

Vuk'uzenzele

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Narysec kick-starts lives of rural youth



Silusapho Nyanda

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's (DRDLR) youth flagship training programme, the National Rural Youth Services Corps (Narysec), is set to transform the life of a young woman from a rural Limpopo village. Sana Magwete (25), who lives near Mokopane, has been selected as a programme participant. She said she can now see a brighter future ahead of her.

"I am hoping to acquire skills that will enable me to be an entrepreneur. I would like to start a chicken abattoir because there is no such business in my village and people in my area love meat. I am almost certain that the business will succeed," she said.

She said unemployment is very prevalent in her village. "There are no job opportunities for the youth. I am hoping that once I finish with the programme and get my business up and running,

I will be able to create jobs for locals and also make a living for myself and my family members."

Magwete said last year the village chief gathered the local youth to inform them about Narysec and the opportunities it offers.

"Fifteen young people, including myself, were selected from my village," she said.

They are already at Narysec's college in Thaba Nchu in the Free State, where they will spend four months before being deployed for training in different areas. During training, Magwete said they get a monthly stipend of R1 320 for the first four months, after which it will be increased to R3 000.

Skills for rural youth

Narysec is a 24-month skills development programme that targets unemployed rural youth.

Mamosweu Tsoabi (32) was part of the programme in 2010.

■ Mamosweu Tsoabi is a National Rural Youth Services Corps (Narysec) alumni who uses the skills she learnt from the programme to construct structures on her vegetable farm.

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Ukwakha Isitjhaba Esitjheja Abentwana

Kunesaga esijayele-kileko eentjhabeni ezinengi ze-Afrika esithi umntwana ukhuliswa sitjhaba. Ifundiso le – ethi umphakathi unomsebenzi omkhulu wokukhulisa, ukutjheja zehlalakhule nokuphepha komntwana ngamunye – kuba liqalolangi emkhumbulwenami nangicabanga ngeshlo sokuhlongakala okumasikizi kuka-Enock Mpianzi obekanyeminyaka eli-13 ngesikhathi asekhambeni lesikolo lamhlapha.

Ngetjhudwelimbi, akusingu-Enock kwaphela umntwana olahlekelwe yipilwakhe ngabonobangela egade bangakhandelwa, kwaphela nagade abantu abakhulu bathatha igadango elifaneleko lokubatjheja begodu baba nokuziphendulela. Ngikhumbula godu omunye oneminyaka eli-13 u-Keamo-hetswe Shaun Seboko okghanywe mamanzi mhlapha edamini lesikolo samabanga aphasi se-Magaliesburg nabantwana ababili abahlongakele e-Lekgolo Primary School, ese-Limpopo lokha itrogo itjhayisa iboda elagirikela phezu kwabentwanaba.

Emkhumbulwenami kufika nabantwana abanengi, abanjengo-Nathlia Pienaar – oneminyaka esi-6-ababulawa nakudumuzana amagenge e-Cape Flats. Sikhumbula godu ukuhlongakala okumasikizi kwaka-Michael Komape no-Lumka Mkethwa ababulawa kuwela ngeendlwani zokuzithuma zomgodi.

Besingakafaneli ukulahlekelwa maphilo wabantu abasesebancani kangaka,

namaphilo wabanye abanengi abangakabalwa. Zoke iingozezi gade zingakhandelwa nange bekuthethwe amagadango afaneleko wokuvikela abantwanaba.

Kubonakala ingasuthi thina simphakathi siliselela abentabethu.

Abentwana abanengi bazifumana basengozini, engaba sikejana sokuzenzela esikhanjiswa ngemlanjeni nofana batjhiywe babodwa ngemkhukhwini onekesi yepharafeni. Lokha abosokotraka nabatjhiya imigodi ingakavaleki nofana imithangalasisekelo yeenkolo ingatjhejwa nofana iinthuthi zabafundi zilayitjhe ngokudluleleko, amaphilo wabentwana abasengozini.

Kodwana-ke kunezenzo ezinye ezingaphezu kokungatjheji nokungenzi umsebenzi ngefanelo. Abentwana abanengi basahlelwa ziinlelesi ezibagagadlhelako, amagenge nabathengisi beendakamizwa ngombana abanabuyo. Simphakathi sitlhoga ukuzimisela nokulima indima ekuvikeleni abentabethu eengozinezi.

Simphakathi kudingeka bona sitjale isiko lokuziphendulela.

Kufuze siziphendulele kithi ngokwethu, senzele abentabethu nabanye. Njengalokha sitlhoga ukuqinisekisa bonyana abentwana bakghona ukukhulela endaweni ephiphileko, ethokomeleko nekhuthazako, kufuze nathi sizizwele umsebenzi wokuvikela nokunakekela boke labo esibaziko nesinetjhebisanabo.

Kufuze kube mthwalo wethu ukutjheja eendleleni. Nanyana sikwamukela ukwehla kwesiba-

lo sabahlongakalele eengozini zendlela kilesisikhathi sokuphumula, iqiniso lendaba kukobana bangaphezulu kwe-1,600 abahlongakalele eendleleni zethu esikhathini esingabanyanga nesiquntu. Kuzwisa ubuhlungu ukubikelwa bona abatjhayeli abangaphezu kwe-9 000 babotjhelwe imilandu efa-ka hlangana ukutjhayela basele, ukutjhayela ngebelo eliphezulu nokutjhayela ngokungatjheji. Isikopilo lokuziphendulela libiza bonyana kufuze soke sitjhayele ngokuphepha nangokuhlonipha amalungelo wabakhamba ngeenyawo nabanye abasebenzisi beendlela.

Isikopilo lokuziphendulela litjho bonyana kufuze abobaba babe yingcenywe ekulu epilweni yabentababo. Abomma abanengi baqalene nomsebenzi wokukhulisa abentwana babodwa, lokhu kuletha ukwehla kwethemba lokuphepha nelokhunye kibo nebentwaneni babo.

Umukghwa wokuziphendulela utjho bonyana kufuze siye emsemeni ngendlela ephiphileko singazibizeli i-HIV. Singaseli utjwala khulu nofana sisebenzise iindakamizwa. Kufuze siphile ipilo ephiphileko sikhandele amalwele anokuvikeleka sikwazi ukuphila isikhathi eside.

Isikopilo le kufuze ikhuthazwe ngilabo abaseenkundleni zokuphatha emphakathini, kungaba barholi bezekolo nofana abasopolotiki, abarholi bendabuko nabosaziwako. Ngeenkulumo nezenzo zabo, kufuze banqophe ukwakha umphakathi ongcono lapho woke umuntu athokozi swa

khona ngokuhle akwenzileko begodu atjhejwa khona.

Iimphathimandla ezikhetliweko nabasebenzi bombuso bathweswe umsebenzi wokuphepha nokuphepha nokuqalelela zehlalakhule yezakhamuzi. Kufuze baqinisekise bonyana kunomthangalasisekelo owaneleko nophephileko eenkolweni. Kufuze beqe msinyana nakuphazamiseka ukunikelwa kwamanzi emphakathini nofana nakubikwa bona iimbani zestradeni azikhanyi. Kufuze baqinisekise bonyana imithetho yezamaphilo nokuphepha iyalandelwa begodu nokuthi umthetho uyahlonitjhwawo wuthotjelwe.

Phezu komsebenzi karhulumente oragako, kiyo yoke imikhakha ngomnqopho wokuphumelelisa umsebenzi lo, sizifumene sikateleleka ukuthatha amagadango angakajayekeleki. Ukuziphendulela ngokuhlongakala kwabentwana neengozi ezibangelwa kuwela kwabentwana eendlwani zoku zithumela zemigodi, sihlome ijima lokuPHEPHA ukurhabisa ukunikela ngeendlwana ezifaneleko kizo zoke iinkolo ngelizweni. Sithumele iButho lamaJoni weSewula Afrika (i-SANDF) eendaweni ezithile zeKapa ngehloso yokusekela amapholisa emzamweni wawo wokwehlisa inturhu yamagenge. Mhlapha nje, ngokubambisana nomphakathi, sihlome iqhinga elirhabako lokuphelisa inturhu eqothele abomma nabentwana.

Kusese kunengi esitlhoga ukukwenza singurhulumende ngokubambisana no-


mphakathi.

Sibuka imisebenzi yezakhamuzi neenhlango ezizinikele emsebenzini wokutjheja ihlalahle yabanye. Sikhuluma ngabantu abafana no-Ralph Bouwers no-Mark Nicholson, abahlela imidlalo yokuzithabisa e-Lavender Hill eseKapa ngomnqopho wokukhanda ilutjha bona lingangeneleli ezenzweni zamagenge. Kunabomma, abodade namadodakazi ababafundi nabazinikeleko ehlanganweni ye-Operation Bobbi Bear, ekuyihlangano ye-Amanzimtoti KwaZulu-Natala enikela abentwana abahlukunyeziweko indawo yokufihla ihloko.

Kuneenqhema zezekolo ezinengi ezinjenge-Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, engihlangene nazo mhlapha bangitjela ngomsebenzi abawenzako ukutjhejana neendingo zabatlhagako, ukusekela imindeni kobana itjheje nokusiza ilutjha ekuqalaneni neentjhihlo ezibembetheko.

AmaSewula Afrika la asibonisa indlela. Ngesibonelo sabo, basikhumbuza kobana kutjho ukuthini ukuziphendulela nokutjheja abanye.

Ilizweli livelelwe ziingozi ezinengi. Kulahleke amaphilo amanengi wabantu abatjha, kwalimala abentwana abanengi bahlukunyezwa.

Sisoke singakghona ukuziphelisa nya izenzo zobunyamazanezi ezihlukumeza abantu abanganabuyo, kwaphela omunye nomunye nakanngazibophelela emsebenzini wokukhulisa ngefanelo abentwana beendaweni zemakha-ya woke weSewula Afrika. 



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Ummongo Nomthelela we-ADHD ne-ADD

LIKHONA ISIZO labentwana abatshwenywa bulwele bamadlharuma nokungabi nendlebe.



Silusapho Nyanda

Lokha umntwana nakanobulwele bamadlharuma nokungabi nendlebe (i-ADHD) nofana bokuthayelelwa kulalela (i-ADD), bungelatjiswa ubujamobu njengombana bungaba nemithelela engasimihle kwasafuthi emaphilweni

wabo.

Lokhu kumbono kaDorh. uKhatija Jhazbhay, oyihloko ye-Yunithi yabeNtwana nokuLuleka ngomKhumbulo e-Townhill Hospital, eseMgungundlovu, KwaZulu-Natala.

Wahlathulula bonyana njengabantu abadala, abentwana nasele bakhulile bangaba sengozini yasafuthi yamalwele womkhubulo, njengo-

kwethukwa nokugandeleleka komkhumbulo, kanti bangasebenzisa imitjhoga butjhwileni.

I-ADHD ne-ADD ziqintelisa abentwana ukuragela phambili kezefundo kanti nokuziphatha kwabo kungatloriya abanye abentwana. Abentwanaba bangahloywa, bahlale basemrweni godu kulula nokulimala kibo.

“Ubujamo bomntwana ngamunye buhlukile godu buyatjhuguluka, ngalokho-ke kuqakathekile ukuhlolisisa kubonwe abanye abonobangela abangaba nomthelela ekukhuleni kwabo, kunye namandla wabo angakhelela ukubasiza ukusebenzisa amakghonwabo ngokuzeleko,” kwatjho uDorh. Jhazbhay.

Wahlathulula bonyana i-ADHD ne-ADD ma-

lwele aphazamisa imizwa okudala ubudisi beminyakazo nokuziphatha, okufana nokungalaleli. Lokhu kubonakala:

- Ngokwenza iimphoso ezingamukelekiko
 - Ukungaqedi imisebenzi
 - Ukulahla izinto
 - Ukuphazamiseka lula nokulibala
- Iimbonelo zamadlharuma nokwenza izinto butjhwileni kufaka hlanguana
- Ukungahlaliseki
 - Ukudlalisa izandla namkha iinyawo
 - Ukungahlaliseki esitulweni
 - Ukuphahluka lokha umntwana nakanikela ipendulo nokusikima nakufanele ahlale phasi.

“Amatshwayo avela ngeendlela ezimbili nofana ngaphezulu kwalokho – ekhaya, esikolweni, hlanguana nabanngani nofana nakwenziwa eminye imisebenzi – godu aphazamisa ukudlala, ukusebenza kwezitho nomsebenzi wesikolo. Amatshwayo angeneleleko abonakala ngaphambi kweminyaka eli-12 godu kufuze abonakale okungasenani iinyanga ezisithandathu ngokulandelana.”

Abotijhere bayakghona ukubona imiraro ngokuziphatha begodu bangamthumela umntwana bonyana ayokuhlolwa. Kuneendlela zokwelapha ezihlukileko ezingatjhejwa.

Early childhood education improves in Upington

THE BRAINS OF PRESCHOOL children grow at an incredible rate and help lay the foundations of language, thinking and social and emotional development.

Silusapho Nyanda

Children from Upington in the Northern Cape are benefiting from 10 early childhood development (ECDs) centres recently launched by the Department of Social Development (DSD).

Five-year-old Lithemba Bacela, who lives with cerebral palsy and has a speech impairment, is better able to indicate what she feels and needs, thanks to her time at one of these centres, Oasis Skills Development Centre's ECD unit.

Lithemba lives in Paballelo with her mother, Elizabeth Bacela, who said her child's

communication skills have improved since she started at the centre last year. Elizabeth said the stimulation area has been particularly beneficial.

“Lithemba can now indicate when she is thirsty, hungry or has wet herself”.

The Oasis ECD centre is one of 10 that received a new building from the National Lotteries Commission (NLC) as part of the commission's Legacy Project. This countrywide initiative is aligned with the National Development Plan's commitment to improving education, innovation and training, and contributing to the goal of ensuring that all children have at least two years of preschool education.

The centre accommodates

children who live with a variety of conditions, including autism, down syndrome, cerebral palsy and foetal alcohol syndrome. Each of the four classes at the ECD centre has 10 to 15 pupils, says Acting Chairperson of Oasis Skills Development Centre Marina Johannesen.

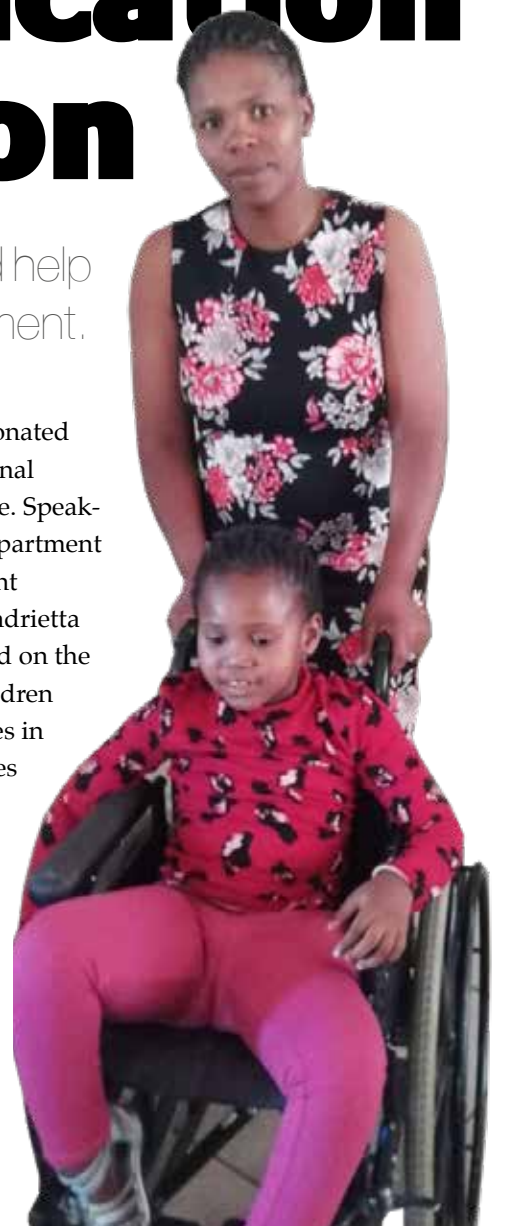
The department contributes a subsidy of R20 per child, which covers children between the ages of two and seven and those who are 18 years of age and above.

In 2015, the DSD donated a stimulation centre, computer lab and a bus to transport pupils to and from school.

“Once a week, therapists from the local hospital come to the centre to assess and treat the children,” says Johannesen.

The new building, donated recently is an additional blessing for the centre. Speaking at the launch, Department of Social Development Deputy Minister Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu called on the public to include children living with disabilities in dialogues about issues that affect them.

Elizabeth Bacela with her daughter Lithemba who has cerebral palsy and speech impairment. Lithemba is now receiving the necessary care from the newly opened ECDs in Upington.



Asonge Igezi Khona Ingazokuqinteliswa

KUNEZINTO EZIMBALWA

ezingenziwa maSewula Afrika ukonga igezi nokukhandela ukucinywacinywa kwayo.

Silusapho Nyanda



■ Isiphehlegezi i-Matimba Power Station silima indima ethe tjha ekukhiqizweni kwegezi eSewula Afrika.

UmJaphethe wom-Phathi wesiTetjhi sakwa-Eskom i-Matimba Power Station u-Obakeng Mabotja wathi ukutlhayela kwamandla aneleko ngeSewula Afrika kunomthelela emaphilweni wabantu ngombana imisebenzi yangemihla ayenzeki nakucinywacinywa igezi.

I-Matimba Power Station ise-Lephalale, eLimpopo. U-Mabotja wahlathulula

bonyana ukucinywacinywa kwegezi kwenzeka lokha i-Eskom nayibhalelwa kuphehla igezi eyaneleko ukuhlangabezana neendingo zelizwe. Ngalokho-ke kuqakathekile bonyana woke amaSewula Afrika afake isandla emizamani yokonga igezi.

Iinluleko ze-Eskom ngokonga igezi:

- Cima ilampa nakungana-muntu ngekamureni
- Sebenzisa amadlhobhu we-LED
- Cima iinsetjenziswa nazingasebenziko
- Sebenzisa amanzi aqandako kwaphela, ngaphandle kwalokho nakunesidingo,
- Sebenzisa ingubo yegizara ebamba umtjhisu. Kunabonobangela aban-

gakhandela ukuphehlwa kwegezi, kufaka hlangana ukulungisa, ukucinywa kwegezi okungakahlwela, nobujamo bezulu.

U-Mabotja wathi isitetjhi esingaphasi kwelawulo lakhe, ngokukhethekileko, sitshwenywa mazinga womtjhisu aphakemeko.

“Ngamalanga adlangelwe mtjhisu, isitetjhi sibhalelwa

kuphehla igezi ngokupheleleko,”

I-Matimba Power Station isebenzisa amalahle ukuphehla igezi begodu yakhelwe ukuphehla amamegawathi azii-3990 MW.

“Igezi isatjalaliswa ngeentetjhi eziphakelako. Ikhamba ngemizila yegezi yezinga eliphezulu idlule kumathransfoma ukwehlisa amandla wegezi.

Igezi bese idluliselwa kusisabalalisigezi selizweloke.”

Amalahle asetjenziswa kilesi sitetjhi abuya emayini ye-Exxaro's Grootegeluk .

Akhanjiswa lihlelo lamabhande asiwe eenlulwini ze-Matimba ngaphambi kokudluliselwa eengayweni lapho asilwa khona abeyigezi, kwatjho u-Mabotja. 📍

Ukufumana ezinye iiyeleliso ngokonga igezi, vakatjhela iwebhusayidi yakwa-Eskom ku: www.eskom.co.za

The ups and downs of farming

A MPUMALANGA emerging farmer is ploughing ahead, having already won a prestigious award and secured a substantial contract for her maize.



■ Njabulo Mbokane runs a 200-hectare farm. She is seeking funding to purchase a tractor which will allow her to expand her business.

Silusapho Nyanda

A young female maize farmer is taking giant leaps towards becoming a successful commercial farmer.

Njabulo Mbokane (24), the owner of a 200-hectare non-genetically modified organism yellow maize farm, was recently named the South African Breweries (SAB) and FarmSol Young Emerging Farmer of the Year.

The Ermelo-based farmer leases two farms; one in her hometown; where she grows crops, and the other in Lothair; where she raises sheep.

Despite only starting farming in 2016, Mbokane already has a year-on-year maize contract with SAB.

She is part of the FarmSol programme, which is an SAB Thrive Fund initiative aimed at funding Agri-SMMEs; providing technical training and support to emerging farmers; giving access to modern production inputs and patient financing to qualifying enterprises and enabling emerging farmers to find a route to market for their produce.

“FarmSol mentors us and helps us with training. It also assists us in taking samples of the maize and soil.” Mbokane was financially unable to study further after matric but knew that agriculture held many opportunities for people with the will to work hard.

“I started farming because I saw a gap that young people should explore and I went for it.”

Mbokane employs three permanent staff members and hires 15 seasonal employees during peak periods. She is looking to expand her operations to include cattle and vegetables once she has secured her own land and farming equipment.

Having her own tractors, for instance, will enable her to plant on time whereas with hired equipment, she can only plant when the tractor owner has finished his planting.

Mbokane started the farm with her mother's pension payout and said that young people need not wait for a big break before making a start on their farming dream. “Start with the little that you have, even if it's the garden in your backyard, and grow from there,” she said. 📍