



**Cornubia housing project receives additional funding**

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

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**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



## DITABA TŠE DI AKARETŠAGO

> 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."

> E tšwelela go tšwa letlakaleng la 1

## MAEMO A MEETSE

### FOREISETATA

Ka kakaretšo e maemong a makaone a go ba gona ga meetse gomme palo ye e tlwaelegilego ya maemo a meetse ka matamong ke 67%, eupša mafelo a bohlokwa a meetse ke mafelo a ka bogareng go ralala le mafelo a meela ao a tshephilego meetse ao a fetišwago go tšwa ka lenaneong la meetse a Noka ya Caledon.

"Tshepedišo ye ya meetse e itemogetše seemo sa kelo ya meetse ya fase kudu ka fao go sego gwa tlwaelega mo mengwageng ye e sa tšwago go feta. Mellwane ye e beetšwego tšhomišo ya meetse e tsentswe tirišong go bašomiši bao ba šomišago meetse a Noka ya Caledon, gomme meetse ao a lokollwago go tšwa ka Magologolong a Dithaba tša Lesotho go tla ka Nokeng ya Little Caledon a šomišwa go tsenya tirišong koketšo ya kabo ya meetse mo lebakeng le lekopana," gwa realo Tona.

### KAPA LEOBOA

Palomoka ya metse ye 280 e tshephile meetse a ka fase ka lebaka la gore profense e lefelong la klaemete ye e nyakilego go ba leganata gomme e itemogela dipula tša maemo a fase.

"Bontši bja ditloropo tše di šetše di šomiša meetse a ka fasea a go feta 76%, gomme methopo ya meetse ye e kgonagalago le ya boikgethelo e sa nyakišišwa go fokotša kotsi ya tlhokego ya kabo ya meetse," a realo.

Maemo ao a tlwaelegilego a meetse ka matamong ka moka ke 53% gomme mellwane ya tšhomišo ya meetse e tsenywa tirišong mo lebakeng le.

### KAPA BODIKELA

Maemo ao a tlwaelegilego a meetse ka matamong a go 70%, gomme a fase ge a bapetšwa le ngwaga wo o fetilego ka lebaka la dipula tše di lego fase ga ka fao go tlwaelegilego tše di nelego mo marengeng ao a fetilego.

Diabe tše ntši tša komelelo di go bolemi ka mafelong a Vredendal, Garies le Bitterfontein, fao balemi ba šetšego ba dirile dikgopelo tša kimollo ya komelelo ye e amago diruiwa tša bona.

### GAUTENG

Bontši bja meetse bo abja ke mananeo a meetse a Noka ya Lekwa le Noka ya Crocodile ya Borwa. Tona Mokonyane o boletše gore maemo a bjale ao a tlwaelegilego a matamo a mo 84% gomme se se hlagiša kotsi ya tšhireletšego ya meetse yeo e ka laolegago mo lebakeng le lekopana.

"Ga go komelelo ya meetse a ka fase yeo go itemogelago yona mo lebakeng le. Diprotšeke tše mmalwa le ge go le bjale di a phethagatšwa go rarolla mathata a kabo ya ditirelo tša meetse," a realo.

Mellwane ya tšhomišo ya meetse yeo e tsentswego tirišong ke Rand Water ke ka lebaka la maemo a bjale a phišo ya boso, ao a ka feletšago ka seemo sa komelelo. City of Tshwane e tsentswe tirišong mellwane ya tšhomišo ya meetse ka bontšing bja ditloropo ka lebaka la lephotho la phišo ka Diphallane. Le ge Joburg Water e se ya hlwa e tseye tirišong mellwane ya tšhomišo ya meetse, ditšhaba di eleditšwe go šomiša meetse ka bohlae.

### LIMPOPO

Palo ye e tlwaelegilego ya maemo a meetse ka matamong e go 71% gomme matamo a 12 go a 24 a ka godimo ga dipersente tše 80 gomme matamo a mane a ka fase ga 50%. Go agwa fao go sa tšwago go dirwa ga Letamo la De Hoop Dam go emetšwe gore go tla liša kimollo ye e nyakego ya meetse ye e gologo ka lebelo ka mepong le ya meetse ao a šomišwago ka malapeng ka Masepaleng wa Selete wa Sekhukhune.

Tona o boletše gore kgoro e tla tsena gare go rarolla mathata a meetse ka Limpopo, go thuša mmušo wa selegae gore o a laole.

### MPUMALANGA

Maemo a meetse ka matamong a maemong ao a tlwaelegilego a 70%. Tona Mokonyane o boletše gore lefelo leo le hlasetšwego ke komelelo le ka borwa bja KwaZulu-Natal le Swaziland.

"Ka ntle le dipula tše di lego ka fase ga maemo ao a tlwaelegilego, mananeo a kabo ya meetse ao a šomišwago ka malapeng a sa le seemong se sekaone," a realo.

### KWAZULU-NATAL

Palo ye e tlwaelegilego ya maemo a meetse ka matamong mo lebakeng le e go 58% ya mothapo wa kabo ya meetse a botlalo. Ditlamo tše 18 tše kgolo tša kabo ya meetse di kotsing, gomme tše 42 tša ditlamo tše 117 di angwa ke komelelo.

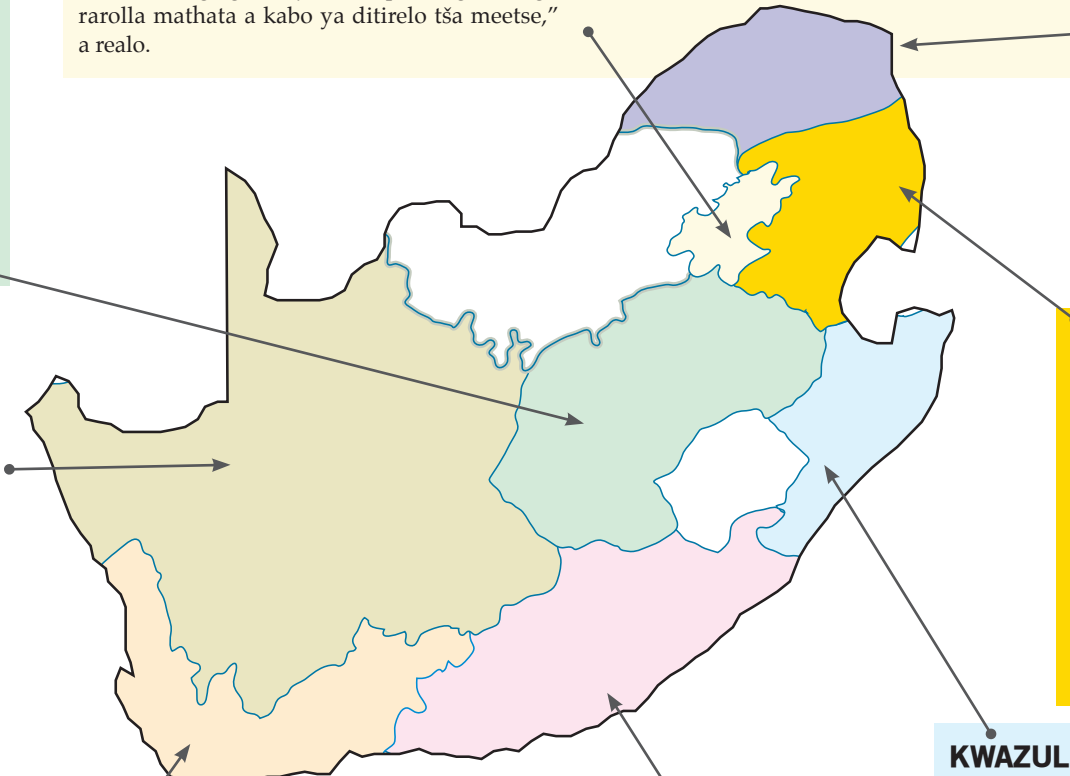
"Leanoiro le dirilwe, go akaretšwa go epa ga dipetse tša meetse, go tsošološa didiba le dipolante tša go hlwekiša meetse a letswai. Dilori tša ditanka tša meetse tše di fetago tše 150 di šetše di rometšwe ka mabasepaleng ya selegae ye 12," gwa realo Tona.

### KAPA BOHLABELA

Seemo sa meetse ka karetsšo se maemong a makaone gomme maemo ao a tlwaelegilego a meetse a matamo a go 78% gomme bontši bja matamo a bohlokwa a tletše goba a kgauswi le go tlala.

Le ge go le bjale, Tona o boletše gore go na le mafelo ao a tlišago tlhobaboroko go akaretšwa Butterworth/Idutywa.

"Mellwane ya mabapi le tšhomišo ya meetse e swanetše go tsenywa tirišong ka tšhoganetšo go katološa go hwetšagala ga meetse ka tshepedišong ya kabo ya meetse."







# Go tšwa Union Buildings

Molaetša go tšwa go Mopresidente

## Dikgaruru ga se karabo

**N**aa ngwana wa mengwaga ye 10 o dirang a goga thare ye e tukago a lebile gare ga tsela?

Goba naa ke ka lebaka la eng moithuti wa yunibesithi yo a dirago ditšhupetšo mabapi le ditšhelete tše di lefšago a pšhatla lefasetere la sefatanaga seo se putlago gomme a gobatša mootledi wa sefatanaga seo yo a lekago go tloga lefelong leo go dirwago ditšhupetšo go lona?

Naa ke bohlae go tšhuma bokgobapuku ga setšhaba se sa thabišwe ke taba ya kabo ya dintlo ka lefelong le itšego?

Go bohlokwa gore maAfrika Borwa ka moka a nagane ka fao go tseletšego ka ga dipotšišo tše bjalo ka mehlala ya maitshwaro ao a sego molaong le ao a sa nyakegego ka setšhabeng sa rena sa temokrasi fao go ka se bego le papetšo magareng ga mmušo wa lehono le mmušo wa kgethologanyo.

Ge go tlišwa dingongorego go mmušo goba go ba taolo ya setšhaba, ga go na lebaka leo le ka dirago gore go be le motho yo a ka bolelago gore "re tla swara mmušo wo go swana le ka fao re bego re swere mmušo wa kgethologanyo ka gona", ka ge se se tšhošetšwa nako le nako.

Re a tseba go tšwa ka historing ya rena le ka maitemogelong a ditragalo tše di sa tšwago go feta gore mmušo wa kgethologanyo o be o sa theeletše seo se bego se bolelwa ke bontšhi bja maAfrika Borwa.

Mmušo wa kgethologanyo o be o sa re dumelele gore re tliše dikgopolo goba dingongorego tša rena go baemedi ba setšhaba bao ba kgethilwago gomme go bolela nnete go be go se na baemedi bao ba bego ba kgethilwe ke rena ba go swana le makhanselara, dimeyara, Balekgotlaphethiši (di-MEC), Ditona-kgolo goba Ditona.

Mmušo wa kgethologanyo o be o sa laletše bontšhi bja rena go fa ditshwaotshwao ka ga melao goba melawana ye e bego e šišinywa mo matšatšing a 30. Mmušo wa kgethologanyo o be o sa re laletše ka ditragalong tša go kgatha tema

ga setšhaba. Mmušo wa kgethologanyo o be o sa re direle imbizo yeo ka yona re bego re ka dira gore re theeletšwe. Mmušo wa kgethologanyo o be o se na dikomiti tša dikgoro le diforamo tše dingwe fao re bego re ka theeletšwago gona.

Sebakeng seo, mmušo wa kgethologanyo o be o dula o itšhireletša, o emetše go romela dimpsha, dilori tša mašole, mapheko a tseleng a go thibela difatanaga, digase tša go ntšha dikeledi le maphodisa a go ikgakantšha go fediša ditšhupetšo ka kgang le go golega baetapele ba lesolo la go lwantšha kgethologanyo la batho ba rena.

Go fenyga ga mmušo wa kgethologanyo ya semorafe le wo mošoro go dirile gore go be le diphetogo tše ntšhi tše kaone tšeo re bilego le tšona ka mmušong wa rena wa temokrasi go tloga ka ngwaga wa 1994.

Go tloga ka 1994, dipolasa tše di nyakilego go ba tše 5,000, tše di ka bago dihekthara tše 4.2 milione, di fetišeditšwe go bathobasoa, gomme se sa hola malapa a 200,000.

Godimo ga fao, dikgopelo tša go bušetšwa naga tše di nyakilego go ba tše 80 000, tše di fihlago go dihekthara tše 3.4, di phethilwe gomme batho ba 1.8 milione ba holegile. Gape go tloga ka 1994, batho ba go feta ba 16 milione kudukudu batšofadi, bana le batho bao ba lego kotsing ba filwe dithušo tša ditšhelete tša leago ka nepo ya go fediša bohloki.

Mananeo a Mešomo ya Setšhaba le ya Mešomo ya Setšhabeng a hlomile dibaka tša mešomo tša dimilione tše tshela go batho bao ba sa šomego, 40% ya bona e bile bafsa ka ngwaga wa 2014.

Dintlo tša mahala tša go feta tše 3.3 milione di agilwe gomme tša hola batho ba go feta ba 16 milione.

Mafelo a baipei ao a nyakilego go ba a 500 a ile a fedišwa gomme gwa agwa dintlo tša boleng gomme gwa abja le ditirelo tša motheo.

Malapa ao a ka bago a 12 milione a hwetša mohlagase, gomme ona a feta ao a bego a hwetša mohlagase ka 1994 ka dimilione tše šupa.

MaAfrika Borwa a ka bago 92% a be a hwetša meetse a pompi mo ngwageng wo o fetilego, ge a bapetšwa le a 60% ka 1996.



Thušo ya mašeleng go baithuti bao ba tšwago malapeng ao a hlokago e oketšegile.

Re tšwela pele go beeletša ka thutong ya bana ba rena e lego peeletšo go bokamoso.

Baithuti ba go feta dimilione tše šupa bao ba tšwago malapeng ao a hlokago ga ba lefe sekolofisi. Ba go feta dimilione tše šupa ba hwetša dijo tša mahala ka sekolong.

Profense ye nngwe le ye nngwe ka nageng ya rena bjale e na le yunibesithi.

Thušo ya mašeleng go baithuti bao ba tšwago malapeng ao a hlokago ka Setlamo sa Bosetšhaba sa Thušo ya Ditšhelete tša Baithuti (NSFAS), e okeditšwe go tloga go R441 milione ka 1997 go ya go tšhelete ye e fetago R9.5 pilione ka 2015.

Mehlala ye mengwe ye mentšhi ya kgetelopele ka nageng ya rena e ka fiwa, eupša seo re se dirago fa ke go laetša phapano ye e lego pepeneneng magareng ga mmušo wo o hlabollago, wa temokrasi ka 2015 le mmušo wa kgatelelo wo re o fedišitšego ka 1994.

Ka lebaka la bohlatse bjo le taba ya gore temokrasi ya rena e re fa Palamente, dikgorotshoko le dihlongwa tše dingwe tša mehuta-huta fao badudi ba ka išago dingongorego tša bona, re ka se kgotlelele mahu, dikgobalo le tshenyho ye re e bonago mebileng ya rena.

Batho ba tla re ba nyaka kabo ya ditirelo

eupša ba senya dilo tšeo di šetšego di abilwe – go realo ba baka ditlhaelelo tše diswa le tlhokišo ya dibaka ge ba dira seo.

Mengwagasome ye mebedi ye e fetilego le go feta re be re se na kgetho eupša re gapeletšega go arabela mmušo wa kgethologanyo wo mošoro ka dikgaruru. Eupša seo ga se sa le maleba lehono ka go Afrika Borwa ya khutšo le ya temokrasi.

Re ka se godiše motswalo o moswa wa bana wo o dumelago gore go tšhuma dithaere, go betša maswika go dilori tše di rwelego diphahlo, go tšholla metomo ya ditlakala goba go bolaya basenyi ka go šomiša dikgaruru tša go dirwa ka seboka ke selo seo se tlwaelegilego ebile go a amogelega.

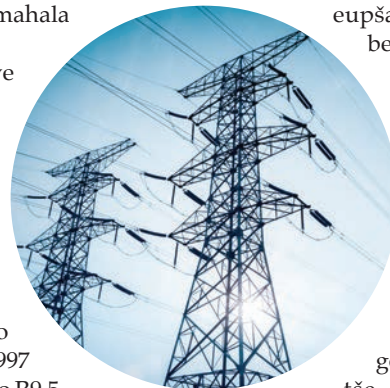
Ge re tšwela pele go itira batho bao ba dirago bosenyi, re tšwela pele go oketša sebaka sa gore re be batšwasehlabelo ba dikgaruru tšeo ka borena.

Re swanetše go ganetša dikgaruru. Re swanetše go ganetša baetapele bao ba hlohleletšago dikgaruru gomme re swanetše go bega dikgaruru go ba taolo, sebakeng sa go ba karolo ya tšona.

Dikgaruru di swanetše go emiša.



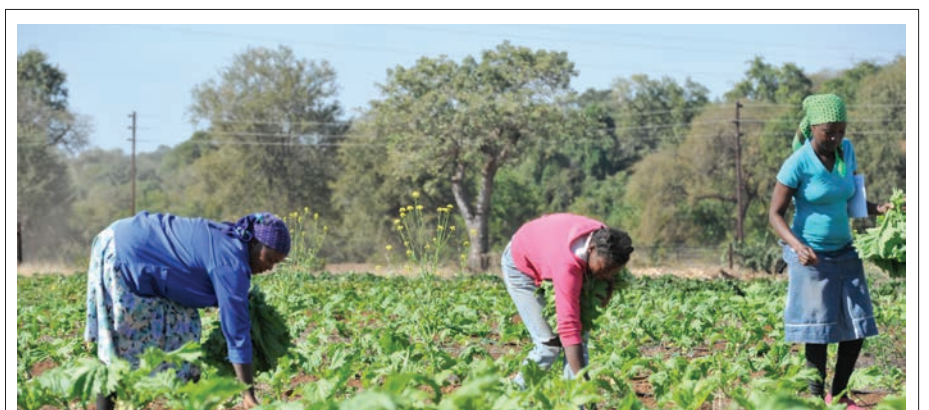
Mananeo a mešomo ya setšhaba le a setšhabeng a hlomile mešomo ye dimilione.



Batho bao ba ka bago ba 12 milione ba na le mohlagase.



Batšofadi ke karolo ya batho ba 16 milione bao ba holegago go thušo ya ditšhelete tša leago yeo e abjago ke mmušo.



Go tloga ka 1994, dipolasa tše di nyakilego go ba tše 5 000 di fetišeditšwe go bathobasoa, gomme se sa hola malapa a go feta a 200 000.



## DIKELETŠO TŠA GO BOLOKA MEETSE

### Ka gae/mafelong a kgwebo

- Tswalela thepe ge o hlapa sefahlego, meno le ge o kota.
- Go šawara metsotso e mehlano ka letšatši, go na le go hlapa ka pafong, go tla šomiša tee-tharong ya meetse ao a šomišwago go hlapa ka pafong, go bolokwa tekano ya dilitara tše 400 ka beke.
- Go šawara go ka šomiša tekano ya dilitara tše 20 tša meetse ka motsotso.
- Ge o kgetha go hlapa ka pafong, o se ke wa tlatša pafo.
- Go hlapa ka pafo go ka šomiša meetse a ka bago dilitara tša magareng ga 80 le 150 mo pafong e tee ya ge o hlapa.
- Šomiša dihlogwana tša šawara tša go ntšha meetse ka go nanya, dithoilete tše di nago le mekhenikale wa go šoma ka bobedi ge o goga le metšhene ya go hlatšwa yeo e nago le bokgoni bja go boloka meetse.
- Diketlele di se ka tša tlatšwa go fihla molomong gomme go tšhelwe meetse ao a lekanego dinyakwa tša gago. Se se tla fokotša tefo ya mohlagase wa gago.
- O se ke wa tlatša kudu diswari tša go swana le dipitša tša go apea, ka ge se se tla dira gore go šomišwe mohlagase o montši go ruthetša meetse.
- Go fokotša tšhomišo ya meetse ya thoilete ya gago go ka boloka 20% ya palomoka ya tšhomišo ya meetse. Se se ka dirwa ka go nokela lepotlelo la senwamaphodi sa dilitara tše 2, le tladitšwe ka meetse gomme go noketšwe santa e nnyane go oketša boima, gomme la nokelwa ka go tanka ya meetse a thoilete.
- Lokiša ntlwana ya boithomelo yeo e dutlago e sego fao e tla senya dilitara tše di ka bago 100 000 tša meetse ka ngwaga.
- Efoga go goga ntlwana ya boithomelo ge go sa hlokege. Lahlela dipampiri tša go mina, dikhunkhwane le ditlakala tše dingwe ka selahlala ditlakaleng go na le ka ntlwaneng ya boithomelo. Nako le nako ge o goga ntlwana ya boithomelo, o šomiša dilitara tše 12 tša meetse.
- Šomiša “meetse a masehla” – meetse ao a šomišitšwego go tšwa dipafong, metšheneng ya go hlatswa le methopong ye mengwe ye e bolokegilego – go ka goga ntlwana ya boithomelo ya gago.
- O se ke wa tlatša kudu goba wa hlatšwa kudu letamo la gago la go thuma.
- Šomiša kgamelo go na le lethompo go hlatswa koloi ya gago. Ge o swanetše go šomiša lethompo, šomiša segaši seo se kgonago go ka tswalega magareng ga go gaša koloi. Go šomiša lethompo la go nošetša go ka šomiša dilitara tše di ka bago 30 tša meetse ka motsotso.
- O seke wa tšhela pente goba dikhemikhale ka tereining.
- Balemi ba swanetše go kgonthišiša gore ba bea dibolaya-dikhunkhwane tša bona tše di nago le mpholo kgole le methopo ya meetse le meedi.
- Difeme di swanetše go hlokomela gore di lokollago mekhuri le dimethale tše dingwe tše bogale ka meetseng a ditšhila.
- Batho ba swanetše go hlokomela go se šomiše dinoka goba mabopo a dinoka bjalo ka thoilete.

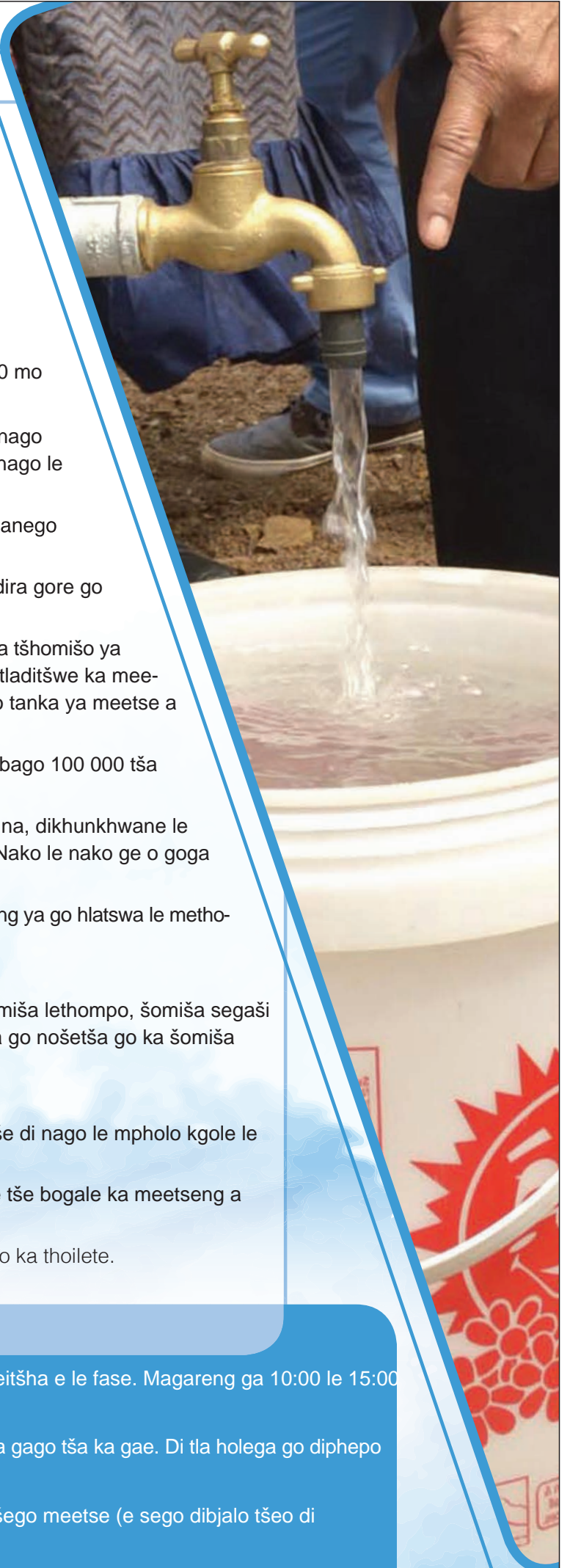
### Ka serapaneng

- Ka mehla nošetša dibjalo tša gago e sa le ka mesong goba mantšiboa, ge thempereitšha e le fase. Magareng ga 10:00 le 15:00 motho a ka lahlegelwa ke 90% ya meetse ka go moyafala.
- Nako le nako ge o bediša lee, boloka meetse ao go a šomiša ge a fodile go dibjalo tša gago tša ka gae. Di tla holega go diphepo tše di tšwago go dikgapetša tša mae.
- Tsepelela go dibjalo tša tlhago le tše di sego tša tlhago ya mo gae tše di sa šomišego meetse (e sego dibjalo tše di tlhaselago tše e sego tša mo gae).
- Bea dibjalo ka dihlopha go ya ka dinyakwa tša meetse le go di petela go di dikologa.
- O se nošetše dirapana nako le nako eupša o di nošetše gabotse. Ge o šomiša lethompo o ka šomiša tekano ya dilitara tše 30 tša meetse ka motsotso.
- Tloša dibjalo tše di tlhaselago mo lefelong la gago.
- Meetse ao a tšwago mo tlhakeng ya ntlo a ka ba le mohola ge a lotilwe ka ditankeng, go tlo šomišwa go nošetša dirapana.
- Šomiša “meetse a masehla” – meetse ao a šomišitšwego go tšwa dipafong, metšheneng ya go hlatswa le methopong ye mengwe ye e bolokegilego – go nošetša serapana sa gago.



**government  
communications**

Department:  
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**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**





# Protšeke ya kago ya dintlo ya Cornubia e hwetša thušo ya mašeleng ya tlaleletšo

Gugu Mdlalose

**M**asepala wa eThekweni o beelelitše tšelete ya tlaleletšo ye e ka bago R101 milione ka go kgato ya mathomo ya Lenaneo la Tlhabollo ye e Kopantšwego ya Madulo a Batho ya Cornubia go netefatša gore le a phethwa.

Thušo ye ya mašeleng e tla netefatša gore dikgato tše seswai tša ka fasana di a phethwa ka go Kgato ya 1, yeo go yona, Kgato ya 1B, e šetšego e le kगतong ya phethagatšo.

Maitekelo a go hwetša ditharollo tša tlhalelo a lekodišitšwe gomme gwa akaretšwa nyakego ya ditšhelete tša tlaleletšo tšeo di tlogo thuša ka go tlhalelo goba go fokotša ditšhelete tša dithentara.

Molaodi wa Toropokgolo ya Masepala wa eThekweni Sibusiso Sithole o boletše gore thušo ya mašeleng e swanetše go dumelwa go fihlelela ditlamego tša ona tša kago ya dintlo.

“Go na le maikutlo a boitlhaganelo ka mo tabeng ye ka ge re be re šoma ka yona mo dikgweding tše ntši,” a realo.

Go na le dipolelišano tše di tšwelago pele magareng ga masepala le mmušo wa bosetšhaba le wa profense go netefatša gore thušo ya mašeleng ya kago ya dintlo e bewa pele.

Diprotšeke tša kago ya dintlo le tša diintasteri tša Cornubia tša R25 pilione ke tlhabollo ya tšhomišo ya mohlakanelwa, ya letseno la mohlakanelwa, ya dihekthara tše 1 200, tšeo go tšona dihekthara tše 80 go rulagantšwego gore go tla hlongwa diintasteri go tšona gomme tše di šetšego tša ba tša go hloma dikgwebo, kago ya dintlo le mafelo a mangwe a tša leago le a setšhaba, go akaretšwa dikolo, dikolo tša bomapimpana, dikliniki, dihologo tša go šomišetšwa mešomo ye e fapanego, diteše tša maphodisa le diposo.

Protšeke ye e tla nepiša batho bao ba hwetšago letseno la fase, la magareng le la ka godingwana gomme e tla akaretša gape protšeke ya tlhomo ya diintasteri le dikgwebo yeo e tlogo fa badudi dibaka tša mešomo kgauswi le bona.

Ge e šetše e phethilwe, protšeke ye e tla aba dintlo tše di ka nyakago go ba tše 30 000 le go fa madulo go batho ba go feta ba 100 000.

Meago ya difoete ye e swana le dintlo tša



Protšeke ya Dintlo ya Cornubia ke ye nngwe ya diprotšeke tše ntši tšeo di thušago mmušo go fihlelela nyakego ya kabo ya dintlo.



mathomo tša madulo gomme le tšona di na le diphapoši tša borobalelo tše pedi, phapoši ya bohlapelo le ntlwana ya boithomelo le khitšhi ye e swaraganego le phapoši ya bodulelo.

Mo ngwageng wo o fetilego malapa ao a fetago a 151, ao bontši bja ona bo tšwago mafelong a baipei, a abetšwe leswa Cornubia go tšwa dikarolong tše di fapafapanego tša toropokgolo.

Sthembiso Shezi, mofsa yo a fofetšego, o abetšwe ntlo ye mpsha yeo ka go yona a tlogo dula le mosadi wa gagwe le bana ba babedi.

“Ke leboga sebaka sa go ba le ntlo ye ke e filwego ke mmušo. Go tloga mola ke hudugelagong ka mo ntlong ye ke ngwadišitše khamphani ya boagi, ye e thomilego go šoma gomme e nthuša go fepa ba lapa la ka.”

Nigel Gumede, Modulasetulo wa Komiti ya Madulo a Batho le Mananeokgoparara ka Maasepaleng wa eThekweni o boletše gore go na le nyakego ya dintlo ka masepaleng gomme mmušo o na le maikarabelo a go aba tirelo ye.

“Re bone tlhokego ye gomme re swanetše go tšwela pele go aba tirelo ye,” a realo.

## SEKOLO SA PHORAEMARI SA BADUDI BA CORNUBIA

Baithuti bao ba dulago ka Cornubia ba na le pihlelelo go thuto kgauswi le bona. Sekolo sa Phoraemari sa Blackburn se tlogile go moago wo o bego o le wa Tongaat Hulett ka lefelong la baipei la Blackburn go ya ka meagong ye meswa ka Cornubia.

Go huduga fa, fao go sa tšwago go dirwa mo nakong ye e fetilego, go thušitšwe ka mašeleng ke Kgoro ya Thuto. Go huduwa ga sekolo se go kgontšha pihlelelo ye bonolo go palo ye kgolo ya bana bao ba dulago ka protšekeng ya dintlo ya Cornubia.

Meago ye meswa ya diphapoši tša go agwa ka marela di amogela baithuti ba 270 go thoma ka Kreiti ya R go fihla ka Kreiti ya Boselela gomme e na le barutiši ba šupa.

### Protšeke ya Kago ya Dintlo ya Cornubia:

- Protšeke ye go emetšwe gore e tla aba dintlo tše di lego kgauswi le go ba tše 30 000 le go fa madulo go batho ba go feta ba 100 000.
- R25 pilione ke palomoka ya tshenyegelo ka protšeng ya kago ya dintlo le ya tlhomo ya diintasteri ka Cornubia.
- Baithuti bao ba ka bago ba 270 go thoma ka Kreiti ya R go fihla ka Kreiti ya Boselela ba tsena sekolo ka Sekolong sa Phraemari sa Blackburn, seo se lego ka gare ga Cornubia. Palo ye go emetšwe gore e tla oketšega go fihla go ba 600 ngwaga wo o tlogo.

Ngwaga wo o tlogo, sekolo seo se tla bego se na le diphapošithuto tše 24, go emetšwe gore se tla ba le baithuti ba magareng ga ba 500 le ba 600 gomme barutiši ba baswa ba tla thwalwa go ruta baithuti ba palo ya godimo.

“Go hudugela sekolong se seswa go dirilwe gareng ga ngwaga wa sekolo. Bontši bja bana bao ba dulago ka Cornubia ba šetše ba ngwadišitšwe ka dikolong tša ka mafelong a kgauswi. Re emetše gore ba tle fa ngwageng wo o tlogo ka gore ke kgauswi kudu ebile go tla ba bonolo go bona,” gwa realo Kevin Sevlall, hlogo ya Sekolo sa Phraemari sa Blackburn.

Sevlall o boletše gore sekolo se tlhwaela meago ya sona ye meswa gabotse gomme a bolela gore bana ba 52 ba tsena sekolo sa bomapimpana, e lego palo ya godingwana go feta ka mafelong ao ba bego ba le go ona mo nakong ye e fetilego.

“Bontši bja bana ba thoma go tsena sekolo gomme ba ipshina ka maitemogelo a bona a maswa a go ithuta,” Sevlall a realo.

Sevlall o holofela go hloma bokgobapuku ka sekolong se seswa, bjo bo tlogo fa baithuti sebaka sa go tšwetša pele thuto ya bona.

“Sekolo se gape ke mothopo wa mohola le wo o fihlelwago ke setšhaba ka morago ga diiri tša sekolo, ka ge kereke ya kgauswi le maloko a setšhaba a šomiša meago ya sona. Dithuto tša tsebo ya go bala le go ngwala tša Thuto le Tlhahlo ya Batho ba Bagolo (ABET) di abja mantšiboa.”

Tona ya Kgoro ya Madulo a Batho Lindiwe Sisulu o tsebaga ditšwe mo nakong ye e sa tšwago go feta gore mmeletši wa boditšhabatšhaba wa dintlo, Investec Property, o tla aga lefelo la mabenkele la disekweremetara tše 85 000 ka protšekeng ya dintlo ya Cornubia.

\* Gugu Mdlalose o šomela Masepala wa eThekweni

## Ntlo ye mpsha e tliša seriti le lethabo ka lapeng



Ratoropo wa Tshwane Kgosientso Ramokgopa o a bina ka kabong ya dintlo tše mpsha tše di sa tšwago go agwa ka Ekangala ge moamogedi wa ntlo, Poppy Mabena (yo a rwelego kefa ye khubedu) a lebeletše.

Albert Pule

**K**heresemose e tlile ka pela mo ngwageng wo go Poppy Mabena (56) le ditlogolo tša gagwe tše šupa.

Mosadi yow a mogolofadi o be a dula ka gare ga mokhukhu wa diphapoši tše pedi lebaka le letelele. Nakong ya sehla sa dipula, mokhukhu o be o tla ka meetse gomme letšhogo le legolo kudu la ba lapa e be e le gore ka letšatši le lengwe o tla ba wela.

“Ke gopola letšatši le lengwe la pula gabotse kudu. Ka moka ga rena re ile ra swanela ke go ema godimo ga tafola ka lebaka la ge mokhukhu o be o tletše ka meetse gomme re be re sa kgone go robala,” gwa realo motlogolo wa mose-tsana wa Poppy yo a nago le mengwaga ye 22, Phumzile Sonto Mabena.

Bjale ba lapa ba kgona go robala ka

boiketlo ka gare ga ntlo ya diphapoši tše hlano ye e sa tšwago go agwa gomme Poppy o kgona go phela bophelo bjo bo tlhalelegilego, bja seriti le ditlogolo tša gagwe.

“Ke ikwa ke thabile mo lebakeng le, ga ke tsebe gore ke reng. Ke leboga ratoropo le batho ka moka bao ba kgathilego tema ya go aga ntlo ye,” o boletše bjalo a katana le go bušetša megokgo.

Ntlo ye e na le bonamelelo bja wilitšhere, diphapoši tše pedi tša go robalela, khitšhi, phapoši ya bodulelo, phapoši ya bojelo le ntlwana ya boithomelo. Bonamelelo bja wilitšhere bo dirilwe go dira gore go sepela ga Poppy go be bonolo, ka gobane o šomiša wilitšhere.

Ntlo ye e agilwe ka lebaka la tirišano magareng ga City of Tshwane le dikhamphani tša phraebete tša Jabulile Construction CC le Super Grand Agri

Feed Cooperative.

Ge a bolela ka kabong ya ntlo ye Ratoropophethiši wa Tshwane Kgosientso Ramokgopa o boletše gore go bohlokwa gore makala ka moka a setšhaba a šomišane mmogo ka gobane mmušo o nnoši o ka se kgone go rarolla ditlohlo tšeo setšhaba se lebanego le tšona.

“Ka moka ga rena re swanetše go šoma mmogo go akaretša mekgatlo ya sedumedi, bafsa, mmušo, lekala la phraebete le dikgwebo tša kgauswi. Ge ka moka ga rena re ka šomela selo se tee mmogo ga go seo re ka palelwago ke go se fihlelela,” o boletše bjalo a arabelwa ke legoa le legolo la setšhaba seo se bego se tletše ka holong ya setšhaba ka go Section F ya Ekangala, ka Bronkhorspruit, ka Bohlabela bja Pretoria.

Ramokgopa o tlaleleditše ka gore go aba ga ntlo ye mpsha e ka se be tiragalo fela yeo e tlogo diragala ka lefelong leo.

“Ketelo ya rena go ntlo ya Koko Mabena ga se la mafelole fao re tlliego mo Section F. Re tla boa gomme ra dira ditsebišo tše kgolo ka ga dithulaganyo tše re nago le tšona ka ga lefelo le.”

O tlaleleditše ka gore dithulaganyo tša go aga lefelo la mmolo ka Ekangala di maemong ao a gatetšego pele.

Go agwa ga ntlo ye go thomilwe ka la 18 Mosegamanye bjalo ka karolo ya go hlompha seo Mopresidente wa peleng Nelson Mandela a re tlogeletšego sona.

### Diprotšeke tše di tlogo tša kago ya dintlo le madulo a batho ka Tshwane:

- Toropokgolo, gammogo le Kgoro ya Madulo a Batho ya Gauteng, ba hlathile diprotšeke tše kgolo, tšeo di ka kgonago go tšweletša dintlo tše 10 000 mo mengwageng ye mahlano ye e tlogo.
- Lenaneo la diprotšeke tše kgolo leo le ka bitšago R36.9 pilione ka Tshwane le tla feletša ka go agwa ga dintlo tše di ka bago tše 180 875 mo mengwageng ye e tlogo ye mehlang.
- Go agwa dintlo tša batho bao ba hwetšago letseno leo le fapafapanego fao go dirwago ka leboa la Tshwane tšeo di tlogo dulwa ke dihlopha tša batho bao ba hwetšago letseno la fase le la magareng. Go agwa fa go tla tšweletša dintlo tše 16 000, gomme mo go tšona tše 1 300 di tla ba dintlo tša Lenaneo la Kagoleswa le Tlhabollo (RDP). Lenaneo le le tla bopša ke makheišene a tshela ao a arogantšwego ka madulo ao a tlogo agwa mo mengwageng ye šupa, gomme ona a tla ba le peeletšo ya letlotlo leo le šisintšwego la R3.5 pilione.
- Go agwa go gongwe ga dintlo tša mehuhuta tša bao ba hwetšago letseno leo le fapafapanego fao go tla bitšago R5 pilione mo go dirwago ke moagi wa phraebete, go akaretša dintlo tše 14 000 tšeo di tlogo agwa mo mengwageng ye seswai ka lefelong la Centurion la Monavoni, gomme tšona di akaretša le dintlo tša RDP tše 1 400.
- Toropokgolo e dirišana mmogo le dihlongwa tša mehuhuta tša kago ya dintlo tša setšhaba go aba dintlo tša go rentišwa tša go se bitše tšelete ye ntši. Palomoka ya dintlo tša go rentišwa tša go se bitše tšelete ye ntši tše 5 355, tšeo di tlogo phatlalala le Tshwane, di ka dikgato tše di fapafapanego tša dithulaganyo.

Mothopo: Polelo ka ga Maemo a Motsemošate.