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### ON THE COVER

Marking another milestone in the history  
of the country and continent, President  
Jacob Zuma of the Republic of South Africa  
hosted President Dilma Rousseff of the  
Federative Republic of Brazil, President  
Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation,  
President Xi Jinping of the People's  
Republic of China, and Prime Minister  
Manmohan Singh of the Republic of India  
for the fifth BRICS Summit in Durban from  
26 to 27 March 2013.

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# BRICS countries occupy 30% of global territory and are home to 45% of the world's population

*"BRICS and Africa: Partnership for development, integration and industrialisation"*

**THE FIFTH BRICS SUMMIT. 26 – 27 MARCH 2013.  
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA.**



# contents

Letter from the Minister	6
Editor's note	10
<b>Diplomacy</b>	
Successful BRICS Summit held on African soil	12
Africa is rising	20
An overview of South Africa's second term on the UN Security Council (2011 – 2012)	22
The Blue Economy: BRICS maritime agenda	26
The EU's travails and its impact on SA	30
Celebrating and commemorating IBSA's 10th anniversary	34



6



32

12



Human rights: Central to SA's foreign policy	36
50 Years of African Unity – then and now	38
The National Development Plan: A commitment to a better life	42



78



50



72



76



70

Securing democracy, securing business – Building a prosperous South Africa for all	46
<b>Feature</b>	
Liberation heritage – The legacy of Jonny Makhatini	50
Save our rhinos	54
Emerging destinations changing international travel patterns	58
Be a responsible traveller	61
Securing our cyberspace: South Africa's approach	64
The man behind the SKA: Dr Bernie Fanaroff	66
Flying the SA flag abroad	70
<b>Lifestyle</b>	

Peace parks – Made in Africa	72
Blue Flag status for South Africa's beaches	76
The beat at Africa's feet: Orange Africa Cup of Nations	78
Mama Africa: Honoured with Ubuntu Award	82
Minister's annual diplomatic banquet	84



# Letter from the Minister

South Africans should be positive and optimistic about the BRICS formation consisting of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

This grouping serves as a platform for dialogue and cooperation among countries that represent 43% of the world's population, for the promotion of peace, security and development in a multipolar, interdependent and increasingly complex, globalising world. Coming, as we do, from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, the transcontinental dimension of our interaction adds to its value and significance.

BRICS is a continuation of the tradition that was firmly established 57 years ago, in April 1955, when countries of Asia and Africa met at the historic Bandung Conference to galvanise their collective muscle in the context of the Cold War and assert themselves in the international system. The Bandung Conference, which led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), was a historic watershed in the international relations of developing countries. South Africa was at the Bandung Conference, represented through the African National Congress.

The present context of international relations and cooperation between Asian, African and Latin American countries – collectively known as countries of the South – remains critical, and has become more important than ever before.

BRICS has since its inception had a positive effect on the international system. The countries have individually emerged to challenge traditional economic powerhouses. China has recently been ranked as the second-biggest economy in the world, overtaking many economies. The countries coordinate their positions and actions in international organisations as we saw in the United Nations Security Council and in the midst of the current global economic crisis, many countries in the world are looking up to BRICS member states for a way out.

The BRICS' economic power base includes their combined nominal gross domestic product (GDP), estimated at US\$13,7 trillion and between 20% and 25% of global GDP, as well as combined foreign reserves estimated at US\$4 trillion. BRICS accounted for



approximately 11% of global annual foreign direct investment (FDI) flows in 2012 (US\$465 billion) and 17% of world trade.

BRICS economies have become the new engines of global growth.

South Africa and BRICS countries share a common vision. Like South Africa, our fellow BRICS nations are striving to enhance inclusive economic growth that will lead to increased job opportunities, accelerate economic transformation and fight poverty. We also dream and work to realise a more

equitable global political and economic system.

South Africa's per capita income level at purchasing power parity compares favourably with BRICS partners estimated at US\$11 000 (after the Russian Federation at US\$16 700 and Brazil at US\$11 845). Our country's comparative advantage within BRICS pertains to its considerable non-energy in situ mineral wealth. In a recent report commissioned by the United States (US) based Citigroup bank, South Africa

was ranked as the world's richest country in terms of its mineral reserves, worth an estimated US\$2,5trillion. South Africa is the world's largest producer of platinum, chrome, vanadium and manganese, the third-largest gold miner, and offers highly sophisticated mining-related professional services, contributing significantly to the BRICS resource pool. South Africa is investing R300 billion (US\$35,6 billion) into expanding and improving its railways, ports and fuel pipelines, as a catalyst to help unlock the

world's greatest mineral wealth. Africa will also continue to be buoyed by the exploding global demand for oil, metals, minerals, food and other natural resources. Likewise, the African continent, which is arguably one of the world's largest unexplored resource basins, has abundance of riches, including 10% of the world's oil reserves, 40% of its gold ore and 95% of platinum. The demand from BRICS countries for these commodities has been a critical source to support growth on the continent.

South Africa's financial market development and sophistication, also as a source of exceptionally sophisticated professional services and financial expertise, is globally recognised. The 2011/12 World Economic Forum's *Global Competitiveness Index* displayed a high level of confidence in our financial market development.

The regulation of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange was ranked number one in the world, as was the strength of South Africa's auditing and reporting standards. South Africa is ranked second for both the soundness of banks and the efficacy of corporate boards. South Africa's excellence in science, technology and innovation is also recognised, e.g. it being awarded the majority stake in hosting the Square Kilometre Array. BRICS countries supported South Africa in obtaining the majority stake. The BRICS countries now constitute the largest trading partners of Africa and the largest new (not total) investors. The BRICS investment portfolio in Africa is very encouraging and promising.

South Africa's membership has enhanced the political component of BRICS deliberations, notably regarding developments in Africa and support for the African Agenda.

The importance of BRICS for South Africa is also reflected in bilateral trade relations. International Trade Centre data shows that despite the continued importance of Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development countries in South Africa's trade, investment and development, South Africa's export trade with the BRICS grew from 6,2% of the total in 2005 to 16,8% in 2011; whereas its imports from the BRICS represented 13,6% of total imports in 2005 and 20% in 2011. This growing importance presents opportunities for South Africa's domestic, continental and global objectives.

In 2012, South Africa's total trade with the BRICS countries stood at almost R300 billion, which represents an annual increase of over 11% compared to the previous year.

Our successful hosting of the BRICS Summit and the outcomes achieved, as outlined in the *eThekweni Declaration*, has ended the debate on why South Africa is part of BRICS.

South Africa is in BRICS. South Africa completes BRICS. ǀ

**Minister of International Relations and Cooperation,  
Maite Nkoana-Mashabane**





Inkosi Albert Luthuli International Convention Centre, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal



*Inspiring new ways*



# Let's talk foreign policy...

## Editor's note



**H**ow interesting was it to follow the daily media coverage on a number of issues related to South Africa's hosting of the fifth BRICS Summit? Coverage had largely been factual in nature and generally driven by speculation on the outcomes of the summit and the issues that would feature high on the agenda.

There were several messengers from the BRICS countries whom were quoted in the international press with each country outlining their national interest priorities in BRICS and also the common BRICS priorities. One missing link in this conversation was a coordinated communication approach.

Through the BRICS mechanism, member states continue to strengthen and coordinate efforts in the areas of politics and security, and therefore remain resolute in building upon synergies towards intensifying trade and investment flows.

Due to its increasing role and influence in global politics and other multilateral affairs, new areas of potential cooperation are constantly being explored. One such area of potential cooperation is communication.

As a result, a proposal has been placed on the table to establish a BRICS Communication Task Team with a primary focus to investigate modalities towards

establishing a BRICS Public Diplomacy (PD) Forum. One of the many objectives of this forum will culminate in the scaling up of marketing and communication of BRICS programmes, its achievements and possible challenges in a coordinated manner.

Ideally, the BRICS PD Forum should offer its member states an opportunity to amplify their collective voices towards the advancement of issues of common interest and mutual benefit. The forum will give heightened impetus to the level and extent of information-sharing among BRICS member states as a collective.

Another important element to address is media ownership and platforms of communication. It is said, "he who pays the piper calls the tune"... we are determined to tell our own stories using our own platforms. The envisaged BRICS PD Forum will address these and related challenges.

The agreement by the leaders to establish a BRICS-led Development Bank necessitates an urgent creation of the BRICS PD Forum. The positive stories from the Programme of Action linked to the BRICS Business Council and Think-Tank risk being diluted if this forum is not created soonest. 🇿🇦

Warm regards  
**@ClaysonMonyela**

*“The BRICS forum offers member states the opportunity of an amplified voice for political, financial, economic and social interests around a common growth and development agenda based on our shared values. We have firmly established BRICS as a credible and constructive grouping in our quest to forge a new paradigm of global relations and cooperation. BRICS countries continue to power, stabilise and support the global economy. We, however, remain vigilant to underlying weaknesses and risk in the global economy.”*

President Jacob Zuma, BRICS Plenary Session Statement, 27 March 2013, Durban



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# Successful BRICS SUMMIT held on African soil

*“Our shared vision of intensifying development, integration and industrialisation remains at the core of our BRICS partnership ...”* – President Jacob Zuma.

By Michelle Greeff, Director: Publishing and New Media  
Department of International Relations and Cooperation

**M**arking another milestone in the history of the country and continent, President Jacob Zuma hosted Her Excellency President Dilma Rousseff of the Federative Republic of Brazil, His Excellency President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation, His Excellency President Xi Jinping of the People’s Republic of China and the Honourable Prime Minister Manmohan Singh of the Republic of India for the fifth BRICS Summit in Durban from 26 to 27 March 2013.

A major outcome of the summit, outlined in the *eThekweni Declaration*, was the announcement of the establishment of the BRICS-led Development Bank to address the challenges faced by developing countries of infrastructure development due to insufficient long-term financing and foreign direct investment (FDI), especially investment in capital stock. The leaders said BRICS cooperation towards more productive use of global financial resources could make a positive contribution to addressing this problem.

Another announcement, among several others, was the construction of a financial safety net through the creation of the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)

among the BRICS countries. The self-managed CRA will have a positive precautionary effect to help BRICS countries forestall short-term liquidity pressures, provide mutual support and further strengthen financial stability.

The finance ministers will negotiate and conclude the agreements and progress will be reviewed by the leaders when they meet in September.

It is envisaged that Africa’s development will be enhanced through infrastructure development projects and the

BRICS countries will play a pivotal role. This was affirmed during discussions between BRICS and African leaders during a Retreat on 27 March in Durban post the summit. The BRICS Summit and the BRICS and African Leaders Retreat coincided with the historic celebration in May this year, of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity, which has evolved into the African Union (AU). President

Zuma was joined by 15 African heads of state for the discussions with the BRICS leaders. These included the chairpersons of the AU and AU Commission; the Chairperson of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee; the heads of state and government chairing the AU’s eight regional economic communities; as well as the heads of state and government championing the AU/NEPAD Presidential Infrastructure Championing Initiative. In all, South Africa hosted 19 heads of state and government from BRICS and the continent.

“A real privilege for our young nation”, President Zuma said.

Within the framework of NEPAD, BRICS supports African countries in their industrialisation process through stimulating FDI, knowledge exchange, capacity-building and diversification of imports from Africa.

“We acknowledge that infrastructure development in Africa is important and recognise the strides made by the African Union to identify and address the continent’s infrastructure challenges through the development of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), the AU NEPAD Africa Action Plan (2010 – 2015), the NEPAD Presidential Infrastructure

Championing Initiative (PICI), as well as the regional infrastructure development master plans that have identified priority infrastructure development projects that are critical to promoting regional integration and industrialisation. We will seek to stimulate infrastructure investment on the basis of mutual benefit to support industrial development, job creation, skills development, food and nutrition security and poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa. We therefore, reaffirm our support for sustainable infrastructure development in Africa,” the BRICS leaders outlined in the *eThekweni Declaration*.

The theme of both the summit, “BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation”, and the Retreat, “Unlocking Africa’s Potential: BRICS and African Cooperation on Infrastructure”, followed on the 2011 Sanya Summit commitment that discussions would continue on the role of BRICS partnering with Africa to support Africa’s infrastructure development and industrialisation.

The fifth BRICS Summit concluded the first cycle of BRICS summits and the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the promotion of international law, multilateralism and the central role of the United Nations (UN). The discussions reflected the growing intra-BRICS solidarity as well as the shared goal to contribute positively to global peace, stability, development and cooperation. The leaders also considered BRICS’ role in the international system as based on an inclusive approach of shared solidarity and cooperation towards all nations and peoples.

One of the aims of the summit was to progressively develop BRICS into a fully fledged mechanism of current and long-term coordination on a wide range of key issues of the world economy and politics. The prevailing global governance architecture is regulated by institutions which were conceived in circumstances when the international landscape in all its aspects was characterised by very different challenges and opportunities.

“As the global economy is being reshaped, we are committed to exploring new models and approaches towards more equitable development and inclusive global growth by emphasising complementarities and building on our respective economic strengths.”

Along this line, the BRICS Business Forum was held a day prior to the summit to expand economic relations, focussing on infrastructure, energy, financial services, mining and beneficiation as well as agroprocessing. The forum was attended by 125 delegates from China, 125 from the Russian Federation, 74 from India, 60

from Brazil and 242 from South Africa. This was followed by the launch of the BRICS Business Council. The council constitutes a platform to strengthen economic ties, trade and investment between the business communities of the five BRICS countries.

This will provide technical support and consultative advice and facilitate the implementation of multilateral business projects. These areas include promotion of trade and industry and business cooperation; technology transfer and development; tapping into business opportunities; playing an advisory role; and cooperation in the fields of, among other things, manufacturing, infrastructure, banking and financial services, the green economy, and skills development and training.

South African members to this council include Patrice Motsepe (chairperson), Nomaxabiso Majokweni, Sandile Zungu, Iqbal Surve, Brian Molefe and Stavros Nicolau.

Business also deliberated on the envisaged BRICS Cable, which will consist of a new high-capacity optic fibre cable of 28 400 km, linking the BRICS countries. This will remove the dependency on developed countries as interconnection points, and will provide direct communications among BRICS countries.

To appreciate the role of academics in fostering dialogue between the BRICS countries, South Africa hosted the fifth BRICS Academic Forum from 10 to 13 March.

“The knowledge economy needs to be a learning economy as we and other emerging markets and developing countries shift from primary to industrial production, notably to enjoy the fruits of our own resource endowments through beneficiation, to the supply of modern services,” President Zuma said.

He outlined South Africa’s unique challenges with regard to upgrading the skills of 3,2 million youths, overhauling the post-school education and training system, as well as the skills development environment. The South African Government has classified education as an apex priority and, thus, naturally has a bigger share of the national budget. “We are keen to learn from the experiences of other BRICS countries on how they are dealing with similar challenges.”

During the forum, academics signed a declaration of intent to launch the BRICS Think-Tanks Council during the summit. The summit officially launched the Think-Tanks Council, which will play a critical role in facilitating knowledge exchange to address common challenges and concerns, including poverty, unemployment and inequality. Speaking during a live television broadcast prior to the summit on 25 March, Brazilian



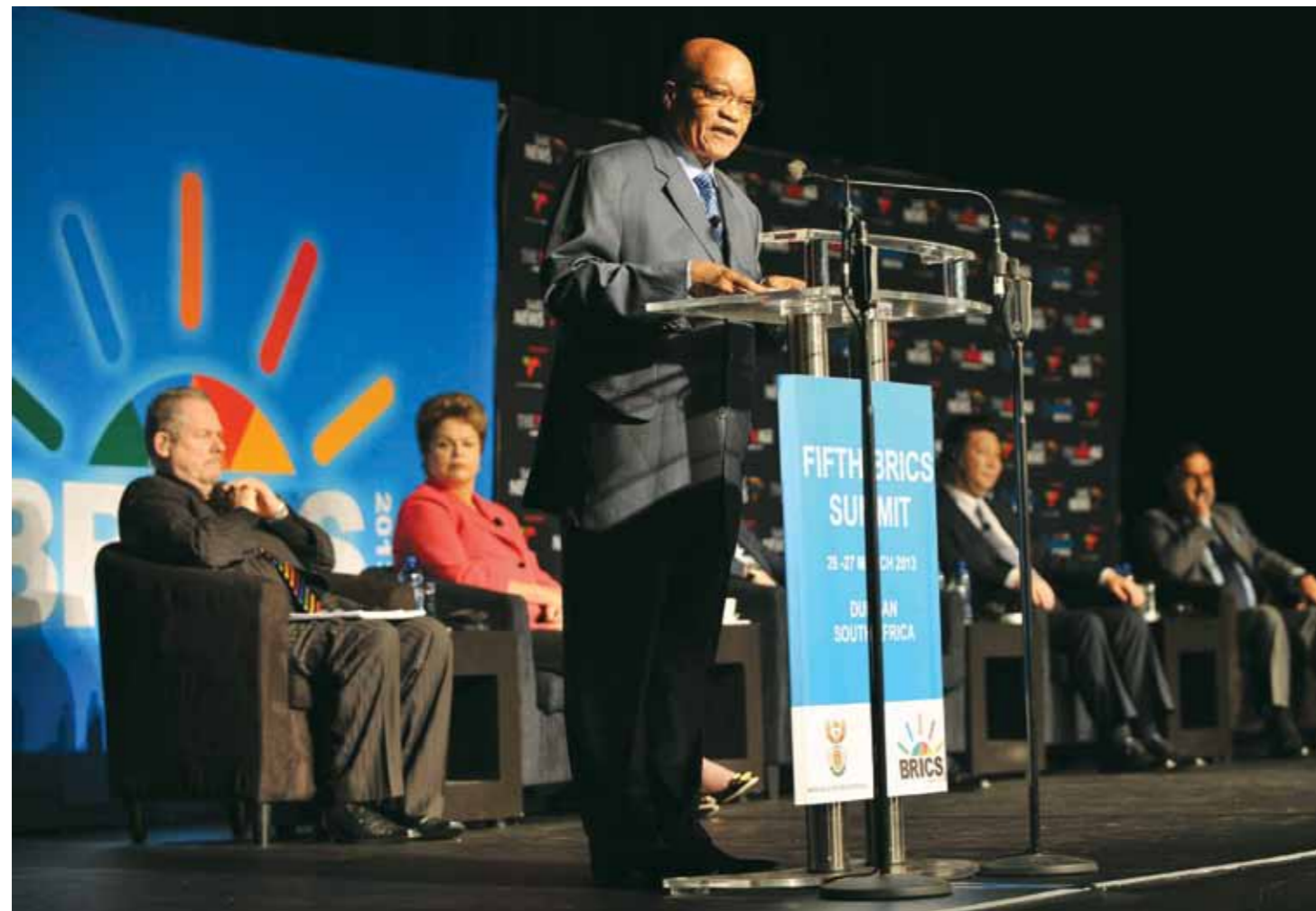


Chakravarty, Secretary Economic Relations, Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Sherpa to BRICS, said that BRICS was a manifestation of a changed global scenario: "The changing world can no longer be governed by institutions created 60 years ago. The centre of gravity is shifting economically." He also highlighted that protectionism was not the way forward.

Zhang Jun, China's Sous-Sherpa for BRICS and Director-General of the Department of International Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, explained that although the second-biggest economy, China, was still classified as a developing nation, it faced many challenges such as poverty and imbalances with development between urban and rural areas.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, said that South Africa's hosting of the fifth BRICS Summit ended the debate on why South Africa was part of BRICS. "South Africa is in BRICS. South Africa completes BRICS," the Minister said. Speaking during the summit's closing plenary session, President Zuma said: "As we enter our next cycle, it is imperative that we consolidate the gains of our coming together and provide impetus to global debates in the various fora and spheres of human endeavour. I am convinced that when we celebrate our 10th anniversary, this resolve will be justified. We are truly pleased with the progress made at this session."

The first summit of the second cycle of BRICS summits, the sixth BRICS Summit, will be held in 2014 in Brazil. ►►



Under Secretary General of Political Affairs, Ministry of External Trade, Ambassador Maria Reis, said the BRICS partners shared excellent bilateral relations, values and common challenges and therefore it was natural to establish the partnership. "Our collective voice has achieved more than what an individual voice would have achieved," she said. Vadim Lukov, Ambassador-at-Large of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Russia's Sous-Sherpa in G8, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Coordinator for G20 and BRICS Affairs, explained that although the United Nations existed, BRICS had a specific purpose: "The modern concept of peace, security and stability also implies economic security and economic development. You may be treated formally as an equal partner but the rules of the game are structured in such a way that you end up losing." Pinak







**eThekweni Action Plan:**

- Meeting of BRICS ministers of foreign affairs on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly.
- Meeting of BRICS national security advisers.
- Mid-term meeting of sherpas and sous-sherpas.
- Meetings of finance ministers and central bank governors on the margins of G20 meetings, World Bank (WB)/ International Monetary Fund (IMF) meetings, as well as stand-alone meetings, as required.
- Meetings of BRICS trade ministers on the margins of multilateral events, or stand-alone meetings, as required.
- Meeting of BRICS ministers of agriculture and agrarian development, preceded by a preparatory meeting of experts on agro-products and food security issues and the Meeting of Agriculture Expert Working Group.
- Meeting of BRICS health ministers and preparatory meetings.
- Meeting of BRICS officials responsible for population on the margins of relevant multilateral events.
- Meeting of BRICS ministers of science and technology and meeting of BRICS senior officials on science and technology.
- Meeting of BRICS cooperatives.
- Meetings of financial and fiscal authorities on the margins of WB/ IMF meetings as well as stand-alone meetings, as required.

- Meetings of the BRICS Contact Group on Economic and Trade Issues (CGETI).
- Meeting of the BRICS Friendship Cities and Local Governments Cooperation Forum.
- Meeting of the BRICS Urbanisation Forum.
- Meeting of BRICS competition authorities in 2013 in New Delhi.
- Fifth Meeting of BRICS heads of national statistical institutions.
- Consultations among BRICS permanent missions and/or embassies, as appropriate, in New York, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Washington, Nairobi and Geneva, where appropriate.
- Consultative meeting of BRICS senior officials on the margins of relevant sustainable development-, environment- and climate-related international fora, where appropriate.

**New areas of cooperation to be explored**

- BRICS Public Diplomacy Forum
- BRICS Anti-Corruption Cooperation
- BRICS state-owned companies/state-owned enterprises
- National agencies responsible for drug control
- BRICS Virtual Secretariat
- BRICS Youth Policy Dialogue
- Tourism
- Energy
- Sports and mega sporting events.



**Thumbs up for SA**

South Africa has a good reputation of hosting international events of this magnitude. On the social media networks, several comments were tweeted on the summit arrangements by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation:

- "Big ups to the International Relations Department ... very efficient accreditation system." – Angelo Coppola, 24 March.
- "International Relations Department has done well in organising the BRICS Summit." – Jacaranda Newsteam @ Jacanews, 24 March.







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President Jacob Zuma attending a World Economic Forum panel discussion in Davos on “De-risking Africa” in January 2013. President Zuma participated alongside Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan; SABMiller United Kingdom chairperson, Graham Mackay; Louise Arbour, president and chief executive officer of the International Crisis Group, Belgium; and Sunil Bharti Mittal, chairman and group CEO of Bharti Enterprises, India.

# Africa is RISING

By President Jacob Zuma

**“From Davos to Addis Ababa to the BRICS Summit in Durban, we communicated one message, that Africa is rising and is a continent of hope. Africa has a bright future.”**

**T**he world gathered in Davos, Switzerland, in January 2013, for the World Economic Forum 2013 annual meeting. South Africa was well represented at the forum by government and the private sector, and together we set out to market our beautiful country which has so many positive attributes.

While the audiences were warmly receptive to our message, we could not help but notice the subconscious prejudice against our beautiful continent, although this may have been unintended.

For example, the first session I participated in, was a panel discussion entitled: “De-risking Africa; What are African leaders doing to mitigate investment risks?”

This means Africa is still considered as an investment risk! Fortunately, fellow panellists and the audience agreed that viewing Africa as a risk was an erroneous exaggeration.

Doing business can be a risk in any part of the world as recent developments in the developed North have indicated.

The reality is that Africa is becoming a remarkable success story. In 2010, six of the world’s 10-fastest growing economies were in Africa, and seven African countries are expected to be in the top 10 over the next five years. Africa’s output is expected to expand by 50% by 2015. Africa’s gross domestic product (GDP) per capita stood at US\$1,630 in 2010.

It is expected to increase to US\$2,200 by 2015, at a real annual growth rate of 5.7%, resulting in a 30% rise in the continent’s spending power. Africa’s consumer sectors – goods, telecommunications and banking, among others – present the largest opportunity and are already growing two to three times faster than those countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The rate of return on foreign investment in Africa is higher than in any other region in the world. This is not surprising given the competitive edge of the continent.

Africa’s advantages include its extraordinary mineral wealth and agricultural potential. It has a young working population and a growing middle class with considerable and growing purchasing power. Almost each African country has been working hard, introducing wide-ranging measures that improve the climate for investment – both foreign and domestic.

Currently, we encourage foreign investment in the massive infrastructure programme that we have embarked upon in Africa.

This includes the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and the Presidential Infrastructure Champions Initiative, with the flagship programme being the North-South Corridor, which South Africa has the honour to champion.

Domestically in South Africa, we have an infrastructure programme in place that will cost at least R4 trillion in the next 15 years. The continent is growing and is on the move. Under the auspices of the African Union (AU), we have launched an ambitious programme towards continental integration. As a first step, we have made considerable progress in the Tripartite Initiative that draws together countries of eastern and southern Africa. By

**“We are proud of being part of this continent and will continue playing our role in its development and positioning in world affairs.”**

2015, we expect to establish a free trade area (FTA) among these countries, combining the markets of 26 countries with a population of nearly 600 million people and a combined GDP of US\$1 trillion.

Importantly, this will form the basis for an Africa-wide FTA, which could create a single market of US\$2,6 trillion.

It is important to emphasise that the so-called “risks” in investing in Africa are often more perception than reality.

When Moody’s analysed the performance of 20 years of project finance loans, accounting for about 45% of all projects financed since 1983, they found that only one project out of 92 in Africa had defaulted.

Estimates from the African Development Bank suggest that companies participating

in infrastructure investments in Africa can earn commercial rates of return from 5% to 10% in the water sector, 17% to 25% in the power sector and 25% to 30% in telecoms. Across sectors, infrastructure investments average returns of between 15% and 20%. In fact, returns on foreign investment in African infrastructure are higher than in any other developing region. African independent power projects, for example, have earned their investors internal rates of return of up to 25%, compared with 15% in Latin America and 12% in Eastern Europe.

There is a lot more that is happening on the continent, for example, the many conflict-resolution and peacemaking missions. Africa must systematically share its positive stories and deal with these negative perceptions and stereotyping. Sadly, in many of the foreign forums that we participate in, some of the people who are most critical and negative about Africa, at times, tend to be Africans.

North Americans or Europeans are battling economically currently but when their nationals speak anywhere in the world, they talk positively in a manner that says the problems are being solved. We definitely need a new mindset in Africa and also in South Africa, a renewed patriotism and love of the continent and its people.

I agreed to a suggestion by the South African business delegation at a meeting with South African business in Davos, that there should be a government-business lekgotla to tackle all issues relating to promoting economic development.

At this session, we were able to work out a programme for the implementation of the National Development Plan and discuss other major programmes of government.

Our country needs such an intensive dialogue. From 26 to 28 January, we gathered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for the 20th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU. The summit, which took place in the 50th year of the Organisation of African Unity, provided an opportunity to re-assert Africa’s position in the world.

We are proud of being part of this continent and will continue playing our role in its development and positioning in world affairs.

From Davos to Addis Ababa to the BRICS Summit in Durban, we communicated one message, that Africa is rising and is a continent of hope. Africa has a bright future. 🌍





# UN Security Council (2011 – 2012)

## An overview of South Africa's second term

By Ambassador  
NJ Mxakato-Diseko  
Deputy Director-General:  
Multilateral, Department of  
International Relations  
and Cooperation



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane addresses media after South Africa's election to the United Nations Security Council's non-permanent membership for 2011 to 2012 on 12 October 2010

**“There is no doubt that South Africa's views and positions mattered a great deal, especially to the P5 – thus further strengthening our stature and credibility.”**

In October 2010, South Africa was elected to serve a second term on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Our candidacy was endorsed by the African Union (AU) and we received 182 votes during the election. The term commenced on 1 January 2011 and concluded on 31 December 2012.

South Africa's return to the council was historic as it coincided with the presence of key developing countries (India, Brazil and Nigeria) and from the developed world, contenders for permanent membership of a reformed council such as Germany. In addition, the configuration of the council in 2011 also for the first time included all the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) countries.

South Africa's participation in the UNSC was informed by our national interests and a belief that South Africa's prosperity is intrinsically linked to peace and stability on the continent and the world in general. It also reflected our strong commitment to the international Rule of Law.

Therefore, South Africa pursued the following objectives:

- to contribute to conflict resolution, peace and stability on the African continent
- to strengthen the partnership between the UN and the AU, bearing in mind that three-quarters of the UNSC Agenda items address African conflicts
- to contribute to conflict resolution, peace and stability in the other regions of the world
- to defend the integrity of the UN Charter and the Rule of Law as the foundation for multilateral cooperation, and to make the P5 (five permanent members) accountable
- to advance the reform of the UNSC, including its working methods, to make it more democratic, representative, legitimate and transparent.

South Africa's approach to all issues on the council's agenda was aimed at defending Article 40 of the Charter, which determines that the council should approach the solutions to conflicts without: “prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned”. Without exception, South Africa opposed the pursuit of a

regime change agenda and disregard for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states by certain members of the UNSC. Our delegation further consistently called on the UNSC to fulfil its Charter-derived mandate.

Advancing the reform of the UNSC, including its working methods, with the aim of making the council more democratic, representative, legitimate and transparent, is a priority for South Africa. Our delegation consistently called on the UNSC to fulfil its Charter-derived mandate. The President and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation used their participation in high-level UN events to speak out against UNSC failures, highlighting the urgent need for reform of the UNSC.

We also used our various leadership positions in the UNSC to improve the council's working methods. For example, as chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa of the UNSC, South Africa succeeded in improving the working methods of the UNSC by involving the broader UN membership and non-state entities in discussions of the working group to make it more accountable, responsive, transparent and effective. South Africa's outreach success was replicated by other UNSC subsidiary bodies.

A highlight of South Africa's term was our Presidency of the UNSC in January 2012. Building on the success of the country's

first term in the council in promoting closer cooperation between the UNSC and the AU Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), we promoted the view that greater strategic coordination between the UNSC and the AUPSC would enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in addressing challenges to peace and security on the continent of Africa.

Given the importance of the subject to South Africa, President Jacob Zuma presided over the meeting. The UN Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-moon, and the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the AU Commission, Ambassador Ramtane Lamamra, also participated in the event. South Africa's initiative culminated in the unanimous adoption of Resolution 2033 of 2012, which focusses on achieving strategic and political coherence between the UNSC and AUPSC in dealing with conflicts in Africa.

The resolution is a landmark decision as it makes specific recommendations on strengthening cooperation between the UNSC and AUPSC, including through effective annual consultative meetings, the holding of timely consultations and collaborative field missions of the two councils to formulate cohesive positions and strategies. This undertaking by the council will ensure that there is greater harmonisation of intervention strategies in dealing with African conflict situations.

Following the adoption of this resolution, there has been a more synergetic relationship between the UNSC and the AUPSC in addressing various African conflicts. South Africa remains confident that the continued cooperation and unity between the two councils could be of immense benefit in respect of addressing the challenges confronting the continent.

Another achievement during South Africa's presidency of the UNSC was when Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane presided over a meeting of the Council on Somalia. The meeting laid the foundation for the eventual adoption of Resolution 2036, enhancing the UN's support for the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). South Africa also presided over an Open Debate of the UNSC on the promotion and strengthening of the Rule of Law in the maintenance of international peace and security in conflict and post-conflict situations during its presidency.

The council adopted a unanimous decision, which emphasised the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the Rule of Law, as well as the need to ensure greater accountability for action taken in the name of the Security Council. In addition to the above, South Africa's presidency was also utilised to address the situation in the Middle East with Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim presiding over the Open Debate on the situation in the Middle East, including the question of Palestine.

At the end of the term, South Africa had actively participated in all 790 UNSC formal meetings, as well as meetings of subsidiary organs and working groups. The council adopted 118 resolutions, 51 presidential statements (PRSTs) and 150 press statements. South Africa voted in favour of all 118 resolutions and supported all PRSTs and press statements. Looking back, we can feel confident that South Africa stood out as a country able to maintain its integrity and independence on all of the issues on the UNSC Agenda and not succumb to pressure from powerful states. South Africa's approach, based on our willingness to use our position as non-permanent member of the council to influence processes and outcomes, strengthened our reputation as a consensus-builder in the UN. There is no doubt that South Africa's views and positions mattered a great deal, especially to the P5 – thus further strengthening our stature and credibility. We can feel satisfied that the imprint we made and the legacy that South Africa leaves behind, justifies the resources and effort that we invested in our non-permanent membership of the UNSC. Importantly, South Africa also benefitted by gaining valuable knowledge and experience serving for two years on this important organ of the UN.



**FACT: 80% OF WORLD TRADE IS  
TRANSPORTED VIA OUR OCEANS**



The South African Maritime Safety Authority SAMSA is ensuring Safety of life and property at sea while unlocking the full potential of the Maritime Industry. [www.samsa.org.za](http://www.samsa.org.za)





**T**he South African economic structure is best defined as a tri-pot with its most prominent two legs being the minerals and energy sectors. The third leg of the tri-port is the transportation sector. South Africa is a transport-intensive economy – the three forming the strategic economic MINERAL - ENERGY - TRANSPORTATION COMPLEX (MET-C). It is the complex combination and management of these sectors that form a triple helix of economic infrastructure to propel the development, transformation and growth necessary to unleash the socio-economic potential of South Africa. The country has massive domestic transport needs, but given that South Africa is an open, trade-based economy whose potential for growth lies more in improving on trade, this article focusses on

# THE BLUE ECONOMY: BRICS MARITIME AGENDA

By Commander Tsietsi Mokhele  
Chief Executive Officer of the South African  
Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA)

*“The 10th Blue Province is host to a diverse maritime industrial complex, rich in potential for domestic and foreign direct investment.”*

the international transportation system that supports that trade.

**Trade and maritime transportation**  
Trade is the lifeblood of the South African economy, with about 60% of its wealth measured by gross domestic product obtained from trade (i.e. import – export of goods and services). Maritime transport carries about 98% of all the country’s traded volumes of goods with all its trading partners, including Africa; Asia; Europe; the Americas; Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS); and India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA). The prospects for growth and development of the South African economy, given our relatively small domestic consumption base, lies in our ability to trade; this puts shipping

in an undeniable strategic and pivotal role in the economy ... no shipping, no trade, no economic growth. In trade terms, South Africa contributes 0,7% to total global trade, ranking number 46, but in seaborne trade volumes traded over distances to and from markets (tonne-mile terms), it contributes about 5,6%, ranking between number 12 and 13 globally. South Africa is truly a sea trade and transportation-intensive economy.

Merchant shipping, both coastal and international, is intricately integrated with the country’s commercial seaports and supported by the inland maritime railway/road corridors and inland terminals, which form the Maritime Trade Gate-Way System of the South African economy. Yet, South Africa has mostly failed to elevate the maritime sector to a strategic focal industry status. The country has lacked even the basic awareness of how the maritime sector contributes to the domestic socio-economic well-being and holds pivotal geo-strategic and security importance for South Africa.

Yet, all of South Africa’s trade is conducted on foreign ships, facilitated by services organised in foreign jurisdictions at an annual bill of over R120 billion (about 10% of the total value of imports) in hard currency, affecting our balance of payments, giving away jobs, investment and enterprise opportunities. With 70% of all African Union (AU) member states being littoral, over 90% of the intra-Africa trade as well as trade with the rest of the world is also conducted by sea and carried on foreign-flagged, -owned and -operated ships, with related services dominated by foreign companies. This situation constitutes foreign flight and a security risk to South Africa and African trade.

**BRICS maritime trade: areas of engagement and cooperation**

The fifth BRICS Summit posed a unique opportunity to engage with the main strategic trading partners of China, India, Russia and Brazil as well as the AU member states in changing this status quo. The AU has adopted the African Maritime Transport Charter and the African Integrated Maritime Strategy; and the Southern African Development Community has the Protocol on Transportation, Communications and Meteorology. These frameworks provide guidance on the engagements with BRICS partners in negotiating cooperation agreements to promote and ensure a greater share of sea-trade benefits for South African and African shipping and trade facilitation services, in particular shipping companies and related enterprises. ▶▶







#### Maritime sector's vision:

To develop, grow and transform the BRICS maritime sector as the engine of economic and social development, positioning each member state as the International Maritime Services Centre, which provides globally competitive and efficient world-class maritime services, supported by effective maritime security arrangements and organisations, a competitive maritime infrastructure system, ship registry and centres of excellence in maritime knowledge, research and innovation, thus creating decent job opportunities through public and private enterprise development within a safe, secure and sustainable maritime environment, beneficial to all the BRICS member states.

The package of agreements must include joint beneficial capacity development (education, skills, research and innovation initiatives) and initiatives to ensure a share of jobs for South Africans related to the trade.

#### Investment in the Blue Economy: the broader maritime sector

South Africa is a maritime nation and a coastal state with a long coastline, situated on a major sea trade and shipping route, with an enormous and competitive port infrastructure. The country's largest province, the 10th Blue Province, made up of South Africa's national sea area – the exclusive economic zone – is almost three times larger than the country's land area.

Taking full advantage of our oceans and inland waterways is essential to national wealth creation (jobs and enterprise development), social progress (quality of life/individual and community development), and political and sustainable environmental systems


The 10th Blue Province is host to a diverse maritime industrial complex, rich in potential for domestic and foreign direct investment. South Africa's Blue Economy consists of shipping and trade industries; enormous marine resources and thriving off-shore marine resource industries in minerals; fishing and energy (oil and gas); a beautiful 3 000-km long coastline with many vibrant coastal towns and port cities ready to receive investments in the cruise

and maritime tourism industries; and the naval defence sector poised to grow in size and influence in the African security context. Across all these sub-sectors lies enormous marine manufacturing, engineering, technology and innovation potential – all forming a true South African Blue Economy with thousands of jobs and hundreds of enterprise opportunities.

#### Conclusion

The fifth BRICS Summit responded to and laid the foundation for a BRICS maritime agenda, which ensures mutually beneficial agreements to facilitate joint investments in the maritime trade of goods and services. The priority areas of cooperation should be in maritime trade and shipping, the creation of opportunities to develop

and promote African ship ownership and greater share of tonnage carrying trade with the BRICS community and the maritime manufacturing

sector, including vessel construction (boats, ships and offshore structures), as well as in the area of maritime capacity-building. 

#### Maritime sector engagement areas:

- Cooperation in trade, ensuring fair and sustainable trade in goods and maritime services.
- Cooperation in maritime transportation (national ship and seafarer registry developments).
- Cooperation in infrastructure development (in shipping, offshore, ports, multimodal hinterland linkages and inland waterways), including joint investments in maritime industries and technologies.
- Cooperation in the establishment of a BRICS maritime bank facility.
- Cooperation in capacity-building (maritime education, training, research and innovation).
- Cooperation in maritime security, safety and climate change.
- Cooperation in international governance and geo-maritime challenges (effective representation and transformation of maritime-related bodies such as the International Maritime Organisation, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the International Seabed Authority).



Just like the end of the world prank on Friday, 21 December 2012, the gloomy, apocalyptic scenarios about the imminent collapse of the Eurozone project did not materialise in 2012. Throughout, we were treated to a heavy dose of opinion articles predicting the inevitable collapse of the Euro, precipitated by the exit of Greece from the Eurozone.

From Germany's influential newspaper, *Der Spiegel*, (Martin Hesse, 2012, *Currency's Days Feared Numbered: Investors Prepare for Euro Collapse*, *Der Spiegel*, 13 August.) to the *New York Times* (Paul Krugman, 2012, *Apocalypse Fairly Soon*, *New York Times*, 18 May) the prognosis was the same: the Eurozone is about to unravel, with perilous consequences, not only for the Eurozone but for the global economy as a whole.

"Grexit", a new addition to the ever-growing list of jargon born of the Eurozone crisis, loosely meaning the exit of Greece from the Eurozone, dominated narratives on the future prospects of the Eurozone project. Coined by Ebrahim Rahbari, an economist at Citigroup, the term first appeared in a report co-authored with Willem Buiter, the bank's chief economist. Since then, "Grexit" has become common currency, synonymous with the gloom that was supposed to have befallen Europe.

Contrary to the doomsday scenarios that some unsuspecting publics may have sheepishly resigned themselves to, the Eurozone is pretty much intact. Yes, the Eurozone may not be out of the woods yet, but

the frightening prospects of an Armageddon seem increasingly unlikely.

The currency continues its spectacular rebound against the United States Dollar. Eurozone economic sentiment, which is a reflection of the business and consumer sentiment rebounded from a three-year low according to an indicator released by Eurostat on 29 November 2012. Although many debt crisis-related factors still weigh on growth in the region, the bounce in economic sentiment could be an early signal of the zone's recovery.

Though fed-up with austerity measures, European publics have voted with their heads, turning their backs against a populist neo-nationalist, anti-integration rhetoric. The Greek election in June, billed by many as a referendum on the Eurozone, was won by a pro-Europe party, New Democracy. This was followed by the Dutch elections, whose outcome was a ringing endorsement to pro-Europe parties, thereby establishing a strong pro-Europe sentiment.

At supranational level, European leaders are realising that a fiscal and banking union are fundamental to a durable and sustainable solution to Europe's sovereign debt crisis. Accordingly, they have taken encouraging measures to restore confidence in the Eurozone. In addition to the European financial stabilisation mechanism, which gives effect to the European stabilisation fund, the European Union (EU) has adopted measures for closer economic and monetary union. These include a plan for common rules for supervising the

financial sector, keeping national budgets within agreed limits and closer economic policy coordination. Although the reforms are expected to take effect in 2014, financial markets have generally responded positively with the Euro rising to three-month highs against the Dollar.

The package of measures taken in response to the crisis and the decision by the Eurozone on 13 December to provide nearly €50 billion in long-delayed aid to Greece, prompted Prime Minister Antonis Samaras to declare that talk of a Greek exit from the single currency is over. The Greek Premier said the decision showed that European solidarity was working and his country would stay in the single currency. "Grexit is dead. Greece is back on its feet. The sacrifices of the Greek people have not been in vain" (*NewEurope*, *Samaras declares "Grexit dead"*, 15 December 2012).

This having been said, the Eurozone crisis has left a proverbial trail of destruction in its wake. Austerity measures and the attendant contraction of the Eurozone economy have led to record levels of unemployment, rivalling those of pre-war years. Unemployment in the Eurozone has reached a record high, with 17,4 million people out of work across the single currency, according to the latest official figures.

That translates into an average unemployment rate across the Euro-using countries of 10,9% in March. The trend towards spiking unemployment rates was particularly strong in those countries suffering the most under the ongoing Eurozone debt crisis. Countries worst-affected by the crisis have recorded unemployment rates that are more than double the Eurozone average: Spain (25,8%); Portugal (15,7%); and Greece (25,1%). The crisis has, however, not been limited to Europe. Its effects have been felt the world over. Due to its historical close financial and economic ties with Europe, South Africa has been one of the countries that has borne the brunt of the crisis. Exogenous factors ►►

# The EU's travails and its impact on SA

***"While the recovery of the Eurozone economies may lie further in the horizon, there are bright sparks that give us hope for the future."***

By Ambassador Mxolisi Nkosi  
Ambassador of South Africa to Belgium and Luxembourg,  
and Head of Mission to the European Union







President Jacob Zuma attending the fifth European Union-South Africa Summit held at Val Duchessin Belgium, Brussels, on 18 September 2012

stemming from the crisis have impacted negatively on South Africa's currency, the Rand, seriously undermining the competitiveness of local enterprise.

This factor was underscored by Minister Rob Davies when he stated, "Volatility has absolutely nothing to do with anything that goes on inside the South African economy; it is entirely driven by whether there is optimism or pessimism whether the European Union is going to solve its problems. The volatility has impacted – manufacturers are not able to make long-term decisions because who knows what is going to be the situation. That has created a situation of uncertainty and a problem," Davies said. (*Business Day*, 2011, *Euro threat to SA trade and growth*, 14 November).

As a single market, the EU remains the number one destination for South Africa exports. The basket of South Africa's exports to the EU is relatively diverse and includes agricultural products (fruit and vegetables), wine and beverages, motor vehicles, precious metals and stones, as well as various types of machinery and electrical equipment. At the peak of its trade with the EU, South Africa's exports to the EU market made up 44% of its total global exports in 2003.

The onset of the global financial and Eurozone crisis has since significantly reduced demand for South African exports, causing the number to plummet to a low 26%. The effect of this phenomenal drop has been massive job losses at a rapid pace never seen before in South Africa's history. This fact was underscored by President Jacob Zuma, who in his 2010 State of the Nation Address, candidly stated that "the crisis cost our economy about 900 000 jobs", and added that "Many of those

who lost their jobs were the breadwinners in poor families".

Despite the state of decline of its economy, the EU remains the biggest source of foreign direct investment (FDI) and official development assistance. According to Eurostat, the European Commission's statistics arm, the main destinations for outward stocks of EU FDI in Africa were South Africa (EUR 92,2 billion), Nigeria (EUR 34,5 billion) and Egypt (EUR 24,4 billion). EU FDI stocks in South Africa grew by 19% to the end of 2010, and the country remained among the top 10 partners for outward stocks of EU FDI. (Eurostat, 2012, *Foreign Direct Investment Statistics*, 15 June).

As a bloc, the EU is the biggest donor, accounting for more than half of global development aid, at half a trillion Euro. In the current budget cycle, 2007 to 2013, €980 million was allocated to South Africa. With economic austerity measures almost certainly going to extend to the terrain of development aid, it is inevitable that the overall EU development aid budget will shrink in the coming years. Other factors, such as the emergence of new powers in the South and graduation of hitherto aid-recipient countries to middle-income countries will influence EU development aid policy going forward.


In spite of all these challenges, the EU remains a strategic partner for South Africa.

At the conclusion of her discussions with the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Baroness Catherine Ashton, on 24 August 2012, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane emphasised this point when she stated, "The EU remains an important and strategic partner for our country and

continues to contribute to our Development Agenda, as well as in SADC and Africa as a whole". Despite its contracting economy, the EU, with a population of half a billion people remains the second-largest economy in the world, accounting for 17% of the world's gross domestic product. It has one of the world's most advanced infrastructure. It is one of the key global centres in which knowledge, cutting-edge innovation and technology is domiciled.

Over and above its significance vis-a-vis trade, investment and development assistance, the EU is a major source of tourism to South Africa. Tourist arrivals from emerging markets continued their robust, positive growth of 2011, while traditional markets recovered the lost ground of the period 2008 to 2011 and bounced back to reach positive growth in the early part of the year.

During his address to the Cape Town Press Club on 1 November 2012, the Minister of Tourism, Marthinus van Schalkwyk, noted that, "Although Europe registered the lowest growth compared to other overseas regions, at 9,6%, it remains the largest source of tourist arrivals from overseas markets, accounting for 55% of all overseas arrivals".

While the recovery of the Eurozone economies may lie further in the horizon, there are bright sparks that give us hope for the future. In this regard, we encourage the bloc to continue taking bold measures to restore stability and induce growth. In the meantime, work continues within the framework of the South Africa-EU strategic partnership to regain lost trade volumes, explore other frontiers of trade and intensify cooperation in technical, scientific and social fields. 



# Transformation in Agriculture

Tongaat Hulett is an agricultural and agri-processing business which includes integrated components of land management and property development. Through its sugar and starch operations, Tongaat Hulett produces a range of refined carbohydrate products from sugarcane and maize. Renewable energy, in the form of biofuel production and electricity generation, is of increasing importance to the business. The water-food-energy nexus is an evolving dynamic. Tongaat Hulett balances the operational requirement for sugarcane supplies to its cane processing operations with the transition of agricultural land to other uses at the appropriate times. The current focus prioritises the business leveraging its asset base in six SADC countries. Tongaat Hulett is well placed to capitalise on the company's unconstrained access to sugar markets and its independent position and established business platform and size.

Renewable Energy

Sustainable Agriculture

Biofuels

Successful Rural Communities



# Celebrating and commemorating IBSA's 10th anniversary

**By Francis A Kornegay**  
Senior Fellow on Emerging Powers at the Institute for Global Dialogue and an alumnus of the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars in Washington, DC

**A**s we move towards commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Brasilia Declaration that gave us India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA), a good starting point is where President Jacob Zuma left off in opening the fifth IBSA Summit in Pretoria on 18 October 2011:

"I wish to focus our vision on possible future areas of cooperation for IBSA. As you know, the scourge of piracy has been manifesting in both the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

I am specifically contemplating a maritime security cooperation dialogue and possible framework which could further include non-security functional cooperation areas of engagement. We can reflect more on this and make proposals." President Zuma followed this up by also touching on related issues of logistical connectivity in terms of transport communications links.

The importance of revisiting President Zuma's remarks is that celebrating IBSA's 10th anniversary cannot be allowed to overshadow the question of "where do we go from here?" For IBSA, in its 10th year, is at a crossroads in the shadow of the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) forum as South Africa hosted its fifth summit in March followed by the sixth IBSA Summit to be hosted by India later this year.

This poses a major credibility challenge for the IBSA members of BRICS in carving some visible trilateral "strategic autonomy" as emerging powers navigating the geopolitics of Western relative decline on the one hand and the rise of China on the other. How they balance the IBSA-BRICS equation in the coming years – if, indeed, they have the political will and geostrategic imagination to do so – will tell a lot about where this unique



***“How they balance the IBSA-BRICS equation in the coming years ... will tell a lot about where this unique trilateral relationship may be headed in the next 10 years”***

trilateral relationship may be headed in the next 10 years. The big question to answer is whether or not India, Brazil and South Africa have the wherewithal to take the initiative in becoming pace-setters in the current globally transitional uni-multipolar scenario. Otherwise, for IBSA, BRICS may be said to be a “game changer”.

There is every reason for India, Brazil and South Africa to maintain and if possible strengthen their relations with both Russia and China within the framework of BRICS so as to turn it into an effective “counterpoise” to the G7 in negotiating a new world order of global political-economy. What is at stake for IBSA and each of its members individually is that much cherished but often problematic commodity called “identity”.

Because of BRICS, there are expectations among IBSA's supporters that for its continued relevance, it must up its game. This is where President Zuma's references to the Indian and Atlantic oceans in opening the fifth IBSA Summit take on major significance as this trilateral forum prepares to commemorate its 10th anniversary while contemplating the coming decade. Within the context of BRICS, the comparative advantage that IBSA holds is the “Gondwanan” geostrategic unity between India, Brazil and South Africa astride the southern sea lanes of the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic.

The IBSAMAR initiative of naval and maritime exercises between the three countries provides a symbolic point-of-departure for deeper cooperation that could be jointly developed among the three. Working together, they could go well beyond that in exercising leadership among littoral states in elaborating a security and functional cooperation architecture that insulates the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic from the escalating territorial tensions playing out in the Asia-Pacific over the South China Sea.

Given that India's hosting of IBSA during its 10th anniversary coincides with New Delhi's chairmanship of the Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) and South Africa's chairing of the Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS), following up on President Zuma's 2011 call for a “maritime security dialogue and a possible framework” would seem a natural.

Brazil could coordinate with Angola in making the Zone of Peace and Cooperation in the South


Atlantic a more robust complement to the IOR-ARC/IONS vehicles. Here, Angola's lead role in the Gulf of Guinea Commission would provide an important linkage. The coordinated consolidating of these configurations within an expanded IBSAMAR initiative could contribute to IBSA assuming a vanguard role in parleying South-South cooperation into the global governance of the oceans and maritime commons.

The fact that both China and the United States of America are dialogue partners in the IOR-ARC would seem to bode well for India enlisting their participation in a cooperative governance framework for the southern sea lanes linking with a complementary agenda in the South Atlantic. Herein lay the outlines of a next stage that could potentially transform IBSA symbolism into trilateral substance.

Fulfilling IBSAMAR's geostrategic potential is not the only area in which more dynamism could be infused into the next 10 years of trilateralism. Other areas for the further fleshing out of IBSA could prioritise the following areas: development cooperation revolving around the IBSA Trust Fund, an enhanced commitment to advancing the status of women and the mainstreaming of gender equality and the spinning off of the IBSA Parliamentary Forum into an autonomous but affiliated body that moves trilateralism beyond a purely intergovernmental project.

First, development cooperation: Given the prospect of a BRICS development bank emerging as a major factor in financing South-South cooperation, which is supposed to be IBSA's forte, might there not be a need to revisit the tokenism of the IBSA Fund? Could there not be a virtual partnership between the “soft” financing of this fund in relationship to such a bank with a comparable role for the trust being worked out in relationship to the new development partnership agencies that South Africa and India are launching along with the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)?

Second, gender equality and the status of women: The recent horrendous incidents of violence against women in South Africa as well as in India might serve to inspire a revisiting of the need for a sectoral working group on gender. It seems that relegating gender and the status of women to a “forum” is just not good enough in terms of the challenges facing women and what this augurs in terms of broader socio-economic stability challenges in these countries.

Finally, and intersecting with the first two points is the need to spin-off the IBSA Parliamentary Forum as an autonomous body that can enhance the accountability of IBSA's many sectoral working groups. An IBSA parliamentary forum could serve as a model for a more globalised parliamentary dimension to global governance. This is the kind of experimentation in a new world political order that only IBSA can venture into. 



**By Ebrahim Ebrahim**  
Deputy Minister of International  
Relations and Cooperation

**F**rom the inception of democracy in South Africa, human rights have been central to our foreign policy. In this context, South Africa's foreign policy regards human rights as inherent to all human beings, irrespective of race, gender, sex, birth, marital status, ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth. For South Africa, justiciable economic, social and cultural rights are inextricably linked with civil and political rights. The current Administration, led by President Jacob Zuma, has prioritised, among other things, the creation of decent jobs, access to education and healthcare facilities, rural development and food security.

**Impartiality of the HRC is crucial**

It is critical that the Human Rights Council (HRC) is seen as an independent mechanism for the entrenchment of the human rights culture throughout the world, including Africa. For this to happen, the impartiality of the council is critical. In serving as an agency for the promotion and protection of human rights globally, the HRC must not be compromised. In conducting itself, the HRC must at all times show balance in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 60/251. In discharging its mandate, the council should remain a credible arbiter and deal with all global human rights concerns in a balanced manner. There should be no hierarchy.

Participants during the High-Level Segment of the 22nd Session of the Human Rights Council, Geneva, 25 February 2013



**The situation in Sri Lanka**

The HRC has been seized with the issue of Sri Lanka for some time now. The South African Government urges the Sri Lankan Government to speedily implement all the recommendations of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission. It also urges the Government of Sri Lanka to engage in a process of reconciliation and speedily address the Tamil question in a credible and inclusive manner.

**Senseless violence in Syria**

The South African Government deplores the senseless violence that continues unabated in Syria, from whatever side it comes. South Africa regrets that the UN process led by Lakhdar Brahimi has been unable to find a political solution to the crisis. The South African Government urges all parties to stop the violence and enter into negotiations without preconditions.

**Strengthening human rights**

The 2005 UN Reform reaffirmed that states and non-state actors, alike, must be held responsible for human rights violations. The issue of business and human rights is a thorny issue in the international human rights system, in so far as human rights violations are concerned. Within the UN, South Africa will continue to advocate for a legally binding normative framework in this area to regulate cases of human rights violations. South Africa's Chairpersonship of the Open-Ended Working Group on regulatory framework on activities of private military security companies is informed by all these developments. As part of compliance and strengthening of human rights, on 31 May 2012, South Africa presented its *Second Universal Periodic Review Report* and continues to place great importance to this mechanism and its universality of application, which remains its hallmark characteristic.

South Africa has also hosted more than 10 special procedures and mechanisms, inclusive of regional ones. South Africa continues to recognise the need to improve its human rights obligations and the practical enjoyment of human rights of its citizens, hence this cooperation.

The state of the budget of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is of great concern, as this has the potential to impede the valuable work of this office. South Africa continues to advocate for the funding of OHCHR programmes from the regular budget of the UN, as this will eliminate politicisation of the programme of this critical office. The earmarking of funding for certain programmes – at the expense of others – should be discouraged, as it creates disparities in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. ☺

# HUMAN RIGHTS: Central to SA's foreign policy

Economic, social and cultural rights should be on an equal footing and be treated with the same emphasis as civil and political rights.

**Eradicate racism in all its forms**

With regard to the anti-racism agenda, the South African Government has placed a high premium on our leadership in the work of the council to eradicate racism in all its manifestations. While we have made some progress in the fight against racism, more needs to be done in addressing contemporary manifestations of racism, which are still prevalent in many parts of the world. South Africa looks forward to continue working with this council in pursuit of elaborating complementary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. As part

of our work on the anti-racism agenda, South Africa will contribute positively to the work and the success of the Decade of People of African Descent, which will commence later this year.

South Africa's commitment to fighting discrimination arises out of its own experiences and is embedded in our Constitution, which includes vulnerable groups. The South African Government is firmly committed to the eradication of gender-based violence and the protection of the rights of the gay and lesbian community. Furthermore, the consolidation of South Africa's democracy over the last 19 years is accompanied by efforts to regenerate respect for human values. To address the challenges faced by women, children and people with disabilities, the South African Government established a Ministry to deal with these

issues. Government has just accredited the UN Women's Regional Representative in Pretoria as further proof of its serious intent. Similarly, it has set up a National Task Team, comprising representatives from government and civil society, to respond to the challenges faced by the gay and lesbian community. Government will continue to encourage dialogue within and outside the council while respecting the views of all.

**Millennium development goals (MDGs) a benchmark**

The High-Level Segment of the 22nd Session of the UN HRC on 25 February 2013 in Geneva, convened at a time when the international community still grapples with many global challenges, which include

climate change, economic and financial crises, food security, poverty, inequality and underdevelopment, all of which have serious implications for the work of the HRC. The MDGs provide us with benchmarks and targets for addressing questions of poverty, disease, gender empowerment, as well as access to education and healthcare. The South African Government places high priority on the MDGs and has integrated them in its development plans across all sectors.

**The suffering of the Palestinian people**

The South African Government remains concerned at the continued suffering of the Palestinian people. It is gravely concerned by the construction of further settlements, which would seriously undermine the possibility of the

two-State solution and the viability and territorial integrity of the future Palestinian State. South Africa supported and applauded the convening of the ninth Special Session following the incursion of the Israeli Defence Force into the Gaza Strip. Similarly, we applauded the report of the UN Fact-Finding Mission into the Gaza, which documented the grave and systematic violations of human rights of the Palestinian people. South Africa urges the HRC to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the UN Fact-Finding Mission into the Gaza and to follow up such implementation on an annual basis to ensure that the HRC's efforts to combat impunity are reinforced and contribute to the restoration of the council's credibility.



# 50 YEARS OF AFRICAN UNITY – then and now



“2013 will mark a momentous occasion for the continent: the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Organisation of African Unity, and 11 years of the launch of the African Union. As the Secretariat of the union, the commission will ensure that the marking of the 50th anniversary is an important milestone in the history of the continent. It will be an opportunity to reflect on where we come from, appreciate where we are, and plan for where we are going in the next 50 years.”

– Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, African Union Commission Chair

**T**he Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was established on 25 May 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on signature of the OAU Charter by representatives of 32 governments. A further 21 states have joined gradually over the years, with South Africa becoming the 53rd member in 1994.

The main objectives of the OAU were, among other things, to:

- rid the continent of the remaining vestiges of colonisation and apartheid
- promote unity and solidarity among African states
- coordinate and intensify cooperation for development
- safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states
- promote international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations.

As a continental organisation, the OAU provided an effective forum that enabled member states to adopt coordinated positions on matters of common concern to the continent in international fora and defend the interests of Africa effectively.

Through the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, the continent worked and spoke as one with undivided determination in forging an international consensus in support of the liberation struggle and the fight against apartheid.

As the then Deputy President of South Africa, Mr Jacob Zuma, said at the opening of the 76 Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Durban on 4 July 2002: “When it was established in 1963, the main mandate of the OAU was to unite the



African people, fight colonialism, imperialism and all forms of racial oppression, including the most inhumane one – apartheid, thereby promoting the independence of the African nation states.

“The struggles waged by our people under the banner of the OAU were aimed at freeing and restoring the dignity of the African people. The unity and solidarity of our peoples from Cape to Cairo, and from Madagascar to Senegal characterised the anti-colonial struggle. Today, we are able to celebrate this major achievement of the OAU.”

“Those achievements of the OAU have laid the perfect foundation for the AU, which will

seek to consolidate the gains of the OAU, and foster unity and cohesion in confronting the challenges facing the continent.”

The OAU initiatives paved the way for the birth of the AU and its official launch in July 2002 in Durban.

The vision of the AU is that of: “An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.”

This vision of a new, forward-looking, dynamic and integrated Africa will be fully realised through relentless struggle on several fronts and as a long-term endeavour. The AU has shifted focus from supporting liberation

movements in the erstwhile African territories under colonialism and apartheid, as envisaged by the OAU since 1963 and the Constitutive Act, to an organisation spear-heading Africa’s development and integration.

“May I reiterate our conviction that only by working together, as a single and indivisible continent of Africa, under the able leadership of the African Union, can we do more to improve the quality of life of all Africans while discharging our responsibilities on the African continent and globally.” – Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma.

(Acknowledgement: [www.au2002.gov.za](http://www.au2002.gov.za), <http://au.int/en/about/nutshell>)



The South African delegation after the election of Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma as Chair of the African Union Commission on 15 July 2012



President Jacob Zuma and other heads of state after the official opening ceremony of the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 27 January 2013



IF YOU BELIEVE IN POTENTIAL. IF YOU BELIEVE THAT A BETTER TOMORROW CAN BE BUILT, AND THAT BUILDING IT STARTS TODAY, WITH YOU. IF YOU BELIEVE IN EQUALITY, IN JOB CREATION, IN INVESTMENT AND IN FINDING COMMON GROUND, THEN YOU WILL UNDERSTAND WHY TODAY IS SUCH A PROUD DAY FOR US. ANGLO AMERICAN WAS PROUD TO SUPPORT SOUTH AFRICA IN ITS HOSTING OF THE 5TH BRICS SUMMIT.





# The National Development Plan: A commitment to a better life

**“Social dialogue is not about negotiations. Negotiations are often characterised by agreeing to the barest minimum or stooping to the lowest common denominator. Social dialogue is about finding acceptable solutions to our country’s complex challenges; be they in the mining sector or the farming sector.”**

By Trevor Manuel  
Minister in The Presidency

**W**hat binds us as a nation? What binds us as Members of Parliament? Taking account of our history, we must agree that the great social compact that is our Constitution binds us together regardless of party affiliation.

The promise articulated in the Preamble where it commits us to “improve the quality of life of all citizens and to free the potential of each person” is what we must all strive for. So, we are bound together as members to strive for development and that, as the author Duncan Green so simply puts it, “Development is about transforming the lives and expectations of a nation’s inhabitants, an ambition that goes far beyond simply increasing monetary income.”

### A commitment to a better life

This is in essence what the National Development Plan (NDP) is about. It is a commitment to present generations of people living in poverty that we will act to raise their living standards, and a pledge to all of the future generation of South Africans that they will be better off than previous generations.

As a government and as reaffirmed by the ruling party recently, we have made a strong commitment to ensuring we uphold the principles embodied in the Constitution.

But we understand that this cannot be done by government alone and recognise the importance of having united action by all South Africans to eradicate poverty, create employment and reduce inequality as outlined in Vision 2030 and the NDP.

South Africa is characterised by high levels of poverty and inequality. Governing in such an unequal country is difficult. The interests of a billionaire are different from a manager earning R1 million a year. The interests of the manager is different from the person earning R50 000 a year.

The interests of the worker earning R50 000 a year is often different from the unemployed women in rural Sekhukhuleni earning nothing. It is very difficult to govern in such an unequal country. It is very difficult to find common ground. But it is in our collective interests to find solutions to our problems through dialogue and change, rather than violence.

Our historic task is to transcend the success of the democratic transition and build a society in which all can have opportunity, in which the State is capable and effective, in which people are able to find work, in which the poorest children get quality education and in which business can thrive.

When President Jacob Zuma stated in the State of the Nation Address on 14 February that “it (the NDP) is a roadmap to a South

Africa where all will have water, electricity, sanitation, jobs, housing, public transport, adequate nutrition, education, social protection, quality healthcare, recreation and a clean environment”, it was to the promise of the Constitution that he was referring.

We all have experience of a roadmap folded in the cubbyhole of a car, and when it appears that the driver is about to get lost, the map cannot be easily unfolded and there is usually a huge debate about which direction the vehicle is actually facing.

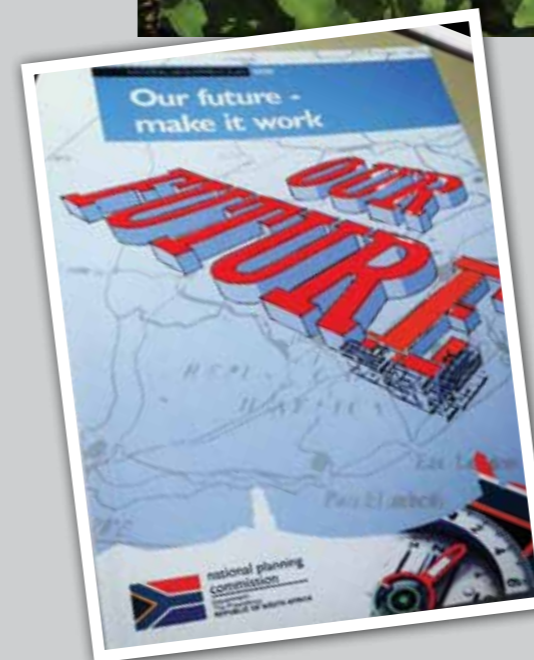
That cannot be the type of roadmap that President Zuma was referring to. He was referring to a dynamic interactive process. And, it is not just the destination of a fairer and prosperous society that is important.

The route we take, the processes we follow are equally important because uniting our country is an essential element of achieving the destination. What is important in our context is to look back at the journey that we have travelled since we adopted our Constitution 17 years ago and to calculate the distance to reach the kind of society it describes for our country.

Then we can agree again with Duncan Green when he writes, “People living in poverty must take or create power over their own lives and destinies. To develop, countries need educated, informed and healthy citizens and a state both willing and able to provide



The Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Marius Fransman; Minister in The Presidency and Chairperson of the National Planning Commission (NPC), Trevor Manuel; and NPC Deputy Chairperson, Cyril Ramaphosa; touring the Siyazama Garden Project in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, as part of a public participation event on 13 February 2013



We should recognise that rapid growth of gross domestic product (GDP) is essential to attain the objective of raising living standards. No country has succeeded at raising living standards without rapid growth, and we are unlikely to be the first to attain this feat.

It is for this reason that the NDP presents itself as a composite of a whole range of policies. It is not possible to look at the NDP as focussing on social policy and/or nation-building and pretend that the drivers of the economy exist in some other place. All chapters of the plan must be addressed for implementation simultaneously.

### A new urgency is needed

So, as we begin to address the implementation of the plan, our early choices have to be about those, “essential services on which their well-being depends”. But we need a new urgency in this new phase of democracy. This new phase of implementation requires an urgency and focus that is different from anything we have had so far.

This new phase requires different mind-sets, harder work, greater commitment to democracy and accountability and most importantly, a higher purpose to serve all the people of South Africa.

We need to choose what we can and must do first. For this reason, I want to ask that you support the urgent need to transform the State

from what it is into one that is developmental in its orientation and capable of providing the services that will transform the lives of our people.

A capable and developmental state cannot operate in isolation. It must work in unison with strong leadership throughout society and an active citizenry supporting development and holding their government accountable.

In setting out steps to shift the orientation of the State, I want to ask that we give urgent consideration to a few important actions. Among these must be the need to change the incentive structure for those of us in public office; to strengthen the accountability chain.

Firstly, we must raise the consequences for those who do not perform the functions required of them – if teachers get paid, even when they have not taught our children, there should be consequences. When health-workers make lots of money in the private sector while they are in the employ of the State, where they then report for duty only to rest, there should be consequences.

When policemen and women avoid being involved in crime prevention, there should be consequences. And when public servants do business with their employer, there should be serious consequences. If we want development, we must recognise that we must lead the behavioural change through our own actions and through legislation. ►►

the essential services on which their well-being depends. The State must also ensure that both the quality and quantity of economic growth meets developmental needs.”

### Focus on the quality and quantity of growth

It is important that we be conscious of the need to focus both on the quality and quantity of growth. Occasionally, one hears in the corridors a viewpoint that suggests that the country can raise the living standards of the poorest without economic growth.



**“A capable and developmental state cannot operate in isolation. It must work in unison with strong leadership throughout society and an active citizenry supporting development and holding their government accountable.”**

Secondly, we have a responsibility to retrain and reorient the Public Service. We need a very different skillset, one that is focussed on evidence-based decisions. If we want to use evidence, then we must train public servants to actually use available evidence, or ensure that the datasets are generated.

Thirdly, the NDP points out that the present interface between members of the Executive and senior public servants often results in both instability and blurred accountability that leads to poor performance. All South Africans, irrespective of political persuasion, must be in the vanguard of that endeavour to build a professional and capable public service.

#### Clarifying the accountability chain

The plan asks Parliament to look at the compatibility of the Public Finance Management Act and the Public Service Act with the view of clarifying the accountability chain. The NDP recommends the creation of an administrative head of the Public Service. We call on Parliament to review the Public Service Act to address these concerns.

Fourthly, the National Planning Commission (NCP) has recommended changes to improve the functioning of the intergovernmental system. This includes clarifying roles and responsibility for municipal planning, urban transport systems and the suite of activities relating to the built environment, namely housing, water and sanitation. The NCP also recommended greater differentiation in the allocation of powers and functions, based on competency; a proposal that we believe is consistent with the Constitution. Simplifying the delivery chain and enhancing our intergovernmental system will both strengthen accountability and improve service delivery. Again, we appeal to Parliament to address these matters in the course of this year.

Fifthly, the NCP recommends that the public-interest mandates of state-owned enterprises be made explicit and public. Furthermore, there are several areas where clarity is required on the roles of regulators, policy ministries, shareholder ministries and boards. This is an area where Parliament can take the lead in reviewing legislation to achieve tighter accountability and better outcomes consistent with the plan.

The NDP makes several proposals to fight corruption in society. These proposals focus on enforcement, prevention and educating society. There are also detailed recommendations to improve value for money in our procurement system. We must recognise that supply chain management is the Achilles heel of our democracy. So much of what goes wrong, whether these wrongs masquerade as intra-party factions or whether it is just the reality that a segment of society has wealth whose origins these individuals cannot explain, all of these wrongs are traceable back to the fissures in our supply chain management system. Parliament can no longer ignore the seriousness of this issue.

The first step in improving the State is to strengthen the accountability chain.

A constitutional democracy has, at its apex, an elected Parliament that holds the Executive to account. I don't know how many people have read the full executive summary of the plan but it has some harsh words for Parliament.

I quote, “Accountability is essential to democracy. The accountability chain has to be strengthened from top to bottom. To begin with, parliamentary accountability is weak, with Parliament failing to fulfil its most basic oversight role.”

It is crucial that society is able to look to the skills and competencies of Parliament to safeguard their interests. Good technical skills of parliamentarians backed by solid research teams are critical to stronger parliamentary oversight. The second priority is to use the outcomes approach launched by the President three years ago to build tighter accountability chains for each area of government. A ruthless focus on implementation requires detailed implementation plans across government.

So as an example, if the Department of Justice has a policy to reintroduce sexual offences courts, then it is incumbent upon you to ask the following questions:

- What lessons were learnt from the last attempt to introduce such courts?
- How much will it cost?
- What special training will be given to court orderlies in these courts?
- How will it be rolled out, where will these courts be located and why?

- Will these courts be integrated into welfare services?
- Will there be appropriate facilities for women or children to testify in private?
- How do we know that these courts will not cherry-pick the easy cases?

No change occurs if we merely think about it, or even agree on the policy parameters. A huge behavioural change that must occur is a shift to detailed discussions about implementation. Who does what? By when? At what cost? And how will we know that a difference is being made? These should be the questions that are repeatedly heard both in departments and Parliament alike.

Without attention to such basic issues that relate to implementation metrics, we will never be able to determine who should be held accountable for delivery or implementation failures. As we said earlier, this new phase of implementation requires an urgency and focus that is different from anything we have had so far. The other side of a dynamic and active democracy is how the State and public representatives engage with the people we serve, and in whose interests we take decisions, and write laws. The NDP underlines the importance of community-based organisations, trade unions and other organised formations of civil society to become active in the development of their communities and the country.

#### Organised community involvement

Many of our problems, from poor-quality education to violent crime, can only be solved through organised communities acting in partnership with a capable and developmental state. Schools are often a reflection of the community.

Well-organised communities can help a school achieve its objectives. But well-organised communities can also hold their school to account if results slip below the expected standard or if teachers do not teach at least six hours a day.

There has been a worrying decline in sport in many black communities. The excuse cited often relates to facilities. This cannot be true. The availability of facilities may be poor but it is better than in decades past, yet many of our



**“Many of our problems, from poor-quality education to violent crime, can only be solved through organised communities acting in partnership with a capable and developmental state.”**

communities can only reminisce about days gone by when young people played football, netball or participated in athletics.

The State cannot organise these activities; they require communities to become organised. Too often, we hear people only when they are truly frustrated by our lack of action. We can and must change this – we must do so because of a fundamental belief that people are their own liberators and, as we quoted earlier, “must take or create power over their own lives and destinies”.

It may not be appropriate for the State to organise the voice of the people, but we cannot have a democracy; or indeed, attach meaning to the idea of a developmental and capable state, unless there is an organised voice that support for or points out the failings of the system of development.

I want to reiterate that united action by government and the people of our country is exceedingly important for the attainment of the society that the Constitution promises.

Our goals are the same. Part of what we need is a belief in what is possible, and to

act to convene even when cracks present themselves in society.

#### People respond positively to leadership

We should know that our people respond positively to leadership, and frequently see this as a signal for them to become directly involved in problem-solving. We will all accept that such leadership must involve taking some unpopular decisions from time to time – given the scale of our challenges, it could not be any different.

Our commitment must be to build the change that matters in the lives of our people. This is what the implementation of the NDP is about.

It calls on us to be far more conscious of what we seek to achieve. It allows us to initiate change across a fairly broad front of activities. It recognises that governments, through their departments, will ultimately remain responsible and accountable for the transformation. It rekindles the role for Parliament in a dynamic democracy.

There are many areas that are not covered by the NDP and many more where detailed work is required. This work must be done in a collaborative manner across society. The solution to many of our challenges lies in being able to listen to each other's concerns and plot a way forward taking into account each other's concerns.

Social dialogue is not about negotiations. Negotiations are often characterised by agreeing to the barest minimum or stooping to the lowest common denominator. Social dialogue is about finding acceptable solutions to our country's complex challenges; be they in the mining sector or the farming sector. We need to lower the volume, put the rhetoric aside and be prepared to listen and to be persuaded. Without such a spirit, we will not heal our fractured land. Yes, it is difficult to govern in such an unequal society, with strong vested interests. But that is our challenge; to mobilise all of our people and social forces to work in partnership with their government for a society that is more fair and prosperous.

The task of implementation has begun. 🇿🇦



# SECURING DEMOCRACY, SECURING BUSINESS –

## Building a prosperous South Africa for all

By Marius Fransman

Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

One of the fundamental challenges South Africa faces is the chasm between what I call “speaking about Ubuntu” and “experiencing Ubuntu” as a real lived experience. What is the meaning of Ubuntu when democracy has made the rich richer and the wealthy have further entrenched their control of the economy? What does Ubuntu mean to one who languishes in poverty, experiences the pain of inequality and suffers the harsh realities of unemployment?

### The spirit of Ubuntu

One of South Africa’s illustrious sons, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, has the following to say about Ubuntu:

“One of the sayings in our country is Ubuntu – the essence of being human. Ubuntu speaks particularly about the fact that you can’t exist as a human being in isolation. It speaks about our interconnectedness.”

The power and essence of the Ubuntu philosophy was also noted and recognised by the United States human rights champion, Rev Dr Martin Luther King Jr, in June 1965, when he addressed the graduating class of Oberlin College with these words:

“All I’m saying is simply this: that all mankind is tied together; all life is interrelated, and we are all caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny.”

### Securing democracy and business

The topic “Securing Democracy, Securing Business – Building a Prosperous South Africa for All” is an important and timely one, because it focusses us on whether we have created effective partnerships for sustainable democracy. We may as well ask ourselves the following:

- Is it the sole duty of government to secure democracy? Or is it the collective duty of government, business and civil society?
- What should be the relationship between government and business in a democratic state?

- Does business have a role in a democratic state?
- What has been the role of business in our democratic transition?

South Africa’s recent history demonstrates that the scale and growing sophistication of the business response to the key challenges facing the country has reached a level of maturity which continues to be one of the key ingredients in the fundamental transformation of the nation.

In addition, the historical role that some in the South African business sector played in the transition demonstrates the power and the potential of business in building a better South Africa for all. This also reminds us that our transition was a shared responsibility and this is what many people forget, including business itself, and as a result, when something goes wrong, stakeholders are quick to blame one another instead of sharing responsibilities. Marikana is a case in point here. In as much as our past success was our shared responsibility, our future should also be a shared responsibility.

All of the aforementioned does not vitiate the fact that white business under apartheid largely supported the system and that is no surprise and not an unknown fact. The key question is to what extent business supports the developmental agenda in a post-apartheid South Africa and to what extent it continues to entrench the old power relations of the past?

### South Africa is competitive

In spite of the many challenges facing our country, South Africa remains one of the most competitive places to do business in the world. The country has one of the best socio-economic and political policy environments in the developing world. According to the World Economic Forum’s 2010 – 11 *Global Competitiveness Report* of the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) countries, South Africa is the easiest place to open a business, requiring on average the least number of steps and days to open a business.

### One of the most advanced constitutions in the world

What has been the role of the post-apartheid democratic Government in securing democracy and business and how far have we come? In spite of the huge challenges facing our country, the record of achievements speaks on behalf of the Government of South Africa with regard to securing democracy. South Africa has one of the most advanced constitutions in the world. This Constitution was a product of a social contract we have had between the State and civil society and among former adversaries. It is a constitution based on the spirit of Ubuntu, compromise, consensus, reconciliation and nation-building.

### Transparency and accountability

In terms of financial accountability, South Africa ranks second out of 100 countries for the transparency and accountability of its budget processes, according to the latest *Open Budget Index Survey* by the Washington-based International Budget Partnership.

South Africa scored 90 points out of a possible 100 points in the *Open Budget Index Report* of 2012, standing out as one of only six countries worldwide that releases extensive budget information to the legislature and the public in general.

The African democracy institute, Idasa, works in partnership with the International Budget Partnership on the *Open Budget Index*. Produced by independent experts, it is the only independent, comparative and regular measure of budget transparency and accountability in the world.

According to the *Mo Ibrahim Index on Governance*, South Africa’s performance is as follows:

- South Africa scores 71 (out of 100) for overall governance
- South Africa scores higher than the regional average for southern Africa, which is 59
- South Africa scores higher than the continental average, which is 51
- South Africa receives its highest >>

## LEADING THE WORLD TO NEW GOLD

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Visual: “Globe Trotter” by Adrian Antonie, overall winner of AngloGold Ashanti’s AuDITIONS gold jewellery design competition.

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score in the Human Development Category (77) and its lowest score in the Sustainable Economic Opportunity Category (62).

South Africa's recent report released by the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva is also something to be proud of as a nation trying to secure democracy. The report commended the country for its commitment to human rights and improving the lives of its citizens, and for the delivery of basic services such as housing, health and education.

**Ubuntu diplomacy**

On the foreign policy front of which the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation is the custodian, South Africa's foreign policy is predicated on Ubuntu diplomacy, which is outlined in the Freedom Charter adopted in Kliptown in 1955. The charter states that "South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation – not war."

In this regard, South Africa has always regarded Africa as the focal point of its foreign policy, and is mobilising a significant amount of resources towards the socio-economic awakening of the continent, peace-making and peace-building, as well as post-conflict reconstruction and development. Our economic prosperity as a country is dependent upon democracy, peace, political stability and economic development of the rest of Africa and the developing world.

Therefore, in an interconnected world and a globalised economy, we have a responsibility to strengthen the African Agenda by promoting unity, democracy, development and peace within our continent. In this regard, we have successfully realised our objective in countries such as Sudan and South Sudan. Furthermore, countries such as Madagascar, among others, will continue to receive our devoted attention based on South Africa's efforts of a better Africa and a better life for all.

**Success in economic diplomacy**

The extent to which we as a country will achieve our domestic priorities is very much dependant upon our success in economic diplomacy. In this regard, regional integration, reform of the international trading system and negotiating preferential access for African goods on international markets form the core of South Africa's economic diplomacy.

Our economic diplomacy on the African continent has seen a significant increase in the number of South African companies operating on the continent. These companies, in the spirit of Ubuntu, continue to shape the economic landscape of the continent by

creating jobs and therefore contributing to the much-needed economic development of the receiving states.

According to Consultancy African Intelligence, by 2008, South African companies had put US\$8,5 billion into the subcontinent, more than any other African country. Investment has occurred in a number of economic sectors and has gone beyond the traditional southern African markets, spreading into West, East and even Central Africa, in most cases with much success.

To the credit of South African companies, they have also ventured into investments that traditional investors from the global North never dared to explore as they were deemed to be risky. This is clearly something we need to celebrate as it demonstrates that the better life for all transcend South African borders within the spirit of Ubuntu, which simply means, "I am because you are".

**Inequality remains a challenge**

Those are some of a few achievements made during the last 19 years of our democracy and the way ahead is long. However, we should not be complacent since we remain one of the most unequal societies in the world. South Africa constantly ranks among the most unequal nations of the world. The richest 10% of the population earn just over 51% of the country's total income. That means 90% of the population share only 49% of what is earned in South Africa. The poorest 20% receive less than 1,5%.

**What is the impact of this inequality?**

According to an article published recently in the *Business Report* by Pierre Heistein, who is the convener of the University of Cape Town's Applied Economics: "Inequality is economically inefficient. Regardless of how much the super-rich are able to buy, there is a limit to how much of their wealth they can practically use. A centralisation of wealth from the majority to a select few results in a decrease of overall demand. It slows the circulation of money and spending, and ultimately decreases the number of jobs being created.

"It also leads to political instability. When a country is characterised by an extremely rich minority and a poor majority, the richer elite inevitably has greater control over the leadership and is able to steer it to meet its own interests.

"Throughout history there are examples of how leadership is violently overthrown when inequality reaches a tipping point. This is a trend of unequal societies, not poor ones.

"Solving inequality is not about making the rich poorer. It is about preserving a system

whereby a sufficient income gap exists to allow an incentive for innovation, hard work, risk-taking and wealth creation, but where the pursuit of wealth is inclusive of all those involved in building it."

This profound article finds resonance in the words of wisdom from our globally most celebrated struggle icon, President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, when he said:

"As long as poverty, injustice and gross inequality persist in our world, none of us can truly rest. Security for a few is insecurity for all."

Furthermore, there is a plethora of empirical evidence that poverty and unjust inequality are sources of global threats to peace and stability. For us to sustain our hard-won democracy and development, it is imperative to always embrace the spirit of Ubuntu in everything we do, including how we do our business in our country and elsewhere.

**Inclusivity and innovation**

In other words, we must build economies that are inclusive and innovative as opposed to extractive and archaic based on the principles of human rights and Ubuntu. It cannot be business as usual.

Conversely, countries that have developed the necessary strong governance (political and economic) institutions that allow for innovation and creative destruction (of old ways of doing things) are the countries that thrive. Similarly, businesses that refuse to change their business models – innovative destruction will lag behind, creating more inequality and by implication implosion.

Government must also ensure that it creates an enabling environment for business to prosper through strong institutions. Business and labour on the other hand require a paradigm shift which recognises that it must change its sometimes archaic business models and allow for innovation and creative destruction to move forward and address inequality.

It is a responsibility of all stakeholders to ensure that we, together in the spirit of Ubuntu, consolidate our democracy. It is clear that democracy cannot be secured without all stakeholders, and business in particular playing a seminal role. The mantra we learn from Amartya Sen is that there can be "no freedom without development and no development without freedom".

Moving forward we make the clarion call to all our partners, including business to rally behind the recommendations of the National Development Plan, which is government's blueprint to address South Africa's challenges and ensure that we develop our democracy, enhance our freedom and build a better life for all South Africans. 🇿🇦

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 Technology Award <i>Tshwane University of Technology</i>	 Green Award Most Empowered Enterprise Award <i>MTN SA</i>	 Media Award <i>Talk Radio 702/567 Cape Talk</i>
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The Department of Trade and Industry, Proudly South African and Brand South Africa would like to thank GIBS and ABSA for their contribution to the awards.





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Jonny Makhatini, Nandi, Oliver Tambo and Valerie

# Liberation heritage

The legacy of Jonny Makhatini

**J**ohnstone Mfanafuthi Makhatini (1932 – 1988) is regarded internationally as one of South Africa's greatest sons who dedicated his entire life to the struggle against apartheid. He espoused a new South Africa underpinned by the principles of the Freedom Charter of 1955. It is for this reason that for his entire life, he was a strong proponent of non-sexism, non-racialism, non-discrimination and supported all forms of equality and freedom for all – irrespective of race, colour, creed, religion, gender and socio-economic and political orientation.

Makhatini was an astute diplomat, intellectual, dedicated husband and a father. He was a mentor to millions, an excellent

orator that on the machinery of the apartheid government at the United Nations (UN) from 1977 to 1987, brought to the world's attention, the inhumane, racist and repressive system of apartheid.

He was one of the first group of cadres sent out of South Africa from the then Natal for military training in 1962. After his training, Makhatini became the African National Congress (ANC) Resident Representative in Morocco. He learned French and immediately embarked on political mobilisation in North Africa and Western Europe.

Makhatini played a critical role in the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, which was established by the UN General Assembly in 1963. He became

Chief Representative of the ANC at the UN in 1977.

Makhatini had a unique flair for diplomatic work and this flowered during his years at the UN. During this time, he established relationships for the ANC with government representatives, numerous organisations and peoples throughout the world, especially in Africa. He paid special attention to the solidarity movement in the United States of America and won over millions of supporters for the struggle of the people of South Africa, among whom were prominent Americans and civil rights leaders.

His monumental work schedule and commitment to the struggle for liberation took a toll on his health. On 3 December 1988, Johnstone Mfanafuthi Makhatini passed away after being admitted to the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka, with complications arising from a diabetic condition.

In April 2007, Makhatini received the Order of Luthuli in Silver posthumously for his excellent contribution to the cause of freedom, opting for exile to raise international awareness about the ravages of apartheid and mobilising support for international pressure on the apartheid State.

His legendary and towering accomplishments earned him a permanent place of honour in the annals of South African diplomatic history. In recognition of his contribution as a catalyst in ending the apartheid system, the South African Diplomatic Guesthouse will be renamed "The Jonny Makhatini Guesthouse".





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By Edna Molewa  
Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs

## Rhino conservation: Partnership within and across borders

**T**he South African Government is gravely concerned about the high rate of rhino poaching and has reiterated its unwavering commitment to the continued fight against this scourge. By the end of February this year, over 100 rhinos had already been poached, with the Kruger National Park the hardest hit with 92. The number of arrests has seen a steady increase from 165 and 232 in 2010 and 2011 respectively to 267 in 2012. Forty-six arrests were made in the first two months of 2013. In 2011, the South African Police Service (SAPS) took a bold step in declaring the illegal killing and trade of rhinos and rhino horn a priority crime. After the matter of rhino killings was elevated to the National Joints Security Committee (NATJOINTS), resulting in the "Operation Rhino" Project, there has been constant monitoring and evaluation of the project and where gaps were identified, interventions were made. It is through initiatives such as Operation Rhino, that the Department of Environmental Affairs aims to further strengthen the fight against rhino poaching in 2013.

### A range of strategies along several fronts needed

Among several interventions since the start of the ongoing scourge of rhino poaching has been the process of consultation with stakeholders by the Rhino Issue Manager, Mavuso Msimang. Draft recommendations emanating from the Rhino Issue Management (RIM) process were presented in October 2012.

The RIM team, which based its report on the input and contributions made by a comprehensive range of stakeholders through extensive consultations across the country, looked at the key categories of rhino conservation; rhino safety and security; and rhino commerce and trade. Integral to the RIM team's findings is that there is no single solution to the rhino poaching scourge. From this, it is quite clear that our efforts will pragmatically require the employment of a range of strategies along several fronts.

As part of our efforts in the war against rhino poaching, the Department of Environmental Affairs also used legislation as a tool to curb rhino poaching and in 2012 published and implemented revised norms and standards for the marking of rhinoceros horn and for the hunting of rhinoceros for trophy-hunting purposes. These norms and standards have put in place stricter controls for the issuing of rhino hunting permits, hunting of rhino and the transportation of the horn, which resulted in a significant reduction in the number of hunting applications received – from 222 applications in 2011 to 90 in 2012.

### Regulatory and enforcement provisions

In addition, the National Environmental Management Laws First Amendment Bill, aimed at strengthening the regulatory and enforcement provisions to prevent abuse of the hunting permitting system, is at an advanced stage in the Parliamentary process. The National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Bill, 2011 was published for public comment in August 2011. Due to the scope of comments received, a decision was taken by the Portfolio Committee for Water and Environmental Affairs in September 2012 to split the Bill into two Bills: the National Environmental Management Laws First Amendment Bill (biodiversity amendments) and the National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Bill (National Environmental Management Act, 1998 amendments). The Bill referred to in this release is the National Environmental Management Laws First Amendment Bill. ▶▶



"Mzima" © Alexander von Rechwitz, photographer/www.vonrechwitz.com

SAVE  
OUR  
RHINOS



Once promulgated, the Bill will provide that a person who is involved in an illegal restricted activity, but who does not physically carry out the restricted activity can also be found guilty of an offence. Presently, professional hunters, hunting outfitters and trainers only register in individual provinces and if they are non-compliant in one province, they can apply to operate or continue to operate in another province. To address this loophole, the Bill compels the national registration of professional hunters, hunting outfitters and trainers involved in the hunting industry. In this way, action can be taken against those who facilitate the carrying out of illegal restricted activities by their clients.

The Bill further prescribes that all specimens in transit through the country must be accompanied by the necessary documentation. This important provision will assist in addressing the movement of illegal specimens.

In addition to strengthening the regulatory and enforcement provisions in the hunting industry, the Bill also allows the Minister of Environmental Affairs to limit the number of permits that can be issued in order to protect a species. The Bill also provides for an issuing authority to suspend, defer or refuse a permit in the following circumstances:

- suspension if the permit holder is under investigation for the contravention of a provision of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA), 2004
- defer a decision to issue a permit if the applicant is being investigated, until the investigation has been concluded
- refuse a permit if there is a detrimental impact on the species
- refuse a permit if a person is found guilty of an offence in terms of the NEMBA, 2004.

Together with the courts, the provinces, the Department of Defence, SAPS, South African Revenue of Service and Customs and Excise, we continue to fight against organised environmental crimes such as rhino poaching.

While it is acknowledged that the Bill alone will not stop rhino poaching, it is expected to assist in addressing activities associated with poaching and closing the loopholes in terms of the abuse of the permitting system.

**International cooperation**

International efforts in the fight against rhino poaching were intensified in December 2012 when South Africa signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in the Field of Biodiversity Conservation and Protection with Vietnam.

The objective of the MoU is to promote cooperation between the two countries in the field of biodiversity management, conservation and protection. Particularly aimed at curbing the scourge of rhino poaching, the MoU seeks to promote cooperation in law enforcement, compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and other relevant legislation and conventions on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Officials from both countries are currently working on a draft Plan of Action with short- and long-term actions, which include activities to curb the illegal trade in rhino horn.

We have continued bilateral engagements with neighbouring states, including Mozambique, as well as identified consumer states. During the CITES 16th Conference of Parties in Thailand from 3 to 14 March, we engaged China, Thailand, the European Union, the United States and southern

African representatives on the issues of rhino conservation, rhino economics or international trade in rhino horn and possible legislative interventions.

Greater cooperation is also being sought from communities living adjacent to protected areas housing rhino, with field rangers being employed from some of the impoverished villages. It is hoped that through interaction with communities, intelligence that could contribute to the arrest and conviction of alleged poachers, couriers and syndicate bosses would result. It is through collaboration with stakeholders that sustainable conservation of the rhino population in South Africa will succeed.

**Cabinet deliberations**

Cabinet met on 27 February 2013 to discuss interventions to combat rhino poaching, and recommendations emanating from the national consultation process to facilitate a common understanding of key issues concerning the protection and sustainable conservation of the South African rhino population.

Cabinet was provided with an overview of the four thematic areas that emerged during the RIM process:

- funding
- rhino conservation
- safety and security
- commerce (trade).

Members of Cabinet were also provided with a preliminary assessment of the feasibility to implement the recommendations, and further actions required to execute these.

With regard to funding the recommendation to develop and implement a funding model for the conservation of the South African rhino population is supported. The establishment of a National Rhino Fund will be investigated by

the Department of Environmental Affairs and National Treasury. This will be accompanied by a nationally coordinated fund-raising strategy.

At the core of the challenges facing South Africa in terms of rhino are safety and security aspects. The implementation of proposed interventions will assist in comprehensively addressing these. The National Strategy for the Safety and Security of Rhinoceros Populations in South Africa will be reviewed to address emerging issues; the number and capability of field rangers will be improved; the involvement of community members living adjacent to protected areas will be promoted; and the use of new technologies is being explored and piloted.

The feasibility of dehorning all black rhino and key white rhino populations is, however, questioned, due to various challenges and concerns relating to costs; risks to the rhino; potential biological and social impact; logistics to undertake an extensive dehorning exercise, and considering that the horn grows back; the impact (financial and biological)

of repeat dehorning. The dehorning study commissioned by the Department of Environmental Affairs found that dehorning is only a deterrent and only a viable option for small populations where other security interventions are in place.

In terms of securing the long-term conservation of rhinos, the implementation of the Biodiversity Management Plan for black rhino, published in the *Government Gazette* on 25 January 2013 and the development of the draft framework for the biodiversity management plan for white rhino will play a crucial role. These plans include long-term conservation objectives, with range expansion as an integral part of the long-term rhino conservation strategy.

The recommendations in the *RIM Report* relating to the commercial farming of rhino will be discussed in more detail with Members of the Executive Council responsible for the conservation of biodiversity in the respective provinces, due to the broader and complex implications relating to the commercial farming of rhino, including concerns relating

to genetic management and impact on range expansion.

With regard to the recommendations relating to proposed international trade; as stated before, this can only be done if the current international prohibitions are removed through agreement of CITES parties, a potential trade partner has been identified and discussions have been initiated to determine the viability, especially considering that consumer states have trade prohibitions in place that will have to be repealed.

All efforts to protect the country's rhino population are not just aimed at protecting a species from extinction, but also securing and conserving all South Africa's natural resources. The fact that the criminal syndicates involved in rhino poaching also undertake other crimes means that this current situation can be considered a national security risk. It is therefore imperative that the national response be comprehensive as it threatens not only the sustainable development path of the country but also the heritage of future generations.

Rhino poaching statistics				
South Africa	2010	2011	2012	2013
KNP (SANParks)	146	252	425	116
MNP (SANParks)	0	6	3	0
Gauteng (GP)	15	9	1	0
Limpopo (LP)	52	74	59	8
Mpumalanga (MP)	17	31	28	9
North West (NW)	57	21	77	13
Eastern Cape (EC)	4	11	7	0
Free State (FS)	3	4	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)	38	34	66	12
Western Cape (WC)	0	6	2	0
Northern Cape (NC)	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>158</b>

\* 15 March 2013

Rhino poaching arrest statistics				
South Africa - Arrests	2010	2011	2012	2013
KNP	67	82	73	28
MNP	0	0	0	0
Gauteng (GP)	10	16	26	3
Mpumalanga (MP)	16	73	66	1
Eastern Cape (EC)	7	2	0	0
Limpopo (LP)	36	34	43	20
North West (NW)	2	21	32	8
Free State (FS)	0	0	6	0
KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)	25	4	20	1
Western Cape (WC)	2	0	0	0
Northern Cape (NC)	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>61</b>

South Africans are urged to report incidents of poaching and tip-offs to the anonymous tip-off lines 0800 205 005, 08600 10111 or Crime-Line on 32211.





By Marthinus van Schalkwyk  
Minister of Tourism

**T**ravel and tourism is one of the fastest-growing sectors in the world. In 2012, South Africa continued to entrench its status as a major international tourist and business events destination, with our tourist arrivals growing an impressive 10,4% between January and October 2012 as we welcomed 7,5 million foreign tourists to our beautiful shores.

**China and South Africa**

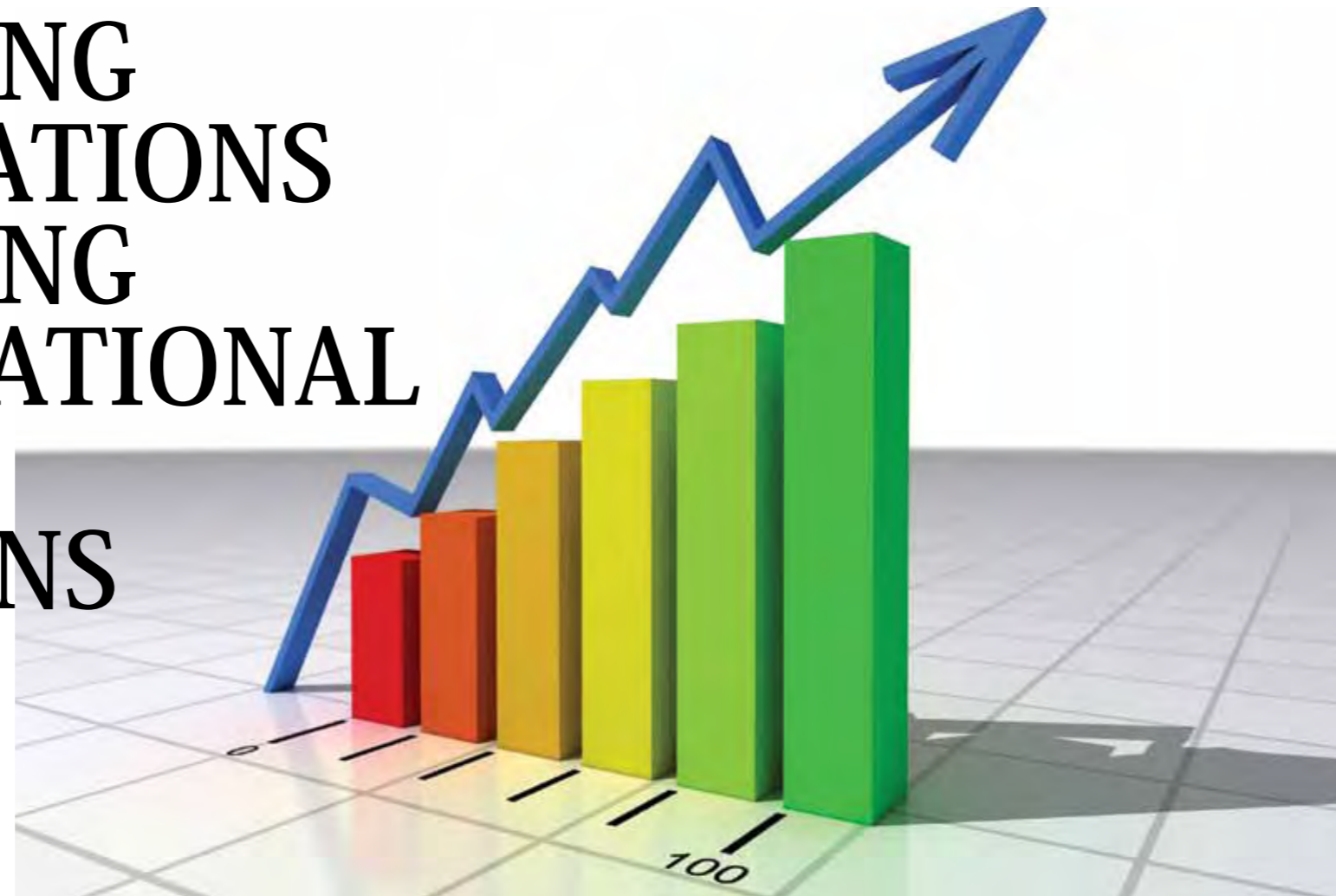
Since our country took its place among Brazil, Russia, India and China in the BRICS in 2011, we have witnessed an increase in trade relations between China and South Africa, with considerable Chinese investment in South Africa and an increase in interest, awareness and understanding between our two countries. Tourism growth from China to South Africa was phenomenal in 2012, rising by 63,5% from January to September 2012, as China became South Africa's fourth-biggest overseas tourist market.

Between January and October 2012, 108 000 Chinese tourists travelled to South Africa, up from the 66 000 who visited the country over the same period in 2011. The major growth in tourist numbers from China is a strong indicator of the strengthening relations between the two countries, as Chinese tourists warm in greater numbers to South Africa's scenic beauty, friendly and welcoming people and the variety of wonderful authentic experiences South Africa offers to the Chinese visitors.

In 2012, we concluded joint marketing agreements with seven trade and marketing partners in China to build education and understanding of our destination in China, to package and promote a larger variety of products and experiences and to make South Africa as affordable and accessible as possible for Chinese travellers.

We have also introduced non-stop flights between Johannesburg and Beijing as part of a code share agreement between South African Airways and Air China, providing Chinese tourists with convenient access to our country. We are also encouraged by the introduction of two new visa application centres in China, which has also considerably enhanced the tourism attractiveness of South Africa for Chinese travellers. We are confident of continuing our exciting growth in a market set to become one of the world's most important tourism markets in the future.

# EMERGING DESTINATIONS CHANGING INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL PATTERNS



**India and South Africa**

These two countries share a rich history nurtured by mutual respect that now extends deep into trade and business. Both our countries of course share the same passion for sport, with cricket as our common denominator. It was to India that South Africa's international cricket team travelled for the first time after the end of apartheid in 1991. Incredibly, that flight by Clive Rice's team was the first time a South African aeroplane entered Indian airspace.

Soon afterwards, in 1992, India became the first touring team to play in a democratic South Africa on the "Friendship Tour" in proud recognition of India's role in the fight against apartheid and in South Africa's readmission to the international sporting arena.

This year it will be 20 years since South Africa and India signed its first agreement establishing full diplomatic relations. The bilateral relations between India and South Africa have grown so much stronger since. We have developed very close strategic, cultural and economic ties.

Since then, the Tourism Agreement between South Africa and India was also signed. The two countries share many international platforms together such as the G-20 and T20 Tourism Ministers. Both countries are members of BRICS as well as the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum and the Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation. India and South Africa are also members of the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organisation where we collaborate very closely. It delights me that our world-renowned events and lifestyle offerings have proven to strike a chord with the Indian traveller. Not only is India already a source market for South Africa, but also an

emerging travel market with massive growth potential. India's economic growth is expected to continue over the next 40 years and by 2050, India is expected to be among the top three global economies.

As of 2013, the five BRICS countries represent almost three billion people, with a combined nominal gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$14,9 trillion, and an estimated US\$4 trillion in combined foreign reserves.

Looking at tourist arrivals from India to South Africa, from January to September 2012, South Africa attracted a total of 79 000 Indian tourists, which is up 18% on the previous year. From January to October 2012, we recorded 87 000 tourist arrivals from India. Each tourist spent on average R12 000 per trip. South African Tourism (SAT) has been promoting our destination in India since 2005, focussing on film, fashion, sport, food and wine. Three years ago, we identified India as a core market and capacitated it with a fully operational SAT office. Our goal is to break through the 100 000 arrivals mark by 2014 and we're confident we will achieve this. We've just launched our new campaign – "The More You Do, The Closer You Get" – meaning that the more experiences and activities you engage in, the closer you get to the people you are travelling with.

**Russia, Brazil and South Africa**

Between the period of January to October 2012, 10 420 tourists from Russia visited South Africa, a 34% increase over the 7 740 Russian tourists who visited our shores over the same period in 2011.

Brazil tells a similar positive story. Between January and October 2012, 64 000 tourists from Brazil visited our beautiful destination, 51,7% up from the 42 000 Brazilians who visited South Africa over the same period in 2011.

**Emerging markets – source markets and destinations**

If we look at many of the debates and discussions on international tourism trade platforms, we get the impression that some believe that emerging markets are only source markets. GDP growth and travel propensity as well as expanded airlift render the emerging markets very attractive source markets, but we are the most amazing destinations in ourselves. Among the emerging market destinations, we have offerings unparalleled in the world and we offer great value for money. Where else in the world do we find natural treasures like the Amazon Rain Forest and the Kruger National Park, most of them larger than some European countries. Think

of some of our ancient world heritage sites, like the 8 851-kilometre Great Wall of China; the Taj Mahal in India; Sugarloaf Mountain in Brazil; Ancient City and Fortress Buildings in Russia; Table Mountain in Cape Town and the iSimangaliso Wetland Park in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

The intrinsic and touristic value of some of the heritage left for future generations by some of our ancient civilizations in emerging markets lets some of the most visited attractions in the North pale into insignificance. So yes, the emerging markets are important source markets but even more importantly, we are emerging destinations bound to change travel patterns around the world. In our lifetime, there is no doubt that we, in the emerging destinations, will become the centre of the universe for international tourism flows. This will link to the broader shift in geopolitical and economic power from traditional developed economies to the emerging BRICS economies. It is part of the global re-balancing of forces that will shape our tomorrow.

**President Zuma lauds impressive tourism figures**

President Jacob Zuma has congratulated the tourism sector on the impressive tourism figures which indicate that South Africa continues to be an attractive international tourism destination.

Tourism is one of the country's six job drivers in terms of the New Growth Path, the economic strategy within the umbrella of the National Development Plan.

The Minister of Tourism, Marthinus van Schalkwyk, has announced that the months from January until October 2012 showed an increase of 10,4%, with 7 535 498 tourist arrivals compared to 6 823 517 tourist arrivals for the same period in the previous year.

A total of 204 247 tourists from Germany visited South Africa from January to October 2012. This represents an increase of 12,2% compared to the corresponding period in 2011. Germany is one of the key traditional overseas markets for travel to South Africa, with the United States of America and the United Kingdom taking the lead.

"We are pleased to see that the considerable investment by government and the private sector in the tourism industry and our continued targeted marketing around the world, are beginning to pay off. We congratulate the tourism sectors on this achievement."

Growth from emerging markets are especially impressive, with Asian tourist arrivals having grown 36,9% up to the end of September 2012, driven by growth of 63,5% from China and 18,3% from India. Regional African tourist arrivals are also doing well, growing by 8,7% overall, with 25,5% growth from Angola and 17,9% growth from Nigeria notable highlights.

Foreign direct spend from international tourists between January and September 2012 was R53,4 billion.





# FIND OUT HOW WE CAN HELP YOU IF THINGS GO WRONG

Vast numbers of South Africans who travel abroad do not encounter any difficulties. However, crime, accidents, illness, natural or man-made disasters, civil unrests and even death can happen. ROSA is the Registration of South Africans Abroad and is available exclusively to South African citizens. Register your trip online. This is free of charge and will assist the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) in locating you during an emergency, verifying your status and informing your next-of-kin. ROSA allows you to register as an individual traveller or as a group. Register multiple destinations, update your profile and de-register your profile from the system upon your return home. The information remains confidential and secure.

[www.dirco.gov.za](http://www.dirco.gov.za) / +27 12 351 1000



# BE A RESPONSIBLE TRAVELLER

International travel is more accessible than ever before and the number of South African citizens travelling abroad for various reasons e.g. work, study or holiday is ever increasing. This is confirmed by Statistics South Africa's 2011 *Annual Report on Population Movements*, which shows a steady increase in the number of South African travellers with a 41% growth since 2000.

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is mandated to assist distressed and destitute South African citizens abroad. This assistance is referred to as consular assistance. It is important to note that consular assistance is qualified and non-financial in nature. It is the responsibility of the traveller to take the necessary precautions and to be aware of prevalent conditions in the countries visited. It is also

important for the traveller to understand the laws and customs of these countries. If a person is arrested in a foreign country, the laws and sentences of that country will apply.

With so many people leaving the relative safety and knowledge of their own familiar environs to explore or work and live in a new, relatively unfamiliar country, the question of how to do this responsibly arises.

**Registration of South Africans Abroad**  
As a departure point for responsible travelling, DIRCO encourages all South African citizens travelling abroad to register on ROSA (Registration of South Africans Abroad). The service is available online and free of charge. Your registration will assist the department in locating you in case of an emergency, verifying your status and informing your loved ones. ►►





you have been able to verify the contents completely.

- Be aware of local attitudes to alcohol and know your own limit.
- Be aware of what may happen if you become involved with drugs abroad. Pack your own baggage, fasten it securely and never leave it unattended. Keep an eye on your children's backpacks, toys and stuffed animals.
- Choose your travel companions wisely. If your fellow travellers happen to be carrying, using or selling illegal drugs, you could be found guilty by association.
- If your luggage appears to have been tampered with, be cautious, and rather call a customs official or a security guard and report the matter.

DIRCO encourages travellers to be safe and responsible. The following travelling tips may be useful and may assist in avoiding serious pitfalls.

**Travel tips**

- Read news reports of any problems in the area you are visiting.
- Before departing on your trip, visit the DIRCO website, and get the contact details of the South African Embassy, High Commission or Consulate in the country of your destination.
- Register online with ROSA.
- Purchase full travel insurance or an overseas health plan. Proper insurance will assist you to pay the costs of an emergency evacuation or expensive medical bills. A travel agent can advise you on the options to suit your budget. Make sure your insurance is up to date, valid for the entire trip and covers everyone who is travelling. Carry the details of your travel insurance with you. Inform your travel agent, a friend or relative how to contact your insurer.

**ROSA allows you to:**

- register as an individual traveller or as a group
- register more than one destination
- update your profile (revised itineraries, new contact details, etc.)
- de-register your profile to remove it from the system when you no longer have a need to be registered.

The information provided on ROSA remains confidential and is only accessed by delegated officials in DIRCO in case of an emergency. The online registration form is available on the department's website at [www.dirco.gov.za](http://www.dirco.gov.za). Navigate to Consular Information and ROSA.

**Drug smuggling and trafficking**

One of the most prevalent issues that Consular Services deals with is the incarceration of South Africans abroad. Almost 70% of detainees abroad were arrested on charges relating to narcotics. An appeal is made to travellers to always be vigilant when travelling, and not to become victims to or participate in

illicit activities. It is important to remember that the trafficking of illicit drugs and narcotics is punishable by the death penalty in some countries

**Don'ts**

- Don't be fooled into smuggling drugs in exchange for money or a free vacation. Many South Africans are currently serving sentences abroad for drug-related offences, often in deplorable conditions.
- If caught with and sentenced for drug smuggling, DIRCO cannot get you out of prison or interfere in the criminal or civil court proceedings. It cannot pay for your bail, and neither can it negotiate terms or prevent local authorities from deporting you after you have served your sentence.

**Do's**

- If you require medication for an existing medical condition, take a sufficient supply of prescribed medicine with you and keep it close

at hand. Find out if your prescription medicine is legal in the countries you plan to visit. Over-the-counter medication e.g. codeine (found in sinus tablets) is a banned substance in certain countries. Keep all medications in their original, labelled containers. Carry a copy of the doctor's prescription with you. If syringes are needed, have a medical certificate stating their use.

- Essential medication should be stored in hand luggage to avoid difficulties in cases where luggage is delayed, lost or stolen.
- Always lock your luggage, not only to discourage theft, but also to ensure it does not open during handling. Buy locks to secure bags' external zipper pockets. This will also protect against others slipping illegal substances into your luggage. Little plastic cable ties are invaluable, as they have to be cut to be opened. Never carry luggage or a package for someone else unless

- At least six weeks before you travel, check with your doctor or travel clinic which vaccinations and other health precautions you may need to take for your trip.
- If you have a medical condition, or are pregnant, you should seek medical advice from your doctor before your trip.
- If you have a pre-existing medical condition that could present a problem while you are travelling, you should consider wearing a Medic Alert bracelet, which contains basic vital medical information that is essential in the case of emergency medical treatment. For further information, refer to the website of Medic Alert South Africa – [www.medicalert.co.za](http://www.medicalert.co.za).
- If you have prescription spectacles, carry a copy of the prescription for easy replacement should you lose or break them.

**DIRCO offers assistance, which is appropriate to the individual circumstances of each case, including:**

- issuing, through the South African Embassy, High Commission or Consulate, a replacement of travel documents against the payment of the prescribed fee after verifying citizenship
- providing information about transferring funds to South African citizens who are in prison abroad
- attempting to gain access to you within 48 hours (dependent on local circumstances) of being informed that you have been detained, with your approval informing your next-of-kin and paying periodic visits to the prison and making representation to authorities in instances of unfair and inhumane treatment while incarcerated
- rendering non-financial assistance to families of deceased persons such as obtaining death certificates from local authorities, information about

- local undertakers and permits for the importation of mortal remains from the Department of Health
- providing consular notarial functions (e.g. legalisation of documents for use abroad and Commissioner of Oaths)
- guiding South Africans (in a specific country) on actions to be taken during a man-made or natural disaster.

In performing its consular mandate, DIRCO is faced with limitations as to what can and cannot be done. The sovereignty of foreign countries (applicable laws and customs) and physical accessibility all contribute to how and how soon DIRCO is able to provide the required assistance.

**What DIRCO cannot do**

- DIRCO can't get you out of prison or pay for your bail, prevent the local authorities from deporting you after your prison sentence or interfere in criminal or civil court proceedings.
- It can't help you enter a country. It doesn't provide assistance with the application permits (e.g. work or study permits) and it doesn't assist with visa applications for South African citizens travelling abroad. DIRCO doesn't interfere with other countries' immigration policy or procedures.
- The department doesn't give legal advice or obtain a lawyer for you, investigate crimes or carry out searches for missing people.
- DIRCO can't get you better treatment in hospital or prison than is given to local people.
- It can't pay any bills on your behalf or give you money.
- The department doesn't make travel arrangements for you, or find you work or accommodation.
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# SECURING OUR CYBERSPACE:

## South Africa's approach

By Brian Dube  
Spokesperson  
Ministry of State Security

The Internet, together with the information and communications technology (ICT) that underpins it, is a critical national resource for governments, a vital part of national infrastructure and a key driver of socio-economic growth and development.

In today's global village in which nation states compete for access to various resources, the threat of cyber security looms large over this healthy competition. The threat

of cyber security is not only limited to formal government or business ICT infrastructure. It also poses a risk to people's rights of engaging and exchanging information at a social level. For example, it is estimated that social networks now reach over 20% of the global population.

When we talk of cyberspace, we are referring to more than just the Internet, and we include not only hardware, software and information systems, but also people and social interaction within these networks. Such

a realisation is important if we are to have a common understating and approach to threats posed to cyber security in this regard.

In response to the challenges of operating in such an environment, Cabinet passed in March 2012, the National Cyber Security Policy Framework. The framework seeks to centralise the coordination of cyber security activities within South Africa. The intention is to have a coordinated approach to cybercrime and national

security imperatives and to enhance the information society and knowledge-based economy.

The policy framework is also meant to ensure that through proper investigations, prosecutions and judicial processes, we can prevent cyber crime, terrorism and warfare.

Given the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to dealing with this issue, the policy framework also provides for cooperation and coordination between government, the private sector and civil society, to ensure that South Africa becomes a critical contributor to international cooperation on cyber security matters.

Since the passing of this policy framework, there has been notable progress in pursuit of the policy objectives. Perhaps the most critical of these is the establishment of the Cyber Security Response Team that meets monthly to coordinate the implementation of this policy framework. The team has also approved projects that various departments are to implement as part of the prevention and response mechanism.

Processes are underway to establish the Cyber Security Hub, including developing necessary strategies for the promotion of cyber security public awareness in South Africa. The National Cyber Security Advisory Council has also been established and will, among other things, advise government on the programme of action going forward.

### BRICS cooperation

A lot of work has been done to engage with our international partners on matters of common concern with regard to cyber security. The intention has been to learn and exchange best practices to strengthen South Africa's response mechanisms in this area.

BRICS nations have also been discussing the need for consensus on Internet governance, joint cyber security approaches and international cooperation on cyber security matters. There is broad agreement on the need to further engage on the issues of Internet governance, acceptable international legal instruments to regulate cooperation on cyber security matters and a need for common positions on this matter.

The issues formed part of the discussion on the sidelines of the BRICS Summit in Durban in March 2013.

### Fact sheet

The *Wolfpack 2012/2013 SA Cyber Threat Barometer* report was recently officially launched in Johannesburg. The report is a strategic public-private partnership research project to support initiatives that wish to address the growing cyber threats facing our country. This research project was supported by the South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Information Security Group of Africa (ISGA) communities. The British Commission supported the project financially.

The intention of the *2012 SA Cyber Threat Barometer* research report is to provide ongoing strategic insight and opinion in support of Cabinet's approved National Cyber Security Policy Framework for South Africa.

According to the report, "Cybercrime can be summed up as crime that occurs in cyberspace. The field may also be referred to as 'computer crime', 'Internet crime', 'high tech crime', or a variety of other related names.

"Essentially, we use the term anytime a computer or related technology is used or is in some way involved in a crime. Sometimes it simply contains evidence of a crime. Other times it was used to commit the crime.

"And in other cases the device essentially is the 'victim'.

"Here is a general (non-comprehensive) list of criminal activity that may fit into this category:

- production, distribution and downloading of child abuse material
- copyright infringement, software piracy, trademark violations
- online harassment
- distributed denial of service attacks/ botnets
- hacking
- advance-fee fraud conducted over the Internet
- identity theft and identity fraud
- scams and online frauds
- phishing
- malicious software and spam
- attacks against critical infrastructures
- virtual world or gaming incidents."

### The Budapest Convention on Cyber Crime

According to the report, the Budapest Convention on Cyber Crime was one of the first international community efforts to establish a universal treaty on cybercrime. It is the first international treaty seeking to address computer and Internet crimes by harmonising national laws, improving

investigative techniques and increasing cooperation among nations. It was opened for signature in Budapest on 23 November 2001 and entered into force on 1 July 2004.

"Nations supporting this Convention agree to have criminal laws within their own nation to address cyber crime, such as hacking, spreading viruses or worms, and similar unauthorised access to, interference with, or damage to computer systems. Each country should have a single point of contact for international cooperation in cybercrime investigations.

"South Africa and many other countries signed the COECC Convention on Cyber Crime as a multilateral instrument to address the problems posed by criminal activity on computer networks. However, many states still have to sign let alone ratify the Convention to serve as a deterrent. South Africa has signed the Convention, but has to date not ratified it. The unanimous participation of all nations is thus required to achieve meaningful collaboration."

### Multilateral initiatives

Multilateral cybercrime initiatives include, among others, the:

- Commonwealth Internet Governance Forum
- European Network and Information Security Agency
- Global Prosecutors E-Crime Network
- IMPACT (International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats)
- International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- United Nations.

### Africa

Cyber security role players on the African continent include, among others, the:

- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, which is addressing cyber security within the framework of the African Information Society Initiative
- African Network Information Centre
- Global Cybersecurity Agenda
- Interpol
- ITU
- IMPACT
- ISGA
- Southern African Development Community.

(Acknowledgement: *Wolfpack 2012/2013 SA Cyber Threat Barometer*, [www.wolfpackrisk.com/](http://www.wolfpackrisk.com/))



# THE MAN BEHIND THE SKA

“His strategic insight, judgement and passion for perfection tipped the scales for our SKA success.”



Dr Bernie Fanaroff  
 Director: Square Kilometre Array

**A**rugged negotiator with a keen scientific intellect and a good sense of humour – these qualities of Dr Bernie Fanaroff, director of South Africa's Square Kilometre Array (SKA), were some of the important factors that helped the country to host the largest part of this enormous project in South Africa.

For his remarkable contribution to raise South Africa's prominence in big science, Fanaroff was honoured in Augustus 2012 in Cape Town as Ambassador of the Year at a gala event organised by *Die Burger* and the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

Previous recipients of this award were the Olympic swimmer Penny Heyns; Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu; ex-presidents Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk; Danny Jordaan, CEO of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ Organising Committee; and golfer Gary Player.

Dr George Nicolson, a friend and colleague of Fanaroff since the 1970s, tells how there was not yet agreement on how – and indeed if – South Africa should get involved with the SKA in 2002. “Over one thing there was no doubt however: Bernie was the right man for the job.”

In 2003, Fanaroff was appointed to the post. “He is a strategic thinker, canny negotiator and also a competent radio astronomer,” Nicolson relates. “And furthermore, someone with the most amazing contact network in the Government. Everybody in government circles knows and supports him. It was the perfect combination.”

According to Nicolson, Fanaroff knows exactly how to get a diverse company of people to work together as a group. “He knows exactly how far he can push people to get the most out of a project.”

South Africa's eventual submission comprised 11 reports of altogether 27 000 pages, Dr Adrian Tiplady, one of the team members, recalls.

“It was the result of five years' work by a small but incredibly loyal team of people. The request to prepare a final report came very suddenly. We only had three months to put everything together”, Tiplady says.

Tiplady says working for Fanaroff was for him a life-changing experience, professionally and personally. “It was an honour. As a boss, he demands the impossible. He expects only the best – within unthinkable short times. In many respects, he expects of you to be an expert in various fields from engineering to management.”

But even though Fanaroff cracks the whip, people are loyal to him and respect him.

Everybody in the SKA team works until late at night and over weekends and has taken little leave over the last few years.

They know Fanaroff's dry, subtle sense of humour well, especially when he would quickly say something funny during “serious moments”.

“It is because Bernie leads with so much passion. And he values and respects other people's opinion, even though it might differ from his. His strategic insight, judgement and passion for perfection tipped the scales for our SKA success. For that, I will be forever grateful to him.”

Dr Julia Riley, astronomer at the University of Cambridge who did research work and studied with Fanaroff, says that without him South Africa's project would never have come off the ground.

“He has the right combination of skills: a background in the right field of study, political acumen and wide experience in working with people”, Riley says.

Fanaroff emphasises that South Africa as a country should jump in and make the most of the opportunities offered by the SKA.

“No country can become prosperous without building on a foundation of science and technology – but the SKA cannot do this on its own. The SKA is not an answer, but rather a catalyst for development. It is an opportunity for the whole country to contribute to putting us on a developmental path.

“Eventually what will count is what the country makes of this iconic project. It is a wonderful opportunity.”

For the next 10 to 12 years, job opportunities will, for instance, be created by the building of and support services to MeerKAT (the precursor telescope) and the SKA itself. Following that, the running and maintenance of the SKA will create jobs for the next 50 years.

“On the science front, this means that the best scientists in the world and the top students will be here in South Africa”, Fanaroff adds. “This holds a promise for the future for our young people. It creates the opportunity for our universities to attract the very best.” According to him, the mutual cooperation of a wide range of constituencies was the decisive factor in the bid, including the unwavering support from the Department of Science and Technology (DST). “I think many people abroad could not believe how well we work together. This is one of the qualities of a post-1994 society: We join forces when we need to do something important for our country.”

During her time in office as Minister of Science and Technology, Naledi Pandor was a dedicated champion of South Africa's bid to host the SKA. Working closely with the DST Director-General, Dr Phil Mjwara, and teams at the SKA SA Project Office and in the department, they left no stone unturned to help secure the SKA for South Africa. Pandor's successor, Derek Hanekom, continues to support SKA South Africa as one of the flagship projects of this department. ▶▶

Source: This article is an edited extract from a feature on Dr Bernie Fanaroff written by Elsabé Brits, and published in a special supplement to *Die Burger* on 25 August 2012.





### Germany joins SKA

In January 2013, Germany became the 10th member of the organisation that will participate in the detailed design of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) telescope, joining existing members Australia, Canada, China, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden and the United Kingdom. India is an associate member.

Germany will contribute €1 million to the SKA Organisation, financed 50% each by the Germany *Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung* and the *Max-Planck-Gesellschaft*.

As a member of the SKA Organisation, Germany has voting rights and is eligible to appoint two representatives

to the board of directors, which has the authority to appoint senior staff, decide budgets, admit new project partners to the organisation and direct the work of the global work package consortia in the SKA pre-construction phase.

Construction on what will be the world's largest and most sensitive radio telescope is due to begin in South Africa and Australia in 2016.

The SKA will have a total collecting area of approximately one square kilometre, giving it 50 times the sensitivity and 10 000 times the survey speed of the best current-day telescopes. It will have thousands of receptors extending to distances of 3 000 kilometres from its core regions.



During October 2012, President Jacob Zuma visited the South African SKA site, about 100 km from Carnarvon. Following a tour of the KAT-7 dishes and a demonstration of the cutting-edge technologies involved in operating a modern radio telescope, President Zuma joined nearly 4 000 local residents in Carnarvon for a community engagement event. He was joined by several dignitaries, including the Minister of Science and Technology, Derek Hanekom, as well as his predecessor who played a key role in securing the SKA bid for Africa, Naledi Pandor (who is now South Africa's Minister of Home Affairs). (Photo: Siyabulela Duda, GCIS)

### A life in short

- The astronomer Bernard "Bernie" Lewis Fanaroff was born in Johannesburg in 1947.
- SCHOOL. Northview High School, Johannesburg.
- PHYSICS AT WITS. In 1970, he obtained an Honours degree in theoretical physics at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits). His professor told him he was not clever enough to be a good cosmologist, so he chose radio astronomy.
- CAMBRIDGE. In 1974, he obtained a Doctorate in radio astronomy at the University of Cambridge, one of only 12 South Africans ever to obtain this degree at Cambridge.
- FANAROFF-RILEY. During his time at Cambridge, Fanaroff and Julia Riley became known internationally when they developed a classification system for very distant radio sources, the Fanaroff-Riley Class I and II. This is still used today.
- ACADEMIA AND UNIONS. In 1974, he returned to South Africa and joined Wits as a lecturer. Shortly after that, he left the academia and a career as a scientist and concentrated on labour unionism.
- NUMSA. Until 1994, he helped to set up the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, and later the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa), as one of the largest and most influential unions in the country. He also served as national organiser and secretary, and became a member of the Congress of South African Trade Unions' Executive Committee.
- MADIBA. From 1994 to 1999, Fanaroff was Deputy Director-General (DDG) in the office of President Nelson Mandela.
- RDP. He became head of the office of the Minister without Portfolio in the Office of the President. He was also head of the Reconstruction and Development Programme Office and established government's project management service, which today is part of National Treasury.
- SAFETY AND SECURITY. From 1997 to 2000, Fanaroff served as DDG for the Minister of Safety and Security, Sydney Mufamadi, and his successor, Steve Tshwete.
- ESKOM, BIODIVERSITY. He is currently a non-executive director of Eskom and sits on the board of the South African Biodiversity Institute.
- SKA. In 2003, Fanaroff was appointed project director of the South African Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Project. He led South Africa's bid to establish the SKA here and was at the head of the negotiations and projects. On 25 May 2012, it was announced that more than 70% of this giant radio telescope's infrastructure would be housed in South Africa.
- AND WHAT'S MORE ... Fanaroff is a visiting professor in physics at the University of Oxford, fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, chosen member of the International Astronomical Union and founder member of the South African Academy for Science.
- AT HOME. He is married to Dr Wendy Vogel, a specialist in child and adolescent psychiatry. His sheepdog, Emma, travels with him to work at the SKA office in Cape Town. 🇺🇹

Sources: University of the Western Cape; M&G online



# Flying the SA flag abroad

## Many firsts for SA scientist



South African scientist Dr Patience Mthunzi has been named on *Forbes Magazine's* 2012 list of the 20 "Youngest Power Women in Africa" – women under the age of 45 who are bringing about positive change on the continent through their influence on business, technology, science, policy or the media.

Mthunzi, a scientist at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), was recognised for her pioneering work in the area of biophotonics, a field of science that enables microscopic study of biological molecules, cells and tissue using laser.

Mthunzi is one of only three South Africans to be listed in the magazine. She is South Africa's only senior scientist for the biophotonics research group within the CSIR National Laser Centre, and she is also the first biophotonics PhD graduate in South Africa.

As she was unable to study biophotonics at a local university, Mthunzi became the first South African PhD student at the School of Physics and Astronomy of the University of St Andrews in Scotland.

Two other South African women, both prominent figures in the media industry, were

also recognised by *Forbes Magazine*. Yolanda Sangweni is a senior editor at *ESSENCE.com*, one of the leading publications for black women in the United States. She is also the co-founder of *AfriPOP!*, an online magazine that focusses on contemporary African youth culture, music, fashion and film from an Afropolitan perspective.

Journalist, broadcaster and author Redi Tlhabi is the producer of a documentary on the former South African President Thabo Mbeki. She is also a columnist for the *Sunday Times* newspaper and author of *Endings and Beginnings: A Story of Healing*, a book based on her childhood experiences.

Tlhabi is the host of a new talk show on Al Jazeera's English television channel that will focus on politics, culture, music, health and science. (Acknowledgement: [southafrica.info](http://southafrica.info))

## Crystal Award for Charlize Theron



In January 2013, South African-born and -raised actress and United Nations Messenger of Peace, Charlize Theron, received a special award at the opening of the World Economic Forum's (WEF's) annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland, as one of three "exceptional cultural leaders". Hilde

Schwab presented the Schwab Foundation for Social Entrepreneurship's Crystal Award 2013 to Theron, United States artist Vik Muniz and Pakistani documentary filmmaker Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy.

The award celebrates "artists who not only excel in their art but also help to improve the

world". South African singer and humanitarian Yvonne Chaka Chaka received the same award in 2012.

Theron, founder of the Charlize Theron Africa Outreach Project, told the gathering that she aimed to use the spotlight she attracted as an entertainer to draw attention to one of the world's greatest problems, the HIV pandemic in South Africa in particular and sub-Saharan Africa in general.

This year's gathering of global political and business leaders drew more than 2 500 participants from over 100 countries, including nearly 50 heads of state or government, 1 500 business leaders, and representatives from civil society, media, academia and the arts.

The WEF is an independent international organisation that seeks to improve the state of the world by engaging business, political, academic and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas.

## Tennis ace makes history



South African wheelchair tennis star Kgothatso Montjane made history again when in January 2013 she became the first African player to compete in the invitation-only women's draw of the Australian Open Wheelchair Championships.

Montjane, known as KG, rewrote the record books in 2012 by becoming the first player from the continent to qualify for both the NEC Wheelchair Tennis Masters and the Invacare Doubles Masters, which took place in November last year in Belgium and the Netherlands respectively.

(Acknowledgement: [MediaClubSouthAfrica.com](http://MediaClubSouthAfrica.com))

## SA soprano wows New York

South African solo soprano, Pretty Yende, has recently wowed New York audiences during a successful run of Gioacchino Rossini's "Le Comte Ory" at the prestigious Metropolitan Opera House.

Yende, who debuted at The Met, played the role of the Countess Adele, who must fend off the sly advances of competing men, trying to win her over in this comedic opera.

The 27-year-old Yende grew up in Piet Retief, Mpumalanga, where she discovered her love for opera while watching television. She studied at the University of Cape Town before relocating to the La Scala Academy of Lyric Opera in Milan.

(Acknowledgement: SABC)





# PEACE PARKS

## Made in Africa

**T**he concept of peace parks is a global one, tracing back to the 1930s when Canada and the United States of America created the ambitious Waterton Glacier International Peace Park. The idea was and remains compelling: an opportunity to think beyond political boundaries to accommodate gene pools, water flow, wildlife movement and the propagation of plant species; an opportunity to unlock regional economic development, share the conservation of biodiversity and promote regional peace and stability by demonstrating the benefits of cooperation.

By 1988, the idea had taken root within the World Conservation Union. Initially, it identified 70 potential transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in 65 countries around the world, but today the figure stands at 223 TFCAs in 113 countries. It was in Africa, however, that

the peace parks concept truly sparked into life. The brave dream of contiguous TFCAs in southern Africa began its realisation in the mid-1990s in the discussions of visionary leaders as they contemplated a new era of regional peace, democracy and development.

In the years since, it has been the political will of leaders in southern Africa, and the efforts of an organisation set up to champion the peace parks concept, that have seen the vision of peace parks taking shape on the subcontinent. Spearheaded by Dr Anton Rupert, and with President Nelson Mandela and HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands as co-founding patrons, the Peace Parks Foundation was established on 1 February 1997 to facilitate the creation of TFCAs throughout southern Africa.

One of the objectives of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law

Enforcement of 1999 is to “promote the conservation of shared wildlife resources through the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas”.

The concept of the region’s peace parks is as glorious as it is audacious: vast conservation areas that straddle national borders, of sufficient extent to incorporate entire biomes; of sufficient integrity to restore the ancient patterns of diverse ecological communities; and of sufficient vision to reconnect the shared cultures of tribal peoples, dislocated when colonial rulers arbitrarily imposed Africa’s borders.

### Delivering the dream

At over 900 000 km<sup>2</sup>, with some of the conceptual areas still to be determined and calculated, southern Africa’s peace parks today incorporate over half of the declared conservation estate in the region.



This is larger than France and the United Kingdom combined. These parks are as astounding in their extent as in their natural magnificence, the immense richness of their biodiversity and the importance of their cultural heritage.

The establishment of each peace park is complex and far-reaching, involving many stakeholders. The typical process involves distinct phases of activity, which can take many years to achieve. The Peace Parks Foundation facilitates each of the development phases, which include engendering political support, promoting joint planning and management structures, boosting good governance and capacity-building, optimising the delivery pipeline to

ensure that 100% of donor funding finds its way to projects on the ground and supporting the development of a favourable environment for public-private partnerships.

The Peace Parks Foundation is focussed on delivering fully functioning peace parks that are both ecologically intact and able to create sustainable regional benefit flows. Measurable strategies have been put in place to achieve this. Interventions are based on four fundamental pillars: securing space, training wildlife managers, training tourism managers and improving accessibility.

At a macro level, the foundation is often contracted by governments and aid agencies to facilitate the development planning process for a peace park. ►►



This process is extremely inclusive, embracing local communities, government agencies, non-governmental organisations and the private sector.

The Peace Parks Foundation enjoys the support of international public funders and financial institutions, listed companies, family foundations and individuals.

The foundation gives donors the opportunity to invest not only in a brighter future for Africa, but also in sustainable solutions for a better world.

**Training towards sustainability**

To encourage the sustainability of the parks, the Peace Parks Foundation has been supporting training at two colleges since their inception where to date over 9 000 students have been trained in hospitality services, tracking and wildlife management.

The SA College for Tourism was established in 2001 and every year trains young women from impoverished backgrounds on a year-long course that focusses exclusively on developing skills in the hospitality service.

Thus equipped, the students are able to return home and find employment within the tourism infrastructure supported by TFCAs. Since 2010, the college also annually trains trackers at its Tracker Academy with the aim of preserving the age-old traditional knowledge and skill of tracking.

The Southern African Wildlife College has been training students from across Africa in the essential skills of managing parks and conservation areas since 1997. By the end of the course, students are well versed in planning and leading operational activities, managing people and negotiating with local communities. Many of its graduates have gone on to occupy senior positions in some of the region's most prominent wildlife areas.

**Disease control**

The Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station, developed by the Peace Parks Foundation in partnership with the University of Pretoria and Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency, provides a dedicated platform for local and international researchers to conduct

experimental work on animal diseases and related issues at the transfrontier interface between people, livestock and wildlife. It is situated at the Orpen Gate of the Kruger National Park.

The peace parks of southern Africa present a powerful vision of a shared ecological heritage and a mutually sustainable future. This is indeed an African dream to inspire a jaded world. 🇺🇸

Visit [www.peaceparks.org](http://www.peaceparks.org)



**Did you know?**

**Established TFCAs**

**Treaty signed**

- 1) /Ai/Ais– Richtersveld TP \* (Namibia/South Africa)
- 2) Great Limpopo TP \* (Mozambique/South Africa/ Zimbabwe)
- 3) Kavango Zambezi TFCA \* (Angola/Botswana/Namibia/ Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 4) Kgalagadi TP \* (Botswana/South Africa) Protocol Signed
- 5) Lubombo TFCA \* (Mozambique/South Africa/ Swaziland)
- 6) Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA \* (Lesotho/South Africa)

**TFCAs in process of establishment**

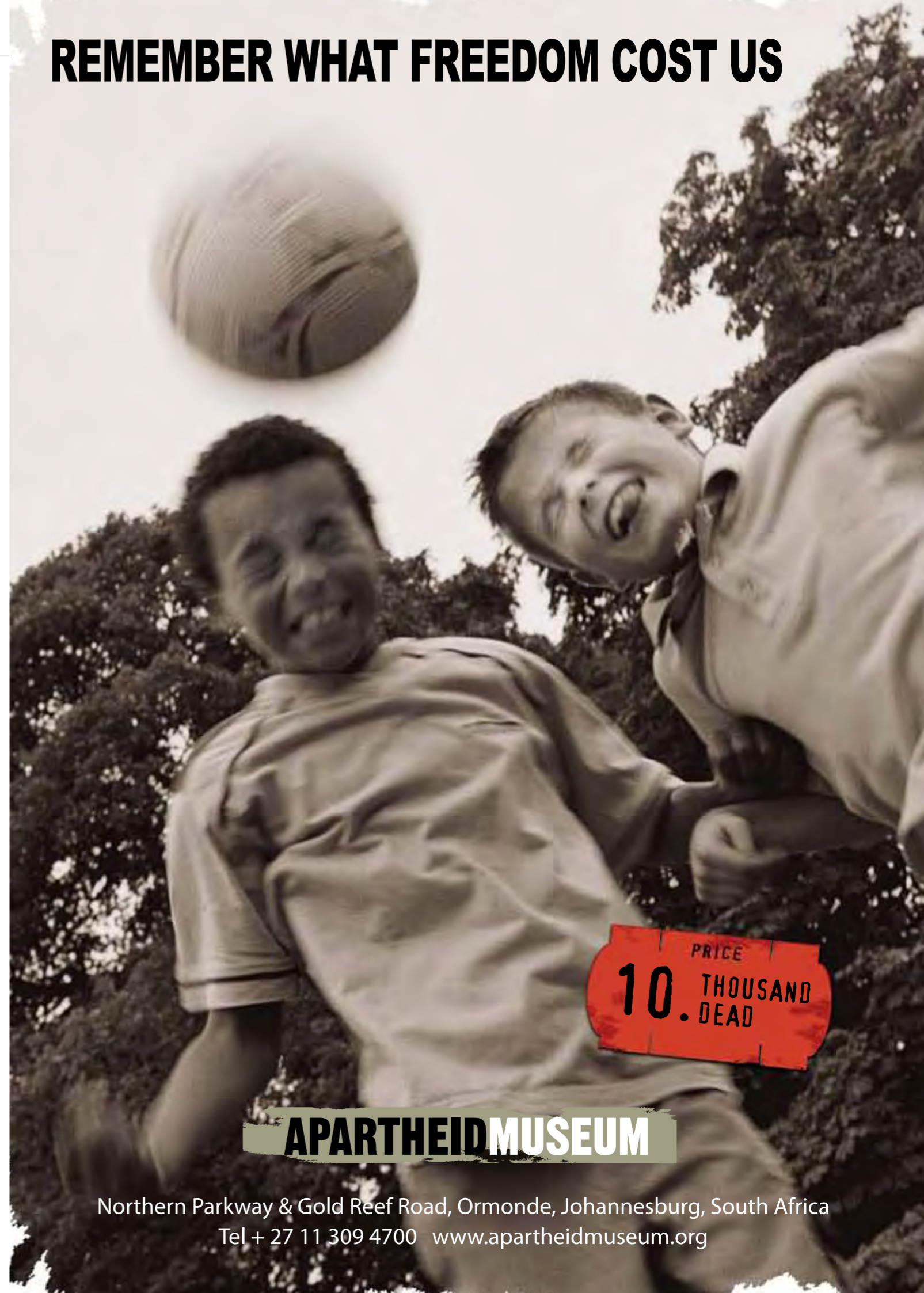
**MoU signed**

- 7) Chimanimani TFCA (Mozambique/Zimbabwe)
- 8) Greater Mapungubwe TFCA \* (Botswana/South Africa/ Zimbabwe)
- 9) Iona – Skeleton Coast TFCA (Angola/Namibia)
- 10) Malawi/Zambia TFCAs \* (Malawi/Zambia)
- 11) Maiombe Forest TFCA (Angola/Congo/Democratic Republic of Congo)
- 12) Mnazi Bay – Quirimbas TFCMA (Tanzania/ Mozambique)
- 13) Niassa – Selous TFCA (Tanzania/Mozambique)
- 14) Liuwa Plains – Mussuma TFCA \* (Angola/Zambia)

**Conceptual TFCAs**

- 15) Kagera TFCA (Rwanda/Tanzania/Uganda)
  - 16) Lower Zambezi – Mana Pools TFCA \* (Zambia/Zimbabwe)
  - 17) ZIMOZA TBNRMP (Mozambique/Zambia/ Zimbabwe)
  - 18) Western Indian Ocean TFCA (Comoros/France/Madagascar/ Mauritius/ Mozambique/Seychelles/ Tanzania)
- \* Peace Parks Foundation directly involved  
 TP - Transfrontier Park  
 TFCA - Transfrontier Conservation Area  
 TFCMA - Transfrontier Conservation Marine Area  
 TBNRMP – Transboundary Natural Resource Management Project.

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# Blue Flag status for South Africa's beaches



**S**outh Africa proudly celebrates 11 years of the Blue Flag Programme in the country with 36 beaches and four marinas being awarded Blue Flag status for 2012/13.

A Blue Flag is an international award given to beaches that meet excellence in the areas of safety, amenities, cleanliness and environmental standards. The strict criteria of the programme are set by the international coordinators of the Blue Flag Campaign in Europe, the Foundation for Environmental Education.

In South Africa, the programme is managed by the Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa, along with participating local authorities under the Department of Environmental Affairs' Coastcare initiative.

South Africa was the first country outside Europe to win Blue Flag accreditation for its beaches. According to the World Tourism Organisation, the international Blue Flag, which is now in its 25th year of operation, is the most well-known and oldest eco-label of its kind. Currently, more than 40 countries across Europe, South Africa, Morocco, Tunisia, New Zealand, Brazil, Canada and the Caribbean

are participating in the programme and interest in the initiative continues to grow with almost 4 000 Blue Flag beaches and marinas around the world.

For the 2012/13 season, 36 beaches were awarded Blue Flag status, with 13 receiving pilot status.

In addition to the 36 beaches with full status, four marinas were awarded full certification for the first time in South Africa: the Yachtport in Saldanha; Granger Bay Water Club and False Bay Yacht Club in Cape Town; and the Royal Alfred Marina in the Ndlambe Municipality in the Eastern Cape. [U](#)



## Blue Flag beaches in South Africa

Western Cape: Cape Town - Bikini Beach  
 Western Cape: Cape Town - Camps Bay Beach  
 Western Cape: Cape Town - Clifton 4th Beach  
 Western Cape: Cape Town - Llandudno  
 Western Cape: Cape Town - Mnandi Beach  
 Western Cape: Cape Town - Muizenberg Beach  
 Western Cape: Cape Town - Silwerstroomstrand  
 Western Cape: Cape Town - Strandfontein Beach  
 Western Cape: Knysna Municipality - Brenton-on-Sea  
 Western Cape: Knysna Municipality - Buffalo Bay Beach  
 Western Cape: Mossel Bay - De Bakke  
 Western Cape: Mossel Bay - Hartenbos Beach  
 Western Cape: Mossel Bay - Santos Beach  
 Western Cape: Overstrand Municipality (Hermanus) - Grotto Beach  
 Western Cape: Overstrand Municipality (Hermanus) - Hawston Beach  
 Western Cape: Overstrand Municipality (Kleinmond) - Kleinmond Beach  
 Western Cape: Hessequa (Witsand) - Witsand Beach  
 Western Cape: Hessequa (Stillbaai) - Lappiesbaai  
 Western Cape: Bitou Municipality (Keurboomstrand) - Keurboomstrand

Western Cape: Bitou Municipality (Nature's Valley) - Nature's Valley  
 Western Cape: Bitou Municipality (Plettenberg Bay) - Robberg V  
 Western Cape: Matzikama Municipality (Strandfontein) - Strandfontein  
 Western Cape: George Municipality (Wilderness) - Wilderness Beach  
 KwaZulu-Natal: Umhlatuze (Richards Bay) - Alkantstrand Beach  
 KwaZulu-Natal: Hibiscus Coast (Hibberdene) - Hibberdene  
 KwaZulu-Natal: Hibiscus Coast (Margate) - Lucien Beach  
 KwaZulu-Natal: Hibiscus Coast (Marina Beach) - Marina/San Lameer  
 KwaZulu-Natal: Hibiscus Coast (Ramsgate) - Ramsgate  
 KwaZulu-Natal: Hibiscus Coast Municipality (Southport) - Southport  
 KwaZulu-Natal: Hibiscus Coast (Trafalgar) - Trafalgar Beach  
 KwaZulu-Natal: Hibiscus Coast (Umzumbe) - Umzumbe Beach  
 Eastern Cape: Kouga Municipality (Jeffreys Bay) - Dolphin Beach  
 Eastern Cape: Nelson Mandela Metro (Port Elizabeth) - Humewood Beach  
 Eastern Cape: Ndlambe Municipality (Kenton-on-Sea) - Kariega Beach  
 Eastern Cape: Ndlambe (Port Alfred) - Kellys Beach  
 Northern Cape: Richtersveld (Port Nolloth) - McDougalls Bay.





# The Beat at Africa's Feet

## Orange Africa Cup of Nations

**T**he Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) is the main international association football competition in Africa. It is sanctioned by the Confederation of African Football (CAF), and was first held in 1957. Since 1968, it has been held every two years.

The 2013 tournament was held in South Africa from 19 January to 10 February. The

games were hosted around the country at majestic stadiums built for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

The South African team, Bafana Bafana, did well and proceeded to the quarter-finals only to be beaten by Mali, crashing the country's hopes of going on to the semi-finals.

The tournament brought Africans together and unified the bond which is shared throughout the continent. The opening and

closing ceremonies were great spectacles which depicted South Africa's ability to organise and host nations as it did during the FIFA World Cup. The CAF gave South Africa the thumbs-up for organising a successful 2013 AFCON tournament.

Nigeria lived up to their name of the "Super Eagles" by defeating Burkina Faso 1-0 at the National Stadium, Soweto, to become the 2013 AFCON champions for the third time in their history. ▶▶











# MAMA AFRICA

*Honoured with an Ubuntu Award*

***“Inspired by the memory of Makeba, and others like her, we call on all South Africans to consider the difference that they can make in the lives of others and then bend every effort to do so, each one of us remembering that ‘I am because we are’ ”***

**S**outh African legendary singer and civil rights activist Zenzile Miriam Makeba was celebrated with an Ubuntu Award on 21 March 2013.

The organisers of the event, the National Heritage Council (NHC), said that the purpose of the award was to recognise personalities who advocate for South African culture and value systems.

The NHC called for a return to the cultural value system of Ubuntu, saying that this is what 2013 Ubuntu Honour recipient Miriam Makeba would have wanted. “Makeba was an ordinary person who used her God-given talents and influence to make an extraordinary difference to others,” the NHC CEO, Adv. Sonwabile Mancotywa, said, referring to the singer and activist’s commitment to raising the profile of the plight of her people, despite the enormous cost to herself.

“Inspired by the memory of Makeba, and others like her, we call on all South Africans to consider the difference that they can make in the lives of others and then bend every effort to do so, each one of us remembering that ‘I am because we are’ ”

Born in Johannesburg on 4 March 1932, Makeba would have turned 81 years this year. She died in Italy in 2008; and on 4 March was commemorated by Google with a Google doodle.

Exactly 50 years ago this year, Makeba addressed the United Nations General Assembly on Sharpeville Day, 16 July 1963, to draw the world’s attention to the horrors of apartheid. After the address, she was stripped of her South African citizenship, only to return home in 1990.

Makeba’s grandchildren Nelson Lumumba Lee and Zenzile Lee have chosen to dedicate the 2013 Ubuntu Honour in her name to the people of South Africa.

“Even though our beloved Mama has passed on, her legacy, represented by a flame of unity in cultural diversity, continues to burn brightly,” says Nelson Lumumba Lee.

“She always believed in the power of people working together to make the world a better place – and she always showed us how.”

The Ubuntu Honour, now in its seventh year, recognises individuals who have distinguished themselves as an embodiment and champions of values that are consistent

with the Ubuntu value system. Makeba is only the second woman, since the inception of the Ubuntu Honour in 2006 to be recognised in this manner. Winnie Madikizela-Mandela received the award in 2011.

Other previous award winners include Nelson Mandela (2006), Kenneth Kaunda (2007), Fidel Castro (2008), and Boutros Boutros-Ghali and King Sabata Dalindyebo (2009).

One of the highlights in her career was when she participated in a tribute concert for Nelson Mandela’s 70th birthday at Wembley Stadium in London, which was broadcasted to 67 countries and an audience of 600 million people. 🇿🇦





# *Minister's annual diplomatic banquet*

**The occasion is dedicated to diplomats accredited to South Africa, and the main aim of the event is to reconnect practitioners and friends of South Africa's foreign policy.**







**T**he Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, hosted the annual diplomat banquet on Saturday, 16 February, at the Lourensford Wine Estate, Somerset West.

The event is held consequent to the State of the Nation Address and invited guests range from DIRCO stakeholders and sponsors to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps; Cabinet ministers; academia and think-tanks; and members of the media. The occasion is dedicated to diplomats accredited to South Africa, and the main aim of the event is to reconnect practitioners and friends of South Africa's foreign policy.

In her address, Minister Nkoana-Mashabane said South Africa's foreign policy was in the forefront of the country's efforts to tackle the triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment; as well as the five priorities identified at the beginning

of the term of the current Administration. She also referred to the BRICS Summit, which was hosted from 26 to 27 March in Durban under the theme: "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation".

"We will utilise this summit, primarily, to advance the BRICS' Agenda, which is to strengthen economic and political cooperation among its member countries within BRICS as a collective, bilaterally, and in the international system.

"The summit will take necessary measures towards the establishment of envisaged BRICS institutions such as the Development Bank and the Think-Tank Forum.


"Since the summit will be taking place in Africa for the first time, BRICS leaders will dialogue with their African brothers and sisters on a broad theme of cooperation on infrastructure and industrialisation."

Minister Nkoana-Mashabane said that the hosting of the BRICS would augur well with the theme of the African Union Summit in May



where the 50th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity would be celebrated under the theme, "Pan Africanism and African Renaissance".

Guests received copies of the book "Thuto ya Batho" (Teachings from the People): Women adapt to climate change", a legacy initiative of the COP17/ CMP7 Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP17/CMP17, which South Africa hosted in 2012. "This book is a testimony of ordinary people, especially women, who are faced daily with climate realities on the ground."

The banquet, which was attended by around 750 guests, was made possible by the department's sponsors, namely Old Mutual, Eskom, MTN, Dimension Data, Vodacom, Petro SA and Standard Bank. 







*In the spirit of Ubuntu*