



**Cornubia housing project receives additional funding**

Page 5



**New ambulances to make a difference in Limpopo**

Page 7

**JOBS INSIDE**

## SA faces water shortages

More Matshediso

**W**ater and Sanitation Minister Nomvula Mokonyane has called on citizens to use water sparingly and responsibly because climate change has worsened the drought situation in the country.

The Minister also called on local government and those responsible for managing water to lead communities in using water wisely.

"South Africa is a water scarce country with highly variable rainfall and water runoff. To mitigate this situation, this requires pro-active and responsive risk management, coupled with innovative water security management interventions," said the Minister Mokonyane.

She explained that 98 per cent of the water in the country has already been supplied and it has to be reused. South Africa has had to draw some of the water from Lesotho.

Drought conditions are being experienced across the country due to prolonged lower-than-normal rainfall since the beginning of the year, and this has led to water shortages in a number of public water supply schemes or dams.

"So far, drought disaster has been declared in only two of the nine provinces ... which are KwaZulu-Natal and Free State. Funding for specific drought mitigation measures have been received by only KwaZulu-Natal," she said.

Minister Mokonyane added that other drought stricken areas included the southern



Sanitation Minister Nomvula Mokonyane, has announced measures to lessen the impact of drought.

parts of Mpumalanga and selected areas in Limpopo, North West and Northern Cape provinces.

Limpopo's Provincial Executive Council has declared the province a disaster area through national prescripts.

A thorough assessment of the draught situation found that all District and Local Municipalities in Limpopo are facing the worst draught conditions recorded in years. The declaration will help the Government to

unlock the necessary resources to assist the affected communities.

Currently, the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has set aside R3 million to assist affected farmers through the provision of livestock feed. However, this amount does not cover other areas such as human consumption.

About 50 per cent of local water storage was a problem and could become critical if they are not managed carefully.

"The drought currently affects 173 of the 1 628 water supply schemes nationally, serving approximately 2.7 million households or 18 per cent of the national population," she said.

### MEASURES TO MITIGATE DROUGHT

Minister Mokonyane said to address and lessen the potential impact of drought there were immediate, medium- and long-term measures being put in place.

These include:

- strict implementation of drought operating rules at all dams
- increasing the water mix especially groundwater utilisation, rain harvesting
- re-use of return flows and packaged desalination plants
- reducing operational risks by proper infrastructure operation and maintenance with associated skills development
- implementation of water conservation and demand management programmes and climate research as well as hydrological and geo-hydrological monitoring.

"The department has committed R352.6 million to the initial drought intervention projects and a further R96.620 million to interim tinkering and additional interventions," said Minister Mokonyane.

- > See page 2 for water levels per province
- > See page 4 for water saving tips

## Education a top priority in 2016

Albert Pule

**A**ccess to quality education is set to get a major boost in 2016 as the Department of Basic Education (DBE) implements initiatives aimed at improving education.

Plans are underway to ensure that learners learn African languages in schools next year, as part of the department's plans to promote the use of African languages.

Minister Angie Motshekga said the Incremental Introduction of African Languages (IIAL) will be implemented across the country.

"The 2016 school year will see the department implementing two initiatives aimed at improving the quality of education.

"We are going to roll out a pilot for IIAL to promote and strengthen the use of African lan-

guages, by introducing learners incrementally to learning an African language from Grade 1 to 12. This will ensure that all non-African home language speakers speak an African Language," explained the Minister during an interview with *Vuk'uzenzele*.

Schools that previously only taught English and Afrikaans will offer and indigenous Afrikaans language from Grade 1 next year.

So far the department has developed printed material and will be delivering Learner Teacher Support Material (LTSM) in the language chosen to all schools for the implementation of IIAL in 2016.

### INTRODUCTION OF OPERATION PHAKISA ICT IN EDUCATION

In October President Jacob Zuma launched Operation Phakisa Information Communica-

tions Technology (ICT) in Education.

Operation Phakisa is modelled around the Big Fast Results methodology that was first applied by the government of Malaysia to address its national key priority areas such as poverty, education, crime and unemployment.

It involves setting up clear targets and following up with an ongoing monitoring process, which makes the results public. Through this initiative the Malaysian government registered impressive results within a short period.

Minister Motshekga said the implementation of Operation Phakisa ICT will improve the quality of education and simplify some of the administrative processes.

"ICT will help us in many ways. It will help in the curriculum, at an administrative

> Cont. page 2

### QUICK FACTS ABOUT ASIDI

129 schools have been completed to date:

- 92 in the Eastern Cape
- 20 in the Western Cape
- six in the Free State
- five in Mpumalanga
- three in Limpopo
- two in the North West
- one in the Northern Cape

### School infrastructure:

- 499 schools have received water for the first time.
- 425 schools have received decent sanitation for the first time
- 289 schools have been connected to electricity for the first time

**OKUQUKETHWE**

> Cont. from page 1

level, because at times getting administrative information is a big problem."

One of the benefits of an initiative like Operation Phakisa is the speed at which things happen. If it is implemented properly, it can speed-up the issuing of results.

"If we can do the Annual National Assessment (ANA) through the ICT we can have the results overnight, because if learners write exams using computers we will get real-time results."

ICT is a term that includes any communication device or application, including radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software and satellite systems.

**SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE**

To address the backlog of school infrastructure, especially in the predominantly rural provinces, the department will, under the Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI), continue to eradicate the backlog in schools without water, sanitation and electricity and to replace those schools constructed from inappropriate material (mud, plankie and asbestos).

**2015 NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (NSC)**

The 2015 school year saw the highest number of candidates sitting for the Grade 12 exams, with over 800 000 candidates, 10 million question papers, 7 000 examination centres, 65 000 invigilators, 35 000 markers and over 100 marking centres.

Minister Motshekga said the increased number of candidates is an indication that government is making strides in making education



Quality education is a top priority for the Department of Basic Education.

accessible.

"The figures involved in this year's NSC examinations are remarkable.

"This is indicative of the fact that we are retaining more learners in the system and improving access to education."

**DEVELOPING TEACHERS FOR THE FUTURE**

Minister Motshekga said that last year her de-

partment focused its attention on teacher development.

"In a bid to ensure that we have the correct teacher, teaching the correct subject in front of the class at all times, we have embarked on an across the system teacher profiling exercise."

In addition, the department has relaunched teacher training centres.

"We have relaunched 131 fully function-

ing teacher training centres, of which 60 are fully ICT compliant thanks to the Vodacom Foundation's sponsorship.

"In order to develop teachers for the future we awarded over 14 349 Funza Lushaka Bursaries in the 2014 academic year alone. During the year under review we appointed a record number of 3 875 qualified educators who are under the age of 30."

> Iqhubeka isuka ekhasini loku-1

**AMAZINGA AMANZI**

**EFREYISTATA**

Ngokuvamile eFreyistata kunamanzi anele ngesilinganiso esiphakathi nendawo samanzi emadanyini esingama-67%, kodwa izindawo ezibalulekile zamanzi yizindawo ezisenkabeni eduze kwezindawo eziqoqa amanzi ezithembele ekudlulisweni kwamanzi esuka eMfuleni i-Caledon.

"Lo mfula uye waba nokugeleza kwamanzi okuphansi kunokuvamile kule minyaka esanda kudlula. Imikhawulo yokusebenzisa amanzi iqalile ukusetshenziswa kubasebenzisi boMfula i-Caledon, futhi ukudoswa kwamanzi esuka eLesotho Highlands edluliselwa eMfuleni i-Little Caledon kuyaqalwa, nokwenzelwa ukukhuphula amazinga amanzi okwesikhashana," kusho uNgqongqoshe.

**ENYAKATHO KAPA**

Isibalo semiphakathi engama-280 eNyakatho Kapa sithembele emanzini adonswa emathunjini omhlaba ngesizathu sokuthi lesi sifundazwe sitholakala endaweni ecishe ibe ugwadule futhi linetha kancane.

"Ingingi lalawa madolobha kakade asebenzisa amanzi adonswa emathunjini omhlaba angaphezu kwama-76% futhi kuyaphenywa ngezinye izinhlobo zemithombo yamanzi ukwehlisa ubungozi bokuphela kwamanzi," ubeke kanje.

Isilinganiso esiphakathi nendawo samanzi kuwo wonke amadamu eNyakatho Kapa ngama-53% futhi imikhawulo yokusetshenziswa kwamanzi iyaqala ukusetshenziswa njengamanje. mented.

**ENTSHONALANGA KAPA**

Isilinganiso esiphakathi nendawo samanzi emadanyini eNtshonalanga Kapa ngama-70%, nokuyisilinganiso esiphansi uma kuqhathaniswa nonyaka odlule ngenxa yemvula enethe kancane kunokuvamile ngobusika obudlule.

Isomiso sinomthelela omkhulu kwezolimo ezindaweni zase-Vredendal, e-Garies, nase-Bitterfontein, lapho abalimi sebevele sebefake izicelo zoxhaso lwesomiso lwemfuyo yabo.

**EGAUTENG**

Amanzi amaningi eGauteng atholakala emifuleni yaseVaal neCrocodile. UNgqongqoshe Mokonyane uthe isilinganiso esiphakathi nendawo samanzi emadanyini njengamanje ngama-84% futhi aletha ubungozi obulawulekayo bokuntuleka kwamanzi.

"Asikho isomiso semifula namadamu esesike saba khona. Kodwa kunamaphrojekthi amaningana aqhubekayo njengamanje ukubhekana nezinkinga lokulethwa kwezinsizakalo" ubeke kanje.

Imikhawulo eqaliswe ukusetshenziswa ngaba-

kwa-Rand Water ibangelwa ukushisa kwesimo sezulu njengamanje, nokungaholela esomisweni. Idolobha LaseTshwane liqa-lise ukusebenzisa imikhawulo yokusetshenziswa kwamanzi emadolobhaneni amancane amaningi ngenxa yeshisandlu elibe khona enyangeni kaMfufu. Nakuba i-Joburg Water ingakaqali ukusebenzisa imikhawulo yokusetshenziswa kwamanzi, imiphakathi yelulekiwe ukuthi yonge amanzi.

**ELIMPOPO**

Isilinganiso esiphakathi nendawo samanzi emadanyini eLimpopo ngama-71% kanti amadamu ayi-12 kwangama-24 anama-80% futhi amadamu amane angaphansi kwama-50%. Ukwakhiwa kwedamu i-De Hoop okusanda kwenziwa kulindlelele ukuthi kusize ekukhuleni ngokushesha kwezokuvukuza kanye nasemanzini asetshenziswa emakhaya kuMasipala Wesifunda iSekhukhune.

UNgqongqoshe uthe uzongenelela ukubhekana nezinsalelo eLimpopo, ukusiza uhulumeni wendawo ekubhekanele nalezi zinsalelo.

**EMPUMALANGA**

Isilinganiso esiphakathi nendawo samanzi emadanyini eMpumalanga ngama-70%. UNgqongqoshe Mokonyane uthe izindawo ezihlaselwe yisomiso zitholakala eningizimu emi-ngceleni nesifundazwe saKwaZulu-Natal nezwe laseSwaziland.

"Yize lina kancane kunokuvamile, amanzi aphakelwa emakhaya asanele," Usho kanje.

**KWAZULU-NATAL**

Esifundazweni saKwaZulu-Natal isilinganiso esiphakathi nendawo samanzi emadanyini njengamanje ngama-58% omthamo ophakelwayo ogcwele. Imifula ephakela amanzi emintathu kwe-18 emikhulu isengozini, imifula e-42 kweyi-117 ithintwe yisomiso.

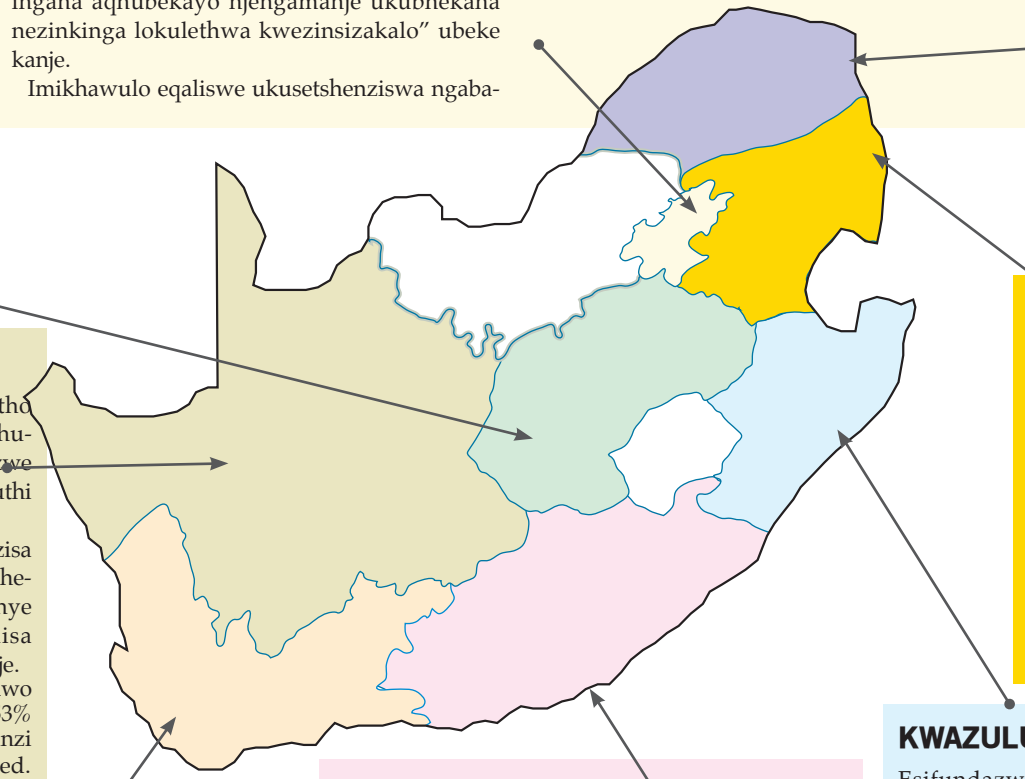
"Sekuthuthukiswe uhlelo lokusebenza, kubandakanya ukumba imigodi yamapitsi, ukuvuselelwa kwemifula kanye nemishini yokuhlansa usawoti. Sekusatshalaliswe amaloli amanzi angaphezu kwe-150 komasipala bendawo aba-12," kusho uNgqongqoshe.

**EMPUMALANGA KAPA**

Isimo sihle njengamanje eMpumalanga Kapa njengoba isilinganiso esiphakathi nendawo samanzi emadanyini singama-78% futhi wonke amadamu abalulekile agcwele noma ase-zogcwala.

Kodwa uNgqongqoshe uthe kusenezindawo ezikhathazayo kubandakanya i-Butterworth/Idutywa.

"Imikhawulo yokusetshenziswa kwamanzi kumele iqale ukusetshenziswa ngokushesha ukulula isikhathi sokuba khona kwamanzi emadanyini."





# Ezivela e-Union Buildings

Umlayezo ovela kuMongameli

## Udlame alusona isixazululo

**Y**isiphi nje isizathu esingenza ukuthi ingane eneminyaka eyi-10 idushele ithaya elivuthayo phakathi emgwaqeni?

Noma kungani umfundi okhalaza ngemali ekhokhelwa ukufunda engashaya iwindi lemoto edlulayo ukulimaza umshayeli ozama ukusuka endaweni okukhalazelwa kuyo?

Bukuphi nje ubuhlakani ekushiseni umtapolwazi uma umphakathi unezikhlo mayelana nodaba oluphathelene nezindlu endaweni ohlala kuyo?

Kubalulekile ukuthi zonke izakhamuzi zaseNingizimu Afrika zicabange ngale mibuzo eyizibonelo zokuziphatha ngendlela engekho emthethweni futhi engadingekile emphakathini wethu obuswa ngentando yeningi labantu lapho kungeke kube khona ukuqhathanisa uhulumeni obuswa ngentando yeningi labantu nombuso wobandlululo

Ekuletheni izikhazalo kuhulumeni noma kuziphathimandla zikahulumeni, asikho isizathu esizwakalayo sokuthi abantu bathi "Sizobhekana nalo hulumeni ngendlela esabhekana ngayo nohulumeni wobandlululo", njengoba kuhlale kushiwo njalo ngabantu.

Siyazi emlandweni wethu kanye nasempilweni esanda kudlula ukuthi umbuso wobandlululo ubuzishaya indiva izikhazalo zeningi lezakhamuzi zaseNingizimu Afrika.

Umbuso wobandlululo wawungasivumeli ukuthi silethe imibono kanye nezikhazalo zethu kumalungu akhethiwe amele umphakathi nokuthi ayengekho amalungu akhethwe yithi amele umphakathi njengamakhansela, izimeya, ooNgqongqoshe beziFundazwe (ama-MEC), oNdunankulu noma oNgqongqoshe.

Umbuso wobandlululo wawungalimemi iningi lethu ukuthi siphawule izinsuku ezingama-30 ngemithetho noma imithethonkambiso ephakanyisiwe. Umbuso wobandlululo wawungasimemeli ezithangamini zokuxo-

xisana nomphakathi. Umbuso wobandlululo wawungazibambi izimbizo ukuze sibeke ilaka lethu. Umbuso wobandlululo wawungenawo amakomidi abhekelele imisebenzi yeminyango kanye nezinye izinkundla lapho esasingabeka khona ilaka lethu.

Kunalokho, umbuso wobandlululo wawuhlala uzivikela, ulindele ukuthumela izinja, izinyala, izithiyomigwaqo, izisi ezikhalisa unyembezi kanye namaphoyisa omshoshaphansi ukuqeda imibhikisho yezikhazalo kanye nokubopha abaholi bemibhikisho yabantu bakithi.

Ukunqotshwa kombuso wobandlululo onesihluku futhi obandlululayo kwaveza ithuba lokuthi kwenziwe izinguquko eziningi ezinhle esizifizele kulesi sikhathi sokubuswa ngentando yeningi labantu kusukela ngonyaka wezi-1994.

Kusukela ngonyaka wezi-1994, alinganiselwa kuzi-5,000 amapulazi, angamahektha ayizigidi ezi-4.2, adluliselwe kubantu abamnyama, ehlohlulisa imindeni angaphezu kwezi-200, 000.

Phezu kwalokho, zilinganiselwa kuzi-80 000 izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba, ezenza amahlektha ayizigidi ezi-3.4, eseziphothuliwe futhi kwahlomula abantu abayizigidi ezi-1.8.

Futhi, kusukela ngonyaka wezi-1994, bangaphezu kwezigidi ezi-16 abantu, kakhulukazi abantu abadala, izingane ezintulayo kanye nabantu abakhubazekile abanikezwe izibonelelo zikahulumeni ezidingeka kakhulu ukuqeda

ububha.

Ngonyaka wezi-2014, Izinhlelo Zemisebenzi Kahulumeni Nemisebenzi Yomphakathi zakhe amathuba emisebenzi ayizigidi eziyisithupha abantu abangasebenzi, ama-40% abo yintsha.

Zingaphezu kwezigidi ezi-3.3 izindlu eziyimixhaso ezakhiwe, ezihlohlulise abantu abangaphezu kwezigidi ezi-16.

Ilinganiselwa kuma-500 imijondolo okwakhiwe kuyo izindlu ezihloniphekile zahlinzekwa nangezidingongqangi.

Ilinganiselwa kuzigidi ezi-12 imindeni ethola ugesi, okwenza ibe ngaphezu kwezigidi eziyisikhombisa kunonyaka wezi-1994.

Zilinganiselwa kuma-92% izakhamuzi saseNingizimu Afrika ebezithola amanzi



Imisebenzi yomphakathi kanye nezinhlelo zomphakathi kwakhe izigidi zamathuba emisebenzi.



Uxhaso lwabafundi abaqhamuka emindenini ehlwempu lunyukile.

okuphuza ahlanzekile ngonyaka odlule uma kuqhathaniswa nama-62% ngonyaka wezi-1996.

Siyaqhubeka nokutshala imali emfundweni yezingane zethu nokuwukutshalela ingomuso.

Bangaphezu kwezigidi eziyisikhombisa abafundi abaqhamuka emindenini ehlwempu abangakhokhi ezikoleni. Bangaphezu kwezigidi eziyisikhombisa abathola ukudla kwamahhala ezikoleni.

Isifundazwe ngasinye ezweni lethu sine-nyuvesi.

Uxhaso lwabafundi abavela emindenini ehlwempu ngoHlelo Loxhaso Lwezimali Lwabafundi Lukazwelonke (i-NSFAS), lukhushulwe ngezigidi ezi-441 zamarandi ngonyaka wezi-1997 lwaba yizigidigidi ezingaphezu kwe-9.5 zamarandi ngonyaka wezi-2015.

Kungabalwa izibonelo eziningi ezweni lethu eziyinkomba yenqubekelaphambili, kodwa esizama ukukuveza lana wumehluko phakathi kwezwe elithuthukayo, elibuswa ngentando yeningi labantu ngonyaka wezi-2015 kanye nombuso owawucindezela esawukhipha embusweni ngonyaka wezi-1994.

Uma sibeka lobu bufakazi kanye nokuthi umbuso wethu wentando yeningi usinikeza iPhalamende, izinkantolo kanye nezinye izinhlelo lapho izakhamuzi ezingakhalaza khona, ngeke sikwazi ukubeka izizathu zo-

kufa, zokulimala kanye nokushabalalisa okwenzeka esikubona ezitaladini zethu.

Abantu baye bethi bafuna izinsizakalo kodwa bashabalalise izinto abenzelwe zona – ngokwenza njalo badale ukusweleka kwezinto nokunganeliseki okusha.

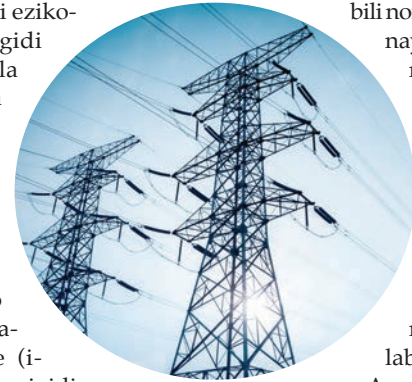
Eminyakeni engamashumi amabili noma ngaphezulu sasingenayo enye indlela yokwenza kodwa kwakumele siphendule umbuso wobandlululo owawunesihluku ngokucima umlilo ngomlilo. Kodwa lokho akusebenzi namhlanje eNingizimu Afrika ebuswa ngentando yeningi labantu futhi enokuthula.

Angeke sikhulise isizukulwane esisha sezingane ezikholelwa ukuthi ukushisa amathaya, ukujikijela amaloli athutha impahla, ukuchitha imigqomo noma ukubulala izigebengu ngokuzihlasela emphakathini kujwayelekile futhi kwamukelekile.

Sikhulisa amathuba okuba yizisulu zalolu hlobo lodlame uma sibamba iqhaza kulo.

Asilwisane nodlame. Asilwisane nabaholi abashoshozela udlame futhi kufanele sibike udlame kuziphathimandla kunokuba sibe yingxenywe yalo.

Udlame aluphele.



Bayizigidi ezi-12 abantu abathola ugesi.



Abantu abadala bayingxenywe yezigidi ezi-16 ezihlohlulise ngezibonelelo ezihlinzekwa nguhulumeni.



Kusukela ngonyaka wezi-1994, alinganiselwa kuzi-5000 amapulazi adluliselwe kubantu abamnyama, kwahlomula imindeni engaphezu kwezi-200 000.

## IZELULEKO ZOKONGA AMANZI

### Ekhaya/ebhizinisini

- Vala umpompi phakathi kokugeza ubuso, ukuxubha noma ukushefa.
- Ukugeza eshaweni imizuzu emihlanu ngosuku, esikhundleni sokugeza kubhavu, kusebenzisa ingxenye yokuthathu yamanzi asetshenziswa ukugeza kubhavu wokugeza, konge amanzi angamalitha afinyelela kuma-400 ngesonto.
- Ukugeza kushawa kungasebenzisa amanzi angamalitha angama-20 ngomzuzu.
- Uma uthanda ukugeza ebhavini, ungawugcwalisi ngokweqile ubhavu wokugeza.
- Ukugeza kungasebenzisa amanzi angamalitha aphakathi kwangama-80 nayi-150 ukugeza ngakunye.
- Sebenzisa amakhanda amashawa akhipha amanzi kancane, iziqukathi zokushaya indlu yangasese ezisebenziseka kabili kanye nemishini yokuwasha eyonga amanzi.
- Amaketelo akufanele agcwaliswe phama kodwa ngamanzi nje anele izidingo zakho. Lokhu kuzophinda kunciphise isikweletu sakho sikagesi.
- Ungazigcwalisi ngokweqile iziqukathi ezifana namabhodwe okupheka, njengoba lokhu kungaholela ekusebenziseni ugesi omningi ukufudumeza amanzi.
- Ukunciphisa umthamo wokushaya indlu yangasese konga amanzi angama-20%. Lokhu kungenziwa ngokubeka ibhodlela lesiphuzo eliyi-2 l, eligcwaliswe amanzi kanye nesihlabathi esincane ukwengeza isisindo, esiqukathini samanzi okushaya indlu encane.
- Lungisa indlu yangasese evuzayo, kungenjalo ungamosha amanzi afinyelela kumalitha ayi-100 000 ngonyaka.
- Gwema ukushaya indlu yakho yangasese ngokungadingekile. Lahla amathishu, izinambuzane nomunye udoti emgqonyeni kunokukulahla endlini yangasese. Kusetshenziswa amanzi angamalitha ayi-12 njalo uma ushaya indlu yangasese.
- Sebenzisa "amanzi ampunga"- amanzi asetshenzisiwe asuka kobhavu, imishini yokuwasha nakweminye imithombo ephephile – ukushaya indlu yakho yangasese.
- Ungaligcwalisi ngokweqile noma ulihlanze njalo ichibi lakho lokubhukuda.
- Sebenzisa ibhakede kunokusebenzisa ipayipi ukuwasha imoto yakho. Uma usebenzisa ipayipi, sebenzisa elinekhanda okwaziyo ukulivala ngesikhathi ungalisebenzisi ukuwasha imoto. Ukusebenzisa ipayipi lasengadini kungasebenzisa amanzi afinyelela kumalitha angama-30 ngomzuzu.
- Ungachithi upende kanye namakhemikhali esitamukokweni.
- Abalimi kumele baqinisekise ukuthi abafaki izibulalazinambuzane ezinobuthi emithonjeni yamanzi nasemifuleni.
- Amafemu kufanele aqaphele ukuthi ayikhiphela kanjani imekhuri kanye namanye amakhemikhali anobuthi afana nayo emanzini agcolile.
- Abantu abahlala ezindaweni zasemakhaya kufanele bangasebenzisi umfula noma usebe lomfula njengendawo yokuzikhulula

### Engadini

- Chelela izitshalo zakho njalo ngezikhathi zasekuseni noma zakusihlwa, ngesikhathi amazanga okushisa esehlile. Phakathi kwehora le-10:00 nele-15:00 ungalahlekelwa ngamanzi afinyelela kuma-90% ngenxa yokuhwamuka.
- Njalo uma ubilisa iqanda, gcina amanzi apholisiwe ukuchelela izitshalo zakho zasendlini. Ziyohlomula kuzivundisi eziqhamuka egobolondweni.
- Gxila ezitshalweni zendabuko nalezo zingadli amanzi amaningi zingezona ezendabuko (kodwa hhayi lezo zishabalalisa ezinye).
- Beka izitshalo ngokwezidingo zazo zamanzi futhi umboze eduze kwazo.
- Chelela izingadi kambalwa, kodwa uzichelele kahle. Ukusebenzisa ipayipi lokuchelela ingadi kungasebenzisa amanzi afinyelela kumalitha angama-30 ngomzuzu.
- Susa izihlahla okungezona ezendabuko futhi ezishabalalisa ezinye egcekeni lakho.
- Amanzi emvula angalondolozwa emathangini, ukuchelela izingadi.
- Sebenzisa "amanzi ampunga"- amanzi asetshenzisiwe asuka kobhavu, imishini yokuwasha nakweminye imithombo ephephile – ukuchelela ingadi yakho.



**government  
communications**

Department:  
Government Communication and Information System  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# Uhlelo lwezindlu zase-Cornubia luthola olunye uxhaso

Gugu Mdlalose

**U**Masipala i-eThekweni uphinde wathala ezinye izigidi ezi-101 zamarandi kusigaba sokuqala seNtuthuko Yokuhlaliswa Kwabantu Okudidiyewe Kwase-Cornubia ukuqinisekisa ukuphuthulwa kwayo.

Lolu xhaso lwemali luzoqinisekisa ukuphuthulwa kwezigatshana eziyisishiyagalombili ngaphansi kweSigaba 1, nokuvele sekuqaliwe ngesiGaba 1B.

Imizamo yokubhekana nokushoda kwemali yabuyekwazi futhi yayibandakanya ukuthola olunye uxhaso lwemali eshodayo noma ukunciphisa amanani ethenda.

IMenja kaMasipala i-eThekweni uSibusiso Sithole uthe kudingekile ukuthi kugunyazwe uxhaso ukuqinisekisa ukuthi idolobha liyahlangabezana nezibopho zalo zezezindlu.

"Lolu daba luyaphuthuma kwazise sekuphele izinyanga sibhekene nalo," washo.

Kukhona izingxoxo eziqhubekayo phakathi kukamasipala nohulumeni kazwelonke nowesifundazwe ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imali yezokuhlaliswa kwabantu ibekwa phambili.

Le phrojekthi yezezindlu nezimboni yase-Cornubia ebiza izigidigidi zamarandi ezingama-25, yiphrojekthi yezindlu ezisetshenziselwa izinto ezihlukahlukene, yabantu abahola ngokuhlukahlukene, engamahektha ayi-1 200, enamahektha angama-80 abekelwe ukwakhiwa kwezimboni kanti amahektha asele abekelwe uzokuhweba, izindlu kanye nezakhiwo zomphakathi, kubandakanya izikole, izinkulisa, imitholampilo, amahholo asetshenziselwa izinto ezihlukahlukene, iziteshi zamaphoyisa kanye neposi.

Le phrojekthi ngeyabantu abahola kancane, ngokuphakathi kanye nabahola kakhulu futhi izohlenganisa nephrojekthi yezokuhweba nezimboni ezohlizeka izakhamuzi ngamathuba emisebenzi eduze nalapho zihlala khona.

Uma isiphelile, le phrojekthi izohlizeka izindlu ezilinganiselwa kuzi-30 000 futhi ihlinzeke ngendawo yokufihla ikhanda kubantu aba-100 000

Lezi zakhiwo eziphakeme, ziyafana nezindlu zokuqala futhi zinamagumbi amabili okulala, igumbi lokugezela nendlu yangasese kanye



IPhrojekthi Yezindlu yase-Cornubia ingenye yamaphrojekthi amaningi asiza uhulumeni ukuhlalabezana nezidingo zezindlu.



nekhishi elivulekile elinendawo yokuphumula.

Ngonyaka odlule ingaphezu kwe-151 imindeni, iningi layo eliqhamuka emijondolo, eyafuduselwa e-Cornubia iqhamuka ezingxenyeni ezihlukahlukene zedolobha.

UStembiso Shezi, insizwa engaboni kahle, wafuduselwa ekhaya elisha nonkosikazi wakhe nezingane zabo ezimbili.

"Ngiyabonga ngendlu ehlinzekwe nguhulumeni. Kusukela sifuduselwe lapha, sengisungule inkampani yokuhlalanyela yezokwakha, esiqalile ukusebenza futhi iyangisiza ukuba ngondle umndeni wami."

UNigel Gumede, uSihlalo weKomidi Lezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu Nengqalasizinda kuMasipala i-eThekweni uthe izindlu ziyafunakala kakhulu kumasipala futhi uhulumeni unomthwalo wokuhlizeka le nsizakalo.

"Siyihlonzile insizakalo edingekayo futhi kumele siqhubekwe ukunikeza le nsizakalo," washo.

## ISIKOLO SAMABANGA APHANSI SABAHLALI BASE-CORNUBIA

Abafundi abahlala e-Cornubia bathola imfundo eduze. ISikole i-Blackburn Primary sathuthela esakhiweni esitsha e-Cornubia sisuka esakhiweni sakwa-Tongaat Hulet esisemijondolo yase-Blackburn.

Ukuthutha, okusanda kwenzeka, kwakuxhaswe nguMnyango Wezemfundo. Indawo okwakhiwe kuyo isikole yenza ukuthi

abantwana abaningi abahlala ezindlini zase-Cornubia bafinyelele kalula.

Lezi zindlu ezintsha ezifika sezakhiwe zimumathaba abafundi aba-270 kusukela eBangeni R kuya eBangeni Lesithupha futhi zinothisha abayisikhombisa.

Ngonyaka ozayo, lesi sikole esinamagumbi okufundela angama-24, kulindeleke ukuba sibe nabafundi abaphakathi kwama-500 nama-600 futhi kuzoqashwa othisha abasha ukubhekana

### IPhrojekthi Yezindlu Yase-Cornubia:

- Le phrojekthi kulindeleke ukuthi ihlinzeke izindlu ezi-30 000 futhi ihlinzeke umpheme kubantu abangaphezu kwezi-100 000.
- Isamba semali esizosetshenziswa kule phrojekthi yezindlu yase-Cornubia kanye nasezimbonini yizigidigidi ezingama-25 zamarandi.
- Balinganiselwa kuma-270 abafundi be-Banga R kuya kuBanga Lesithupha abafunda kwiSikole i-Blackburn Primary, etholakala e-Cornubia. Lesi sibalo kulindeleke ukuthi sikhule sibe ngama-600 ngonyaka ozayo.

nesibalo esiphezulu sabafundi.

"Ukufudukela esikoleni esitsha kwenzeka

maphakathi nonyaka wesikole. Iningi labantwana abahlala e-Cornubia bese bebele bebhalisile ezikoleni ezisezindaweni eziseduze. Ngonyaka ozayo silindeleke ukuba base lapha kwazise kulula futhi kuseduze kubona," kusho u-Kevin Sevlall, uthishanhlolo wesikole, i-Blackburn Primary.

U-Sevlall uthe isikole siqhuba kahle esakhiweni esitsha futhi abantwana abangama-52 bafunda enkulisa, nokuyisibalo esithe xaxa kunasesakhiweni esidala.

"Izingane eziningi ziyaqala ngqa ukungena esikoleni futhi zithokozela isipiliyoni esitsha sokufunda," kusho u-Sevlall.

U-Sevlall unethemba lokusungula umtapo-lwazi esikoleni esitsha, ozonikeza abafundi ithuba lokuqhubeka imfundo yabo.

"Lesi sikole siphinda sibe yinsizakalo ebalulekile futhi ekwazi ukusetshenziswa ngumphakathi emva kwezikhathi zokufunda, njengoba isonto eliseduze kanye namalungu omphakathi esebenzisa lezi zakhiwo. Izifundo ze-ABET zihlinzekwa kusihlwa."

Ungqongqoshe Wezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu uLindiwe Sisulu usanda kumemezela ukuthi abatshalimali bomhlaba kwezizakhiwo, i-Investec Property, izokwakha inxanxathela yezitolo ezi-85 000 sqm kuphrojekthi yezezindlu i-Cornubia.

**\*UGugu Mdlalose usebenzela uMasipala i-eThekweni.**

# Indlu entsha ilethe isithunzi nenjabulo emndenini



USodolobha WaseTshwane uKgosientso Ramokgopa uyadansa ekudlulisweni kwendlu entsha kumniniyo endaweni yase-Ekangala kanti lowo oyamukele, uPoppy Mabena (ogqoke ikepisi elibombu) uyabukela.

Albert Pule

**U**khisimusi usheshe wafika kulo nyaka kuPoppy Mabena (one-minyaka engama-56 ubudala) kanye nabazukulu bakhe abayisikhombisa.

Lo wesifazane okhubazekile ebekade ehlala emjondolo onamagumbi amabili isikhathi eside. Ngezikhathi zemvula, umjondolo ubugcwala amanzi futhi umndeni ubusaba kakhulu ukuthi ngelinye ilanga uzowela phezu kwawo.

"Ngilukhumbula kahle olunye usuku elalina ngalo. Sonke kwadingeka ukuthi sime phezu kwetafula ngoba umjondolo wawugcwele amanzi futhi singakwazi ukulala," kusho umzukulu kaPoppy one-minyaka engama-22 ubudala, uPhumzile

Sonto Mabena.

Manje umndeni usuyakwazi ukulala kamnandi endlini esanda kwakhiwa enamagumbi amahlanu futhi uPoppy useyakwazi ukuphila impilo ejwayelekile, ehloniphekile kanye nabazukulu bakhe.

"Ngizizwa ngijabule kakhulu njengamanje, angazi ukuthi ngithini. Ngiyabonga kusodolobha kanye nabo bonke abantu abadlale indima ekwakheni le ndlu," washo ebamba izinyembezi.

Le ndlu inendawo yokuhamba inqola, amagumbi amabili okulala, ikhishi, indawo yokuphumula, igumbi lokudlela kanye nendlu yangasese. Indawo yokuhamba inqola yakhiwela ukuthi uPoppy akwazi ukuhamba kalula ngoba usebenzisa isihlalo sabakhubazekile esinamasondo.

Le ndlu yakhiwe ngokubambisana phakathi kweDolobha LaseTshwane

kanye nezinkampani ezizimele iJabulile Construction CC kanye ne-Super Grand Agri Feed Cooperative.

Ekhuluma ngesikhathi sokudluliselwa kwale ndlu kuniniyo, uSodolobha Wase-Tshwane uKgosientso Ramokgopa wathi kubalulekile ukuthi yonke imikhakha yomphakathi isebenzisane ngoba uhulumeni ngeke akwazi ukubhekana nazo zonke izinselelo ezibhekene nemiphakathi yedwa.

"Sonke kufanele sisebenzisane kubandakanya izinhlangano zezenkolo, intsha, uhulumeni, umkhakha wangasese kanye namabhizinisi endawo. Uma sonke sisebenzisana ngokubambisana, ayikho into esingekile sikwazi ukuyifeza," washo ngenhloko enkulu eyayivela ehhlo lomphakathi elaligcwele phama leSigceme F sase-Ekangala, e-Bronkhorspruit, empumalanga nePitoli.

URamokgopa wongeza ngokuthi ukudlulisela indlu entsha kumniniyo ngeke kube yiwona kuphela umcimbi obanjelwa kule ndawo.

"Njengoba sivakashele endlini kaGogo uMabena akukhona okokugcina sifika eSigcemeni F. Sizobuya futhi senze izimezele ezinkulu mayelana nezinhlelo esinazo zale ndawo."

Wongeza ngokuthi izinhlelo zokwakhiwa kwenxanxathela yezitolo endaweni yase-Ekangala seziqhubekile kakhulu.

Ukwakhiwa kwale ndlu kwaqala mhla ziyi-18 Ntulikazi njengengxenywe yokuhlonipha umlando kaMongameli uNelson Mandela.

### Amaphrojekthi ezayo ezezindlu nokuhlaliswa kwabantu

eTshwane:

- IDolobha, ngokubambisana noMnyango Wezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu WaseGauteng, bahlonze amaphrojekthi amakhulu, okungenzeka akhe izindlu ezingaphezu kwezi-10 000 eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo.
- Uhlelo lwamaphrojekthi amakhulu eTshwane abiza izigidigidi ezingama-36.9 zamarandi luzoholela ekwakhiweni kwezindlu ezilinganiselwa kuzi-180 875 eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo.
- Uhlelo lokwakhiwa kwezindlu zabantu abahola kancane kanye nalabo abahola phakathi nendawo luyaqhubeka enyakatho neTshwane. Le ntuthuko izokwakhiwa izindlu ezi-16 000, ezi-1 300 kuyobe kuzizindlu zomxhaso. Lubandakanya amalokishi akanye kaysithupha azokwakhiwa eminyakeni eyisikhombisa ezayo, ngemali elinganiselwa kuzigidigidi ezi-3.5 zamarandi.
- Olunye uhlelo lokwakhiwa kwezindlu ezixubile ezibiza izigidigidi ezihlanu zamarandi, oluqhutshwa ngumakhi ozimele, lubandakanya izindlu ezi-14 000 ezizokwakhiwa eminyakeni eyisishiyagalombili ezayo endaweni yaseManavoni eCenturion, okubandakanya izindlu zemixhaso ezi-1 400.
- IDolobha lisebenzisana nezikhungo ezihlukahlukene ezakha izindlu zomphakathi bazohlizeka izindlu zokuqasha ezingabizi. Izindlu zokuqasha ezingabizi ezi-5 355, eTshwane jikelele, zisemazingeni ahlukahlukene okuhlalela.

Umthombo: Inkulumbo Yesimo Senhlokodolobha