

## Parliament responsive on oversight of allocated programme funds

Part of the Parliament's oversight responsibility is to consider approval or refuse passing a budget tabled before Parliament by departments. If such decision is made it should be considered with great care as an action of refusing to pass a budget of a department may have unintended consequences – in other words, defeating the very purpose that a budget has been generated for.

This is according to Lechesa Tsenoli, the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly in the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. He was speaking as one of the guests of SAfm programme 'The Talking Point', hosted by Cathy Mohlahlana. The discussion was centred around the theme '16 Days of activism campaign, what are we not getting right?'

On the contention that despite Parliament being responsible for holding the Executive accountable, a mandate that was given to departments to put aside a portion of their budgets for the implementation of the programmes derived from some of the recommendations of the Presidential Summits for gender-based violence, Treasury is unable to give a consolidated figure on how much has gone to those programmes across government departments from 2019. And despite this, Parliament still approves departments budgets without clarity of having met the mandates of the priority areas. Tsenoli explains that these issues need to be put in a proper context to fully understand the oversight responsibility of Parliament.

He says it becomes a complex matter in making a determination as it should be taken into account where the money budgeted goes to and if stopped what would be the likely consequences. "It is not just about punishing the incompetent or the slowness of implementation, it is also to ensure that we get that programmes continue – those that are

continuing, because any delay in allocation of funds, even for a month while we are sorting out those who have not done their work, it is dangerous to implementation." He says. He



pointed out the importance of not to create other problems by the solutions that are proposed. Part of the reluctance to withhold the authority to pass budgets, he says, is that budgets are often integrated, so it is accordingly important to become circumspect in making a decision to not pass budgets.

Tsenoli says Treasury is meant to have capacity to produce the information regarding spending of allocated funds. STATS South Africa, he says, does a wonderful work of measuring what was undertaken to be done., what its impact is in terms of numbers. Reasons, he argues, need to be provided, for instance for treasury related allocations that often return need be pointed out and

accounted for properly in public, including in Parliament.

He further explained that the department of monitoring and evaluation has been partly created to achieve the objective of avoiding delays in accounting for the impact of allocated resources and the progress made.

He explains further that capacity building, especially in technology, both in Parliament and the State must be increased, so that better and quicker evaluation is done.

Parliament has produced relevant gender-based violence legislation, hold public hearing and request departments must report to respond to committees' oversight responsibilities.

Mr Lechesa Tsenoli says gender equality, a sine qua non in ending GBV and its pursuit should be approached multi dimensionally. It cannot be, he says, approached from legislation point of view only, but from other areas as well, to fully produce the desired results.

He says contribution of other areas like cultural and traditional, religious and other perspectives should be considered in achieving gender equality. Takuwani Riime, a responsive Men's Movement, working in collaboration with the National Men's Parliament is now an institutionalised call to all men to act against gender based violence and associated ills.

This in itself, demonstrates a collaborative approach in tackling gender prejudice and violence against women.

## ANC WELCOMES LANDMARK CON COURT RULING ON ELECTORAL AMENDMENT ACT

The African National Congress (ANC) welcomes the Constitutional Court ruling on the matter seeking political parties and independent candidates to amass only 1000 signatures instead of 15 % of the number of votes to run for the National Assembly.

In a progressive judgment that also avoids a possible delay of the 2024 National and Provincial Elections, the landmark ruling paves the way for independent candidates and political parties to compete in the forthcoming elections.

The ANC expresses its gratitude that this matter has been ruled in this manner. The ruling will allow the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to avoid any uncertainty in discharging its constitutional mandate of ensuring free and fair elections.

The ANC also welcomes the constitutional court's unanimous judgment which dismissed the Independent Candidates'

Association South Africa's challenge of the 200/200 split of National Assembly seats.

The ANC agrees with the judgement that the 200/200 split passed the reasonableness test because it was grounded in proportional representation and would have little risk of "overhang".

We are pleased that the Independent Candidates' Association South Africa's application was unanimously dismissed vindicating Parliament which opposed the matter.

The ANC will now focus on its election campaign encouraging South Africans to exercise their right to register to vote and on the ground mobilisation of our structures.

THE STATEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

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### Ke mang ya kotsiny ya ho otlwa ke maru (lehadima)

Motho e mong le e mong o kotsing ya ho otlwa le ho bolawa ke lehadima, mme maru a ka otlwa motho bohole ba 19km ho tloha moo pula e nang teng. Ha e le feela o utlwa ho duma ha maru metsotswaneng e 30 ka mor'a ho benya ha maru, o ka ba kotsing ya lehadima.

Dipalopalo di supa ha batho ba ka bang 250 ba bolawa ke maru Afrika Borwa selemo le selemo. Batho ba dibakeng tsa mahae ba kotsing e kgolo ya ho otlwa ke maru. Ho fokotsa ho ba kotsing ya maru ke ho se be ka ntle puleng ya maru empa o kene ka hara mohao. O se itshellehe leboteng kapa ho itshireletsa tlasa difate. Qoba ho sebedisa disebediswa tsa motlakase, jwaloka difouno

le metjhini e hoketsweng maboteng jwaloka di-computer, mme o qobe le ho sebedisa dipompo tsa metsi jwaloka ho hlapa.

(Setshwantsho: Spirit)



## THIRD MEN'S CONFERENCE ON POSITIVE MASCULINITY IN LEADERSHIP TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AFRICA

MORONI AND PRETORIA: ROAD TO THE AU CONVENTION ON ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS  
28 NOVEMBER 2023

### PREAMBLE

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the African Union, convened in Pretoria South Africa, under the leadership of His Excellency Mr Azali Assoumani, President of the Republic of the Comoros and 2023 African Union Chairperson and HE Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, President of the Republic of South Africa and AU Circle of champions lead to end violence against Women and Girls for the third meeting of the African Heads of State and Government on Positive Masculinity to end violence against Women and Girls in Africa.*

**CONGRATULATING AND THANKING** the president of the Republic of South Africa and the President of Comoros for co-hosting the conference, reiterating their commitment to Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Africa, as President Ramaphosa articulated during his acceptance speech as Chairperson of the African Union for the year 2020.

**COMMENDING** His Excellency Felix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, President of the Democratic Republic of Congo and 2021 Chairperson of the African Union and His Excellency Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal and 2022 AI-J Chairperson, for hosting respectively the first and second-Men's Conferences on Positive Masculinity and for their leadership in shaping the agenda of his continental initiative.

**SALUTING** Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, former President of the Republic of Liberia and Patron of the African Women Leaders Network, for steering efforts to enhance men's engagement for the advancement of women's rights in Africa. **COMMENDING** His Excellency Nana Akuffo Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana and the AU leader on Gender and Development issues in Africa and HE Excellency Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, for their leadership in monitoring the implementation of gender initiatives in Africa.

**APPRECIATING** the partnership and continued support of the United Nations System in the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment in Africa.

**WELCOMING** the commendable initiatives of African leaders for gender equality and women's empowerment in Africa based on the African Union Agenda 2063 and the United Nations Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals.

**RECALLING** the various stakeholders for their valuable contributions to the endeavour to end violence against women and girls through the outcomes of the various consultations of traditional and religious leaders, women leaders, the youth the private sector inclusive of

business and labour, civil society and the academia.

**ACKNOWLEDGING** that the violence against women and girls in Africa continues to destroy the lives of women and girls of Africa despite the often-reiterated commitment of States to eradicate all forms of discrimination against women and girls.

### HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS

1. Accelerate our actions to create an environment for gender equality, women empowerment and leadership in Africa.
2. **ENDEAVOUR** to dismantle patriarchal systems that create inequalities and to foster positive masculinity to rebuild the African social fabric through processes that heal and rehumanise individuals, institutions, leadership and societies to embody the values of human dignity, equality, freedom and self-determination,
3. **ENSURE** that the historical and structural drivers of violence against women and girls on the continent are identified and addressed in the economic, social and governance spheres, **COMMIT** to provide the necessary resources to address violence against women and girls and ensure sustainability through national budgetary allocations,
4. **REITERATE** our commitment to the implementation of the Africa Decade for Women Financial and Economic Inclusion, enhancing efforts to enable women's economic power and address linkages between lack of economic and financial inclusion with women's vulnerability to violence,
5. **ENCOURAGE** and **SUPPORT** African research for evidence-based interventions to end violence against women and girls and implementation of research findings and best practices of positive masculinity in Africa.
6. **COMMIT** to capitalize on the Circle of champions to mobilize a wider circle of male leaders in various spheres to drive action to end Violence against women and girls across the continent, paying particular attention to intergenerational dialogues and engagement with young men and boys.
7. **ALSO COMMIT** to activate all avenues to enhance the participation and leadership of women in spheres of decision-making at all levels and all sectors of society to fulfil Africa Agenda 2063 promises of a people-centered continent,
8. **REITERATE** our Support for the process of accelerating the elaboration of the African Union Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls.
9. **REQUEST** the Chairperson of the African Union to monitor the implementation of the outcomes of the Men's conferences on positive masculinity and report annually to the Conference of Heads of State and Government,

*Read by the Deputy Speaker of NA, RSA Parliament, Mr Lechesa Tsenoli Pretoria, 28 November 2023*

## Free State Provincial Negotiations and Strategy Course for Waste Pickers

By Pat Horn

Fifteen (15) waste pickers leaders of the Free State SAWPA (South African Waste Pickers' Association), participated in a negotiations skills training course from 27 to 30 November 2023, in Mangaung. They were from Mangaung, Metsimaholo, Moqhaka and Matjhabeng districts.

The course was highly participatory, with the following aims:

1. To extend the scope of negotiations skills training conducted with national SAWPA leadership in May 2023, to waste picker leaders at a more decentralised level.

2. To strengthen the following negotiations skills:

\*How to negotiate successfully, keeping members involved in the negotiations process.

\*How to remain focused on the issues and demands under negotiations, and persist with negotiations processes until there is a result in writing

\*How to integrate negotiations processes with events unfolding on the ground.

3. To equip S A W P A leaders on how to devise strategies and tactics to get authorities to be directly accountable to SAWPA members and to strengthen their capacity to make authorities implement whatever they have agreed on.

4. To develop plans for the way forward in municipalities in the province.

The participants identified negotiations that they have already been involved in, some of which have already achieved results. Challenges for waste pickers on landfill sites are spontaneous igniting of fires, health and safety issues, lack of security, insufficient service provision and poor facilities, overcrowding and criminal activities including theft of their materials. Street collectors face problems of transportation of heavy loads of waste materials and lack of land or space for storing and sorting materials. Common problems faced by all are lack of recognition and respect from most of society, low prices for the recyclable materials they sell, compounded by the fact that a large part of the payments go to middlemen.

Most of the participants have organised waste pickers' cooperatives which they have formalised themselves into, such as the Kopanong ma-Afrika Cooperative in South Park landfill in Mangaung, Buang Basadi Cooperative in Botshabelo, Lerato Cooperative in

Odendaalsrus, Ikageng Cooperative in Welkom, and the Vaal Park Cooperative in Metsimaholo. The waste pickers are well organised, mostly with weekly members' meetings with neighbouring communities to prevent crime in landfill sites.

The training strengthened the organic negotiating skills of the waste pickers, and they learnt more about how to prepare in advance for negotiations, strategies and tactics, how to draft a simple basic legally binding agreement, and the importance of unity between their members and good coordination between members of their negotiating team. Also, they looked at effective pressure tactics which can be used in order to break a deadlock, and the effective use of all type of publicity and media. And most importantly, regular report-back meetings with their members throughout the negotiating process.



*Some of the participants of the workshop held in Mangaung in guided discussion to whet their negotiations skills.*

At the end of the training participants from each town devised a negotiations Plan for the negotiations processes they intend to embark on going forward.

The SAWP workshop was organised and facilitated jointly by groundWork and WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment Globalising & Organising).

**Meanwhile**, Nomzamo Khoba, Administrator in the Parliamentary Constituency Office of ANC MP, Mr Lechesa Tsenoli, says the workshop provided much needed skills base to the waste pickers.

She says equipped with the newly acquired skills, the leaders will hopefully be able to further expand the knowledge to their colleagues and disseminate helpful information about waste management effectively to the broader public. She invited members of the public to visit the office for any enquiry, call 060 528 0335 / 081 357 9945

Pat Horn is a trade unionist and South Africa International Coordinator of StreetNet, Coordinator of the Collective Bargaining in the Informal Sector Project at WIEGO

# Professor Harold Seftel

## Another truly remarkable SA icon has fallen

by Lisa Seftel and Hanief Ebrahim

On Sunday morning, 3 December 2023, South Africa lost a truly remarkable son of the soil, a truly beautiful mind and a larger than life personality until his very end – the renowned professor of medicine, Prof Harry Seftel. He was 94 years old, and passed away literally days before his 95th birthday.

In a private Memorial Service held for him on Monday, 4 December 2023 family, friends and colleagues were left enthused, enthralled and emboldened by stories shared of a life truly well lived and emblazoned with sparkling virtuosity. It left one in awe given the wide kaleidoscope of insights provided about the life of Prof Seftel.

Colleagues recollected that he was a pioneering professor of medicine, chief clinician and researcher extraordinaire. During an illustrious and impeccable career, taught generations of doctors, nurses and health practitioners at the University of Witwatersrand Medical School where he spent more than 50 years. Some of them are now spread across the country and indeed the world. This was in and of itself quite a significant achievement.

Prof Seftel was also remembered for the trail-blazing work he did on chronic lifestyle diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and cancer. He made an immense contribution in the field of public health and in the teaching and practice of medicine. It was recounted that he had possessed the rare gift of demystifying the practice and teaching of medicine: making it fun and accessible and relatable together with a unique ability to communicate with razor sharp clarity.

Prof Seftel worked at Hillbrow Hospital and among his many



positions and awards, he served as chairperson of the SA Council against Smoking, President of the Infectious Diseases Society of SA and President of the Hypertension Society of SA.

Many still regard, amongst his greatest achievements, the stellar work he led against the consequences of direct and indirect (passive) smoking which were directly attributed to a phenomenal reduction in smoking, the success which is still celebrated to this day!

He would go on and author or co-author about 300 publications across a wide range of disciplines, lending credence to his remarkable intellectual and professional prowess.

The stories told by loved ones of Prof Seftel's formidable intellect and febrile sense of humour was underscored by his love of family and friends. And too, for the use of alliteration - another highlight. Examples shared included delightful prose and phrases like: "I tell people to eat fish, fibre and fowl, "distinguish between eating sinkers and floaters", "the use of vitamins were just for expensive urine" and I tell people not to smoke grass, but to eat grass'.

Many of his contemporaries fondly recalled Prof Seftel's

hosting of the popular health education shows on Radio 702. In a curious twist of fate, it was explained that whilst incarcerated, prisoners too would listen to the daily radio broadcasts on health. Perhaps one of the most famous prisoners of our times - none other than our very own Dr Nelson R Mandela, tuned in and became hooked. In fact, a story told was that Madiba's choice of reducing his intake of salt was a direct consequence of listening to one of Prof Seftel's broadcasts!

Prof Seftel, across the span of his life, also worked at the Chamber of Mines where he had a focus on eradicating heat strokes in deep-level mining. Bobby Godsell recalled the ground-breaking work he did in enhancing the management of high temperature work in South Africa's deep level mines.

Prof Seftel's loss will count amongst a generation of the finest scholars produced in South Africa during the last century. He chose the path of remorseless logic coupled with a ceaseless quest of justice for all and wrapped himself in a blanket of duty for an entire nation. He left us with memories that are graphic and indelibly poignant with the most appreciated aspect being its clarity. May it continue to sparkle like pellucid water, running shallow and wide. Seeing every pebble on its bed.

Prof Seftel is survived by his wife, Dr Effie Schultz, four children Lisa, David, Colin and Mark.

Image | Altrisk (Youtube)

## City of Windhoek gets a new Mayor



Queen Omagano Kamati has been elected the new Mayor of City of Windhoek early this month. Windhoek is the largest city and capital of Namibia.

Councillor Kamati was elected in the much-publicised event that was held at the City of Windhoek Council Chambers on December 1, 2023 alongside other Management Committee councillors. Her deputy is the former mayor, Councillor Joseph Uapingene. The others who have been elected to the Management Committee are: Fransina Kahungu, Sam Shafishuna Nujoma and Austin Kwenani.

Councillor Kamati is the member of the South West Africa People's Organisation, SWAPO Party of Namibia. She served as a councillor for two years before elected into the mayoral position, beating Joseph Uapingene, of NUDO (National Unity Democratic Organisation).

Kamati is a graduate of Polytechnic of Namibia with Bachelor of Marketing degree and is currently pursuing MBA Business Administration and Management, General, with NUST (Namibia University of Science and Technology).

Her work experience includes a position of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment and a position of a Collections Official – Credit Risk Portfolio at the Development Bank of Namibia.

Photo: nbc

## Deepening International Relations

As part of deepening Parliament Engagement in International Relations, the House Chair International Relations Hon W Ngwenya and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly Hon Tsenoli, had courtesy visit to the High Commissioner of South Africa in Tanzania, Her Excellency Noluthando Mayende -Malepe, joined by the Minister of Trade and Industry and Competition, Hon E Patel, and Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition, Hon Slovo Majola who

is a former General Secretary of NEHAWU. The visit was a confirmation of deepening International Relations.



In front, second from left; Her Excellency Noluthando Mayende -Malepe, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly Hon Lechesa Tsenoli, Minister of Trade and Industry and Competition, Hon E Patel, and Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition Hon Slovo Majola and officials.

## South African Communist Party Central Committee Statement

The South African Communist Party has, as the year draws to an end, issued overarching statement on several pertinent issues that possibly impact on economy to sociopolitical issues, including the current high stake international issues.

Of significance is the important and consistent thought of strengthening of the national revolutionary alliance. This is an important endeavour to bolster the alliance, restore confidence and sew the alliance parts firmly together; to inspire the masses towards ANC victory in the 2024 Elections.

Here follows brief and salient features of the statement ...

### National Student Financial Aid Scheme

The SACP reaffirms its support for the continuation of the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS). The NSFAS has massively expanded college and university education and training to millions of students, especially from working-class and poor families who cannot afford student tuition fees.

The SACP calls on the government to reverse the 10 per cent cut in NSFAS allocation, as this austere measure will negatively impact access to college and university education for children from working-class and poor families.

### Unemployment Insurance Fund

The Central Committee expressed support for the Minister of Employment Labour Thulas Nxesi's action to stop the irregular R5 billion UIF contract awarded to a company called Thuja Capital. The UIF is a workers' fund. It must be protected decisively, and no amount of allegations must deter the imperative to protect it.

### Local government

The Central Committee expressed deep

concern about austerity and its impact on the performance of local government, especially infrastructure development and delivery of basic services. In the coming period, we will intensify our campaign to roll back austerity and tackle irregular conduct and corruption in municipalities to improve service delivery performance.

### Rand manipulation

Individuals directly involved in manipulating our currency's pair or exchange rate with other currencies must be held personally liable. They must be charged with corruption. The SACP calls for new legislative measures to clamp down on the manipulation of our currency. The Competition Commission found that the banks manipulated the dollar-rand currency pair by fixing bids, offers, bid-offer spreads, the spot exchange rate, and the exchange rate at the Financial Information eXchange called the FIX.

### ArcelorMittal Announcement

The SACP is deeply concerned by and denounces announcement by ArcelorMittal. The Luxembourg-based multinational corporation said it intends to close its New Castle long-steel manufacturing plant and the Vereeniging plant, where workers produce steel used in sectors such as construction, mining and more. If it closes the plants, ArcelorMittal will also destroy domestic productive capacity for high-grade specialty steel used in advanced industries such as automotive manufacturing.

The entire scenario drives de-industrialisation and could culminate in additional retrenchments, beyond the 3,500 workers estimated in media reportage. Therefore, state intervention should include possible transfer of ownership or direct takeover from ArcelorMittal to ensure the continuity of production, as opposed to allowing ArcelorMittal to close the two factories. The

developing situation reflects the failure of both privatisation and other neoliberal policies adopted during and after apartheid.

### Solidarity with workers against retrenchments by Sibanye-Stillwater

Central Committee vehemently condemned the insidious actions of the exploitative Sibanye-Stillwater, led by the rapacious CEO Neal Froneman. We salute the trade unions at Sibanye-Stillwater for their valiant efforts in thwarting the company's reprehensible attempts to retrench 1057 workers.

### Condolences to families and comrades of the mineworkers at the Impala Platinum Mine

We extend our deepest condolences to the families and comrades of the mineworkers who lost their lives in the tragic incident at the Impala Platinum Mine on Monday, 27 November. Twelve workers died and 74 workers now bear the physical and emotional scars of a disaster that could have been prevented. Prosecution must form part of the measures to ensure accountability and deter negligence.

### National Health Insurance

The SACP unequivocally denounces the profit-driven private healthcare sector manoeuvres to obstruct the adoption of the National Health Insurance Bill.

The NHI Bill must align with the principles of equality. It must establish a National Health Insurance Fund, guaranteeing free comprehensive healthcare coverage for all citizens. We firmly reject manoeuvres that seek to reinforce the dominance of medical aid schemes and perpetuate a profit-driven healthcare system.

### Reconfiguration of the Alliance and the 2024 elections

The Central Committee reaffirmed continued engagements with our allies on, and the SACP will buttress this with the struggle for a reconfigured Alliance at all levels as our strategy for the 2024 national and provincial elections.

### The 16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children Campaign

The Central Committee directed all SACP structures and members to intensify the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children Campaign. This campaign must be sustained beyond the 16 days to become an everyday intensified struggle to end all forms of gender-based violence, eliminate patriarchy, and achieve a non-sexist society characterised by gender equality. Solidarity and trade relations with Venezuela

A delegation of the SACP visited Venezuela last month. Among others, our delegation engaged with Venezuelan authorities on oil supply for South Africa. The Venezuelan authorities agreed. They further indicated they have adopted an oil supply set aside for our country. Solidarity and trade relations with Cuba

Against the imperialist economic blockade and unilateral sanctions imposed by the United States, as well as their effects, the SACP is calling on South Africa to adopt a more enhanced humanitarian aid package for Cuba as a matter of urgency.

### Middle East, solidarity with the Palestinian people

The Central Committee reaffirmed its support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people for democratic national sovereignty and strongly denounced the genocide against the Palestinians by the apartheid Israeli settler regime.

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A CLEAN DONATION.

## China's largest onshore wind power base fully operational in desert - CGTN

China's largest onshore wind power project has commenced operation at full capacity in the desert region of northern Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, according to the country's leading nuclear power operator China General Nuclear Power Corporation (CGN).

The Hinggan League wind power project, with an annual electricity generating capacity of over 10 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh), was connected to the grid on Sunday. It is one of China's first batch of large-scale wind and solar power bases planned for desert regions, CGN Chairman Yang Changli told China Media Group (CMG).

With 701 wind turbine generators and a combined installed capacity of three million kilowatts, electricity generated by the plant is environmentally friendly and equivalent to offsetting standard coal consumption by about 2.96 million tonnes, and preventing the discharge of around

8.02 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions.

"The Hinggan League three-million-kilowatt wind power project is among the country's first batch of large wind power and photovoltaic bases built in sandy, rocky and desert areas, and the biggest onshore wind power project of them," said Yang.

"The project will provide clean energy for advancing the national dual-carbon strategy (achieving carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060), promoting the socioeconomic development and revitalizing the rural areas of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region," Yang added.

The wind farm is also an important project under the Beijing-Inner Mongolia trans-regional pair-up assistance scheme, Yang noted, adding that through various



A view of the Hinggan League wind power project in Hinggan League, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, north China. /CGN

means including the establishment of a wind power equipment manufacturing industrial park, the project has provided more than 1,000 jobs for locals and created tax revenue of 400 million yuan (about \$56 million).

"With this wind power base, the installed capacity of CGN's new energy power generation facilities in operation in China is expected to reach 45 million kilowatts by the end of this year," said Zhang Zhiwu, chairman of the board of CGN New Energy Holdings.

He added that new energy covers wind power, photovoltaic power, solar thermal power, power extraction and storage, energy storage, hydrogen power and more. CGN's 570-plus new energy power generation facilities are distributed across 30 Chinese provincial-level

regions.

Yang Changli also told CMG that "in the future, CGN will further increase investment in new energy technology innovation, strengthen cooperation with upstream and downstream firms of the industrial chain, integrate ourselves into local economic and social development."

"The move will give full play to the role of centrally administrated enterprises in technological innovation, industrial control and safety support, in a bid to promote high-quality development of the new energy sector," Yang added. **CGTN**

## COMMENT



As the year 2023 draws to an end, we wish all our readers, the people of our country and the world peace, security, and prosperity in the new year and beyond.

Inspired by his many wise sayings, we embrace from him, Amicar Cabral, a life lesson he left the world: "Learn from life, learn from people, learn from books, learn from the experience of others. Never stop learning."

Following in his footsteps and his words we page through the book of one of Latin America's great and venerated journalist and author, Eduardo Galeano, *The Book of Embraces*, and pick out some interesting pieces:

#### Celebration of the Human Voice

"When it is genuine, when it is born of the need to speak, no one can stop the human voice. When denied a mouth, it speaks with hands or the eyes, or pores, or anything at all. Because every single one of us has something to say to the other, something that deserves to be celebrated or forgiven by others..."

"Those who make objectivity a religion are liars, they are scared of human pain. They don't want to be objective, it is a lie: they want to be objective, so as to suffer."

"Each person shines with his or her own light. No two flames are alike. There are big flames and little flames, flames of every colour. Some people's flames are so still they don't even flicker in the wind, while others have wild flames that fill the air with sparks."

#### Human Rights should begin at home

"...The culture of terror, extortion, insults, threats, slapping, beating, thrashing, whipping, the dark loom, the icy shower, enforced fasting, forced feeding, the ban on leaving the house, the ban on saying what you think, the ban on doing what you feel, and public humiliation are some of the methods of punishment and torture traditional to family life. To punish disobedience and discipline liberty, family tradition perpetuates a culture of terror that humiliates women, teaches children to lie, and spreads the plague of fear. "Human rights should begin at home," Dominguez told me in Chile."



## NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES VARIOUS PIECES OF LEGISLATION

5 December 2023 –

The National Assembly during its plenary sitting passed several Bills, including the National Prosecuting Authority Amendment Bill, the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill, and the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Amendment Bill.

#### National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) Amendment Bill

The NPA Amendment Bill amends the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998, by providing, among others, for the establishment of an Investigating Directorate against Corruption (IDAC) as a permanent entity within the NPA. It also provides for the appointment of IDAC investigators to ensure greater investigative capacity and capability.

This will enhance the NPA's independence and ability to prosecute high-level crimes.

The Investigating Directorate was established by a presidential proclamation in 2019, meaning that it can also be disbanded at any time in a similar way.

The National Prosecuting Authority Amendment Bill seeks not only to ensure its permanence but makes provision for the appointment of permanent investigators. It also establishes an appeals mechanism through the appointment of a retired judge.

#### Independent Police Investigative Directorate Amendment Bill

This Bill amends the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 by, among others, providing that the Directorate must be independent, impartial and must exercise its powers and functions without fear, favour, prejudice, or undue influence to give effect to the judgment of the Constitutional Court in the case of *McBride v Minister of Police and Another*.

The Bill also proposes the IPID executive director be appointed by the Minister of Police with the concurrence of Cabinet, for a non-

renewable period of at least seven years and not longer than 10.

The minister would thereafter, in terms of the Bill, report the appointment of the executive director to Parliament within 14 days.

Both Bills will now be sent to the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) for concurrence.

#### Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill

The National Council of Provinces (NCOP) last month passed the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill with proposed amendments. The Bill was sent back to the NA to consider the Council's proposed amendments.

The Bill marks a significant step towards the protection of all people in South Africa against hate crimes and hate speech, particularly those based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, or any other form of discrimination.

Section 3 of the Bill defines a hate crime as an offence committed where the offender is motivated by prejudice or intolerance towards the victim of the crime because of specified characteristics or perceived characteristics of the victim or another person associated with the victim. The Bill lists these characteristics as grounds that could constitute a hate crime. They include age; albinism; birth; colour; culture; disability; ethnic or social origin; gender or gender identity; HIV status; language; nationality, migrant or refugee status; occupation or trade; political affiliation or conviction; race; religion; sex, which includes intersex; or sexual orientation.

In Section 4 of the Bill, hate speech is defined as the intentional publishing or communicating of anything that can incite harm or promote hate based on grounds, including age, sexual orientation, and race, among others.

The Bill also provides for penalties such as fines, imprisonment, or both for those who are convicted of the offences.

The Bill will now be sent to the President for assent.

Other Bills the NA approved, include the National Youth Development Agency Amendment Bill and the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Amendment (PDAL) Bill.

#### National Youth Development Agency Amendment Bill

The Nyda Bill seeks to amend the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) Act of 2008 as it relates to the objects of the NYDA and amends its functions, among others.

The Bill provides for inclusion of additional Nyda Board members and provides that the term of a Board member may not be for more than two consecutive terms. The Bill also requires the submission of financial disclosures by the Board members and seeks to amend matters pertaining to the meetings of the Board and the funding of the Agency. It also authorises the Minister to make regulations.

Given the inputs received from members of the public, insights from further deliberations as well as advice from the Parliamentary Legal Adviser, the Committee realised that there was a need to amend a provision of the principal Act which was not included in the Bill when it was introduced. This proposed amendment sought to align the NYDA Act of 2008 to the Public Finance Management Act of 1999, to reflect that NYDA is listed in Part A of Schedule 3 of the latter Act.

The committee amended the principal Act guided by the National Assembly Rule 286(4)(c), which provides for the legislative process of bills in the committee as follows:

"The committee – if the Bill amends provision of legislation, must, if it intends to propose amendments to other provisions of that legislation, seek the permission of the Assembly to do so."

The committee sought permission and was subsequently granted permission by the National Assembly to amend Section 2 of the NYDA Act by inserting a new clause in the Bill which read as follows:

"(2) The Agency is a national public entity as [defined in section 1] listed in Part A of Schedule 3 of the Public Finance Management Act."

#### Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Amendment (PDAL) Bill

The PDAL Bill, in turn, seeks to address the shortcomings of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (SALA) of 1970 by facilitating cooperative governance in the administration of the Act. It also aims to address other identified weaknesses such as the fact that SALA is only applicable to privately owned land, which inadvertently prevents the protection of high-value agricultural land owned by the state, statutory bodies, communal land, and land administered by traditional authorities.

The Bill also intends to harmonise the need for use of agricultural land for agricultural purposes and non-agricultural uses in line with local authorities' spatial planning.

Both the PDAL Bill and the NYDA Amendment Bill will be sent to the NCOP for concurrence.

## 2024 STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS

6 December 2023 – President Cyril Ramaphosa has written to the National Assembly (NA) Speaker, Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula, and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) Chairperson, Mr Amos Masondo, requesting them to convene a Joint Sitting of the two Houses on Thursday, 8 February 2024 at 19:00 for the State of the Nation Address (SONA).

The President calls this Joint Sitting of the Houses of Parliament to set out government's key policy objectives and deliverables for the year ahead. During SONA the President also highlights achievements, flags challenges, and outlines interventions that government will undertake to unlock development interventions for the coming financial year. The SONA marks the official start of the parliamentary programme for the year ahead.

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## FOCALpoint

### ANC 2019

#### Elections Manifesto

##### General Observations - Brief overview

By Sonwabile Ngxiza



(Continued)

#### Human settlements and transport

On human settlements, the main intractable challenge is spatial segregation which needs to be aggressively reversed to bring about spatial justice and overall transformation. The mandate in this respect was essentially articulated as a need to: "Transform the property market to promote access to urban opportunity and social integration through access to well-located, affordable housing and decent shelter, thereby reversing urban fragmentation and highly inefficient sprawl" (pp. 45).

In terms of physical infrastructure and engineering it is impossible to conceive of human settlements at the exclusion of public transport networks. In this respect, urban mobility is a key consideration. A key priority in terms of mobility is the rail network. The Manifesto committed to: "Invest in rail infrastructure to ensure it is safe, reliable and integrated with other modes of public transportation. Rail must be the backbone of our public transport system" (pp. 46).

The rail network has been subject to criminal acts of vandalism and cable theft which amount to act of economic sabotage. Copper thieves have been stealing and damaging rail infrastructure for several years now. What compounded the problem further was that in areas such as Cape Town people erected structures in the central line between Langa and Khayelitsha which effectively means that rail commuters do not have access and are thus subjected to exorbitant transport fees.

The revitalisation and expansion of the rail network is important

to realise the objective of building an efficient, affordable and reliable mass transit system.

#### Fighting Crime and corruption

The fight against crime and corruption, and thus creating safer communities and clean government are intertwined. The fight against crime as a basis to create safer communities and save lives is extremely important for the ideal security and comfort for all.

This fight must eliminate criminality in all its forms from saboteurs, unscrupulous corrupt syndicates and extortionist cartels, to perpetrators of gender based violence and other hate crimes.

In terms of general approach to crime fighting the manifesto committed to do the following:

- ¥ Ensure that law enforcement officers are adequately trained to investigate cases to improve success rates.
- ¥ Strengthen resourcing, joint planning and budgeting across the criminal justice system, including strengthening capacity in areas of investigations and prosecutions.
- ¥ Increase police visibility in our communities by increasing the number of men and women in uniform.
- ¥ Strengthen Community Policing Forums and Community Safety Forums. Members of the communities must know their neighbours and be concerned about their lives.
- ¥ Ensure the reduction of crime, especially violence against vulnerable groups.
- ¥ Target drug syndicates through the implementation of the National Anti-Gang Strategy and the revised National Drug Master Plan.
- ¥ Work with law enforcement agencies and various organisations to fight the abuse by young people of substances like *nyaope*, *tik*, *wunga*, etc.
- ¥ Run national campaigns to build respect for the rule of law.
- ¥ Enact and enforce legislation to compel municipalities to regulate the location of taverns and liquor retailers away from schools and religious establishments.
- ¥ Take tough measures against undocumented immigrants involved in criminal activities in the country or in cross-border crimes, including those involved in illegal trading and selling adulterated food in townships and villages (pp. 52).

In an effort to ensure a total and effective crackdown on corruption and malfeasance the ANC committed to deal decisively with state capture and engender a clean and

responsive government. accordingly, the ANC stressed the importance of the need to

- ¥ Strengthen the oversight role of Parliament and provincial legislatures.
- ¥ Continue implementing measures to safeguard the independence of the judiciary.
- ¥ Support and resource institutions supporting democracy (pp. 58).

However, the resourcing and support for the Institutions Supporting Democracy still has long outstanding issues in relation to the implementation of the recommendations of the Kader Asmal Report.

#### Building National Unity and Embracing Diversity

South Africa is confronting many challenges of social distress and gross inequality as a consequence of the legacy of colonialism and apartheid. The task of the liberation movement is to engender social cohesion, common spirit of patriotism and enjoyment of our rich cultural diversity.

The Manifesto committed to overcome this legacy and invest in effort of fostering common nationhood and respect for rights of all groups in South Africa in their diversity. It further undertook to act against discriminatory practices where ever they manifest. In this respect, the mandate was to: "Finalise the proposed legislation before parliament aimed at preventing and combating hate crimes and prosecution of persons who commit those offences. The legislation will deal with hate crimes against persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation or albinism" (pp. 61).

#### Conclusion

This brief document was intended to provide concise highlights of the 2019 Elections Manifesto. The Manifesto was underpinned by the strategic objectives of the Freedom Charter.

The Manifesto was developed at the time when the movement was seized with fighting the state capture networks and acting decisively to ensure clean and ethical government.

Several cataclysmic events have occurred since the unveiling of the manifesto. The outbreak of the Covid – 19 Pandemic, the July 2021 unrest, the floods in KZN, EC, Gauteng and NW as well as the conflict between Ukraine and Russia have all engendered binding constraints of economic growth and structural change.

(Sonwabile Ngxiza is a in the Office of the Deputy Speaker, National Assembly RSA Parliament and the Deputy Secretary of SACP in the Western Cape. He writes in personal capacity)

## UN refutes U.S. claim about safe places in Gaza

CGTN

A UN spokesperson refuted the U.S. claim that civilians in Gaza should seek refuge in UN-designated safe places. In response to U.S. State Department spokesman Matthew Miller's suggestion on Monday that Gazans should seek refuge in UN-designated sites that are listed by Israel as "deconfliction zones," Stephane Dujarric, spokesperson for UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, said there are no such things in Gaza.

"Well, let's be clear. There are no UN-designated safe zones in Gaza. I think all my senior colleagues have been very clear, including the secretary-general, saying there are no safe places in Gaza," said Dujarric. "There are shelters that fly the UN flag that are sheltering thousands and thousands of people – men, women and children who are trying to stay alive and get some food, get some water. We have seen, since the beginning of this conflict, that those places that fly the UN flag are not safe either," he said.

Since the truce collapsed, Israel has been posting an online map to tell Gazans which parts of the enclave to evacuate. Gazans claim there is nowhere safe to go, with remaining towns and shelters already overwhelmed and Israel continuing to bomb the areas where it is telling people to go, Reuters reported.

In what they described as the most intense day of combat in five weeks of ground operations against Hamas militants, Israeli forces stormed southern Gaza's main city on Tuesday. Hospitals were overrun with scores of dead and injured Palestinians.

.Israel claimed its troops, backed by warplanes, had reached the heart of Khan Younis and surrounded the city in what appeared to be the biggest ground attack in Gaza since a truce with Hamas unraveled last week, Reuters reported. Israeli forces have killed at least 16,248 people, including 7,112 children and 4,885 women, in Gaza since October 7, a statement from the Hamas media office said on Tuesday. (\*5 Dec. 2023) United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on Sunday, (\*3.Dec. 2023) once again called for a humanitarian ceasefire in response to the increasing number of deaths in Gaza. "This war is having a staggering and unacceptable number of civilian casualties, including women and children, every day," the top UN official said in a statement. "This must stop. I reiterate my call for an immediate humanitarian ceasefire."

Since October 7, over 11,000 individuals have lost their lives in the beleaguered region of Gaza. Spikes in

casualties, attacks on schools and shelters, including the death of a UN worker, and crippling fuel shortages blocking aid deliveries rippled across Gaza over the weekend, as the World Health Organization helped to evacuate 31 babies in critical condition at the besieged Al-Shifa Hospital.



Smoke rises above buildings in Khan Younis as battles between Israel and Hamas continue, Gaza Strip, December 5, 2023. /CFP

"I am deeply shocked that two UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) schools were struck in less than 24 hours in Gaza. Dozens of people – many women and children – were killed and injured as they were seeking safety in United Nations premises," the

secretary-general said.

He added that hundreds of thousands of Palestinian civilians are seeking shelter at United Nations facilities throughout Gaza due to the intensified fighting. "I reaffirm that our premises are inviolable." (\*Edited)

Source(s): Xinhua News Agency



## A CLOSE LOOK AT ARCELORMITTAL

### Another System Failure of Capitalism

By Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi

ArcelorMittal has recently announced that it intends to close its New Castle long-steel manufacturing plant and the Vereeniging plant culminating in retrenchment of 3500 employees. The steel industry in the early twentieth century consisted of two main steelworks, based on railway scrap feedstock. The largest users of steel were the mining industry followed by the railways. Under the 1928 Steel Act, and the formation of Iscor as a state-owned corporation (with the acquisition of a controlling interest in Union Steel Corporation in 1930), the state supported investment in steel-making as well as in downstream steel products. Growth in demand for armaments around the Second World War and the expansion of mining in the 1950s together with continued state support underpinned expansion of steel production.

West German monopoly capital has established some of its closest ties with the South African Nazi structure through its participation in the state trusts. The capture of state power was vital to the growth of Afrikaner capital to the position of supremacy that it has hitherto enjoyed. State trusts played a central role in this. Nazi Germany and Apartheid South Africa were building up Southern Africa to become their reserve. The policy of intensified labour regimentation and African poverty designed to increase the rate of profits and of wealth accumulation for the privileged class generates contradictions which are already beginning to reveal themselves.

Sasol and Iscor were nurtured as state-owned enterprises by the apartheid state. They were viewed as strategic (and hence were state-owned) due to their main products – liquid fuels and steel – without which the apartheid state could not ensure its prolonged life through military and other means. The firms also had strong linkages to minerals and energy in the form of coal and iron ore. The apartheid state ensured that both Sasol and Iscor vertically integrated into the mining of their essential input minerals rather than having to source them from private mining houses.

On the output side there were also important linkages. In addition to liquid fuel, the basic chemicals businesses of Sasol included explosives, as the main producer alongside Anglo-American's AECI. Iscor's steel products were also supplied to the mining industry, however, again there were Anglo-American companies in the form of Highveld Steel & Vanadium and Scaw Metals supplying basic

long and flat steel products aimed at mining applications.

Iscor and Sasol have, however, performed well, particularly in terms of investment and profitability, while investment in manufacturing as a whole has remained stubbornly low. It was not by chance that the apartheid colonial state chose Iscor for its first major privatisation initiative since the sale of Sasol in 1979. In the 1988/89 financial year, Iscor's income before financing charges and taxation amounted to R1 196-million on turnover of R5 952-million - an increase of 51% and 23% respectively over previous year's figures of R794-million and R4 820-million. Profit attributable to shareholders (the government and the Industrial Development Corporation Corporation) rose from R593-million in 1987/88 to R812-million in 1988/ 89, an increase of almost 37%. Iscor claims to be the 16th largest steel-making company in the world, and produces 73% of steel for the internal market. But preparing Iscor for privatisation has also meant a rationalisation of production, leading to job cuts. The company's workforce stands at 58 000, compared to 79 000 in 1985. As a prelude to privatisation, rationalisation has also occurred at the other three companies, no doubt with the intention of making them more productive and attractive to investors. From the outset, Iscor stressed that it wanted to avert a takeover by the major corporations. A wide share ownership was envisaged that would give the general public, as well as Iscor employees, a chance to take advantage of the offer. The share offer to employees comprised 185-million shares, 10% of the 1,85-billion share offer. Those allocated to the general public amounted to 150-million (8,11%).

The bourgeois economist invoked market principles as underlying Iscor's remarkable success. According to the then Iscor Managing Director Willem van Wyk: "There is no reason for the state to continue to retain control of Iscor... it has been run and managed successfully as a private company". This reasoning is not convincing, it does not make sense how could the state sell a business entity which was doing remarkably well. The regime wanted to unlock the benefits of low cost steel production for domestic steel using industries. But, it leaves much to be desired why the terms agreed with the buyer,

Lakshmi Mittal, did not include any binding commitment to further this objective.

The reasons for the state's decision to privatise ISCOR are not hard to find. After dragging its heels on the issue for years - much to the impatience of a private sector

based on private property in the means of production, the production of commodities, and the exploitation of the class of wage-workers- the proletariat-by the capitalist class- the bourgeoisie. It is essentially a system of competition and anarchy in production. Two main conditions are essential for the rise of



In existence since 1928 and then called Iscor, the company with its first works in Pretoria, after the merger between Mittal Steel and Arcelor Mittal Steel South Africa commenced trading under the new name - ArcelorMittal South Africa in October 2006.

keen to find new avenues of expansion - the apartheid regime embarked on the privatisation of Iscor with surprising speed. Its most compelling reason was its need to get more money to reduce its public debt, which stood at about R67- billion in 1988. Reducing this debt would also have the spin-off effect of reducing the costs of servicing the debt. At the same time money would be released for the funding of infrastructural projects which form part of its reform programme.

Other reasons for the privatisation thrust are the state's need to reduce public expenditure (running at 30% of gross domestic product - a measure of the value of the country's total production and services - last year) and its perception that privatisation would improve the efficiency of state-controlled corporations and services. But the reasons were not only economic. This was based on a well-calculated socio-political consideration. Pretoria regime's efforts to justify reduction of spending on issues such as housing, education, transport and labour is an important. The apartheid regime was also aware that its demise was inevitable and imminent because the balance of forces favoured the transfer of power to the oppressed majority.

The apartheid regime was aiming at dislodging the liberation movement by taking away the most strategic state assets out of the government. This was designed to disinherit the new government in the post-apartheid democratic dispensation. While benefitting capital and the state, privatisation means added hardship for workers. It was usually accompanied by rationalisation, leading to job losses and increased unemployment. This is the nature of capitalism. The unemployed become a huge "industrial reserve army". Only on occasions of the highest pressure of production are these reserves of industry made available. Even when they were so absorbed in the brief "boom" periods of the nineteenth century, they were thrown on to the streets as soon as the "boom" passed.

The general incompatibility between capitalism and democracy is too obvious: capitalism is a spontaneous system driven by its own immanent tendencies, while the essence of democracy lies in people intervening through collective political praxis to shape their destinies, including especially their economic destinies, which militates against this spontaneity. The capitalist mode of production, or capitalism, is a social system

capitalism: first, the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few and, second, the emergence of a mass of destitute people who, though personally free, have neither the means of production nor the means of subsistence and are compelled to go into capitalist bondage.

Capitalism came into the world, as Karl Marx has said, 'dripping with blood from head to foot'. It was stained from birth with innumerable crimes, naked robbery, and cruel exploitation of men, women and children, merciless colonial conquest. South African capitalism was imposed by the Dutch settlers and British invasions. Marx developed his principles of political economy in continuation of and in opposition to the bourgeois political economy of the English economists. Most of Marx' earlier economic writings from 1844 to 1859 were in the form of a critique of bourgeois political economy. He countered the claims of the bourgeois political economists that capitalism was a permanent and universal system. On the other hand he proved that capitalism could exist only for a limited period and was destined to be overthrown and replaced by a new and higher social system.

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The privatisation of ISCOR and SASOL was not justified from the beginning. The government should have done better by intervening even if it means reversing all apartheid sham deals. ArcelorMittal plan to retrench workers demonstrates the system failure of the crises-ridden capitalist mode of production. For the economy to respond to the challenges facing our country, the state must play an interventionist and developmental role by denouncing neo-liberal pro-business policies. This cannot be left with business and financial sector.

*"As a matter of principle, before any enterprise can contemplate a decision of such a magnitude that ArcelorMittal's intention bears, there must be direct engagements for state intervention. There must be meaningful consultation with trade unions representing workers. Other stakeholders likely to be affected both downstream and in the surrounding area must also be consulted meaningfully.*

*Continuity of production at the New Castle long-steel plant and the Vereeniging plant must not hinge on the ownership of the two factories by ArcelorMittal. Therefore, state intervention should include possible transfer of ownership or direct takeover from ArcelorMittal to ensure the continuity of production, as opposed to allowing ArcelorMittal to close the two factories."*

South African Communist Party  
Central Committee statement  
3 December 2023

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



# 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 tsona di fetolwetse le ho ngolwa ka Sesotho e le tsela ya ho ntshetsa pele le ho kgothaletsa ho bala puo ya Sesotho.O re ngolla mona boemong ba hae.

**Maemo a lehodimo a bakang lehola , dikokwanyana le mafu ke tshitiso e kgolo tjhaing e ntle, e tletseng phepo.. Re boetse re hlahisa keletso ena eo re kileng ra e fa babadi nakong e fetileng ...**

## Tshebediso ya polasitiki e bonaletsang ho laola dikokwanyana, mafu le lehola

Diphedi tse fumanehang mobung le dikokwanyana tse tshwenyang esita le lehola, di ka sitisa tlhahiso e ntle dijalong tsa diratswana tsa hae.

Ka hobane tshebediso ya *di-chemical* e le theko e phahameng, e bile e sa bolokeha kamehla ho e sebedisa ka 'baka la bohola ba serapa le bohaufi le batho, ho kgothaletsa tshebediso ya ditsela tse ding tse bobebe ho di sebedisa ka polokeho diratswaneng bakeng sa tlhahiso e ntle ya dijalo.

Mokgwa o mong o bonolo o ka sebediswang ka polokeho ke polasitiki e bonaletsang eo ho ka kwahelwang mobu wa seratswana ka yona ho bolaya dikokwana tse tshwenyang mobung, le peo ya lehola seratswaneng.

Mokgwa ona o thibela dinthwana tsona tse tshwenyang mobung ka ho phahamisa motjheso o



tla bolayang diphedi mobung o kwahetsweng ka polasitiki. Ha o kwahela mobu o leswe ka polasitiki ena e bonaletsang, motjheso wa mahlasedi a letsatsi o kena mobung le ho tjhesa bokahodimo ba mobu, mme e be dikokwana tse tshwenyang le diphedi tse bakang mafu a dijalo di a shwa, mmoho le peo le dimelanyana tsa lehola tse teng mobung. Mokgwa ona wa ho futhumatsa kapa ho eketsa motjheso wa mobu ka ho o kwahela ka polasitiki o thusa hape le ho ntlafatsa mobu le ho o nontsha.

### Tokisetso ya ho kwahela ka polasitiki

\* Lema mobu ka kgarafu le haraka ho thuha makote le ho batalatsa bo-kahodimo ba mobu.

\* Ntsha lehola le majwana a manyenyane mobung esita le eng kapa eng e ka tlohang ya phunya polasitiki. Ho kgothaletsa polasitiki e tshesane hobane mahlasedi a letsatsi a feta ha bonolo ho yona.



\* Nosetsa mobu pele o kwahela ka polasitiki hobane mobu o leswe o futhumala ka pele ho feta o ommeng. Kwahela hanghang kamora' ho nosetsa ho thibela tahlehelo ya metsi kapa mongobo.

\* Ala polasitiki haufi le bokahodimo bo bataletseng ba mobu, mme o tshetse kapa ho tsetela dikgutlo tsa polasitiki mobung ho

thibela moya o ka nnang wa kena mme wa phodisa mobu le ho fokotsa motjheso.

Ho kwahela ka polasitiki ho ka tlohelwa nako ya kgwedi kapa dibeke tse tshetseng nakong ya hlabula. Ho bolaya lehola le manganga ho kwahela ka polasitiki ho ka tlohelwa dikgwedi tse pedi. Kamora' nako eo polasitiki e ka tloswa kapa ya tlohelwa ho boloka leswe mobung. Moo polasitiki e tlohetsweng mobung, e ka phunya masoba mme ha jalwa meroho e kang sepinijhi, tamati, pepere le *strawberry*.

Ha polasitiki e tloswa ho lokelwa ho tshelwa manyolo a lokelang ho tisa diphedi tse molemo mobung tse ileng tsa bolawa nakong ya ho futhumatsa mobu ka polasitiki. Dibaka tseo ho sebedisitsweng mokgwa ona di ka dula di sena mathatha kapa ho tshwenywa ke dikokwana kapa lehola nako ya dilemo tse ka bang 2 -3.

# E la hloko dinoha 'hlabuleng lena

Lehlabula ke sehla sa selemo seo bophelo ka kakaretso bo tlokomang; ho diphedi tsohle, ho kenyeletsa dimela le diphofolo. Ke nako ya tjalo le kgolo ya dijalo tsa lekgaba le tse ding ha dikokwanyana le diphofolo di ngatafala ka lebaka la nala le kgora.

Dihahabi, ho kenyeletsa dinoha ke diphofotswana tseo ho thweg madi a tsona a a bata, mme ho tjhesa kapa ho bata ha mmele ya tsona ho laolwa ke maemo a lehodimo. Hlabula ke nako eo dihahabi di natefelwang le ho ikatisa. Ho latela tlhaho dihahabi jwaloka diphedi tse ding di hloka dijo, mme ke ka hona dinoha di tlang ho hahaba ho ya dibakeng tse fapaneng e le ho batla dijo.

Mefuta ya dinoha tse ngata tse fumanehang Afrika Borwa ke tse selang ha letsatsi le dikela ho isa ka phirimana kapa mantsiboya (qalehong ya bosiu). Dinoha tsona di kgona ho bona le ho sela bosiu (nocturnal), ha tse ding e le tse selang le ho phaphama nakong ya motsheare (diurnal). Dinoha tseo ha ngata di phaphameng le ho sela bosiu di kenyeletsa tse latelang: Mefuta ya Masumu, e kenyeletsang *Cape cobra*, *Rinkhals* (eo e seng cobra ka ho phethahala), e bonahala ka metsero e mesweu kapa e mesehla molaleng ka tlase), Mefuta e fapaneng ya Marabe (Puff Adder) le mefuta e fapaneng ya noha e bitswang *Boomslang*. Tsona ke tse ding tsa dinoha tse kotsi tse fumanehang profensing ena (Foreisetata) le dibakeng tse ding naheng ena.

Ditsebi di hlahisa ha motjheso le pula e ngata 'hlabula di baka ngatafalo ya dinoha le ponahalo kapa ho hlahella ho ho ngata ha tsona. Nakong e nngwe di hlahella le ho bonahala le dibakeng tsa bodulo ba batho. Ditsebi di

hlahisa ha a mang a mabaka e le ho batla dijo le ho itshireletsa maemong tjhesang haholo. Ka kakaretso dinoha di tshaba batho, mme hang ha noha e bona motho kapa e utlwa diqi, e ya baleha ho phonyoha. Dinoha ha di na ditsebe ho utlwa jwaloka batho le diphofolo tse ding, empa di utlwa ka tshisinyeho kapa ho thothomela (vibration) ha seo di leng hodima sona, jwaloka fatshe.



Marabe e fumaneha dibakeng tse ngata naheng ena. Tjhefu ya yona e kotsi haholo. E etsa modumo wa ho bohla le ho kokomoha ho tshosa, empa e loma ka potlako e kgolo ha e qolotsehile  
Setshwantsho: Britannica

tsamaya haufi le moo e leng teng mme e be e bona e ka e ya hlaselwa. Qoba ho longwa ke dinoha bosiu ka: ho *se tsamaye o sa rwala dieta bosiu*, ho qoba dibaka tse potetseng le ho lekola kgafetsa ka tlhoko ka tlung moo noha e ka ipatang teng jwaloka mor'a dikgaretene le ditulong kapa diphahlong tse ding, *Phokotso ya boteng ba ditweba malapeng*, ho jala dijalo tse sa ratweng ke dinoha haufi le monyako kapa ho potapota ntle. Dijalo tse kang konofolo (garlic) di thusa haholo hobane dinoha ha di rate monko wa tsona, tshebediso ya dinoko kapa meriana e reletsweng ho leleka dinoha.

### Se ka etswang ha motho a lonngwe ke noha



Leqeba la ho longwa ke marabe  
Setshwantsho: Africa Snakebite Institute

Batla thuso ya ditsebi ha o fumana noha lapeng kapa ha noha e lomme motho. Letsetsa dinomorong tsa tshohanyetso (Ditimamollo, sepolesa, Setsi sa taolo ya ditjhefu, lefapha la tikoloho kapa la temo).

Dimasepala tsohle di lokela ho ba le dinomoro tsa ditsebi tsa dinoha le thuso ya ho longwa ke dinoha) le ditsi tsa taolo ya tjhefu.

- Batla thuso ka pelepele
- Thusa ho kokobetsa ho tshoha ka ho kgothatsa phofu
- Dudisa kapa beha motho ka tsela eo sebaka sa ho longwa se leng ka tlase le bophahamo ba pelo
- Se ke wa seha leqeba (maqeba/mengwapo) ya ho longwa e le ho ntsha tjhefu
- Se ke wa pepeta tjhefu
- Se ke wa leka ho monya tjhefu leqebeng ka molomo
- Se ke wa tlamisa leqheba
- Hlatswa leqeba ha bobebe ka metsi le sesepa, le kwahele ha bobebe ka lesela
- Se ke wa fa motho ya lonngweng senotahi e le ho kokobetsa letswalo kapa ho kokobetsa bohloko
- Tseba kapa hopola noha e lommeng motho (nka setshwantsho sa yona haho kgonahala).