head of Mission, Ambassador Delarey van Tonder, responded to the media:

"South Africa views the outcomes of the summit in a very constructive manner and wishes to congratulate the State of Kuwait for hosting in a most effective and efficient manner an international event of this magnitude. The summit has confirmed the long-standing cooperation between Africa and the Arab World as well as Kuwait's constructive involvement in support of Africa's developmental agenda. The Kuwait Declaration and the broad consensus reached during the summit also



provide a practical and concrete platform to take advantage of existing opportunities for increased cooperation as well as formalising the institutional and financial capacity toward forging a strategic partnership. The commitments made toward raising the levels of Africa-Arab people-to-people action, trade and investment should also have a sustainable and positive impact on the lives of the people of the two interrelated regions."

On the sidelines of the summit, the Mission, in collaboration with the Branch: Public Diplomacy (PD) and the Department of Arts and Culture, hosted a high-profile cultural exhibition and dance performance reflecting positively on South Africa's rich and diverse cultural heritage. The event, attended by thousands of Kuwaitis, was prominently covered in the national media.

The Kuwait Government, through support from the Kuwait National Council for Culture, Arts and Literature, also facilitated the visits

of the following world-class South African cultural artisans and performers:

- **Afrik' Motion Dance Theatre:** This energetic and dynamic show represented South African cultures with a mix of different ethnic traditional dances, gumboots dance, township dance and pantsula jive. The group was made up of nine males and six females.
- **Basket weaving and beading:** Angeline Masuku, a basket weaver from the rural outskirts of KwaZulu-Natal excels in the art of telling history by weaving art-like patterns, creating highly sought-after traditional baskets.
- **Telephone wire art:** Hlengiwe Dube, an artist who specialises in high-quality beadwork and recycled telephone wire basket weaving is also the founder of Ifundiso Art and Craft and specialises in training craft skills in rural communities.



An Ode to Madiba

By Vusi Mahanjana

This is not a song to sing
but an epitaph of praise
a farewell bid to a fearless soldier

This is a recital of self rejuvenation
in honour of the accurate thrust
of the Spear of the Nation in motion

This is a battle cry for our onward march
a war song for our bairnes
screaming yells of liberty, peace and dignity

This is a war song for self realisation
a song for unity, joy, pride and love of freedom
in praise of our heroes and heroines

The distant cry of our mothers
pitches and echoes to the darkness of our sorrow
as we dip our spears to the going away of our hero

This bereaving nation in black, green and gold
defied the wrath of the enemy pride
as it filed in the dusty streets of our townships
with dust bin lids, bricks and fists punching the air
marching en masse to defeat the enemy pride

This is a long march, this.

It is a moment of our onward march
to our glorious freedom dreams
decorated by cold still bodies of fallen heroes
bodies of courage, wisdom and honour

This is a moment of praise
to those fearless fighters of freedom
who gave up their youth for freedom guns
singing in voices of victory tones
in concert with vuyisile mini, mahlangu and all

This is a moment of our last march
witnessing the last steps of freedom fighters
to the hangman's noose

This is the moment of our reflection
depicting our courage with freedom smiles carved on our lips
as we dance freedom dance in the deep of Angola jungles
witnessed and giggled at by the dancing moon up above
as we shared space with jungle dwellers in unity and camaraderie

This is a long march, this.

This is a moment of our dry tears
transforming to red streams of our bitterness
as we witness the going away of our own and in pain
carving our historical march to freedom goals
in the midst of joy and sadness
singing defiantly in tones of resistance
"Nants' indod' emnyama Verwoed"

This is a long path, this.

Carved in sculptures of a nation's anger
from the wars of resistance to Mgwenya
Mgwenya to June 16
June 16 to boQiniselani
boQiniselani to Siyayinyova
but all in unison ululating like the sound of gunfire

You remain our never ending pain
as our fists punch the air in fearlessly and in fury
symbolising the power of our nation's loving dream of liberty

This is a moment of the liberty dance
translated to the Madiba jive
as we traverse this path
in celebration of a father, a comrade, a hero, a statesman
and an internationalist
go well Madiba, go well!

This is a long path, this.

*South Africa:
A good story to tell*



international relations
& cooperation

Department:
International Relations and Cooperation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



NOTICE BOARD

Human Rights Day, 21 March



We're all equal in our human dignity.

South Africa celebrates Human Rights Day on 21 March to remember sacrifices that accompanied the struggle for the attainment of democracy in South Africa. South Africans worked tirelessly for the transformation of our country to an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom in which government is based on the will of the people and every citizen is equally protected by law. The massacres in Sharpeville and Langa continue to serve as a historical reminder to all of us to make effort towards protecting human rights and human dignity. Human Rights are expressly protected in the Bill of Rights, which is part of the country's Constitution. Human Rights Day was formally established by the United Nations in 1950, with the General Assembly inviting all member states to celebrate the day as they saw fit.

e-DISCLOSURE SYSTEM TO TAKE EFFECT FROM APRIL 2014

The implementation of the e-Disclosure system in the Public Service comes into effect from April 2014. The system replaces the manual system of submission, processing and verification of disclosures.

e-Disclosure is an electronic register to capture and manage financial disclosures of designated employees (SMS members) who are required to disclose their registrable interests to their relevant Executive Authority by 30 April of each year.

The e-Disclosure system is located on the homepage of the Department of Public Service and Administration website - www.dpsa.gov.za - and is linked to other relevant existing databases such as the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, deeds registration offices and eNatis for verification and validation purposes.

DIRCO's values:

- Patriotism
- Loyalty
- Dedication
- Ubuntu
- Equity
- Integrity
- Batho Pele.

Performance management dates

2014/15 performance agreements to be submitted by 15 April 2014

2013/14 performance appraisals to be submitted by 30 April 2014

April 2014

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Sickbay notice

Flu vaccines will be available at the Sickbay for DIRCO employees from 18 March to 30 April 2014, or while stocks last.

Elections

7 MAY 2014

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE



WELLNESS DAY 21 February 2014

Stefan Schoeman addressing DIRCO officials during the recent Wellness Day



Etiquette in the workplace

Manners matter. From talking loudly on one's cell phone and texting during meetings to dressing inappropriately and showing up late, bad manners aren't just bad form, they are bad for business.

Because it's important to Bring Your Manners to Work every day, the Protocol School of Washington offers the following do's and don'ts:

- Don't cell yell. People tend to speak three times louder on a cell phone than in person. Mind your volume.
- Do respect people's personal space while on the phone.
- A "safe cell distance" is considered to be 10 feet.
- Don't check your phone during meals and meetings. Instead keep phones off or on vibrate and pay attention to and engage those around you.
- Do dress appropriately for the workplace. In other words, save the see-through dresses, sandals with socks, Lycra bike shorts, muscle shirts, and plunging necklines for other occasions.
- Don't "borrow" from other people's desks or lunches without permission.
- Do clean up your messes, be it in the kitchen or at the copier, don't expect others to clean up after you.
- Don't gossip. Over-sharing about your own personal life should also be avoided.
- Do be on time for meetings, conference calls and appointments.
- Don't sink to someone else's standards. Just because co-workers behave badly is not a reason for you to follow suit. Always keep your poise and do the right thing, even if you're doing it alone. It matters and will be noticed.

If a co-worker's behaviour is infringing upon your ability to perform your job well, address it directly with the individual.

Clearly state how their behaviour is impacting you, and perhaps, others. Kindly request a change of behaviour, emphasising how everyone could benefit from it. If the problem persists and is truly more than a mere annoyance, then bring it to the attention of your supervisor.

On the other hand, if a change happens, by all means be sure to say "thank you."

Source: www.reuters.com



TB

REACH THE
3 MILLION.
FIND. TREAT. CURE TB.

EVERY YEAR
9 MILLION PEOPLE
GET SICK WITH TB.

3 MILLION DON'T GET
THE CARE THEY NEED.
HELP US TO REACH THEM.

WORLD TB DAY 24 MARCH 2014

World TB Day, falling on 24 March each year, is designed to build public awareness that tuberculosis (TB) today remains an epidemic in much of the world, causing the deaths of nearly one-and-a-half million people each year, mostly in developing countries.

It commemorates the day in 1882 when Dr Robert Koch astounded the scientific community by announcing that he had discovered the cause of TB, the TB bacillus. At the time of Koch's announcement in Berlin, TB was raging through Europe and the Americas, causing the death of one out of every seven people. Koch's discovery opened the way towards diagnosing and curing TB.

The "missed" three million

TB is curable, but our current efforts to find, treat and cure everyone who gets ill with the disease are not sufficient. Of the nine million people a year who get sick with TB, a third of them are "missed" by public health systems.

Many of these three million people live in the world's poorest, most vulnerable communities and include groups such as migrants, miners, drug users and sex workers.

We believe that no one should be left behind in the fight against TB. This World TB Day, we call for a global effort to find, treat and cure the three million and accelerate progress towards zero TB deaths, infections, suffering and stigma.

To reach the three million, we need to aggressively scale up TB programmes and ensure access and coverage for all, especially for the most vulnerable groups and in areas most heavily affected by the diseases – the TB "hotspots".

We must invest in basic research and development for new tools – diagnostics, drugs and vaccines – to reach people faster, treat them more quickly and ultimately prevent them from becoming ill with TB.

If we are successful we can ensure that we meet the millennium development goals and start to talk realistically about eliminating TB as a public health problem in the next two decades.

This World TB Day, people all over the world, from TB programme managers to frontline healthcare providers will make a call to reach the three million and ensure that everyone suffering from TB has access to adequate TB care, including diagnosis, treatment and cure.

Source: Department of Health, Stop TB Partnership

WORD PUZZLE

Test your general knowledge



G	N	E	T	U	A	G	T	W	W	D	N	L	G	L	P	R	P	L
Z	R	J	J	M	M	X	B	I	W	R	T	R	Q	D	B	X	R	K
L	A	B	K	L	X	G	V	J	A	O	D	A	R	N	W	B	J	V
T	N	I	H	N	N	L	B	I	K	W	L	A	W	Z	T	T	W	X
B	N	B	R	T	P	M	Z	E	S	Z	U	P	D	N	D	A	N	M
Y	N	B	G	E	P	Q	S	Q	T	I	M	K	B	R	U	D	L	P
K	D	R	J	G	G	A	W	M	T	G	O	N	Y	S	P	O	T	S
Z	Y	D	B	R	M	I	D	P	M	N	L	N	T	Z	U	B	I	B
M	P	U	M	A	L	A	N	G	A	D	E	R	2	R	M	F	K	E
C	W	A	L	C	U	S	T	O	M	S	A	M	E	0	U	G	B	P
A	A	O	S	K	Q	V	J	N	L	L	O	N	A	B	6	U	D	Y
K	Z	P	D	A	Y	T	E	G	I	M	S	H	A	I	D	3	W	L
A	O	W	E	P	H	O	R	A	N	F	M	M	P	Z	L	M	Z	Q
H	R	G	J	T	J	S	R	Y	O	G	B	X	J	A	P	R	L	B
S	T	W	J	L	O	T	N	R	B	D	U	T	J	P	M	Y	A	M
G	A	L	A	J	N	W	D	I	B	V	Z	J	V	M	R	A	Y	P
N	M	G	T	X	L	M	N	D	K	J	I	D	Y	Y	J	Z	R	M
I	B	Y	B	X	V	X	Z	P	B	T	N	Y	M	B	M	X	X	Q
K	O	L	R	T	L	D	N	Q	M	T	I	R	M	Q	J	V	T	N

Clues:

Look for the answers to these questions in the word puzzle above. Answers appear from left to right, right to left, horizontal, diagonal and vertical.



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Surname of the Consul-General in São Paulo | 6. South Africa's National Fish | 14. The State of the Nation Address is presented here |
| 2. South Africa's first police university was recently opened in ... | 7. The SKA Project is co-hosted by South Africa and ... | 15. South Africa's Ambassador to Indonesia (Surname) |
| 3. SA Tourism recently opened an office in this African country | 8. Africa's top performing airport for the fourth year in a row | 16. Capital of the DR Congo |
| 4. The Order of the Companions of ... is awarded to heads of state and other dignitaries for promoting peace, cooperation and friendship towards South Africa | 9. The African Union's road map for the continent for the next 50 years | 17. Southern African ... Union |
| 5. The annual Minister's Banquet was held here | 10. Recently appointed as Special Envoy to South Sudan (Surname) | 18. The Samora Machel Monument is here |
| | 11. South Africa's smallest province | 19. "Place where the sun rises" |
| | 12. The November Arab Africa Summit was held here | 20. International airport outside Durban (two words) |
| | 13. Director of the award-winning film "Drum" (2004) | |

Sudoku

		7	6			5	
9	2						7
		1	5	9			
4						2	3
			1				9
8	9		3	4			
1	4						
	7				8		
	3						1

See solutions on inner back cover



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LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE



Portuguese language facts:

The Portuguese language is a Romance Language derived from the Latin and it is related to the other romance languages: French, Spanish and Italian. It is the official language in eight countries throughout the four continents – Portugal, Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guiné-Bissau, Moçambique, Timor and São Tomé e Príncipe. It is the second official language in Macau (China) which was a Portuguese colony until 2000 when it was handed over to China. Portuguese is spoken by over 220 million people. It is the seventh-most spoken language in the world.

Vamos ler e aprender Português

Bom dia	Good morning
Boa tarde	Good afternoon
Boa noite	Good evening / night
Hello	Olá
O senhor	you (to a man)
A senhora	you (to a woman)

Boa tarde!	Good afternoon
Como está o senhor?	How are you? (when addressing a man)
Como está a senhora?	How are you? (when addressing a woman)
Estou bem, obrigado.	I am well, thank you. (male response)
Estou bem, obrigada.	I am well, thank you. (female response)
Estou bem, e o senhor?	I am well, and you?
Adeus.	Goodbye.
Até amanhã.	See you tomorrow
Até logo.	See you later.

Test your knowledge

- You want to greet a Portuguese. It is 10.00 am. What do you say?
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- How do you say "How are you"? (to a man)
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- How does a woman respond to "How are you"?
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- You want to say "Goodbye". What do you say?
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Who's who at the Minister's Annual Diplomatic Banquet?

