

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English / isiXhosa

February 2020 Edition 2



Amber Alert launched in SA

Page 4



The ups and downs of farming

Page 7

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.

• Cont page 2



ALSO AVAILABLE ON:



@VukuzenzeleNews

Vuk'uzenzele

CONTACT US

Website: www.gcis.gov.za
www.vukuzenzele.gov.za

Email: vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za
Tel: (+27) 12 473 0353

Tshedimosetso House:

1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets Hatfield, Pretoria, 0083

FREE COPY NOT FOR SALE



SIKWAKHELA IKAMVA ELIQAQAMBILEYO
SIHAMBABE EKHONDWENI LIKAMADIBA

Ukwakha isizwe esikhathalele abantwana

Kukho isaci esiqhelekileyo kwizizwe zama-Afrika ezininzi esithi umntwana ukhuliswa aqeqeshwe sisizwe. Olu luvo – lokuba isizwe ngokubanzi sinoxanduva lokukhulisa, intlalontle kunye nokhuseleko lomntwana ngamnye – luza engqondweni yam xa ndicinga ngokusweleka kabuhlungu nakalusizi kuka-Enock Mpianzi oneminyaka eli-13 kutshanje ngethuba bekukhenketho lwesikolo.

Okubuhlungu kukuba u-Enock akukuphela komntwana ophulukene nobomi bakhe ngenxa yezinto ebezinokuthintelwa, ukuba nje abantu abadala bebeziqhelanise nokukhathala nokuthatha uxanduva. Le nto inditsho ndacinga ngomnye umntwana naye oneminyaka eli-13, uKeamohetswe Shaun Seboko, osandula ukutshona kwidama lokuquba kwisikolo samabanga aphantsi eMagaliesburg, nabanye abantwana ababini abasweleke kwisikolo iLekgolo Primary eLimpopo xa iloli ithe yatshayisa udonga lwabawela.

Le ntlungu inditsho ndacinga ngabanye abantwana abaninzi, abafana noNathlia Pienaar oneminyaka emi-6 ubudala, owabulawa kwimfazwe yemigulukudu eyayidubulana kummandla weCape Flats. Sikhumbula kwakhona ukusweleka kabuhlungu kukaMichael Komape kunye noLumka Mkethwa, bobabini basweleka emva kokuba betshone kwimingxuma yezindlu zangasese ezingagungxulwayo.

Bonke abo bantwana, kunye nabanye abaninzi, bekungafunekanga ukuba baphulukene nobomi babo. Zonke ezi ntlekele bezinako ukuthintelwa ukuba bekuthatyathwe amanyathelo

okubagcina aba bantwana bekhuselekile.

Apha kum kuyacaca ukuba, njengesizwe, siyasilela eku-dlaleni indima yethu kubantwana bethu.

Uninzi lwabantwana luzifumana lukwiimeko ezinobungozi. Ezinye zezo meko zifana nokubulawa nguzenzele wephanyane emlanjeni okanye basutywe kukufa kuba beshiyeke bodwa kwityotyombe elinesibane separafini. Xa iinkampani ezakhayo zishiya imisele eziyigrumbileyo ingagqunywanga okanye izakhiwo zesikolo zingagcinwanga kakuhle okanye izithuthi zabantwana zigcwele kakhulu, ubomi babantwana bubekwa ebungozini.

Kodwa ayikokungakhathali nokungahoyi kuphela okubangela le ngxaki. Uninzi lwabantwana lusemngciphekweni wabantu ababaxhaphaza ngezesondo, amaqela emigulukudu kunye nabathengisi beziyobisi kanye kuba besaziwa ukuba ngabantwana abanokwenziwa izisulu lula. Njengesizwe, kufuneka sihlale sibaze amehlo kwaye siwumele ngeenyawo umba wokukhusela abantwana bethu kwiingozi ezifana nezi.

Njengesizwe, kufuneka sizifundise ukuthatha uxanduva.

Kufuneka sizikhathalele thina, abantwana bethu kunye nabanye abantu. Njengoko kufuneka siqinisekise ukuba abantwana bethu bakhulela kwindawo ekhuselekileyo, efudumeleyo nehlayizayo, ngokunjalo ke kufuneka sizive sinoxanduba lokukhusela nokukhathalela bonke abo

sibaziyo nesinxibelelana nabo.

Kufuneka siwuve lo msebenzi wokukhathalela endleni. Nangona zichulumancisa iindaba zokwehla kwenani labantu abasweleke kwiingozi zendlela kwezi holide zehlobo, intlungu embi yeyokuba bangaphezukwe-1,600 abantu abasweleke ezindleleni kwisithuba nje esiyinyanga enesiqingatha. Iyadanisa into yokuba abaqhubi zimoto abangama-9,000 babanjelwe amatyala aquka ukuqhuba phantsi kweempembelelo zotywala, ukuqhuba ngesantya esiphezulu, nokuqhuba kakubi nangokungakhathali. Ukuthatha uxanduva kuthetha ukuba kufuneka sonke siqhube ngenkathalo futhi sihloniphe amalungelo abahambi ngeenyawo nabanye abasebenzisi bendlela.

Ukuthatha uxanduva kuthetha ukuba ootata kufuneka babekhona ebomini babantwana babo. Maninzi amanina ekufuneka ezikhulisele abantwana babo bodwa, into leyo inciphisa amathuba abo kunye nawabantwana babo okuphumelela ebomini.

Ukuthatha uxanduva kuthetha nokuba kufuneka sizikhusele kwezesondo futhi singabezibeki thina okanye abanye esichengeni sokosulelwayi-HIV. Kufuneka singaseli utywala kakhulu okanye sisebenzise iziyobisi. Kufuneka sifune ukuphila ubomi obusempilweni ukwenzela ukuba siziphophe izifo ezinokuthintelwa kwaye siphile ubomi obude.

Le ndlela yokuziphatha kufuneka ilandelwe ngokukodwa ngabo bonke abantu abaphelelyo kwizikhundla zegunya

nabahlonitshwayo luluntu, nokuba zinkokeli zezenkolo okanye oosopolitiki, iinkokeli zemveli okanye oosaziwayo. Ngokusebenzisa nje amazwi nezenzo zabo, kufuneka bancedise kumalinge okwakha isizwe esingcono apho wonke umntu exatyisiwe kwaye ekhathalelwe.

Amagosa onyuliweyo kunye nabasebenzi bakarhulumente baphathiswe uxanduva lokuqinisekisa ukhuseleko nentlalo-ntle yabemi. Kufuneka aqinisekise ukuba kukho izakhiwo ezaneleyo nezikhuselekileyo ezikolweni. Kufuneka ashukume ngokukhawuleza xa kukho uphazamiseko lwamanzi ekuhlaleni okanye xa kuchazwe izibane zesitalo ezonakeleyo. Kufuneka baqinisekise ukuba kunyanzeliswa imigaqo yezempilo nezokhuseleko futhi nokuba umthetho awophulwa.

Ukongeza kumsebenzi oqhubekayo owenzeka kurhulumente wonke, kuwo onke amanqanaba, ukuzalisekisa olu xanduva, ngamanye amaxesha kuye kufuneka sithathe amayathelo angaqhelekanga. Ukuphendula ekufeni nasekonzakaleni okubangelwa kukutshona kwabantwana emingxunyeni yezindlu zangasese ezingagungxulwayo, sisungule iphulo le-SAFE lokukhawulezisa ukwakhiwa kwezindlu zangasese ezifanelekileyo kuzo zonke izikolo elizweni. Sathumela uMkhosi woKhuselo weSizwe waseMzantsi Afrika kwiindawo ezithile eKapa ukuxhasa amapolisa kwiinzame zawo zokunciphisa ubundlobongela.

la. Kutshanje, thina, kunye nemibutho yoluntu, siqalise isicwangciso sokulwa ubundlobongela obenziwa kumanina nabantwana.

Nangona kunjalo, kuninzi ekufuneka sikwenzile, nje-gorhulumente nanjengesizwe.

Sibaqhwabela izandla abo bantu kunye nemibutho ethe yaluthathela kulo uxanduva lokukhathalela impilo yabanye. Kukho abantu abafana noRalph Bowers kunye noMark Nicholson, abaququzelela imidlalo yokuzonwabisa yabantu abasebatsha eLavender Hills eKapa ukuze bangaguquki babe yimigulukudu. Kukho oomama, oodade kunye neentombi abasebenza njengamavolontiya angabafundi kwi-Operation Bobbi Bear, umbutho ose-Amanzimtoti KwaZulu-Natal ofunela abantwana abancinci abangamakhoba okuxhatshazwa iindawo zokuhlala.

Kukho amaqela amaninzi ezenkolo afana ne-Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference, endisandula ukudibana nawo andixelele malunga nomsebenzi awenzayo ukujongana neemfuno zabantu abahluphekileyo, ukuxhasa iintsapho ukuba zikhathale kwaye zikhulise kwaye zince abantu abasebatsha ukuba bahlangabezane nemingeni emininzi abajongene nayo.

Aba bemi baseMzantsi Afrika basibonisa indlela. Ngemizekelo yabo, bayasikhumbuza ukuba kuthetha ukuthini ukuzithathela uxanduva thina buqu nokulubonisa nakwabanye.

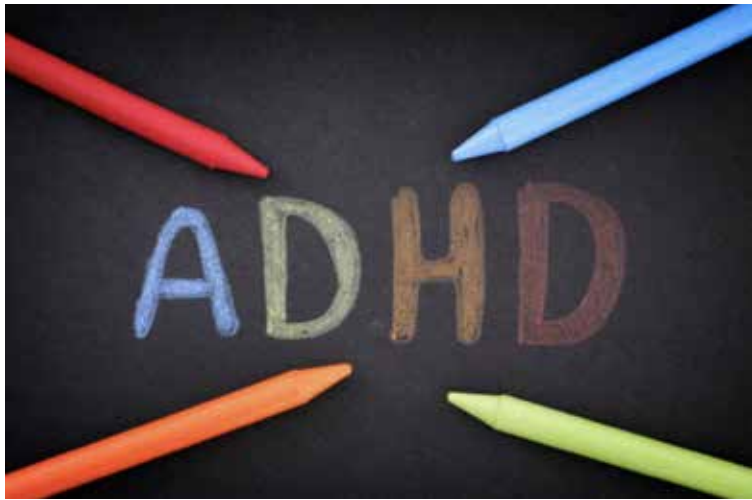
Eli lizwe lithwaxwe ziintlekele ezininzi kakhulu. Baninzi abantu abatsha abaphulukene nemiphefumlo yabo, baninzi abantwana abagcuma zintlungu zomzimba nezomphefumlo.

Singasiphelisa esi sihelegu ukuba sonke, umntu ngamnye kuthi, unokuthatha uxanduva lokukhulisa abantwana kuMzantsi Afrika uwonke.



Ulwazi olubanzi nge-ADHD ne-ADD

LUKHONA UNCEDO lwabantwana abanesifo se-*Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder*.



Silusapho Nyanda

Ukuba umntwana onesifo se-ADHD) okanye i-attention deficit disorder (i-ADD) akanya ngwa, ezi zifo zingenza umonakalo onzulu empilweni yakhe.

Ezi zimbono zikaGq Khatija Jhazbhay, owongamele iCa-

ndelo leNgqondo laBantwana nabaFikisayo kwisibhedlele iTownhill ePietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal.

Uyacacisa ukuba njengabantu abadala, aba bantwana basenokuba semngciphekweni omkhulu wokuhlaselwa zezinye izifo zengqondo, ezinjengexhala kunye nokudakumba komphefumlo, futhi basenokusebenzisa iziyobisi.

I-ADHD kunye ne-ADD zichaphazela indlela abaqhuba ngayo abantwana kwizifundo zabo kwaye le ngxaki banayo inokubacaphukisa abanye abantu. Abantwana abanezi ngxaki basenokungathandwa, bangene engxakini futhi bathande ukwenza izinto eziyingozi.

“Iimeko zomntwana ngamnye zahlukile kwaye ziyakhula, ngoko ke kubalulekile ukwenza uvavanyo oluthe vetshe lwengqondo ukuze ubone ezinye izinto ezinokuba nefuthe kwindlela abakhula ngayo, kunye nezo ziluncedo kunokwakhelwa kuzo ukubanceda ukufikelela kubuchule babo obugcweleyo,” utsho uGq Jhazbhay.

Uyachaza ukuba i-ADHD kunye ne-ADD sisifo soku-phazamiseka kwemithambo-luvo esithi sibangele

ukuba umntwana aziphathe ngendlela engafanelekanga, efana nokungahoyi.

Oku kubonakala ngendlela:

- yokwenza iimpazamo ezingenamsebenzi
- yokungagqibi imisebenzi
- yokulahlekelwa zizinto
- yokuphazamiseka lula nokulibala

Imizekelo yokuphazamiseka okanye yokuba sisingxami iquka:

- ukungqunga
- ukubetha izandla okanye iinyawo
- ukujubalaza esihlalweni sabo
- ukukhwaza iimpendulo nokuphakama xa kulindlelele ukuba uhlale phantsi.

“Iimpawu zibonakala kwiindawo ezahlu-ka-hlukeneyo – ekhaya, esikolweni, xa enabahlobo okanye ngexesha esenza eminye imisebenzi – kwaye ziphazamisa indlela anxibelelana ngayo ekuhlaleni, emsebenzini okanye esikolweni. Iimpawu

ezinkulu ezikhoyo ngaphambi kweminyaka eli-12 kwaye kufuneka zibekhona okungenani kwiinyanga ezintandathu.

Ootitshala bayakwazi ukuphawula ubunzima bokuziphatha kwaye banokumthumela umntwana kuvavanyo lwengqondo. Kukho iindlela ezahlukeneyo zonyango ezinokuthi zisetyenziswe.

Ngeenkukacha malunga ne-ADHD kunye ne-ADD, qhagamshelana ne-Mental Health Information Line kule nombolo yocingo: 0800 567 567, nomnxeba woncedo i-ADD Helpline kule nombolo: 0800 55 44 33 okanye ne-South African Depression and Anxiety Group kule nombolo yocingo: 0800 456 789. Ungatyelela kwakhona ugqirha okanye iziko lezempilo elikufutshane.

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.

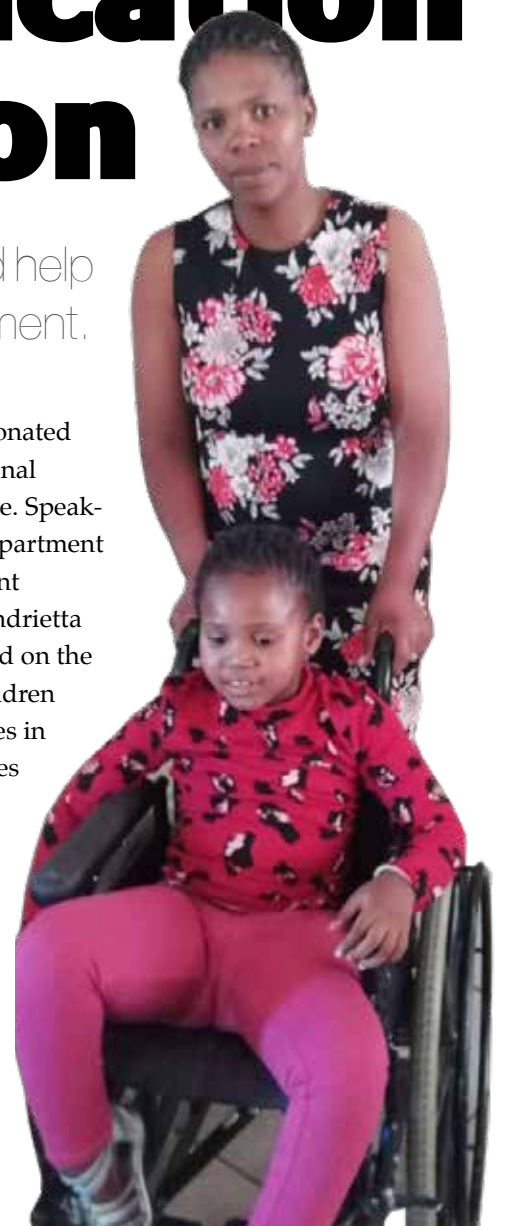
The department contributes a subsidy of R20 per child, which covers children between the ages of two and seven and those who are 18 years of age and above.

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.



Masonge umbane ukuze ungacimi

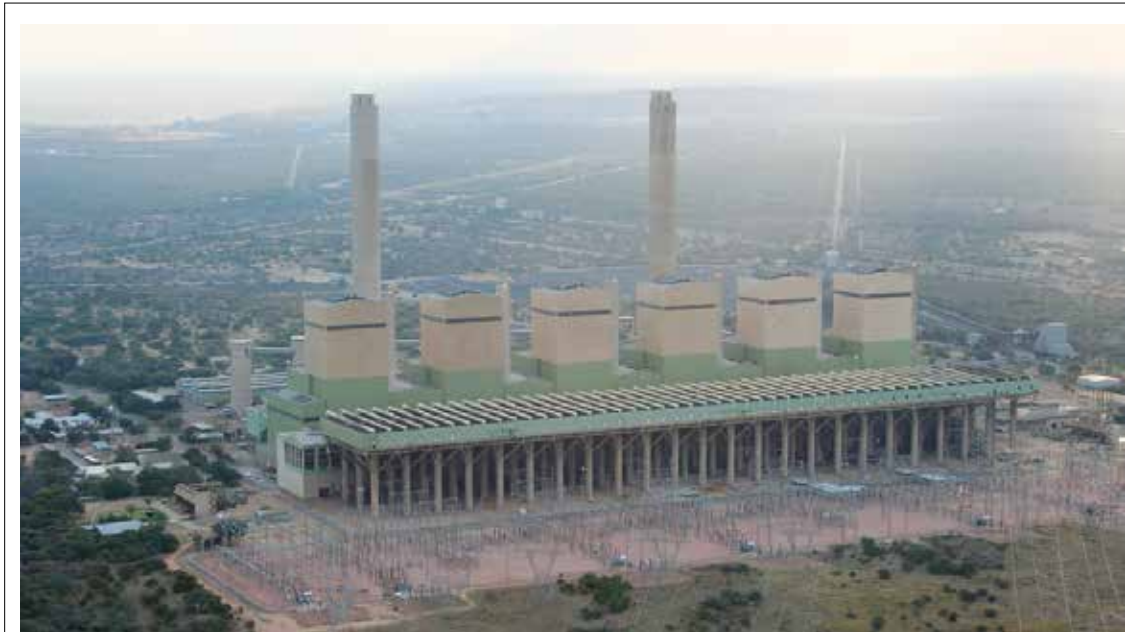
KUKHO

IZINTO eza-hlukileyo abemi boMzantsi Afrika abanokuzenza ukonga umbane futhi bakuphephe ukucinywa ko-umbane.

Silusapho Nyanda

Ibambela-Mlawuli weSitishi kwiSikhululo soMbane sa-kwa-Eskom i-Matimba u-Obakeng Mabotja uthi ukunqongophala kwamandla ombane owaneleyo eMzantsi Afrika kuchaphazela iimpilo zabantu kuba imisebenzi yemihla ngemihla ayenzeki ngexesha lokucima kombane.

ISikhululo saMandla oMbane



■ Isikhululo soMbane iMatimba esiseLimpopo sidlala indima ebaluleke kakhulu ekuveliseni umbane eMzantsi Afrika.

iMatimba siseLephalale, eLimpopo.

UMabotja uyachaza ukuba ukucima kombane kwenzeka xa u-Eskom engakwazi ukuvelisa umbane owaneleyo ukuba ujongane neemfuno zelizwe. Ngoko ke kubalulekile, utsho, ukuba bonke abemi boMzantsi Afrika badlale indima ekusebenziseni umbane omncinci.

Iingcebiso ezivela ku-Es-

kom zokusebenzisa umbane omncinci:

- Cima izibane xa uphuma egumbini
- Sebenzisa iibhaluphu ze-LED
- Cima zonke izinto ezisebenzisa umbane xa zingasebenzi
- Sebenzisa amanzi abandayo kuphela, ngaphandle kokuba kukho imfuneko

- Sebenzisa ingubo yobushushu ukugquma igiza yakho.

Ziliqela izinto ezinokuthi ziphazamise ukuveliswa kwamandla, kuquka ukulondolozwa, ukuvalwa okungacwangciswanga futhi, ngokucacileyo, imozulu.

UMabotja uthi isikhululo sakhe, ingakumbi, siyachaphazeleka ngamaqondo

obushushu aphezulu. “Ngeentsuku ezishushu kakhulu, isikhululo asikwazi ukuvelisa amandla ngokupheleleyo,” utsho.

ISikhululo saMandla oMbane iMatimba sisebenzisa amalahle ukuvelisa umbane, kwaye senzelwe ukuvelisa ama-3990 MW.

“Amandla asasazwa ngokufakwa endaweni yokuhambisa. Ahamba ngemigca yokuhambisa umbane ophezulu kwaye adlula kwisiguquli eshelayo ukuthoba amandla ombane. Umbane usasazelwa kwigradi yesizwe.”

Amalahle esikhululo samandla avela kwimayini i-Exxaro's Grootegeluk. Ahanjiswa ngebhanti aye koovimba nezisele zaseMatimba, ngaphambi kokuba aye kumatye okusila apho asilwa aze ajikwe abegumbane, utsho uMabotja.

Ngezinye iingcebiso zokuba ungawonga njani umbane, ngena kwiwebhusayithi yakwa-Eskom: 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. 📍