



## Thupa e kojwa e sa le metsi

Barutwana ba kena ka setotswana tlhahisoleseding ya mofetshe wa matswele

Barutwana ba sekolo sa Poraemari sa Pontsheng, F-section, Botshabelo ba ile ba kena letsholong ho haola le motse e le ho bontsha kgathallo ho batho ba tshwerweng ke lefu la mofetshe wa matswele le ho eketsa tlhahisoleseding mabapi le lefu lena. Hona ke ketso e ntle e qalang thuto ka lefu lena dilemong tse tlase e le ho jala kutlwisiso e tebileng ya lefu lena le a mang.

Basadi ba kotsing ya ho tshwarwa ke mofetshe wa matswele (breast cancer), mme basadi ba o ho nang le nalane ya mofetshe wa matswele masikeng a bona ba na le kgonahalo e kgolo ya ho tshwarwa ke lefu lena.

Afrika Borwa ke enngwe ya dinaha tsa matjhaba tse kgathatswang ke lefu lena le atileng hara basadi ba merabe e fapaneng. Mosadi a le 1 ho ba 27 o tshwerwe ke mofetshe wa matswele mona Afrika Borwa.

Le ha lefu lena le atile hakaana mme le bolaya ba bangata, tsebo ka lona le kalafo ya lona e thusa ho boloka maphelo a basadi ba ba ngata. Kahoo niha ya bohlokwa e lokelang ho behwa ka sehlohong ke ho atisa le ho phatlalatsa tsebo ka lefu lena hara basadi ba maemo ohle naheng ena.

Mphalane e tsejwa e le kgwedi ya ho phatlalatsa ditaba tsa mofetshe wa matswele setjhabeng e le ho ehliswa basadi le ho ba kgothaletsa ho nka mehato ya ho tseba haholwanyane ka lefu lena; ho tseba ho ilhathoba nako le nako; ho tseba a mang a matshwao a mofetshe wa matswele basading esita le ho fumana dikeletso ditsing tse nepahetseng tse nang le tsebo e tebileng ya mofetshe wa matswele.

Ka Mphalane batho le mekgatlo e fapaneng le dibopeho tsa mmuso ba kena matsholong le mererong e fapaneng ya ho ehliswa le ho ruta setjhaba ka ditaba tsa mofetshe wa matswele.



**Ba ditshebeletso tsa sephethephethe ba eteletse pele mokoloko wa letsholo la mofetshe wa matswele le neng le entswe ke barutwana le mesuwe ho lemosa setjhaba ka boteng ba lefu lena.**

Ho latela sena sekolo sa poraemari sa Pontsheng, se Botshabelo, F-section, se ile sa kena letsholong la ho hlaha setjhaba leseding ka mofetshe wa matswele. Mosuwehloho wa sekolo sa Pontsheng Primary, Monghadi Thabo Mautswa, mesuwe le basebetsi ba bang ba sekolo esita le dibopeho tse ding tsa mmuso tse jwaloka basebetsi ba tsa bophelo bo botle, sepelesa le balaola-sephethephethe, ba ile ba hlophisa letsholo la ho hlaha setjhaba leseding ka mofetshe wa matswele ka mokgwa o ikgethileng.

Ho ile ha etswa mohwanto wa dikilometara tse 5 ho haola le motse wa F-section e le ho hohela setjhaba hore se tle se tsebe ka ditaba tsa bohloko bona. Ka sehlohong sa tlhophiso ena e bile barutwana ba sekolo ba ka etsang palo ya 900 ba ileng ba nka karolo molokong ona o neng o hlokometswe le ho tataiswa ke

mapolesa le balaola-sephethephethe. Bankakarolo ba ne ba apere diaparo tsa mmala o ikgethang ho bontsha boteng ba mofetshe wa matswele. Barutwana ba bang ba ne ba tshwere *di-placard* tse ngotsweng

melaetsa e fapaneng ya ditaba tsa mofetshe wa matswele.

Monghadi Mautswa o re ho bohloko hore batho ba nang le bohloko bona ba ilhahise hore ba tle ba fumane thuso nako e sa le teng. "Re rata ho re batho ba batlang tsebo ka bohloko bona thuso e teng, motseng ona wa rona ba etele tlilini ya motse ona eo batho ba ka fumana lesedi le feletseng ka bohloko bona."

O re ho se batle lesedi kapa thuso ya ho hlhelle ka bohloko bona ha se pheko. O re ka ntle ho letsholo lena le pontsheng ba fane ka lesedi baneng ho le fetsetsa batswading hobane molaetsa o tsamaya ha bobebe ka tsela e tjena. Monghadi Mautswa o re hape ka letsholo lena ba ne ba kopa dithuso mabapi le ho fumanela bana ba hlohang dithuso tse kenyeletsang diaparo tsa sekolo, esita le ho

sesebediswa se hlahlobang lefu la tsekere bakeng sa e mong wa barutwana ba sekolo.

Ho tlatsa se builweng ke mosuwehloho, e mong wa bahlophisi ba letsholo ya neng a le hara bana mokolokong, Me. Matshediso Kgaile o re barutwana ba ile ba fuwa tlhakisetso ka lefu la mofetshe ka mofuta e fapaneng ya lona, le bohloko ba ho hlhloba nako le nako le ho nka mehato e lokelang. Kgaile o boletse ha ho phahamisa letlolo ho tla kenyeletsa ho thusa ho fumanela bana ba bananyana ba dikgutsana mesangwana ya matsatsi a bona.

Ho sa le jwalo e mong wa mesuwe ya sekolo, Hlooho ya Lefapha la Dipalo le Mahlale, Me. Seipone Zondani o boletse hore tsebediso ya bana letsholong lena e ne e le ho ba fa tsebo; ke hore bana ba hole bana le tsebo, hore e tle e re ha tsena di hlaha ho bona ha ba se ba hodile, ba be ba se ba na le tsebo ya seo ba tlamehileng ho se etsa. O re thibelo e molemo ho feta pheko, kahoo, batho ba lokele ho etsa tsohle e le ho thibela ho ata ha mofetshe wa matswele.

Tshireletso Mokabo ya dilemo tse 14 ke morutwana wa Sehlopha sa 7 sekolong seo, o re ba ne ba tshwere mokoloko ona ho bontsha kgathallo ho

batho ba nang le bohloko ba mofetshe wa matswele le ho tsebisana ba senang tsebo ka lefu lena. O kgothaletsa bakudi ba bohloko bona ho ikamahanya le dikeletso le kalafo tse amanang le bohloko bona. O ipileditse ho bana ba bang ho tshetsa batswadi le batho ba bang ba baholo ka ho ba kgothaletsa ho batla lesedi ka lefu la mofetshe wa matswele le mafu a mang a atileng setjhababeng.



Tshireletso Mokabo o re ka mokoloko ba ne ba bontsha kgathallo ho ba nang le mofetshe wa matswele.

## The ANC will survive

The ANC will survive. It is not wishful thinking or hope against hope. Not only does history teaches us that, but prevailing circumstances indicate that like a bennu bird (phoenix), the ANC, will overcome its much anticipated death. Certain and true death is an eventuality, a reality reserved for the living things only.

The ANC as an organisation that was established as a result of a quest for survival of the down-trodden, has multiple opportunities to get back firmly on its feet. This is because multitude of people still believe in it as the only capable and valid organisation that can

accomplish their dream of a democratic and prosperous society. It has a track record that no other party has!

Admittedly, the organisation is going through a difficult period – more difficult because of internal challenges that continue to weaken it. There are also external forces of course that attempt to explain the ANC as irrelevant and a spent force. These, try hard to place themselves in the leadership position that the ANC occupies. Aware that they have little or no success to ascend the citadel of power, some work with the renegades within the organisation to weaken it. These include people in the ANC who profit from pillaging of State resources and some facing possibility of a long time in jail.

There are many good and capable people in the ANC, too many to let it die. The few that are on a mission to destroy it in the guise of fighting one or few individuals, will not succeed, because an individual or few of them do not make the ANC. These individuals have adopted a strategy of making it difficult for the ANC to execute its constitutional mandate and its responsibility to drive the National Democratic Revolution fully. This is often seen where groupings approach courts of law to knee-halter genuine processes for personal ambitions-based outcomes.

The abuse of constitutional rights and use of courts cannot be justified as instruments to remedy the obnoxious situation in the organisation. It is therefore a mere pretext to approach the courts to stifle organisation's activities. Granted, some within the leadership of the organisation, at various levels are dubious and Johnny-come-late characters

who are not steeped in the ANC values. Some do not have loyalty in the ANC, but mere bounty hunters and treasurer seekers while others are fugitives of law.

Indeed, there are genuine concerns about the weaknesses of the ANC which impact negatively on its leadership in society, particularly within the government it leads.

It is the weakness the ANC acknowledges and is prepared to correct. The 55<sup>th</sup> Conference that is about to take place once more indicates the ANC's commitment in

Continues on p.. 2



## Ho se nehelane ka ditshebeletso ke KGATIKELO YA DITOKELO TSA BOTHO

Ka Sekonyela Moeketsi



*Borwa e kopaneng le ya demokrasi e phethahetseng e le puso e nang le boikemelo hara matjhaba.*

Dirapa tse latelang di leka ho lekola hore ebe puso kapa

diketso tsa boetapele bo ikamahanyang le tabatabelo e fumanehang Ketapeleng ena ya Molaotheo jwalokaha e qotsitswe.

Ho hlakisa taba, sebaka sa Qwaqwa jwaloka se ka sebediswa jwaloka mohlala. Sebaka sena se tlasa masepala wa Maluti a Phofung eleng lebatoweng la Thabo Mofutsanayana. Baahi ba sebaka sena ba dula ba tletleba ka tlhokeho ya metsi le motlakase. Tsena ke tshebeletso tsa mantlha tsa bohlokwa hobane ho hlakile hore Boramatse ba ke ba ba le tshepo tlasa maemo a hlohang botsitso tshebeletsong tsena tsa mantlha.

Maemo a tshebeletso tsa bophelo a ameha haholo mmoho le tshebetso ya baithuti dithutong tsa bona ka 'baka la kameho ya maranrang le ho ithuta ka bolokolohi hara mafifi a bakwang ke tlhokeho ya motlakase,

ho kenyelletswa le tshireletseho.

Sena se re kgutlisetsa ho Ketapele ya Molaotheo e qotsitsweng pejana: "Ntlafatso ya maemo a bophelo a baahi bohle mme ho be ho kgothaletswe bokgoni ba motho e mong le e mong."

**Ekaba bothata bo hokae bo etsang hore ho se fanwe ka 'tshebeletso tsena ho je setsi ha kana?**

Lebaka e ka nna ya e ba e ka baahi ha ba shebe sena e le kगतिकेलो ya ditokelo tsa mantlha, empa ba e bona e le bofokodi feela ba dipolotiki le boetapele. Ka ho le leng, mekgatlo e tswanelang ho netefatsa tshireletso ya ditokelo tsena e sebetse mmoho le setjhaba ha e tebise kutlwisiso ya bona ka bohlokwa ba ditokelo tsena, mme e be ba etsa hore kगतिकेलो ena e se tswela pele. Ka hoo, ho bohlokwa ho setjhaba ho tseba ha ditokelo di hatikelwa kapa di sa tsotellwe, mme ho nkwe mehato ka dipuisano le puso mmoho le tshebediso ya makgotla a dinyewe hore ditokelo tsena di hlomphe.

*Sena empa e le pono feela le tlhakisetsa ho qholotsa maikutlo a mmadi tabeng ena.*

Sekonyela Moeketsi, ke Modulasetulo wa BLA Free State. O ngola boemong ba hae e seng ba mokgatlo

**M**olaotheo wa naha ya **Rephaboliki ya Afrika borwa, 1996** o tshireletsa ditokelo tse fapafapaneng tsa botho. Boholo ba ditokelo tsena di fumaneha karolong ya bobedi ya Molaotheo (Bill of Rights).

### Ditokelo tsa botho ke eng?

Ditokelo tsa botho ke ditokelo tsa mantlha le tokoloho tseo motho emong le emong a nang le tsona hobane e le motho, mme motho o ba le tsona ho tloha tswalong yah ae ho isa lefung. Ke tsona ditokelo tsena tse tshireletswang tlasa karolo ya bobedi ya molaotheo. Batho bohle ho sa khathaletswe mmala, bong, le hore ba tswa kae, ba tshireletsehile tlasa karolo ena ya molaotheo.

### Karolwana ya 9(3) ya Molaotheo e thatiselletsana sena kahore:

*"Puso e se khetholle mang kapa mang ka baka la botjhaba, bong, botona le*

*botshehadi, boimana, lenyalo, morabe kapa mofuta, motho wa bong bo bong, dilemo, boqwala, bodumedi, monahano o itseng, tumelo, setso, puo, le tswalo."*

### Ketapele ya Molaotheo (Preamble)

Ka hara Ketapele, Molaotheo o totobatsa tlameho ya puso ho ntlafatsa maemo a bophelo a baahi. Qotso e latelang etswa ho Ketapele ya Molaotheo ho thatiella taba ena:

*"...Theho ya metheo ya setjhaba sa demokrasi le se lokolohileng moo mmuso o itshetlehileng ka ditabatabelo tsa setjhaba, mme moahi e mong le e mong a sireleditswe ke molao kaho lekana;*

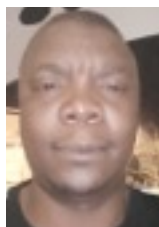
*Ntlafatso ya maemo a bophelo a baahi bohle mme ho be ho kgothaletswe bokgoni ba motho e mong le e mong; le ho aha Afrika*

## Mohono o phallela lelapa le tsielehileng

Molekgotla wa lebatowa la 33 Mangaung, le motseng wa Botshabelo, Monghadi Tshediso Mohono, o ile a phallela e mong wa baahi ba lebatowa kamor'a hore a hlalhelwe ke tsietsi nakwaneng e sa tswa feta.

Moahi wa Botshabelo, section B, o lahlehetswe ke tsohle ha ntlo ya hae e ne e tjha. Ntlo ya Monghadi Chester Makhupane e ile ya tjha lore mme ya siya lelapa la hae le tsielehile; ba hloka lehae. Ha jwale ba lelapa la Makhupane ba dula le ba lesika le baahisani.

Monghadi Mohono jwaloka molekgotla o ile a leba lefapheng le lokelang la mmuso ho etsa kopo e potlakileng le e ikgethileng ho thusa ba ha Makhupane. Mohono o re ho bonahala hore kopo eo a ileng a e etsetsa lelapa e tla



Mong Tshediso Mohono



Diitlaleho di supa ha diteko tsa ho tima mollo o matla di ile tsa nyopa mme ntlo ya Makhupane e setse e le lesupi.

atleha, mme ho bonahala ha thuso e tla hlaha ho tswa Lefapheng la Puso ya Tshebedisanomoho le Ditaba tsa Marena (COGTA), le Ditaba tsa Bodulo ba Batho.

Mohono o re o fumane a tlameha maoto le matsoho jwaloka molekgotla ho nka karolo ya ho thusa koduweng ena. O re ketso ena ya hae ya ho leba mmusong

ke boikarabelo ba hae jwaloka morumuwa wa setjhaba ho thusa ha tsietsi e hlalile - ho nka ditaba tsa baahi ho di lebisa moo di ka fumanang tharollo teng.

O re hona ke letshwao le leng la kamoo balekgotla ba ANC ba sebetse ka teng, ka ho bonahala hara setjhaba, ho ikagela ka setotswana moo ho nang le diphephetso; le ho sebetse ditaba

ka kopanelo, mme ho sebetse ka matla le boitelo mmoho le setjhaba.

Setjhaba sa Section B le sona se ile sa thusa haholo ka ho etsa tsohle tse thusitseng lelapa lena hore le dule le bolokehe nakong ena ya koduwa.

from p.1

building prosperous society. A road to success is not easy, but full of stumbling blocks, pretenders and turn-coats that stand in the way of prosperity. Many of them have been revealed - like Nelson Mandela once remarked about anti revolutionaries while addressing a rally in Qwaqwa years back: "Sekgukuni se bonwa ke sebatladi!"

There are good, loyal, committed and hard-working people in the ANC, that with the support of the masses will ignore the hullabaloo - drive the incomparable and clear agenda of transformation and democratisation. There is an African saying the ANC has to adopt for it to succeed in redefining and building itself anew: "Monna ha a bone habedi". The ANC has seen its mistakes - it cannot dare to make these mistakes again! All the pretenders and those driven by avarice within the ANC should be put aside lest they again hinder the progress.

## Ha e ya lala e ya kupa

Ke ntwala e bowatla, e senyang nako mme e tswela pele ho fokodisa ANC. Ke ntwala e hlalosewang ha ngata e le ya batho ba itjhebileng bo-bona le ho ntshetsa ditabatabelo tsa bona pele, e seng tsa mekgatlo kapa tsa setjhaba.

Mohopolo ona o nepahetse, hobane ha ho ne ho se jwalo, batho ba ne ba ke ba ngwangwarela ditulong le ho lwantshana kapa ho isana makgotleng a dinyewe.

Sedika sa Mangaung sa ANC ke se seng se aparetsweng ke mathata a

ditwantshano tsa baetapele le ditho ka mahlakore a fapaneng.

Diphapang tsena, tse seng di fetetse le ka hara masepala di nka mothinyo o mong wa ho kgina tshebetso ya ANC dibopehong tsa yona. Feela taba ena e tlišwa ke nalane ya boetapele ba nako e fetileng le tlhokahalo ya tsebo ka hara ba bang ba ditlabotjha ba itlhalisang le ho ipitsang baetapele ba ANC.

Jwaloka ha re ile ra bolela nakong e fetileng, hore ho se ho utlwaetse ho tswa ho ba bang ba ditho tsa mekgatlo hore ba

tla batla bonamudi makgotleng a dinyewe ha ditaba tsa bona di sa sekehelwe tsebe, ho se ho le jwalo. Ho tswile lengolo la maqhwetha a sehlopha se seng le lebisitsweng ho boetapele ba nakwana ba profensi.

Ka sehlohong ba tseka hore boetapele ba nakwana ba profensi bo emise nakwana ho tshwarwa ha Seboka sa Sedika, *Regional Conference*, sa Mangaung ho tswela pele, ho seng jwalo ba tla leba lekgotleng la dinyewe ho batla tbonamudi.

Lengolo le hlalosa ha ditho tsa ANC ho tswa makaleng a itseng ka hara sedika ditaba tsa tlhophisetso ya Seboka sa Sedika, di sa 'ka tsa sebetsele ho

tsamaiswa hantle, mme sena ke kगतिकेलो ya ditokelo tsa bona ya sepolotiki jwaloka ditho. Ba tshosa ka ho nka mehato ya ho lokisa seo ka ho ya makgotleng a dinyewe. Sena se bolela hore ba tla thibela ho tshwarwa ha Seboka ka makgotla a dinyewe.

Ketso ena e tla ba le kahlamelo ho Seboka sa Profensi le kahlamelo e kgolo ho ditho ya ho nka karolo ha ANC profensing Sebokeng se Sehola sa Naha.

Ena ke ntwala e tenang ya ditho tsa ANC, e sa fihleng pheheletsong, e dulang e kgutlisetsa morao ditoko tsa ho aha ANC e matla. Hape ke ntwala e nang le kgahlamelo e mpe masepaleng hobane dintwa tsena tsa sepolotiki di bonahala le ka hara masepala. Ditshebeletso di tswela pele ho fokola le maranrang a tswela pele ho putlama. Ke tsietsi.

## INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN THE PARLIAMENT ADMINISTRATION

Parliament, Cape Town

The Secretary to Parliament (STP) has commissioned an independent investigation into allegations of irregularities relating to the administration of Parliament that were brought to his attention by the Audit Committee of Parliament.

The Executive Authority of Parliament has also requested an investigation into the security breach and the subsequent fire on the precinct on 2nd and 3rd January 2022.

The STP is required to provide the necessary support to the investigators, and employees who are required to assist the process will be identified during the course of the process.

It is important to appreciate that no person or persons have as yet been identified as at fault, or complicit in any of the alleged



Mr. Xolile George

transgressions. Any actions taken by the STP in pursuance of the process will be to ensure that the investigation proceeds unhindered.

In this regard, the Deputy Secretary for Support Services, Ms Baby Tyawa, has been placed on a precautionary suspension pending the finalisation of the investigation. The decision does not in any way imply guilt on her part.

All efforts will be made to ensure a timeous conclusion of the process to guard against any aspersion being cast against affected parties.

Parliament's commitment to good governance, accountability and professionalism within its administration remains unwavering.

To safeguard the integrity of the process, Parliament will not offer further public comment on this process until its finalisation.

ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO PARLIAMENT

## AN OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE

He has an unbroken service in the public service. For forty years Mohanoe Jase dedicated his service for government with grit and determination.

Starting as a teacher at Maanankoe Secondary school at Thibella village, in Qwaqwa, Jase in 1981. He left teaching later (1982), and joined the Communication Section in the Department of the Chief Minister, in the erstwhile Qwaqwa homeland government. Communication in the Department was centralised, meaning one had to do various responsibilities within the communication realm, including public relations.

He worked as a photo-journalist, taking official photographs and gathered news for a government publication, called Lentswe la Basotho. A prolific writer, who covered a range of subjects, including politics, economy and community issues, Jase was also responsible for layout and design of the publication. He gained invaluable writing skills and photography during this time.

He says while he was studying, he declined offers from some major media houses in the country, that often 'poached' students from institutions of higher learning.

Her main interests are peace and security, biodiversity, and traditional climate adaptation methods.

### Sibusiso Mazomba

Sibusiso is a third year student at the University of Cape Town where he majors in Marine Biology, Statistics, and Oceanography. He creates and lobbies for responsive policies to the climate crisis through an intersectional lens. He is a Youth Policy Member and a Cancel Coal Campaigner at the African Climate Alliance



where he is working on raising awareness around the harms of fossil fuels.

After representing South Africa at COP26, Sibusiso is returning once more as a junior negotiator and will be discussing action for climate empowerment, oceans, and capacity building at COP27.



He loved the public service. After 12 years of service in the Communication section, he went on to study photography at Technikon Natal. After completing higher diploma photography, he resumed his work in the communication directorate in the Department of the Premier in 1998. Jase furthered his studies; receiving Certificate Programme in Human Resource Management from UNISA in 2000, and completed Honours degree in

Media Studies from the University of the Free State in 2006.

Undoubtedly, Jase has contributed hugely in elevating photographic standard in the Free State Provincial Government department to a higher level.

His advice to young and new public servants he says: "Work hard for the good of your country. Work selflessly with utmost honesty and serve everyone with humility."

### Zaheer Sooliman

Zaheer is an undergraduate student at the University of the Witwatersrand where he majors in Digital Arts and Design. His climate action experience started with the EU-SA Climate Diplomacy Week in 2019. He was a



coordinator for the SA YCAP in 2021 and finalist for the Young Researchers Symposium in 2022. Zaheer currently serves as the National Focal

Point for the Global Change Group of the Youth Policy Committee. His main areas of climate action are accessibility, education, finance, digitalisation, and the just transition.

Follow the youth delegates' journey at COP27 on [Youth@SAIIA's Instagram](#).

SOURCE: [Youth@SAIIA](#)

## Youth@SAIIA network members delegates at UN Climate Change Conference

Five members from the Youth@SAIIA network were chosen from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment and the Presidential Climate Commission to join the national delegation to COP27 (The UN Climate Change Conference) held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

The following young people were selected:

### Celiwe Shivambu

Celiwe is a climate justice activist and was one of the lead youth editors for the City of Joburg's Climate Action Plan. She further represented South Africa at the World Circular Economy Forum+ Climate hosted in the Netherlands. She was also named one of 30 Future Mandela's for leadership by News24 because of her work as Project Lead for the SA YCAP. Celiwe currently works for the Defend Our Democracy Campaign (DOD), an initiative focusing on anti-corruption and anti-state capture while promoting the need for democratic renewal and political change in South Africa.



### Kgaugelo Mkumbeni

Kgaugelo is a postgraduate student in Political and International Studies at Rhodes University. She was motivated to join the climate action space after

seeing the impact of drought in her community. She is a former member of the SADC Youth Parliament and participated in the SA YCAP in 2021. Kgaugelo was also a Y20 delegate and represented South Africa in Indonesia in 2022. Her main areas of advocacy at COP27 are ensuring that adaptation and mitigation commitments are met.



### Kopano Moraka

Kopano is an International Relations Honours Degree graduate whose climate journey began through community recycling initiatives. She is a Youth Policy Committee member and loves farming. She was a coordinator for the SA YCAP and co-wrote a research paper on African Climate Action for the Young Researchers Symposium in 2022.



Kopano also participated in policy processes where she commented on the Climate Change Bill and was a lead editor for the Youth Statement to COP27. In Egypt, she will advocate for greater collaboration in solving the climate crisis.

## SANSA Space Weather Capability in Hermanus launch

The Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, Blade Nzimande, launched South Africa's new 24-hour, state-of-the-art regional Space Weather Centre in Hermanus, Western Cape on Thursday, 3 November 2022.

The Department of Science and Innovation has made huge investments in establishing a world-class space weather capability that will not only benefit South Africa, but the rest of Africa as well. The Department's entity, South African National Space Agency (SANSA), developed the new capability.

SANSA had been operating a Space Weather Centre for the past 10 years, with limited focus. It has worked on monitoring the sun and its activity and providing space weather forecasts, warnings, alerts and environmental data on space weather conditions. "The operational capability has been developed over the past three

years and, to date, the DSI has invested over R70,89 million for the establishment of the 24/7 space weather capability," said the Minister.



Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, Blade Nzimande

"In keeping with its objective of supporting the development of a critical mass of skills and expertise needed to give effect to national space initiatives, SANSA supported 46 postgraduate students in key space science disciplines in the 2021/22 financial year. A total of 29800

learners also benefited from SANSA outreach and space awareness initiatives."

Early warnings and forecasts are crucial for protecting satellites, national power grids, communications and navigation systems from the harmful effects of solar storms and other space weather phenomena.

"SANSA is a designated centre within the International Space Environment Service and



Executive Mayor of the Overberg District Municipality, Andries Franken; Deputy Mayor of the Overstrand Municipality, Lindile Ntsabo; Executive Mayor of the Overstrand Municipality, Annelie Rabie; Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, Blade Nzimande; Director General: Department of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, Dr Phil Mjwara; SANSA Board Chairperson, Patrick Ndlovo; Chairperson of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee for Higher Education, Science and Innovation, Nompandolo Thobile Mkhathshwa; Acting CEO of SANSA, Andiswa Mliisa and Managing Director of SANSA Hermanus, Dr Lee-Anne McKinnell

contributes this service as the Regional Warning Centre for space weather in Africa," said Ms Andiswa Mliisa, acting CEO of SANSA. "The establishment of this capability includes infrastructure development, instrumentation deployment, product and service development,

About the South African National Space Agency

At SANSA we believe in creating an infinite impact for the benefit of all South Africans through technological advancement and innovation. The agency was established in 2010 through the South African National Space Agency Act, 36 of 2008. SANSA aims to promote cooperation in space-related activities, foster

research in space science, advance scientific engineering through human capital and support development of an environment conducive to industrial development in space technologies. and capability development through an investment in the required skills.

The establishment project commenced in October 2019 and was completed on time and in budget by end of September 2022," said Dr Lee-Anne McKinnell, Managing Director at SANSA Hermanus.

This development represents the value of science, technology, and innovation in building new applications and technologies in South Africa, and in solving global challenges through the research-to-operations value chain.

CREDITS:SANSA

For more information contact:

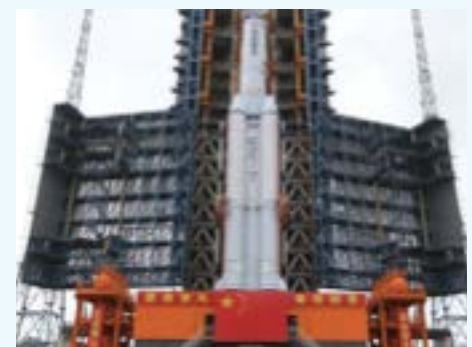
Daleen Fouche, Communications Practitioner

[dfouche@sansa.org.za](mailto:dfouche@sansa.org.za) / Vaneshree Maharaj, Communications Manager [vmaharaj@sansa.org.za](mailto:vmaharaj@sansa.org.za) <mailto:sbernard@sansa.org.za>

## Tianzhou 5 cargo spacecraft off to Tiangong space station

The Tianzhou 5 cargo spacecraft and a Long March 7 Y6 carrier rocket are transferred to the launch area in Hainan province, southern China, on Wednesday. Photo: Xinhua China launched the Tianzhou 5 cargo spacecraft to the Tiangong space station, setting the stage for another historic moment in the country's manned space programme: the first crew handover in orbit.

newly completed station before the Shenzhou 14 crew members head home in December, marking the first time one Tiangong crew hands over to the next while in orbit.



The Tianzhou 5 cargo spacecraft and a Long March 7 Y6 carrier rocket . Pic.: Space.com

The unmanned Tianzhou 5 cargo spacecraft, has been propelled into space by the Long March 7 Y6 carrier from southern China's Hainan island on 12 November 2022 to deliver tonnes of supplies for a new team of three astronauts.

The new crew, who have not been named yet, will join the trio currently working on board Tiangong space station; Chen Dong, Liu Yang and Cai Xuzhe – as early as the end of this month.

The six Chinese astronauts will live and work together on the

There are seven astronauts living and working on the International Space Station at present. Tianzhou 5 will also carry 10 CubeSats and experiments into orbit as part of mission.

\* 14 Chinese taikonauts have entered Tianzhou 5 cargo spacecraft in fulfilment of their mission to the Tiangong space station

Edited story by: Ling Xin

## China urges developed countries to fulfill their historical responsibilities for climate change

China supports the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP27) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in making reasonable arrangements on the issue of loss and damage, which is of great concern to developing countries, and urges developed countries to earnestly fulfill their historical responsibilities and their due international obligations, Foreign Ministry spokesperson Zhao Lijian said on Wednesday.

"In particular, developing countries should deliver on their promise of mobilizing \$100 billion per year for climate action in developing countries as soon as possible, offer a roadmap for doubling adaptation finance, and take credible steps to help developing countries improve climate resilience, enhance mutual trust between the North and the South and form greater synergy in actions," Zhao said.

Zhao made the remarks at a regular press conference on Wednesday when asked about a new report commissioned by the COP26 and COP27 climate summit hosts that said developing The global process of climate change now faces severe challenges, and countries need investments well beyond \$2 trillion

annually to stop global warming and cope with its effects. developing countries have suffered the most from climate change, Zhao said.



Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Zhao Lijian at a regular press briefing in Beijing, capital of China, November 9, 2022. /Chinese Foreign Ministry

China is a country that walks the walk in climate response, highlighting that it has actively implemented the national climate change strategy and unswervingly pursued a green and low-carbon path of development that prioritizes ecological protection, he said.

Since China announced the ambitious goals of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, notable progress has been made in that direction, he added.

From 2012 to 2021, China supported an average annual

economic growth rate of 6.6 percent with an annual energy consumption growth rate of 3 percent; its carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP dropped by about 34.4 percent, and its energy intensity fell by 26.4 percent, achieving a cumulative saving of 1.4 billion tonnes of standard coal, Zhao noted.

"In July 2021, China formally launched the national carbon emission trading market, which covers about 4.5

billion tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions per annum, making it the biggest of its kind in the world. At the just concluded 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, important plans were laid out for fulfilling the dual carbon goals," the spokesperson said.

And China will continue to work with other parties to play an active role in global climate governance and jointly respond to the challenge of climate change.

CREDIT: CTGN

A donation to the SACP. represents an active expression of support and solidarity for the imperative to end the domination and exploitation of one person, a particular social group and class by another.

Donate <https://donate.sacp.org.za>

COMMENT



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



Environment is changing in very interesting ways. Lula's victory in Brazil significantly positively impacts on BRICS and its emerging trajectory of its left orientation and likely to accept new members.

It also follows electoral victories of the left in Colombia and in Chile. It also underscores the significance of the failure of the USA to convene a Latin American 'democracy' platform but excluding Cuba, and Venezuela with many leaders rather in solidarity with Cuba and Venezuela attending an alternative platform.

The sanctions imposed by the USA on countries working with Russia has also led to opposition to those sanctions and the position of the USA on the Russia Ukraine conflict. The many public protests in the streets of countries especially in EU is a battle against food and energy crisis triggered by the American sanctions plus a legitimate desire for peace.

In the recent November elections in the USA concern is to stop if not seriously reverse the fortunes of the right wing that appears to be confident.

The global left wing resurgence including in grassroots organising is an attractive development to hitch onto by all means possible! Internationalism is our hope against neoliberalism and austerity. The ANC December conference must be decisive on these matters and speak unambiguously on them.

The December holidays brings perils in our communities, irresponsible use of alcohol and drugs in the name of having fun and it destroys many lives and families. Can't we just stop it, for the sake of our present and future of our country!

PARLIAMENT RECEIVES PRESIDENT'S IMPLEMENTATION PLAN ON THE ZONDO COMMISSION REPORT

CAPE TOWN

The Presiding Officers of Parliament, the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, received President Cyril Ramaphosa's response to the recommendations of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture, Corruption and Fraud in the Public Sector, including Organs of State.

stipulated by the Gauteng High Court.

From the six parts of the report released publicly over



One of the historic moment in fighting corruption was the handing the final report of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture for further processes by the Executive

In June, when the President submitted the final two parts of the report he also committed to submit the implementation plan on the recommendations to Parliament's Presiding Officers within the deadline

the last months, the Presiding Officers have gleaned that the Commission's report contains a range of recommendations on how Parliament should improve oversight which includes the

need to ensure adequate funding for Portfolio Committees; the need for a Parliamentary mechanism to track and monitor executive action; enhancing Parliaments role in key appointment processes; and developing specialised Committees to deal with issues that cut across Departments and Ministries, amongst others.

Parliament is committed to ensuring that it goes through the report with a fine-tooth comb and put in place the necessary mechanisms required to address the deficiencies identified by the Commission.

In addition to working on proper mechanism that will address the issues raised by the report of the Commission, the Presiding Officers have already referred

certain matters requiring direct action by Parliament to parliamentary structures for processing.

With the submission of the implementation plan by the President, which outlines how the Executive will fulfil the remedial actions recommended by the Commission, Parliament will begin a process of scrutinising the details of the plan as well as overseeing, through its oversight instruments, its implementation.

The implementation plan will be brought to the attention of the Members of Parliament.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES THE ELECTORAL AMENDMENT BILL

CAPE TOWN - The National Assembly (NA) has at its hybrid plenary sitting passed the Electoral Amendment Bill [B1B - 2022].

The Bill was warranted by the Constitutional Court judgement in the New Nation Movement NPC and Others vs President of the Republic of South Africa and Others case in June 2020 which ruled that the Electoral Act of 1998 was unconstitutional to the extent that it requires that adult citizens may be elected to the National Assembly and Provincial Legislation only through their membership of political parties.

The Bill is mostly aimed at, amongst others, inserting certain definitions that are deemed consequential to the expansion of the Act to include independent candidates as contesters to elections in the National Assembly and provincial legislatures. It seeks to provide for the nomination of independent candidates to contest elections in the National Assembly or provincial legislatures and also provides for the requirements and qualifications that must be met by persons who wish to be registered as independent candidates.

The Electoral Amendment Bill was introduced to Parliament by the Minister of Home Affairs on 10 January

and published for public comment on 21 January 2022 - with the closing date set for the 21st of February 2022. The Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs, which was tasked with processing the Bill, received 107 written submissions and 13 oral submissions from individuals and organisations that included - One South Africa Movement, Africa School of Governance,

Mr. Zolani Zonyani, Citizens Parliament, Outa, COSATU, Abatsha Force of Change, Independent Candidate Association, Inclusive Society Institute, 70s Group, New Nation Movement, Indigenous First Nation of South Africa and Council for the Advancement of South African Constitution.

As mandated by the Constitution, the Committee also conducted provincial public hearings in all nine (9) South African provinces from 7 - 23 March 2022 where a total of three thousand, four hundred and eighty-three (3 483) people attended the public hearings and six hundred and ten (610) made oral submissions, with three hundred and eighty-nine (389) supporting the Bill and two Hundred and twenty-two (222) rejecting the current format of the Bill. However, due to the complexity of the

Bill and including the demanding extensive public participation process the Committee foresaw that it was not going to meet the Constitutional Court deadline of 10 June 2022. In this regard, prior to the expiry of the deadline - Parliament approached the Constitutional Court to request an extension period of six (6) months to finalise the Bill. The Constitutional Court granted an extension until 10 December 2022 to complete the processing of the Bill.

In the further processing of the Bill, the Committee invited the Department of Home Affairs, the Electoral Commission and the Parliamentary Legal Service to comment on the report on public participation and therefore formed the basis of the Committee deliberations where it deliberated on the Bill on several occasions and held meetings during the Parliament's Constituency period in June, July and October 2022.

The extended deliberations led to the Committee proposing additional amendments to other sections of the Electoral Act, 1998, which were not part of the Bill and proposed other material changes to various definitions and clauses in the Bill. As a result, the Committee requested permission from the National Assembly to extend the scope of the Bill. This, in terms of the National Assembly Rule 286(4)(b) and (4)(c). The National Assembly granted permission on 1 September 2022 whereby on the second (2nd) September 2022, the

Committee advertised these proposed amendments and called for public submissions two weeks later on the 16th September 2022 which was in order to ensure that members of the public have a chance to comment only on those proposed amendments to the Bill.

With reference to the renewed call for public comments, a total of two hundred and fifty-eight (258) submissions were received comprising two hundred and fifty-four (254) email submissions and three (3) hand-delivered submissions. Also, thirteen (13) substantive submissions (emails) encompassing over hundred (100)pages of inputs were received that included three (3) physically hand-delivered submissions from "Civil Society" with a total of one thousand, two hundred and eighteen (1218) signatures from "Defend our Democracy" being supported by fifty-six (56) organisations and from DearSA providing a summary of its emailed submissions.

The Committee considered all the received submissions and respectively deliberated on them. All these resulted in five (5) significant changes.

The Committee having reconsidered the amendments in the Electoral Amendment Bill, recommended that the House approves the Bill.

The Bill will now be sent to the National of Provinces for further consideration and concurrence.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**REPORT ABUSE**  
If your life is in danger or you know of someone who is in danger, please contact our help line and we will assist you immediately.

<b>CALL NOW</b> 0800 428 428 Emergency Line	<b>PLEASE CALL ME</b> *120* 7867# Emergency Line	<b>SKYPE ADDRESS</b> Helpme GBV Emergency Line	<b>SMS 'Help' To</b> 31531 Emergency Line
---	--	--	---



## Chronicle of a massacre foretold

BY OYAMA MABANDLA

Oyama Mabandla was a teenage revolutionary when he survived the December 1982 SADF raid on Maseru by a quirk of fate. He wonders if the ANC, as it prepares for its conference 40 years later, has learnt one of the most important lessons of the raid: united it stands, divided it falls

On December 9 1982, I should have died. I was a bumptious teenager, suffused with revolutionary fervour and full of beans. The surfeit of beans had led to a misunderstanding with Sis Limpho Hani, resulting in my departure from the apartment I occupied at Kuenta Flats, just behind the Victoria Hotel in Maseru.

Sis Limpho held sway over the apartment, procured through the good offices of a friend of hers, a Lesotho national. That was customary operating procedure, as most proprietors would not rent their properties to ANC exiles as they occasionally invited reprisals from the apartheid monstrosity.

This would prove to be my salvation as about six weeks after I left it would be one of the 12 ANC residences attacked on that December day in 1982, a Thursday. The guy I shared the apartment with — Matikwane "Guinea" Seroto, who had, second to Chris Hani, been most responsible for my tutelage in revolution — was killed.

The boers would also mistakenly strike the next-door apartment to Sis Limpho's, killing a Lesotho national, Matumo Ralebitso, the daughter of Lesotho's then ambassador to Mozambique. Through a cosmic quirk I avoided certain death that morning, a denouement entirely ascribable to the above-mentioned misunderstanding.

On the evening of December 8, ANC intelligence head in Lesotho Jeff Maqethuka told me I would be taking over the provision of security that evening for the exiled Thembu monarch, King Sabata Dalindyebo, from Gibson Njenje, who had arrived on or around that day with the king from Maputo.

Maqethuka intimated that he planned to take Njenje on a night out on the town. Unhappily I obliged, miffed that Njenje was being feted while I was being dragooned for duty. It is something Njenje and I still get a kick out of.

I headed over to the Lithabaneng neighbourhood where the king was ensconced — in a block of flats owned by the very ambassador to Mozambique whose daughter would be killed later that night. The building was referred to as Ha-Ralebitso. Just before 1am on December 9 a volley of guns, rocket-propelled grenades and other heavy armaments began their symphony of death. We were accustomed to armed incursions in Maseru from the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the military arm of the Basutoland Congress Party, which, supported by the boers, was conducting an insurgency against the government of prime minister Leabua Jonathan.

Five minutes later Sis Mpumi Setsubi, who lived in that apartment block, came over to inquire if we should evacuate. A total of 17 ANC members and their families were living in the

building, including Jerry Modisane, a lawyer and erstwhile president of the South African Student Organisation, and Girlie Pikoli and her daughter Zukiswa — who was about 12 months old at the time and is now a Daily Maverick writer.

I asked Setsubi to wait a bit as I was still evaluating the situation. Three minutes later, as the sound of guns and helicopters intensified, it became clear that this was no run-of-the-mill LLA incursion and, accordingly, I issued the instruction for all 17 to evacuate to a mountainside nearby. I then returned to my rampart outside in the dark.

At about 2.45am I spotted movement. A mixture of fear and excitement gripped me. This was every young revolutionary's wet dream — an eye-for-an-eye and a tooth-for-a-tooth encounter. But instead of an exchange of fire, someone shouted: "O seke oa rethunya (Don't shoot us)." It was the guy I lived with, Raymond "Teboho" Maele from Bloemfontein, and Mzwakhe "Andile" Cikozani, from Qonce (then known as King William's Town).

They could not see me in the dark but had imagined where I would be. These two brothers had walked, leopard-crawled and done everything possible to come to our rescue, convinced we had come under attack. It had taken them almost two hours to get to me, about 3km away. Such was the intensity of boer traffic that night, helicopters with flashlights, roaring armoured trucks and the like. They owned the night. Maele and Cikozani would walk for only a few minutes and would be forced to take cover and crawl to avoid being detected. But they had inched forward towards their imperilled comrades — cavalry to the rescue. What those brothers did is inscribed in my soul for eternity. It was the true meaning of comradeship.

The guns soon fell silent and we determined that the raid was over. Together we retrieved the 17 souls from the mountainside, and along with an ex-Robben Islander, Ntate Maru, a tough old codger with a black belt in karate, set off to establish if we had in fact been the targets of the raid. Our first stop was the apartment complex where the three of us lived. Maele and Cikozani had left the place two hours before. Could it have come under attack in that time? ANC firebrand Tony Yengeni also lived there. It was untouched.

We then made our way to Lower Thamae, where newly arrived comrades from home stayed in a place nicknamed Cuba. There we were confronted with the gory confirmation that we had indeed been blitzed as we encountered 10 bodies lying all over each other, riddled with armour-piercing bullets. It was a grisly spectacle. These were a bunch of cheerful, hope-filled youngsters who had just escaped apartheid rule and were on their way to school at various locales around the world, and here they were, brutally exterminated. We moved on. From Qualing to Upper Thamae to Lower Seoli we encountered an orgy of death and destruction.

We proceeded to my old neighbourhood of Kuenta flats, where we found my mentor, Guinea, lying dead on the forecourt. Under overwhelming fire he had jumped from his apartment on the third floor, breaking his legs, whereupon he was shot dead as he lay immobilised. I found myself muttering under my breath: "There, but for the grace of God, go I." We also encountered death's visitation to the flat next door to Sis Limpho's. By then, she and her three daughters, aged two, four and 10, had safely retreated.

Our next stop was Ha-Hohlo, where Mathabatha "Booker-T" Sexwale, Tokyo's elder brother, lived with his family. The place had been incinerated. There was no possibility of any survivor.

We proceeded to the Florida neighbourhood, where the chief representative of the ANC in Lesotho, Zola Nqini, lived. The horror of death once more greeted us, including of Nqini himself.

It was while we were there talking to the survivors that the governor of the Lesotho Reserve Bank, Hae Phofolo, dropped by to inform us that Booker-T and his family had

made it and were safely at his place. Booker-T was one of the few who were fortunate to be armed that day and had fought valiantly, breaching the boer encirclement of his home and leading his family to safety. His daughter, the media personality Kay, only eight years old at the time, sustained wounds requiring treatment. (Continues)

*Oyama Mabandla is chair of the council of advisers at the Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection*

## What is BRICS?

South Africa will lead the BRICS countries as the Chair next year, 2023. South Africa takes over from China to chair BRICS. All member states Brazil, Russia, India and China have shown their full support to South Africa in becoming the Chair.

The member states have shown confidence in South Africa's ability to host BRICS'15th summit next year where issues of global importance will be discussed: within the context of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its three spheres - economic, social and environmental.

BRICS is the acronym coined to associate five major emerging

economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Since 2009, the governments of the BRICS states have met annually at formal summits. BRICS host New Development Bank, Contingent Reserve Arrangement, BRICS payment system, and BRICS basket reserve currency officially announced in 2022.

The BRICS have a combined area of 39,746,220 km<sup>2</sup> and an estimated total population of about 3.21 billion, or about 26.7% of the world land surface and 41.5% of the world population. Brazil, Russia, India, and China are among the world's ten largest countries by population, by area and GDP.

Members of G20, as of 2022, these five states had a combined nominal GDP of US\$26.6 trillion, about 26.2% of the gross world product, a combined GDP (PPP) of around US\$51.99 trillion (32.1% of the world's GDP PPP), and an estimated US\$4.46 trillion in combined foreign reserves (as of 2018). Bilateral relations among BRICS states are conducted mainly based on non-interference, equality, and mutual benefit.

The BRIC grouping's 1st formal summit, also held in Yekaterinburg, commenced on 16 June 2009, with Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Dmitry Medvedev, Manmohan Singh, and Hu Jintao, the respective leaders of Brazil, Russia, India, and China, all attending. The summit's focus was on improving the global economic situation and reforming financial institutions, and discussed how the four countries could better co-operate in the future. There was further discussion of ways that developing countries, such as 3/4 of the BRIC members, could become more involved in global affairs.

In the aftermath of the Yekaterinburg summit, the BRIC nations announced the need for a new global reserve currency, which would have to be "diverse, stable and predictable. Although the statement that was released did not directly criticise the perceived "dominance" of the US dollar — something that Russia had criticised in the past — it did spark a fall in the value of the dollar against other major currencies.

The New Development Bank (NDB), formally referred to as the BRICS Development Bank, is a multilateral development bank operated by the five BRICS states. The bank's primary focus of lending will be

infrastructure projects with authorised lending of up to \$34 billion annually. South Africa will be the African Headquarters of the Bank named the "New Development Bank Africa Regional Centre. The bank will have starting capital of \$50 billion, with wealth increased to \$100 billion over time. Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa will initially contribute \$10 billion each to bring the total to \$50 billion. It has so far 53 projects under way worth around \$15 billion.

Recently Bangladesh, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay were added as new members of BRICS New Development Bank (NDB).

In 2010, South Africa began efforts to join the BRIC grouping, and the process for its formal admission began in August of that year. South Africa officially became a member nation on 24 December 2010, after being formally invited by China to join and subsequently accepted by other BRIC countries. The group was renamed BRICS — with the "S" standing for South Africa — to reflect the group's expanded membership. In April 2011, the then President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, attended the 2011 BRICS summit in Sanya, China, as a full member.

Since South Africa joined the BRIC grouping (now BRICS) in 2010, numerous other countries have expressed interest in joining the bloc, including Argentina and Iran. Relations between Iran, China and Russia have warmed in recent months as all three governments seek new allies against increasing Western opposition. Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Egypt also expressed their interest in joining BRICS, but have not yet submitted formal requests. There is no formal application process as such to join BRICS, but any hopeful government must receive unanimous backing from all existing BRICS members: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, to receive an invitation.

The New Development Bank (NDB), formally referred to as the BRICS Development Bank, is a multilateral development bank operated by the five BRICS states. The bank's primary focus of lending will be infrastructure projects with authorised lending of up to \$34 billion annually. South Africa will be the African Headquarters of the Bank named the "New Development Bank Africa Regional Centre." The bank will have starting capital of \$50 billion, with wealth increased to \$100 billion over time. Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa will initially contribute \$10 billion each to bring the total to \$50 billion. It has so far 53 projects under way worth around \$15 billion.

Recently Bangladesh, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay were added as new members of BRICS New Development Bank (NDB).

ADDITIONAL SOURCE: WIKIPEDIA

# UN CONFERENCE OF PARTIES (COP 27)

By Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi



Most member states of the United Nations (UN) are gathering in the Egyptian resort city of Sharm El Sheikh for the annual UN Climate Change Conference. This is the 27<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to assess the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, commonly known as COP 27. This is amid a call by human rights organisations on the Egyptian government to release some 60,000 political prisoners who are kept in dire conditions, are systematically tortured and denied adequate medical care. The petition is also calling on the government to unblock media websites and allow civil society to take part in COP27 without fear of reprisal. Since May 2017 the Egyptian government has blocked at least 600 websites in violation of the right to access information.

Thirteen winners of the Nobel Prize for literature (Svetlana Alexievich, JM Coetzee, Annie Ernaux, Louise Glück, Abdulrazak Gurnah, Kazuo Ishiguro, Elfriede Jelinek, Mario Vargas Llosa, Patrick Modiano, Herta Müller, Orhan Pamuk, Wole Soyinka and Olga Tokarczuk) – and two science laureates (Roger Penrose and George Smith) have also written to world leaders urging them to discuss the plight of political prisoners in Egypt. In their plea they submitted that:

“We... write to urge you to devote part of your agenda to the many thousands of political prisoners held in Egypt’s prisons - most urgently, the Egyptian-British writer and philosopher, Alaa Abd el-Fattah, now six months into a hunger strike and at risk of death,”

The international environmental treaty was established in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, with the first conference held in Berlin in 1995; the agreements were extended in the Kyoto Protocol of 2005 and supplemented by the Paris Agreement of 2015. The World Bank estimates that, if left unchecked, climate change will condemn 132 million more people into poverty over the next decade, while displacing more than 216 million from their homes and land by 2050.

The move away from carbon-based fuel has been stalled by three main impediments: Right-wing forces which deny the existence of climate change. Sections of the energy industry which have a vested interest in the continuation of carbon-based fuel. Western countries’ refusal to admit that they remain principally responsible for the problem and to commit to repaying their climate debt by financing the energy transition in developing countries whose wealth they continue to siphon off.

Meanwhile, far too many loopholes open to abuse remain, undermining efforts to reduce emissions. Further, no commitment to end fossil fuel subsidies globally was forthcoming. Nevertheless, governments are still approving such projects, typically involving transnational corporate giants. The COP 26 outcome did not include any commitment to fully phase out oil and gas. Meanwhile, the language on coal has been diluted to become virtually toothless: coal-powered plants will now be ‘phased down’, instead of ‘phased out’.

A United Nations report published in October ahead of COP27 warns that planetary heating could reach a catastrophic 2.9 C by the end of the century without immediate action from the world’s largest polluters to dramatically rein in carbon emissions and transition away from fossil fuels. The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) concluded in the 2018 report, and emphasised even more emphatically

in its 2022 studies, that stabilising the global climate at 1.5 degrees Celsius (1.5°C) above pre-industrial average temperature levels is imperative for having any chance of reducing significantly, much less preventing the dangerous and widespread disruption in nature affecting the lives of billions of people around the world.

Western countries have benefited inordinately from both colonialism and carbon fuel to attain their level of development. Carbon-fuelled capitalism, enriched by the wealth stolen through colonialism, has enabled the countries of Europe and North America to enhance the well-being of their populations and attain their relatively advanced level of development. The extreme inequalities between the standard of living for the average European (748 million people) and the average Indian (1.4 billion people) is seven times greater than it was a century ago. Though the reliance by China, India, and other developing countries on carbon, particularly coal, has risen to a high level, their per capita emissions continue to remain far below those of the United States, whose per capita emissions are close to twice that of China’s and eight times more than India’s. The lack of acknowledgment of climate imperialism leads to a failure to properly resource the Green Climate Fund, which was created in 2010 at COP 16 with the aim of helping developing countries ‘leapfrog’ carbon-fuelled social development.

Vulnerable and poor nations have argued for decades that rich countries owe them compensation for irreversible damage from global warming. In fact, no UN climate conference has delivered any funding for losses and damages to countries affected. Poorer countries—who have contributed least to cumulative greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions—continue to suffer most. To address climate injustice, rich countries—most responsible for GHG emissions and global warming—must do much more. Capitalism will not and cannot prevent climate disaster. Those who devour the world’s resources must reduce their consumption. Two billion people have no access to clean water, while half the world’s population does not have access to adequate health care. Their social development must be guaranteed, but this development must be built on a sustainable, socialist foundation.

The climate crisis is the result of a long process of economic expansion and its environmental impacts. Under capitalism, nature is treated as a source for resources – even its protection must be legitimised by profit or correspond with the interests of capital. It is not surprising that many ‘carbon offset’ initiatives serve a function in the financial market and can be used to justify emissions in another area. While public funds can help preserve biomes, the market insists on promoting solutions that make the state a partner of business, the stock market, and the credit and lending systems. Therefore, capitalist ecology is a false as it fails to identify the root cause of the climate and ecological crisis. The development of renewable energy under corporate control replicates the processes of the private appropriation of natural resources and the resulting dispossession, environmental degradation, and dependency without effectively securing the energy transition.

The decades immediately ahead will therefore see the proliferation of extreme weather events that will compound one another: heavy precipitation, mega storms, floods, heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, and failing monsoons. Sea-level rise will continue throughout this century and beyond, regardless of the actions taken by humanity—though the rate of sea-level

rise can still be affected by the world’s actions. Massive global crop failures are to be expected. Climate refugees will be in the hundreds of millions. All of this is further complicated by the fact that climate change is not the only planetary boundary that capitalism is currently crossing or threatening to transgress. Others include: the loss of biological diversity, ocean acidification, disruption of the nitrogen and phosphorus cycles, loss of ground cover (including forests), loss of freshwater resources, chemical pollution, and radioactive contamination.

Hitherto, the ecological strategy with respect to climate change has focused almost entirely on mitigation, aimed at stopping greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon emissions, before it is too late. Yet, this general approach has too often been rooted in a type of reformist environmentalism that does not seriously challenge the parameters of the present system, allowing the ecological crisis to deepen and expand. The more revolutionary approach to mitigation is necessary to play the leading role in any global climate strategy, since it is essential for the continuation of civilisation and survival of the human species.

Only the end of capitalism’s relentless pursuit of private profit, endless waste, and rapacious drive for growth, can provide the basis for a solution not only to climate change, environmental degradation, and mass extinction, but to global poverty, hunger, and super exploitation. Twenty six sessions of UN Conference of Parties have failed to address climate disasters and there is no indication that COP 27 will be different. It is clear that there will never be a move to a viable climate stabilisation by relying on the words or pledges agreed to in any diplomatic documents.

The only way to move seriously onto a viable climate stabilisation path is through grassroots political organising that forces governments to take actions that they will otherwise never take.

*Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi is  
SACP Free State PEC Member,  
Writes in a personal capacity*

## Five outstanding individuals to receive SU honorary doctorates



*“Often when we witness corrupt and disgraceful behaviour, we know too that we were blessed with leaders who conducted themselves differently.”  
Zubeida Jaffer*

## Five outstanding individuals to receive SU honorary doctorates

• Photos of the recipients available

From pioneering the mobile technology industry in Africa to driving the development of local community newspapers during the time of resistance to apartheid, the latest cohort to receive honorary doctorates from Stellenbosch University (SU) have all made a positive impact in their respective fields.

The University is proud to announce that five distinguished individuals will be awarded this highest accolade of SU in the 2022 graduation cycle.

The five recipients are Prof Ernest Aryeetey, the founding secretary-general of the African Research Universities Alliance; Ms Zubeida Jaffer, an award-winning South African journalist, author and activist; Mr Strive Masiyiwa, founder and executive chairman of telecommunications group Econet Global Ltd; Prof Kenneth Shropshire, founding chief executive of the Global Sport Institute at Arizona State University, and Mr Thomas Dreyer (Tommie) van Zyl, chief executive of the ZZ2 farming enterprise and fresh-produce company.

Issued by Stellenbosch University

## Entire world votes 185 to 2 against US blockade of Cuba

For the 30th year in a row, almost every country on Earth voted at the United Nations to oppose the six-decade U.S. blockade of Cuba. On November 3, the UN General Assembly voted an overwhelming 185 to two to condemn Washington’s suffocating embargo on Cuba.

The only countries that supported the illegal blockade were the United States itself and the Israeli apartheid regime.



# Re kgaba ka Diratswana



## Mapotso Kena, Ph.D., Plant Pathology

O re fa dikeletso tsa tjalo e atlehileng ya meroho le dijalo tse ding diratswananeng tsa hae.\*Ditaba tsena di fetolwetse le ho ngolwa ka Sesotho e le tse la ya ho ntshetsa pele le ho kgothaletsa ho bala puo ya Sesotho.

kgothaletsa ho beha haholo.

Moo ho tjhesang haholo, sebedisa sekgurumetsi ho dijalo tse nyane, maemo a tjhesang a ka etsa dipalesa tsa dinawa di pone le ho foforeha, mme sena se ka fokotsa tlhahiso kapa kotulo.

hoseng tsekere ya tsona e sa le hodimo.\*Dula o kga dinawa letsatsi le letsatsi, hona ho etsa hore di hlahe ka bongata.

\*Dinawa tse tala di kguwa di sa le nyenyane, di ntse di le bonjwana, pele peo ka hare e hola - sena ebile ke se ratwang ke batho.

\*Ekga dinawa tse tse tiileng tse kang kgaohang ha bonolo – ka kakaretso

## Tlhahiso ya meroho

### Tlhahiso ya Dinawa tse Tala (Green beans) bakenq sa diratswana tsa hae



Tsele e ntle ya ho tshetsa dinawa tse palamang e kgothaletsa kgolo e matla. Setshwantsho: [thegardener.co.za](http://thegardener.co.za)



Dinawa tse loketseng kotulo kapa ho kguwa ha di lokele ho hola ho feta tekano ka ha di ba thata le ho sa hlabose. Setshwantsho: Flower Power

Dii tswa kgatisong e fetileng

Kgolo le taolo

Kopanya mobu le mahlaku a shweleng ho tshwara mongobo; etsa hore mongobo o kenelle mobung. Dinawa di metso e sa tebang haholo, ka hoo mahlaku a shweleng a dula a phodisitse metso ya tsona.

Dinawa tse tala di hloka mongobo ho hola, kahoo dijalo di lokela ho

nosetswa kamehla. Ha di sa nosetswe hantle, di ke ke tsa etsa dipalesa. Ho nosetswa ho bohlokwa haholo maemong a letsatsi ho thibela hore dinawa di se ke tsa pona. Le ha ho le jwalo, ho lokelwa ho ela tlhoko hore mahlaku/lekgaba le se metsi haholo ka ha sena se ka baka mafu.

Ha ho hlokahala, qala ho tshela manyolo kamora hore dinawa di palese le ho beha. Ho lokela ho

qojwa manyolo a nang le nitrogen e hodimo ka ha sena se tla hlahisa lekgaba le lehlo empa dinawa tse nyane. Monontsha o ka thoko kapa manyolo a kgale a molemo ho feta manyolo a metsi a ka sebediswa mahareng a nako ya tjalo. Dula o hlaola ka mehla empa o ele hloko ho se tshwenye metso. Poma makala a dinawa tse palamang ha a hola ho feta setshehetso sa ona. Ho etsa tjena ho di

Kotulo

Ho bohlokwa ho dula o kga setshehetso sa ona. Ho etsa tjena ho(kotula) dinawa tse tala ho ya ho ile hobane di beha haholo. Ho kga dinawa bakeng sa tshbediso ya lapeng haho tshwane le le ho di kga bakeng sa ho di rekisa.

\*Dinawa di ka kguwa e sa le

tseo di ka lekanang le pencil ka bohoho.

\*Kgaola dinawa ho tswa semeleng sa tsona, o hlokometse hore o se tabole semela, dinawa tse phetseng hantle di (kgaoha) ha bonolo ha o di kga.

\*Hang ha o bona di se di kokomohile ka hara mokotlana wa tsona, tseba hore jwale dinawa tse tala di se di butswitse ho feta tekano mme di se di le thata ha di jewa.(Di tswela pele)

## PAP DELEGATION CALLS FOR AFRICA'S YOUTH TO STUDY AGRICULTURE TO ENSURE FOOD SECURITY

Midrand, Gauteng -

Parliament's delegates to the Pan-African Parliament(PAP) have urged their counterparts to encourage and support young people to study agriculture and food production to ensure food security in the continent.

The delegation was speaking during the debate on the report of the PAP Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources held under the African Union theme for 2022 titled, "Strengthening nutritional resilience and food security on the African continent: strengthening Agri-food, health and social protection systems for the acceleration of the development of human, social and economic."

In its report the Committee recommended that, amongst others, African Parliamentarians should play a critical role in advocating and lobbying for enabling laws and policies that promote the agenda of food and nutrition security at national, regional and continental level.

Prof Mathole Motshekga, a member of Parliament's multiparty delegation to the PAP, said the debate and the AU theme for 2022 calls on Member States to build resilience in nutrition on the continent and to accelerate human, social and economic development. "The theme has come at a time when Africans were reawakened to the fact that the continent was not only the cradle of humanity, the Arts, Sciences and Philosophy but was also the breadbasket of the world." He said because Africa is a youthful

continent "the African youth are now wondering why Africa is underdeveloped and suffering from extreme poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and stunting which is the greatest impediment to human, social and economic development."

Chief Whip of the majority Party in the National Assembly, Ms Pemmy Majodina, told the session that the provision of food security to citizens is one of the most important responsibilities each Member State has to its citizens.

"Food security is a basic human right, and therefore any government that fails to cater and provide the basic needs to its citizens is likely to face instability, threats and challenges of legitimacy because a hungry stomach cannot listen to anything, so we have a responsibility of ensuring that we stop being beggars where we import and export everything as an African continent. We have a responsibility to feed our people," said Ms Majodina, who was elected the Chairperson of the PAP Southern Caucus in July 2022.

Some of the mechanisms that she suggested be put in place includes paying graduates competitive salaries to ensure that they remained in the continent - thereby preventing a brain drain. She also called upon MPs to ensure that their countries take advantage of the Africa Continental Free Trade Areas (AfCFTA) to trade with each other and encourage intra Africa investment in agriculture.

"It is important that we must stop outsourcing our land as Africa, we have outsourced the land to people who are outside the continent and they produce

food and sell that food to us, is that what we want to be as Africans," said Ms Majodina.

Other recommendations of the Committee includes that the Member States should endeavour to develop



Agricultural production is central to young people's livelihoods. © Boezie/E+/Getty Images

strong, prioritised country strategies to fight hunger and malnutrition in all its forms in the continent; that the African Union Commission, and all partners, should mobilise political commitment of AU member states to recommit to Home Grown School Feeding programme and to engage the private sector to invest more on the programme and reach out to the vulnerable communities to access at least one healthy meal per day in school - through initiatives such as the global school meals coalition and healthy diets coalition.

Ms Majodina told the session that South was a step ahead on the school nutrition

programme as "each and every school gets two meals per day, at times that is the only meal that the children can get...."

The PAP already has a blueprint in the form of a Model Law on Food and Nutrition Security in Africa which envisages to make a significant contribution to improving food security and nutrition in the continent, and to complement other African Union and regional efforts. The Model Law, once adopted by the AU and the Member States, stands to be a useful tool to influence national policies and legislations to be nutrition sensitive.

The debate was part of activities scheduled during the First Ordinary Session of the PAP's sixth Parliament, that happened in Midrand in November 2022.

The programme also focused on a high level parliamentary dialogue on democracy, human rights and governance in Africa under the theme:

"Unconstitutional changes in government and political transitions in Africa."

EDITED - ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES ON BEHALF OF THE DELEGATION TO THE PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

Issued and published by: ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office, Room 18, 155 AB, Hospital Road, Mangaung Municipality Offices, Botshabelo 9781  
Tel. 051 534 5157 Email: [smonyobo@parliament.gov.za](mailto:smonyobo@parliament.gov.za)