



## “16 Days of Activism” 'na ho etswa ho lekaneng?

Ke dilemo jwale ho kengwa tshabetsong leano la ho lemosa le ho ruta setjhaba ka ho nka mehato thibelong ya diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana naheng ena.

Letsholo lena le nkang matsatsi a 16, 25 Pungwana ho isa 10 Tshitwe, le kgothaletsa setjhaba ho nka mehato e itseng ya ho se tlahele feela diketso tsa dikgoka tse etswang ho basadi le bana, empa le tsebo ka matshwao a teng, tshireletso le ho thoba maikutlo a diphofu tsa diketso tsa dikgoka.

O mong wa mehato e totobetseng thibelong ya diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana ke tlahele ya diketso tsena sepoleseng ho ka lebisang tshabetso ya tlolo ena ya molao makgotleng a dinyewe moo baetsi ba 'ketso tsena ba ka fumanwang ba le molato le ho fumantshwa 'kotlo tse boima.

Empa na mmuso le setjhaba ba etsa ho lekaneng ho ruta, ho ehliswa le ho kgothaletsa thibelo ya diketso tsena tse tse ding di etswang phatlalatsa mme di etswa ke batho ba ka supjwang; ba tsejwang ke diphofu le ba bang ba batho setjhabeng esita le mapolesa?

Diketso tsena bohobo di etswa ke batho ba ba tona, mme tse ding tsa tsona di etswa ka

har, a malapa – di etswa ke batho ba tsejwang ke diphofu. Nakong e nngwe diphofu ha di tlahele diketso tsena ka mabaka a mangata, ao a mang a kenyeletsang tshabo ya mofuta e itseng; tshabo ya ho senya dikamano pakeng tsa phofu le motho ya e hlokofofatsang kapa tshenyho ya dikamano le ditho tse ding tsa lelapa, Tahlehelo ya menyela e itseng, ho kenyeletswa le menyela ya tlhokomelo le kuno ho mohlakofatswa tseo nakong e nngwe di etswang ke mohlakofatsi. Lebaka le leng le etsang hore diphofu tsa dikgoka di se tlahele diketso tsena ke ho tshaba ho fetoha sesomo lelapeng kapa har'a setjhaba.

Diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana di etswa hangata ke ba bang ba batho ba senang lesedi le phethahetseng, bao thuto, temoso le diteko tsohle tsa thibelo di sa finyelleng ho bona. Bana ke batho ba se nang lekeno le letle, ba bang ke batho ba sa 'rutehang', ba bang ke batho ba hlokofofatsang le mesebetsi mme ba futsanehile haholo.

Ke batho bao nakong e nngwe ba fumanehang ha ngata diterateng le dibakeng tsa boithabiso. Mekutu le matsholo a etswang a etswa ho sa natswe kapa ho kenyeletswa karolo tsena tsa ba bang ba batho ba ka nngang ba etsa diketso tsa dikgoka.

Mekgatlo ya setjhaba, sepolesa le dikarolo tse ding tsa mmuso di tsafala ho ya dibakeng tse tletseng batho ba mofuta ona bao ho leng bobebe ka 'nako tse ding ho etsa diketso tsa dikgoka, ho ba lemosa, ho ba ruta esita le ho ba kgothaletsa ho se etse diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana.

Bofokodi bo bong bo bonahalang ke ho se tswellise letsholo la '16 Days of Activism' selemo ho pota, ho ka behang letsholo lena maemong a phahameng a phadimeho. Mekgatlo ya ditaba bohobo e sala feela morao matsholo nakong e behilweng ya letsholo lena, mme bohobo e pepa matsholong a etswang ke mmuso le mekgatlo e hlahelletseng setjhabeng moo ha ngata ho bang teng baetapele ba dipolotiki le batho ba hlahelletseng ka mahetla setjhabeng ho kenyeletswa le di – 'celebrities'. Sena ka nako enngwe sebopelo sa letsholo se se fetoha, le morero wa mantlha wa letsholo o se o nyamela, maikutlo a tsepamiswa ho 'karolwana tse itseng tsa letsholo.

Ke nako ya ho fetola tsela eo letsholo lena le etswang ka teng mme ka sehlohong e lokela ho ba mehato e keneletseng ya ho kenyeletsa bongata ba batho bao e ka bang baetsi ba diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana – dihlopha tse sa natsweng tse teng setjhabeng.

Ho lokelwa ho matlafatsa le ponahalo ya ba kgahlano le diketso tsena ka nako tsohle. Ho lokelwa ho ntshwa matsholo ka hara dikopano le dipitso ho a isa diterateng le dibakeng tsa boithabiso moo diketso tsena tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana di etsahalang teng.

### Jiang Zemin

1926 - 2022

江泽民

1926-2022



Photo: AFP

#### Comrade Jiang Zemin

joins an illustrious crop of distinguished leaders of the CPC, Communist Party of China, who created the foundations and contributions that made China itself and the world proud of.

He leaves behind a significant legacy of leadership we all must envy and emulate.

We wish him to rest in peace, his family to receive our deepest condolences, his comrades in China and in the world, to follow his disciplined force of example.

*Lechesa Tsenoli- ANC- Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of RSA and member of CC of SACP.*

泽民同志与中国共产党一大批杰出领袖

领导人一起，创造了令中国自己和世界感到自豪的基础和贡献。

他留下了我们都必须羡慕和效仿的重要领导遗产。

我们希望他安息，我们向他的家人致以最深切的哀悼，希望他在中国和世界上的同志们以他纪律严明的榜样为榜样。

*Lechesa Tsenoli- ANC- RSA 国民议会副议长和 SACP 中央委员会成员。*

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>

## Ditho tsa ANC FS di lokela ho jara boikarabelo

Ditho tsa ANC profensing di lokelwa ke ho jariswa boikarabelo ka tshenyeho ya mekgatlo hobane ba ile ba dumella baetapele ho itaola le ho se ikarabele dibopeleng tsa mekgatlo.

Ho hlakile hore mathata a aparetse mekgatlo wa ANC Foreisetata a tswela pele hobane ha ho eso ho fetohle letho hakaalo. Boemo ba mekgatlo bo fokotse haholo. Ditho tse ding le makaleng a mang ha ho letho le etswang e le boikarabelo kapa mosebetsi wa lekala ho ya ka Molaotheo. Ha ho thuto e tebileng e etsetswang ditho tsa mekala; ha ho moo dibopelo tsa ANC di bontshang baetapele setjhabeng ka ho etella pele le ho sebetsa mmoho le dibopelo tsa setjhaba le tsa mmuso; ho rarolla diphephetso tse teng le ho tswellisa maano a ANC mmusong le setjhabeng ka kakaretso.

Ho hlakile hore sena se ke ke sa etsahala ha bobebe hobane ba bang ba baetapele ba ka sehlohong ba ijhebetse ho ipopela bolatedi bo tlang ho ba tiisetse boemo ba bona boetapele. Ditho tsona di ile le kgongwana hodimo hore bana ke bona batho ba sebele ba tlang ho thusa kahong-boijha ya ANC profensing. Bofokodi le ditwantshano ka hara mekgatlo profensing di bakwa ke bofokodi bo

teng boetapele ba profensi. Ho kopanya le ho aha ANC e matla, ho hloka kutlwisiso e tebileng ya sepheo sa boteng ba ANC le kamoo e lokelang ho sebetsa ka teng ho tswellisa pele sepheo seo. Ho ke ke ha thwe baetapele ba jwale ba profensi bo etsa mosebetsi ona ka ho phethahala, ho teng ho etswang ke babang, ke ditwantshano le ho ipetlela tsela ya ho hlwa ditulo tsa baetapele.

Ditho di lokela ho bula mahlo le ho kwekwelela batho ba mofuta ona boetapele bona. Ba lokela ho tseba taolo le tsamaiso ya ANC. Ditho di tshwanenitse hore di ithutle ka se lebisitseng ho putlama ha mekgatlo profensing - ho fa matla a senyekenyekge ho 'baetapele' le ho se kgalemele 'baetapele' ha ba etsa tse fosahetseng. Baetapele ke disebediswa dibopeleng tse fapaneng tsa mekgatlo, mme ba lokela ho mamela ditho. E ne e ka ditho tsa nnete tsa ANC di ka lemoha le ho hlalefa - tsa emisa ho latela le ho kgeloswa ke 'baetapele' ba nahanang hore ba na le matla ebile ba ruile tsebo ya baetapele ba ANC. Baetapele bo fokolang, bo bobele le bo meharo ha bo na sebaka ka hara ANC. Ditho di ithute taba eo, ho seng jwalo ba tla dula e le makgoba a 'baetapele' ba jwalo.

Ditho tsa nnete, tse nang le tsebo e tebileng, tse behang 'tabatabelo tsa mekgatlo le setjhaba pele, eseng ba tsomang, ba phopholetsang ebile ba fofotsa ha ba bua ditaba tsa ANC, ke bona feela pheko e tlang ho pholosa ANC boemong boo e leng ho bona profensing kajeno

Ditho tsa ANC di lokela ho ehlwa hore ke bona motheo wa mekgatlo. Ditho di lokela ho ehlwa hore morero wa bo-tlhalentlhalana ba teng boetapele ke ho tswellisa pele bofokodi le diphapang mekgatlong ho re ba tle ba ntshetse merero ya bona pele ya ho iphumanela matla le ho ithuisa esita ba bang ba bona ho phema letsoho la molao

Moetapele wa sebele o tseba nako ha e fihlile. O re: 'Ho fihlela hakaana ho lekane, e seng ho feta mona!'. Hape moetapele wa sebele ke ya tsebang ho tshwaetsa maikutlo a lokileng empa a le sedi ho bona ha ditaba di sa tsamaye hantle, ya amohelang diphoso.

Ka nqa enngwe boitshwano bo bobele ha bo a dumellwa; ho se hlomphe baetapele ba sebele ba tshaphalang. Ho se hlomphe, ho tshosa, ho tlontlolla le ho hlasela ka mekgatlo ofe kapa ofe baetapele ha ho a dumellwa. (Di tswela pele leqhepeng la.3)



## HIV/AIDS

### How is HIV transmitted?

HIV can be transmitted via the exchange of a variety of body fluids from infected people, such as: **blood, breast milk, semen and vaginal secretions**. HIV can also be transmitted **from a mother to her child during pregnancy and delivery**.

Individuals cannot become infected through ordinary day-to-day contact such as kissing, hugging, shaking hands, or sharing personal objects, food or water.

It is important to note that people with HIV who are taking ART and are virally suppressed do not transmit HIV to their sexual partners. Early access to ART and support to remain on treatment is therefore critical not only to improve the health of people with HIV but also to prevent HIV transmission.

### Signs & Symptoms

The symptoms of HIV vary depending on the stage of infection. Though people living with HIV tend to be most infectious in the first few months after being infected, many are unaware of their status until the later stages. In the first few weeks after initial infection people may experience no symptoms or an influenza-like illness including fever, headache, rash or sore throat.

As the infection progressively weakens the immune system, they can develop other signs and symptoms, such as swollen lymph nodes, weight loss, fever, diarrhoea and cough. Without treatment, they could also develop severe illnesses such as tuberculosis (TB), cryptococcal meningitis, severe bacterial infections, and cancers such as lymphomas and Kaposi's sarcoma.

### Risk factors

Behaviours and conditions that put individuals at greater risk of contracting HIV include:

- \* having condomless anal or vaginal sex;
- \* having another sexually transmitted infection (STI) such as syphilis, herpes, chlamydia, gonorrhoea and bacterial vaginosis;
- \* engaging in harmful use of alcohol and drugs in the context of sexual behaviour;
- \* sharing contaminated needles, syringes and other injecting equipment and drug solutions when injecting drugs;
- \* receiving unsafe injections, blood transfusions and tissue transplantation, and medical procedures that involve unsterile cutting or piercing; and
- \* experiencing accidental needle stick injuries, including among health workers.

SOURCE: WHO

## The impact of HIV Zones in strengthening health promotion in primary health care facilities - Dr Kenneth Jacobs



The wave of the pandemic, COVID-19 that swept over the world from 2019 has drawn attention of many people from another epidemic that has a potential to decimate the world human population.

The number of HIV/AIDS are evidently increasing. This is worrisome.

On this year's World Aids Day, 1st December, the National Assembly Health Portfolio Committee Chairperson, Dr Kenneth Jacobs, in Parliamentary Debate in the National Assembly shared information on HIV/AIDS, its timeline, historical background and more importantly spoke about, measures to manage and arrest the increase of HIV/AIDS in the country. The following is an edited version of his presentation:

The term AIDS was used for the first time on 24 September 1982. There were many discussions on the mode of transmission and which persons were at higher risk of becoming infected. Same as what we experienced with Covid.

On 11 January 1985 a revised definition of AIDS noted that AIDS is caused by a virus, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

On 22 October 1986 a nation-wide education campaign about early sex education in schools, increased use of condoms and voluntary HIV testing was launched 5 years later.

Now, forty years later the world is in a worse position.

- 84,2 million people had become infected with HIV; 40,1 million people had died from AIDS-related illnesses and on average 38,4 million people globally were living with HIV.
- 1,5 million people were infected with HIV in 2021 and the same

number of people were accessing antiretroviral therapy in the same year. The African continent is still the most severely affected, with nearly 1 in every 25 adults living with HIV and accounting for more than two-thirds of the people living with HIV worldwide.

However, with increasing access to effective HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care, HIV infection has become a manageable chronic health condition, enabling people living with HIV to lead long and healthy lives.

So, what has gone wrong?

The greatest challenge has been identified by UNAIDS, namely INEQUALITY, therefore the theme of this year's World AIDS Day is EQUALIZE.

- Equalize access to rights,
  - equalize access to services,
  - equalize access to the best science and medicine.
- Equalizing will not only help the marginalised. It will help everyone." According to predictions by the United Nations, there will be 10 billion people on the planet by 2055. Africa will be responsible for 57% of this growth (1.4 billion people), this is underscored by the continent having the world's youngest population.

With this in mind, it is necessary that approaches to dealing with developmental questions streamline young people as both beneficiaries and agents of change.

Young teenagers and adolescents make up an increasing percentage of HIV-positive people globally.

- Of the 410,000 young individuals aged 10 - 24 who contracted HIV for the first time in 2020, 150,000 were teenagers between the ages of 10 - 19; and

\* 25% of adolescent females and 17% of adolescent boys between the ages of 15 - 19 in Eastern and Southern Africa are the most afflicted by HIV.

• If these current patterns persist, hundreds of thousands more people will test positive for HIV and adolescents will miss out on potentially life-saving Violence-related support.

• If these current patterns persist, hundreds of thousands more people will test positive for HIV and adolescents will miss out on potentially life-saving care in the coming years if they don't know their status.

Therefore:

• healthcare facilities should be transformed in such a way that they:

- o Prioritise the issue of the youth bulge as it relates to HIV
- o Encourage access to care by this growing population.
- o Improve access to adolescent and youth friendly services.

One of the interventions that is being made by the Department in order to prioritise youth is the Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (AFYS), which is expected to improve how young people access health services.

The Department also established Youth Zones to ensure that these Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services form part of the package of health services provided at the primary health level.

These Zones seek to:

- Promote access to health and other services.
- Provide information and increase awareness about health-related issues, sexual and

reproductive health rights and the rights of people living with HIV.

- Encourage young people to utilise services at public health facilities.
- Provide a standardised package of services to young people.
- Provide health services which are non-judgemental and free from discrimination and stigmatisation.
- A one stop approach that provides multiple health services including mental health and Gender-Based In South Africa, the government has directed that all healthcare providers use a standards based quality improvement model to best use available resources and ensure the provision of:

- Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health/HIV service package.
  - Services that respond to the needs of young people.
  - Services that are equitable; accessible, acceptable, appropriate and efficient for young people.
  - A service package that meets the prevention, risk reduction, service delivery, advocacy and information sharing needs of young people.
- While challenges towards completely eliminating HIV transmission in South Africa exist, an AIDS-free future is still possible.

The onus is upon all of us. Working with government and all its stakeholders to advocate for communities to apply caution and take the available measures to prevent the epidemic from continuing.

## Batjha ba lokela ho itjhorisa ho lwantsha leqeme la mesebetsi

Batjha ba lokela ho ithloma ka pele tsebo ya thekenoloji. Sena se ke ke sa ba thusa feela ho iphumanela mesebetsi le ho iphedisa, empa se tla thusa haholo ho ba etsa karolo ya lebotho le letjha ntshetsopeleng ya setjhaba ditabeng tsa thekenoloji.

Ho latela mohopolo wa ho hlahisa batho ba batjha menyetla ditabeng tsa ntshetsopeleng e amanang le thekenoloji, molekgotla wa Lebatowa la 32, Monghadi Thabang Menyatso o sebetsa mmoho le dihlopha tsa batjha le batjha ka kakaretso ka hara motse ho fumana

ditsela tsa ho ntlafatsa tsebo le boitjhoriso dintheng tse fapaneng tse ka sebediswang ho thusa batjha ho tobana le diphephetso tsa ho fumana mesebetsi.

Morao tjena, Monghadi Menyatso o ile a hlophisa 'camp' bakeng sa batjha holong ya NICRO motseng. Morero wa camp ena e ne e le ho tliša tsebo ya mesebetsi ka hara batjha ba motse. Menyatso o ile a mema khampani ya HP ho ruta le ho nehelana ka kwetliso e kgutshwane ya tokiso ya metjhini e sebediswang dibakeng tse ngata ya *electronic*.



Batjha ba mametse ka tlhoko tlhahisoleseding ka metjhini ya HP

O boletse morero wa hae ka ho etsa batjha menyetla e tjena ya tlhahisoleseding e le ho eketsa tsebo ya mesebetsi e fapaneng ho etsa hore ho be bobebe ho batjha ho ka kena kgwebong e le ho lwantsha leqeme la mesebetsi.

O re morero ke ho ngoka dikhampani tse ka reng HP ho hloma ditsi tsa ditshebeletso ka hara motse moo le batjha ba ka kwetliswang e le ho ba loketsa ho ba maamong a matle a ho fumana mesebetsi.



# The new path and a call to action

By BC Stofile

## Historical background

The ANC President General, Oliver Tambo, in the mid 80's made a clarion call to all South Africans that, South Africa must be made ungovernable in order to render the apartheid system unworkable. This call came at the time where the nation under the stewardship of the congress movement identified strategic points of alignment for all those seriously side-lined by the apartheid system. It was a mobilizing tool to push hard towards the doors of freedom. That call resonated well with working class communities in South Africa including all those who were yearning for freedom irrespective of their race, class and location in society.

This call by Oliver Tambo ignited high spirit in society and a reason to work together in an organized manner. This period saw people from different walks of life working together in an organized manner. In this period, the people of South Africa identified strategic programs to unite around and push for changes that would bring about a better life for all. These included rolling boycotts against paying for municipal services while demanding the unification of communities under one municipal system with one tax base.

These were aimed at closing the gap among people, irrespective of their race. This call informed part of the CODESA talks that ultimately incorporated democratic and developmental local government into the DNA of the South African policy and law, starting with the constitution of the republic and many others that followed.

The South African municipal system comes from a time where there were over 1200 communities that were divided into towns, townships and homelands, resourced according to race and colour of people's skins. During this period in history, white areas were allocated large amount funds to develop, operate and manage their municipal areas.

These were deliberately created as exclusive economic centre's in order to serve a white agenda and as such had and continue to have significant financial assistance from big capital while black run municipalities and their respective communities were pushed into squalor and serious disinvestment on infrastructure and other important economic drivers and thereby lack of economic growth and development. This served to keep black areas as labour reserves. It pressurized black people into finding new forms of life in suburban areas by selling their labour for survival. The strategy used by the system to force people to go and seek employment in white economic centres simultaneously saw serious disinvestment hence we have seen people moving out of traditional black areas into urban economic centers.

## The New Path

On 5th December 2022, democratic local government in South Africa will mark 22 years since establishment, following the first democratic municipal elections which happened on 5th December 2000. This followed on from the democratic transition which was anchored on a constitution for the republic, adopted in 1996.

The constitution allocated five key objectives for local government and various powers and

functions to help achieve these objectives. A broad policy framework in the form of a white paper on local government was adopted in 1998 to provide further guidance on the implementation of the programme of action set out in the constitution. The White Paper then, informed numerous pieces of legislation which then detailed out how municipal institutions, governance and operations would be run.

The White Paper made several assumptions including that municipalities would be able to generate 90% of their revenue to fund their developmental programs. Some of the main revenue instruments included rates and taxes, service charges mainly for electricity, water, sanitation and waste management. Part of the transition to a democratic local government included the establishment of instruments such as the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) to help redefine, consolidate and transform municipal areas, particularly towards achieving the call of our people for "one municipality one tax base". Unfortunately, the assumptions made regarding the resourcing of the transformation were fundamentally flawed. While municipal areas and associated structures were consolidated to deracialize them, the transformation remained incomplete because the costing, and by extension the funding of the programme of action was not appropriately transformed.

The investment in deracializing our human settlements must be acutely cognisant of the deliberate underinvestment in our black townships and former homeland areas by the apartheid government and must therefore be equally intentional and vociferous in undoing that. The drive towards equity at both the national and local levels must include re-evaluating the limitations of instruments such as the equitable share formula which we

## Ho tswa leqhepeng la 1

Boitshwaro bo bobele le ho hloka tlhompho ke tlwaelo e mpe e hohotseng mekgwa le boitshwaro bo botle ka har'a ANC. Sena se bopile setshwantsho se sebe sa ANC setjhabeng.

'Ketso tse na di bontsha hantle hore ditho tse hlomphollang le ho tella boetapele ka tsela e tjena ha di a fumana thupelo e feletseng sethathong ha ba ne ba kena ka har'a mokgatlo. Ditho tse etsang diketso tse na tsa dikgoka ho baetapele ba ANC ha di na sebaka ka har'a ANC.

Ho lokelwa ho nka mehato e matla kgahlanong le ditho tse na ho latela melawana ya kgalemo ya mokgatlo. Ke tlhwekiso e matla feela e tlang ho fana ka tiisetso ya kopano le kaho e matla ya ANC profensing. Ditho di lokela ho jariswa molato ha ANC e senyeha!

believe falls short of achieving its intended objectives.

## A Call to Action

It is understood now that our approach, attitude and experience we had towards local government overtime must evolve. The local government architectural design must be re-looked at. In particular, we must adjust the finance and fiscal system where it relates to Local Government. We believe that local government is the legs of any government and the point at which the State meets the ground where its constituency lives. We must therefore make these legs stronger in order for them to successfully carry the burden of the state and the expectation that our people have upon the overall system.

If we want to create an enthusiastic and resilient local government system, we must accept a call made by Thomas Sankara when he said "We must have the courage to turn our backs from old formulas and build the courage to reinvent a new future."

BC Stofile is SACP FS Provincial Secretary and SALGA President, and Co-President of the United Cities and Local Governments

# SACP statement against parole for the triggerman who assassinated Chris Hani in cold blood

"We were deeply disappointed on 21 November 2022 when the Constitutional Court delivered a judgment ordering that the triggerman who assassinated Chris Hani in cold blood on 10 April 1993 be placed on parole within 10 days.



Chris Hani. Credit: Polity.org.

Our disappointment has been deepening. It continues to deepen. On 7 December 2022, the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Ronald Lamola, placed the assassin on parole as dictated by the Constitutional Court.

In response to the judgment, the SACP and the Hani family filed papers with the Constitutional Court to reconsider and to rescind it. In addition, we have filed papers with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights as part of the legal avenues available to us in seeking justice and equal access to courts.

Together with our allies and other interested South Africans, we will also continue with our programme of mass mobilisation. We will not be deterred. We are continuing with our 135-days

programme of action up to 10 April 2023, the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the commemoration of Chris Hani.

Among others, we demand a full inquest into the assassination of Chris Hani to seek full disclosure of the truth, accountability and justice. We have resolved to expand the campaign to cover other victims of apartheid and seek justice for their families, including the families of the "Craddock Four", namely Fort Calata, Matthew Goniwe, Sicelo Mhlaui, and Sparrow Mkhonto."

ISSUED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY | Enq. Dr Alex Mohubetswane Mashilo, Central Committee and Political Bureau Member:



MZWANDILE THAKUDI

The newly elected National Secretary of the Young Communist League of South Africa (YCLSA) at the 6th YCLSA NATIONAL CONGRESS held recently in Gauteng

## Tlaleho Sepoleseng ha motho a nyametse

MOHATO	MOHATO
Mohato wa 1	EYA SEPOLESENG: Ha ho nako e beilweng eo motho a lokelang ho e ema pele a ka ya ho tlaeha motho ya nyametseng
Mohato wa 2	HLAHISA SETSHWANTSHO: Nehelana ka setshwantsho (Photo) se hlakileng se sa leng setjha sa motho ya nyametseng ho sepolesa
Mohato wa 3	NEHELANA KA TLHALOSO E FELETSENG: Hlalosa hore motho ya nyametseng o qetetswe ho bonwa nqa e fe, tlhaloso ya diaparo tseo a neng a di apere nakong eo, esita le tlhahisoleseding efe kapa efe e ka thusang.
Mohato wa 4	TLATSA FOROMO: Tlatza le ho saena foromo ya sepolesa e bitswang SAPS55 (A)
Mohato wa 5	BUISANA LE MOFUPUTSI: Fumana dintlha tsa boitehanyo tsa mofuputsi wa nyewe. Romela tlhahisoleseding efe kapa e fe e fumanehang ka motho ya nyametseng ho mofuputsi
Mohato wa 6	DULA O FANA KA TLHAHISOLESERING HO MOFUPUTSI: Hae ba motho ya nyametseng a fumaneha kapa a kgutla ka bo-yena, tsebisa mofuputsi hanghang.

# Festive season messages

## A WONDERFUL AND SAFE FESTIVE SEASON



As South Africans, we have faced a number of challenges and also claimed victories during the course of the year. We also remember those we have lost this year whose memories we will cherish in our hearts.

As we begin the festive season, we hope that all South Africans that will be travelling on the roads will be vigilant and drive safely to avoid road carnage.

This is a time for giving to the needy, let us all lend a hand in ensuring that all South Africans equally enjoy this festive. All of us must spend quality time with our families and communities in order to build a cohesive society. Let us all be united foot soldiers in fighting against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, crime and substance abuse.

We wish to thank South Africans and the people of the Free State Province in particular for entrusting the ANC with the task of making their lives better. We thank all our MPLs for their hard work and dedication during this year. We also thank our staff for their unwavering support and commitment in helping to advance the work of the ANC in Parliament. We hope that this festive period will provide the opportunity for all to reflect

on the year that was and start the New Year fully rejuvenated.

*The Office of the Chief Whip wishes you all a very Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.*

*Thabo Meeko (the Chief Whip)*

Issued by the Office of the Chief Whip, Free State Provincial Legislature

## The festive season is well and truly upon us

As the curtain to the year draws ever so closer, we look back with pride on what has been a very eventful year. The Free State Provincial Government has, and continues to strive, to improve the quality of life for all the people of our province.

Many great milestones were achieved in the year 2022 as we officially launched the service delivery model of government, known as *Operation Phethisa*, whose mandate is to fast-track service delivery in a coordinated manner, in line with government objectives. While we do acknowledge the work that continues to be done by our government, we also acknowledge that more still needs to be done.

True to our commitments, we continue to avail resources for the emancipation of women and youth in particular. Many of our people, through direct intervention of government, received funding to start businesses. We look back with pride at the measures we took to support women and youth owned businesses.

We are not naive nor are we blind to the fact that we still have some way to go to free our people from the clutches of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

For as long as our children linger in poverty, weighed down by hopelessness and finding refuge in alcohol and drugs, our work continues.

We therefore require dedicated public servants to bring this dream to reality. We need committed troopers who will go on the ground to wage a battle against these challenges.

It is my wish that, in the new year, we all come back rejuvenated, ready and willing to roll up our sleeves to bring about change in the lives of our people. The people of our province deserve that much.



As we the year ends, our preoccupation remains that of fulfilling promises made to our people. We dare not fail them.

Let me reassure the general public that the caring government of the Free State will work tirelessly with social partners and stakeholders to build the Free State We Want in the year 2023.

Let us, as we embark on our excursions and go to different destinations for the holidays, be mindful of the laws of the land and be careful on the roads.

*I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a happy, prosperous new year.*

*Sefora Ntombela (the Premier)*

(Issued by the Office of the Premier)

## China will play key role in reforming drone regulations, says GlobalData

The popularity of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones has grown significantly in the recent past. They have moved beyond military applications and have become more widely used by both consumers and enterprises. Against this backdrop, Chinese firms are rapidly investing in technologies, including surveillance, that will drive the regulatory reforms for drone applications in commercial airspaces, says GlobalData, a leading data and analytics company

Israeli Heron TP, the most advanced strike-capable military drones currently in service worldwide.

Pinky Hiranandani, Principal Analyst in the Thematic Intelligence team at GlobalData, comments: "Taking advantage of the increasing demand for drones among militaries worldwide and the US legal restriction on foreign sales of armed drones under the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), China has successfully tapped into a fast-growing market.

GlobalData's latest report, "Drones - Thematic Research," reveals that

"Chinese drones are significantly less

*Chinese technology company, Da-Jiang Innovations, popularly known as DJI, is one of the world's leader in drones. Phantom4 range is one of their well-known and versatile drone.*



recognizing the increasing importance of the integration with air traffic control systems, Chinese firms are supporting automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast (ADS-B), in which aircraft broadcast their position on a standard frequency. DJI has rapidly adapted to the evolving regulatory norms and introduced the DJI AirSense on Matrice 200.

expensive than their US and Israeli counterparts and offer flexible payment options, enabling China to expand in countries with limited military budgets."

According to GlobalData, Chinese manufacturers account for approximately 70% of the global drones market with major Chinese firms like DJI, Yuneec, and Autel Robotics dominating the global civilian (commercial and consumer) drones segment.

Hiranandani concludes: "These companies benefit from China's low-cost manufacturing base and have established a strong price-to-performance advantage over their Western competitors. Moreover, as commercial demand for drones grows, leading Chinese players are developing their ability to sell into and provide services and support for international markets."

*GlobalData*

## Plant on China's Shenzhou-15 spaceship begins growing

The *Arabidopsis thaliana* plant aboard China's Shenzhou-15 manned spaceship has begun growing, China Science and Technology Daily reported on Monday.

The Shenzhou-15 spaceship was launched at 11:08 p.m. on November 29, 2022. About 20 hours later, Chinese astronauts placed the *Arabidopsis thaliana* in a biological incubator in the life and ecological experiment cabinet inside the Wentian lab module of China's space station.

"We are using the *Arabidopsis thaliana* grown in microgravity to explore how the space microgravity environment regulates plant cell structure and function," said Cai Weiming, a researcher with the Center for Excellence in Molecular Plant Sciences under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The researchers made preparations on Earth for more than six years and are hoping that the in-orbit experiment will promote the improvement of crop plant shape and help increase crop yield.

During the space experiment, some *Arabidopsis* genes involved in gravity response will be modified and tagged, according to the newspaper. The researchers expect to study the genes' behavior in the special microgravity environment to better understand their biological functions.

In the following 30 to 50 days, they will conduct automatic real-time monitoring of the morphology and development of wild, various mutant and transgenic plants in space microgravity, said Cai.

When the plant samples return to Earth, researchers will systematically study the effects of space microgravity on plant biology through the analysis of omics and the correlation analysis of simulated microgravity experiments on the ground.



A view from China's space station, December 2, 2022. China Manned Space Agency via CFP

The third batch of space scientific experimental samples, including three cold packs of rice and *Arabidopsis* and a bag with four boxes of container-free materials, from China's Tiangong space station arrived in Beijing on Monday, 5th December 2022 following the return of the Shenzhou-14 crew.

CREDITS: CGTN

COMMENT



December regularly reminds us to focus on stopping violence against women and children, that we pay more attention to issues of disability in society, that we do not ignore the continuing scourge of HIV/AIDS. And finally, let's not turn a blind eye to both TB and the more recent Covid 19.

To all of the above, Ubuntu/ Botho, humaneness must be our standard response, orientation. The 55th national conference is preceded by turbulence and multiple crises of huge magnitude. It represents an opportunity to turn things around, to demonstrate concretely that we hear the people's cries, their publicly expressed sadness at the turn of events. The outcome of the conference must be a huge confidence booster, stem the tide of pessimism and give grounds for optimism all round!

But it is in our neighbourhoods, including our workplaces where such evidence must be seen in our conduct, in what we say and how we say it that will matter most! Given our numbers and diversity more than anyone in the country, we have the capacity to change the mood in the country significantly.

Practical positive steps available to us to respond to what people need is the reaction appropriate right now. Let's just do it!

I share our editorial space with the writer Ozan Varol because it feels right for these times.

*I've been a problem solver for most of my life. I was an astrophysics major in college, trained to solve problems in math and physics. I served on the Mars Exploration Rovers mission, identifying and preventing potential problems in the rovers' operations. I later became a lawyer, tasked with identifying weaknesses in my clients' cases and finding ways to address them. As an academic, I spotted deficiencies in existing theories and wrote papers to fix them.*

*At every juncture I would ask, What's wrong, and how do I fix it? But this isn't always—or even often—the right question to ask. As the saying goes, if you're a hammer, everything looks like a nail. If you've identified yourself as a problem solver—if you view the world as a series of problems to be fixed—you'll find problems even when they don't exist.*

*What's worse, when we jump into problem-solving mode, we focus on what isn't working rather than what is working. We look for weaknesses instead of strengths. We focus on the negatives instead of the positives.*

*The remedy is simple. Instead of only asking, What's wrong and how do I fix it?, also ask, What's working and how can I do more of it? Bright spots are the areas of your life or business that are working well. Find them and amplify them. If you have a productivity problem, think about the moments of your day when you are most productive and replicate those conditions. If your sales efforts are coming up short, find the members of your sales team who are outperforming the rest, figure out what they're doing differently, and spread those practices across the team.*

*If you get a C in one class, and an A in the other, figure out what was different about the second class—or your exam prep. If your dog pees in your bedroom, find the bright moments when he pees outside and amplify them by rewarding that behaviour with treats.*

*If you had an amazing day, look back on what went right and ask yourself, How do I create more moments like the ones I had today? Amplifying what's right can be more effective than trying to fix what's wrong. Ad astra, Ozan'*



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



NA APPROVES CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR VACANCIES ON SABC BOARD AND PASSED CHILDREN'S AMENDMENT BILL

Parliament, Cape Town – The National Assembly (NA) at its plenary sitting this afternoon resolved to recommend candidates for consideration to serve on the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) Board and passed the Children's Amendment Bill.

The NA approved the Portfolio Committee on Communications and Digital Technologies' report on the filling of 12 non-executive board vacancies following the expiry of the term of the previous SABC Board on 15 October 2022. The NA recommendation on the SABC

received from the Minister of Communications and Digital Technologies, informing the National Assembly of the impending expiry the current SABC board of directors' term of office on 15 October 2022. The committee undertook an extensive public consultation process, which included the publishing of an advertisement in the media calling for nominations for appointment to constitute the SABC Board.

The advertisement was published in all 11 South African official languages in national, regional and community newspapers. A total of 120 nominations were received, including names that appeared more than once, due to some individuals being nominated by different people and/or organisations.

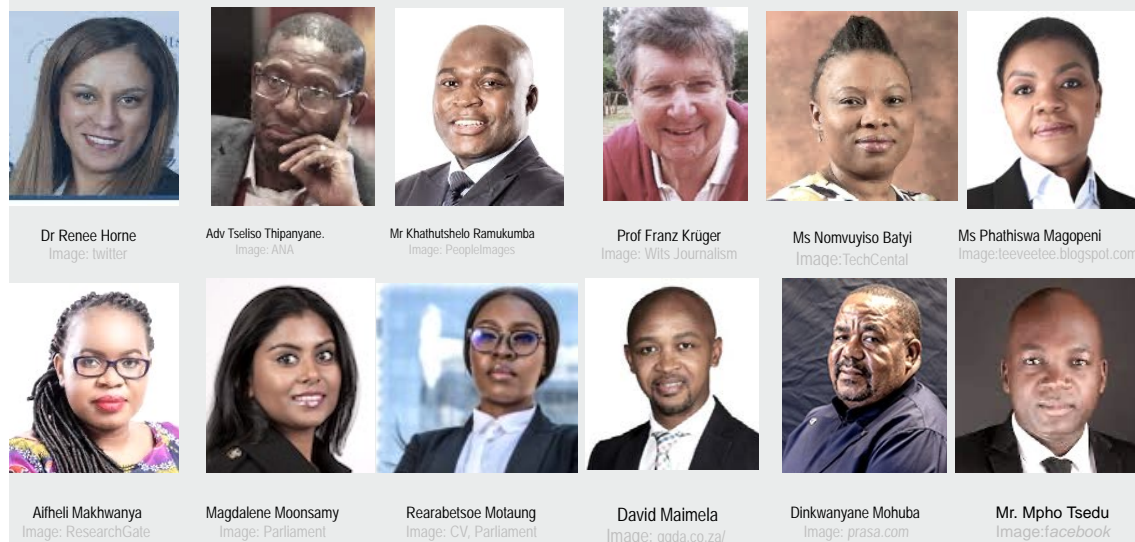
Mr Dinkwanyane Mohuba and Mr Mpho Tsedu.

The report further states that the committee made a decision to select three additional names, which will serve as a reserve pool to cater for any eventuality given the period it has taken to complete the process. The following names on the pool are confirmed as: Mr Zolani Matthews; Ms Palesa Kadi and Mr Quentin Green.

The candidates will be sent to the President for his consideration and appointment.

NA also approved the report the Children's Amendment Bill. The Bill provides for, among other things, children's right to privacy and protection of information, the rights of unmarried fathers, medical testing of children in need of care and protection or adoption, the rules relating to care and protection proceedings and the designation and functions for a Registrar of the National Child Protection Register.

The Bill will be sent to the President for ascent.



Dr Renee Horne Image: twitter  
 Adv Tseliso Thipanyane Image: AKA  
 Mr Khathutshelo Ramukumba Image: PeopleImages  
 Prof Franz Kruger Image: Wits Journalism  
 Ms Nomvuyiso Batyi Image: TechCentral  
 Ms Phathiswa Magopeni Image: teeveteele.blogspot.com  
 Aifheli Makhwanya Image: ResearchGate  
 Magdalene Moonsamy Image: Parliament  
 Rearabetsoe Motaung Image: CV, Parliament  
 David Maimela Image: qgda.co.za/  
 Dinkwanyane Mohuba Image: prasa.com  
 Mr. Mpho Tsedu Image: facebook

Board was done in terms of section 13(1) of the Broadcasting Act of 1999 Act, which states that non-executive members must be appointed by the President on the advice of the National Assembly.

In its report to the NA, the committee recommended 12 candidates based on their performance during the interview process. The candidates are: Dr Renee Horne; Adv Tseliso Thipanyane; Mr Khathutshelo Ramukumba; Prof Franz Kruger; Ms Nomvuyiso Batyi; Ms Phathiswa Magopeni; Ms Aifheli Makhwanya; Ms Magdalene Moonsamy; Ms Rearabetsoe Motaung; Mr David Maimela

The process of filling of the vacancies follows a letter dated 13 June 2022,

EDITED, ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PARLIAMENT LODGES URGENT APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF ELECTORAL AMENDMENT BILL DEADLINE

CAPE TOWN –

Parliament has lodged an urgent application to the Constitutional Court requesting that it be granted a further extension of the deadline for the finalisation of the Electoral Amendment Bill - until February 2023.

In June 2020, the Constitutional Court declared that the Electoral Act, 1998 (Act No. 73 of 1998), insofar as it makes it impossible for candidates to stand for political office without being members of political parties, was constitutionally invalid. The court suspended its ruling for 24 months and gave Parliament until 10 June 2022 to rectify the constitutional defects in the Act and to make provision for independent candidates to contest elections to the National Assembly (NA) and the provincial legislatures.

The Electoral Amendment Bill was introduced to Parliament by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Aaron Motaoleli, on 10 January 2022. Due to the nature of the Bill, the huge interest in it as well as the public participation process embarked upon, it became apparent that Parliament would not be able to pass the Bill by 10 June 2022.

Parliament thus approached the Constitutional Court for an extension of the deadline and was granted such extension until 10 December 2022 to pass the Bill.

Following exhaustive deliberations and an extensive public participation process by the NA, the House passed the Bill on 20 October 2022 before sending it to the National Council of Provinces for concurrence.

However, after considering certain concerns raised by various parties and stakeholders the NCOP has, in late November 2022, proposed various amendments to strengthen the Bill.

These changes proposed by the NCOP, which are substantial and material in nature, also speak to the proper deliberative process followed by Parliament and require further public consultations. In light of the materiality of the NCOP's proposed amendments - and the fact that they introduce matters on which the public had no opportunity to comment - the NA is obliged to facilitate further public participation.

The proposed amendments that particularly require further public consultations include, contentions that there is a need for broader electoral reform - even broader than merely including independent candidates in the 2024 elections and concerns that the Bill treats independent candidates unfavourably compared to political parties when it comes to the signatures of support that must be obtained for inclusion on the ballot paper.

The practical consequence of these important amendments proposed is that the Bill has had to be referred back to the National Assembly for consideration. As a consequence, it will not be possible to pass the Bill by 10 December 2022 and it is, therefore, necessary to seek a further extension of the suspension period to 28 February 2023.

This short extension is designed to permit adequate public participation in respect of the proposed amendments while ensuring that the Electoral Commission has sufficient time to prepare for the 2024 elections. There is no prejudice to any party should this further extension be granted.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## FOCALpoint

## Chronicle of a massacre foretold

BY OYAMA MABANDLA

Continued

There were so many dead at Nqini's place but one of the inhabitants, Mthobeli "Trinity" Zokhwe, a former Kaizer Chiefs midfielder, was unaccounted for. His wife Busi had overheard the boers saying: "That other terrorist tried to get away but Fernando got him."

She was convinced she had become a widow. And the name Fernando connoted the presence of members of the notorious 32 Battalion, made up of renegades from the former Portuguese colonies, which had become the bane of liberation movements



"The ANC must continue to make sure that our revolutionary struggle is revolutionary in every respect, and obeys the rule of any revolution, follows definite defined rules. A Revolutionary behaves in a certain kind of way - And he is distinguished and distinguishable from the criminal, from the vigilante, from the enemy agent."

President Oliver Tambo

in its utter savagery. But the Trinity story had a happy conclusion. Trinity was in the

habit of going for long jogs at around 11pm, when the streets were quiet. So at about the time the raid began he had just returned from his jog and was bathing in the outhouse.

He had been confronted by two gun-toting boers as he was washing. Trinity had grabbed one of his assailants and thrown him against the other and they both crashed down as he made his escape. He vaulted over the gate and melted into the night.

He hid in the veld, giving him a vantage point to watch the unfolding drama. After the raid was over at around 3am, he had made his way to a local woman's place nearby.

When the woman opened her door, there was this naked man on her doorstep with blood caked all over him. You can imagine how frightening that must have been after such a dramatic night of thunder and lightning. But Trinity's protective deities once again interceded as she obliged him despite her trepidation.

But at daybreak she kicked him out with clothes to cover his naked torso. "What will the neighbours think?" she had said. She was a married woman and the thought that people would imagine she had been cavorting with another man while murder and mayhem reverberated all round was mortifying.

We lost 30 comrades and 12 of our Basotho brethren in that two-hour blitz.

Njenje and I were assigned the task of interviewing the survivors to construct a comprehensive picture for the leadership in Lusaka. We would learn of the final words of Ligwa "Zakes" Mdlankomo: "I



Apartheid security forces indiscriminately attacked ANC cadres and civilians in Maseru, Lesotho on the night of 8 December 1982. In this archive photo President Oliver Tambo is seen paying homage to the cadres at their interment in Maseru, Lesotho. The priceless gift of a free and democratic South Africa has been made possible by their selfless contribution. Photo: Ranjith Kally.

am dying. Dying for my people. I am dying for our freedom."

We also encountered the painful realisation that the carnage that night had been rendered easier by the internecine divisions among us.

We had been alerted to the possibility of a raid through information smuggled from the bowels of Vlakplaas by Xolile "Shepard" Salati, who despite being in the bosom of the enemy had remained faithful to the ANC's ideals.

On receipt of that information, relayed through Shepard's cousin, Wandile Ondala, Chris Hani travelled to Maseru from Maputo to warn us that the boers were planning a major strike against us.

ANC intelligence issued an advisory for the comrades to be armed and where possible not to sleep in their homes. Mystifyingly, the ordnance department, which oversaw weaponry, refused to arm the folks on the bizarre rationale that the guns were not meant for our "comfort and security" in Lesotho but for inside SA, the theatre of battle.

Consequently, on that night you had freedom fighters cowering under their beds, impotently awaiting their deaths.

In their published analysis of the raid the boers attributed its success to "divisions and a financial crisis in the ANC in Lesotho". You would think the ANC would have internalised the lessons of Maseru. The divisions among us caused avoidable deaths 40 years

ago. Today those divisions, turbocharged by the suppurating of filthy lucre, have brought the ANC to the brink of extinction as a force for good.

The ANC will meet in conference in December exactly one week after the 40th anniversary of the massacre. Will it use this occasion to finally effect its much ballyhooed renewal, transforming itself into an entity worthy of the Maseru victims, reconnecting and recommitting to a battered populace for whom the liberation dividend is increasingly a chimera?

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

## TLHEKEFETSO YA BONG, KAPA YA BASADI LE BANA LE MOLAO

By Sekonyela Moeketsi



Ke taba ya bohlokwa hore ha Matsatsi a Tshebetso a 16 a Kgahlano le Tlhekefetso ya Basadi le Bana a fihla pheheletsong, setjhaba se lokela ho hopola hore taba ena ya tlhokomediso ya tlhekefetso ya basadi le bana ha se ya matsatsi ana a 16 feela, 25 Pudungwana ho isa 10 Tshitwe.

Tsohle tse etswang matsatsing a na a 16 a kgethilweng ke kgweheletso le tlhokomediso e phahamisitsweng ya ho hopotsa setjhaba le ho etsa boitlamo bo matlafatseng ha twantsho ya tlhekefetso ena. Ke nako ya ho etsa mohoo o matla ho bahlokofoatswa, mekgatlo, mmuso le setjhaba kakaretso ho nka mehato e lokelang, e molaong ka diketso tsena tse soto, le hore bahlekefetsi ba emise ka diketso tsena.

Ke taba e totobetseng hore tlhekefetso ya bong (kapa ya basadi le bana) e jele setsi setjhabeng. Re hlokomela hore tlhekefetso ena e bile e etsahala haholo matsatsing ana a phomolo. Mekgatlo e fapafapaneng e seng

ya puso le puso e kena matsholong e leka ho bontsha bahlekefetsi hore sena (tlhekefetso) ha se ntho e amohelang, empa ho bonahala ho sena diphetoho boitshwarong ba batho ba hlekefetsang ba bang. Makgotla a dinyewe le ona a bontshitse kahlong tsa ona mmoho le ka dikotlo ho ba fumanwang molato hore tlhekefetso ha e ya amohela setjhabeng.

E re kaha taba ena e bonwa jwalo ka tlhoba-boroko, ho entswe diphetoho tse itseng molaong e le ho netefatsa tshireletso ka molao ya mahatsipa a tlhekefetso. Kahoo, ka kgwedi ya Phato monongwaha ho bile le diphetoho tse mmalwa melaong e fapafapaneng ya taolo ya bollokotsebe le e amanang le yona. Sena se bontsha ha molao o ntse o tiisa letsoho le ho feta ho leka ho kgalemela 'lolo tsena tsa molao. Diphetoho tse kentsweng molaong tsena di ka qoholla di bebofaditswe bakeng sa mmadi ka tsela e latelang:

\*Mabapi le ho tswa ka beili ha motshwaruwa/ moqosuwa wa tlhekefetso; dinyewe tsena

di se di fuwe boemo bo bong bo ka hodimo mabapi le ka moo makgotla a tswanelang ho etsa tekolo pele a ka nka qeto ya ho ntsha motho ka beile, sena se bolela hore ho ntshwa ka beili ho motswaruwa/moqosuwa, e se e le taba e boima - moepa-molelele-monyolosa-thaba.

\*Taelo ya thibelo (protection order); makgotla a lebelletswe hore moo ba mamelang nyewe ya tlhekefetso ba hle ba lekole kgonahalo ya ho etsa "protection order" leha ho se kopo e jwalo e tlisitsweng ho ona.

\*Makgotla a mamelang dinyewe tsena; diphetoho di bile tsa eketsa matla a ho fana ka kotlo dinyeweng tsena ka hore, moo tlhekefetso ya bong ho thweng e teng e be makgotla a phahameng le a lebatowa e ba ona a mamelang dinyewe tsena.

\*Mabapi le kotlo kamora kahlo; molao jwalokaha re hlalositse o na le matla a ho fana ka dikotlo tse batlang di le ka hodimo ho feta pele ka 'baka la boemo ba makgotla ana.

Ntla ena ya tlhekefetso e bohlokwa haholo molaong wa rona hobane e bile ke engwe ya ditokelo tsa mantlha ka hare ho molaotheo. Re tshwanela ho boela re hlalosa hore tshireletso ena e kgahlanong le tlhekefetso le ha e bonahala e le pheko e ntle, e fanang ka tiisetso ya tshireletso ho bahlokofoatswa, ka nako e nngwe e ka sebediswa hampe, mme e ka fetoha lefeela la mafeela ka 'baka la batho ba sebedisang molao hampe ka ho tlamellisa ba bang, e leng se bonahalang ka 'nako tse ding.

Setjhaba se tshwanela ho tseba hore batho bohle ba na le ditokelo tse lekanang molaong, mme motho ka mong ha ana molato ho fihlela ho etswa qeto ke makgotla a dinyewe - hore e feela motho a le molato (Sena ke ho ya ka Molaotheo wa naha).

Sekonyela Moeketsi, Modulasetulo: BLA Free State. O ngola boemong ba hae e seng ba mekgatlo

# World Science Forum

## 6 - 9 December 2022 Cape Town, South Africa

The 10th World Science Forum was held recently in Cape Town, and at the end of the august event, participants made a ground-breaking declaration that will certainly broaden horizon in all relevant fields. Below is the first instalment of the Declaration:

**Declaration of the 10th World Science Forum on Science for Social Justice**

### PREAMBLE

With the encouragement and support of the partner organisations of the World Science Forum, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Science Council (ISC), the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), The World Academy of Sciences for the advancement of science in developing countries (TWAS), the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), and the European Academies' Science Advisory Council (EASAC), as well as of our host, the South African Department of Science and Innovation, we, the participants of the 10th World Science Forum, held from 6 to 9 December 2022 in Cape Town, South Africa, adopt the present declaration.

World Science Forum (WSF), an outcome of the 1999 World Conference on Science, is a biennial event that since 2003 has been successfully assembling scientists, policymakers, industry leaders, civil society and the media to discuss the role of science in meeting global challenges.

In line with the recommendations of the 1999 World Conference on Science (WCS) and the Use of Scientific Knowledge, and taking into account the 2011 Budapest Declaration on the New Era of Global Science, the 2013 Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Science for Global Sustainable Development, the 2015 Budapest Declaration on The Enabling Power of Science, the 2017 Jordan Declaration on Science for Peace and the 2019 Budapest Declaration on Science, Ethics and Responsibility, we reaffirm our commitment to the rigorous and ethical conduct of scientific research and the free and responsible use of scientific knowledge for sustainable development to the benefit of all humanity.

**Science for Social Justice – a responsibility, an opportunity and a commitment**

With humanity being confronted by key global challenges such as pandemic disease, climate change, food insecurity,

biodiversity loss, conflict, migration and persistent poverty, science more than ever is called upon to make a critical contribution to create a more equal, fair and just world and to set an ambitious agenda to ensure a better future for generations to come. This call for action informed the choice of "Science for Social Justice" as theme for the WSF 2022, a responsibility for all concerned with and involved in the scientific enterprise.

Social injustice is a major cause of global insecurity, as evidenced by increased geopolitical conflict and tension, and strained international solidarity. Increasing scourges of our society, such as wide-spread violence, loss of social mobility, exploitation of various social groups, discrimination and exclusion, including mental health challenges for many, have their roots in social injustice. Science must assume a greater role in addressing and reversing these damaging dynamics and do so through an intersectional lens.

Discussion at the Forum identified several possibilities for science to play a more decisive role in ensuring resources, opportunities and benefits in society are accessible and are distributed in a fair manner. This Declaration sets out the commitment by Forum participants to meet this responsibility and seize the opportunity for the production and application of knowledge to challenge inequality, marginalization, environmental destruction, climatic disruptions and other forms of social injustice.

We therefore commit for our actions to be guided by the values of Ubuntu that is respecting the universal bond of sharing that connects all humanity, as well as by human rights principles and standards, and to working together to harness the power of science to achieve the ambitions of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which underpin social justice.

We also undertake in our respective spheres of influence and responsibility, for our policy- and decision-making with regard to the advancement of social justice, to be guided and informed by robust scientific data, evidence and advice.

We will prioritize efforts to support the translation of research results, through both technological and social innovation, to be applied for the benefit of all of society in support of social justice. We will safeguard, nourish and promote the unique ability of science to inspire progress, to foster tolerance, to unite, and to care for the vulnerable, through concerted

public engagement and communication actions, building awareness and understanding of the role of science in support of social justice.

### 1. Science for human dignity - What role for science in fighting poverty, unemployment, inequality and exclusion?

All individuals and groups have the right to be respected and hold a special value tied solely to their humanity. Human dignity across our world is diminished by poor socio-economic conditions denying opportunity and increasing exclusion.

We call for science funding agencies to foster a step change towards interdisciplinary, multiscale and inclusive research agendas informing pathways to greater equality, and to develop a global science agenda concertedly focused on poverty alleviation. We commit our efforts to support it.

We acknowledge the important role of science in ensuring advanced technologies create new opportunities and do not marginalize anyone.

We underscore the importance of ethical scientific endeavors and will strive for our actions to be informed by international agreements such as the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence of UNESCO

that aims at guiding technological developments to deliver inclusive sustainable and fair outcomes.

We call for increased investment in education and science, recognizing that basic science, as celebrated by the International Year of Basic Sciences for Sustainable Development, constitutes the foundations of future innovations, economic prosperity, and societies strengthened by solidarity and democracy.

We call for renewed support for the social sciences and humanities, as these disciplines play a vital role in understanding societal challenges, including the role of harm reduction science, which informs greater empathy for people with addictions, helping us to shape a more equal and inclusive world.

### 2. Science for climate justice - How can science working with civil society lead the way in correcting the failure of climate policy?

The 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) re-emphasized the urgency for science to deliver for our planet and all its people in supporting climate action. We agree with the conclusion of the IAP Communiqué on Global Green Recovery that at this unprecedented inflection point, we need to seek low-carbon

socioeconomic pathways to protect and promote human health and enhance the prospects for an equitable recovery compatible with the commitments in the Paris Climate Agreement. Indeed, it is clear that tackling climate change can provide health co-benefits for all as evidenced in the report of the IAP on Health in the Climate Emergency: A global perspective. Our world requires a deliberate and renewed partnership between science and civil society, ensuring a science agenda that will enable a just transition. Science must be at the heart of a transformative mitigation and adaptation agenda, with particular emphasis on the needs of developing countries and underprivileged communities that are most vulnerable. This will require a closer and more productive partnership between the natural sciences and social sciences and the humanities.

The science community must ensure that scientific research, modelling and innovation feature prominently in discussions on investment to combat and mitigate climate change, particularly with regard to loss and damage budgets, so that the voice of science is not lost to political and economic interests.

*Continues*

## The signing of the MoU between the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) and Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources

The signing of the MoU between the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) and Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources On Tuesday, 22 November 2022 the Agricultural Research Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (BUAN) at the ARC Head Office in Pretoria. The objective of the MoU is to promote cooperation between the two institutions and share expertise in the agricultural innovation field.

The ARC team of agricultural scientists was led by President and CEO Dr Litha Magingxa. This is undoubtedly an important milestone for the ARC, particularly in the SADC region. Over the years, both the ARC and BUAN have had a collaborative relationship in various areas of skills development and research projects. Formal relations with BUAN were initiated in 2016 which manifested in the signing of the MoU on cooperation in the field of animal production. The relationship matured over the past 5 years resulting in collaborations in other areas of common interest and expertise. Furthermore, the latest MoU covers cooperation in the following fields: \*Students and staff exchange; \*Postgraduate students' co-supervision; \*Joint organising of events including seminars, conferences, and public lectures; \*Exchange of scientific information, technologies, and other information;

\*Training and capacity development programmes;  
\*Application for joint call for research proposals;  
\* Joint quality assurance and benchmarking; and  
\* Any other projects for mutual benefit that are agreed upon by both parties.  
"We look forward to playing a valuable role in eradicating poverty on the African continent and fast-tracking youth empowerment and participation in the agricultural sector. This collaboration will enable both South Africa and Botswana to share scientific knowledge to help provide sustainable solutions," said Dr Magingxa.

*Agricultural Research Council*  
The Agricultural Research Council is a premier science institution that conducts research with partners, develops human capital and fosters innovation in support of the agricultural sector. The ARC provides diagnostic, laboratory, analytical, and agricultural engineering services, post-harvest technology development, agrochemical evaluation, consultation, advisory and food processing technology services, and various surveys and training interventions. For more information

Issued by: ARC Marketing and Communications  
Tel: 0124279905. E-mail: Peterj@arc.agric.za



# 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 tsela ya ho ntshetsa pele le ho kgothaletsa ho bala puo ya Sesotho.

## Tlhahiso ya meroho Dikokwanyana tse tshwenyang dinawa tse tala

### Aphids



Image: TreeNewal

Mofuta: Kokwanyana

Matshwao: Mahlaku a masehla ka mmala, sebopelo se seng setle sa dipalesa; lero le kgomarelang, hlobo e kang mosidi o motsho

Taolo: Jala dijalo tse tsamaelanang le tsona, peita ka metsi; tshela ka sesepa se bolayang dikokwanyana, beha makgapetla a panana kapa a lamunu ho pota sejalo; Dula o peita mahlaku ka karolo ya 1 ya sesepa sa dijana ho karolo tse 2 tsa metsi (se ke wa eketsa ka ho hong), matsatsing a 2 ho isa ho a 3 ka 'beke tse 2; Jala dijalo tsa tulo eo ho hohela dikokwanyana tse molemo dijalong

Sesedi (Cutworms)



Image: Wikipedia

Mofuta: Kokwanyana

Matshwao: 'Kutu tse fokolang (kebeselang) tsa diithopo, ka hodimo ho mobu, ho fihlela sethopo se fela ho hang.

Taolo: Kgetha le ho lokisa mobu pele o jala e le ho fokotsa diboko; phuthela kutu ka cardboard kapa koranta ho fihlela ha nyane ka tlase ho mobu, hlaola lehola; kwahela ka tse senediswang ho kwahela dijalo; ntsha masalla a dijalo tse ding.

### Mexican bean beetle



Image: ArbiCo Organics

Mofuta: Kokwanyana

Matshwao: Mahlaku a shebahalang a fokola haholo ka masobana a mats'ho

Taolo: Qotha dijalo tse tshwaeditsweng haholo mme di sennge.; sebedisa tse kwahelang dijalo

### Leafhoppers



Image: Gardener's Supply

Mofuta: Kokwanyana

Matshwao: Mahlaku a nang le bosweu ka tlase (ho bakilweng ke hlobo) mathebana a manyenyane a mangata; Mahlaku a bosootho bo bosehla mme a le sebopelo se sothehileng; tlhahiso e fokolang

Taolo: Tlosa dibokwana tse ka tlas'a mahlaku ka ho di peita ho matla ka metsi; sebedisa se kwahelang dijalo; tjheha dibokwana tse seng di hodile ka leraba le le sehla le kgomarelang (yellow sticky trap); Hlaola mme o senye masalla a dijalo tsa kgale.

### Whiteflies



Image: Hobby Farms

Mofuta: Kokwanyana

Matshwao: Ho bonahala ha lero le nqamathelang (mantle a dikokwanyana); hlobo e ntsho e kang mosidi; mahlaku a nang le bosehla kapa mmala wa silfera; dijalo tse omelellang, tse sothehileng; dikokwanyana

di a fofa ha di kgathatswa mme tse ding di tsamaisa mafu a itseng.

Taolo: Tlosa mahlaku/dijalo tse tshwaeditsweng; sebedisa sebediswa se peitang ho tlosa dikokwanyana; peita bokatlase ba mahlaku ka metsi hoseng / mantsiboya ho tlosa dikokwanyana; sebedisa leraba le kgomarelang le lesehla; peita ka metsi a sesepa sa dikokwanyana; jala dimela tse hohelang dikokwanyana le dinonyana tse molemo; hlaola; sebedisa podiswa e kganyang.

Kgofu (Snail/Slug)



Mofuta: Mollusks

Matshwao: Masobana a sa lekaneng a phuntsweng mahlakung kapa dipaleseng; karolo tse jeweng tse tshwereng peo; lero le thellang kapa le lepohang dimeleng kapa mobung; ho nyamela ha dimelana tse nyane/diithopo.

Taolo: Qotha mahlaku a senyehileng; Se ke wa sebedisa podiswa ya mahlaku a maholo; sebedisa copper plant collars; se nosetse dijalo ho hlaha ka hodimo ho tsona; beha sekgurumetsi (board) hodima mobu mantsiboya, e be hoseng o tlosa dikokwanyana tse ipatileng tlasa sekgurumetsi ka metsi a tjhesang a sesepa; di tshela ka hara setshelo se tebileng se nag le 1/2 inch ya biri kapa metsi a tswekere le yeast. Tebisa setshelo seo mobung se hlhelle hanyane feela ka hodim'a mobu; sebedisa 1-inch-wide strip of food-grade diatomaceous earth ho kwahela.

### Poldilekgwana (Stink bug)



Image: Wikipedia

Mofuta: Kokwanyana

Matshwao: Mmala o mosweu kapa o mo sehla mahlakung; kutu tse tabohileng, tse dikotjana kapa dikutu tse sebopelo se senyehileng; peo e omeletseng; mahe a sebopelo sa mopotjwane (keg) nqa e le nngwe ka bokatlase ba mahlaku.

Taolo: Senya masalla a dijalo tsa nako e fetileng; Qotha mahlaku a tshwaeditsweng (Poldilekgwana di ntsha monko, rwala di-gloves matsohong; senya mahe a tsona; peita dibokwana tsa tsona ka sesepa sa dikokwanyana; sebedisa tse kwahelang dijalo; hlaola; phethola mobu hwetla.

### Wireworm



Image: Spud Smart

Mofuta: Kokwanyana

Matshwao: Peo e hontsweng; Sethopo se sentsweng; mahlaku a omellang mme metso e jeweng.

Taolo: Etsa sefi (Tjheha) sa diboko ka ho fata mekotjana pela dimela, tlatsa mekotjana ka motswako wa dinawa tse melang/poone/dierekisi kapa ditapole. Kwahela ka mobu kapa 'board'. Ka mora beke kwaholla mme o bolaye diboko; jala peo mobung o futhumetseng hore e mele kapele; etsa nosetso e ntle, ntsha masalla a dijalo tse fetileng; jala ka mokgwa wa phaphanyetsano.