



Cornubia housing project receives additional funding

Page 5



New ambulances to make a difference in Limpopo

Page 7



SA faces water shortages

More Matshediso

Water 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

Access 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 African language from Grade 1 next year.

So far the department has developed printed material and will be delivering Learner Teacher Support Material (LTS) 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

LOKUVAMILE

> 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."

> Kuyachubeka kusuka ekhasini le-1

EFREYISTATA

Sifundza saseFreystata sisemani nje jikelele lesihle semanti lesine-avareji yelizinga lemanti lelilinganisewa kumaphesenti lange-67, kepha tindzawo temanti letibucayi nguleto letisekhatsi nekhatsi letifola emanti etinhlelwani temfula i-Caledon.

"Loluhlelo lube nemanti lageletako lamancane eminyakeni lesandza kwendlula. Kucalisiwe ngekulandzela tindlela tekusebentisa emanti ngalokunemkhawulo kulabo labasebentisa luhlelo IweCaledon River kanye nalawo lavela eLesotho Highlands andluliselwe kuLittle Caledon River kute kungetwe loluhlelo kwesikhashana," kwasho Indvuna.

ENYAKATFO KAPA

ENyakatfo Kapa samba lesinge-280 semimango siphila ngemanti ladvonswa phasi ngobe lesifundza sisendzaweni lenesimo selitulu lesalugwadvule ngaleyo ndlela tincane kakhulu timvula letifolakaloko lapho.

"Linyenti lalamadolobha vele lisebentisa emanti latfolakala phasi langetulu kwemaphesenti lange-76, letinye tindlela tekutfolakala kwemanti tisatfungatwa kute kuncishiswe bungoti bekungafolakali kwemanti," kwasho yena njalo.

I-avareji yemazinga emanti kuwo onkhe emadamu aseNyakatfo Kapa ingemaphesenti lange-53 kantsi sekucaliwe ngekusebentisa imikhawulo yemanti.

mented.

ENSHONALANGA KAPA

ENshonalanga Kapa i-avareji yelizinga lemanti emadamini lingemaphesenti lange-70, kepha lincane nalicatsanisa nelalomnyaka lophelile ngena yemvula lebeyingephasi kwaletayelekile kulosika lobengcile.

Lifutse lelikhulu lesomiso livakala kutekulima etindzaweni letifana neVredental, eGaries, eBitterfontein, lapho balimi sebavele bafake sicelo sekusitwa kulesimo macondzana nemfuyo yabo.

EMAZINGA EMANTI

EGAUTENG

Emanti lamanyenti aseGauteng atfolakala ngetinhlelo temfula Igwa kanye neCrocodile West River. Indvuna Mokonyane utsite i-avareji yemazinga emanti emadamin kwanyalo angemaphesenti lange-84 futsi anebungoti lobulawule-kako kwsikhatsi lesifishane sekubakhona kwemanti.

"Kute somiso lesikhona kwanyalo. Noko kunemiklamo leminyenti lechubekako kute kubukanwe netinkinga tekuletfwa kwetinstakalo," kwasho yena.

Lemikhawulo yekusentiswa kwemanti

lecale kusentiswa yiRand Water ibekhona ngenga yesimo selitulu lesikhona njenganyalo, lesingholela kutsi kubenesimo sesomiso. Lidolobhakati laseTshwane lona licale kusebentisa imikhawulo yekusentiswa kwemanti emadolobheni lamanyenti ngenga yekushisa lokubekhona ngenyanya yeMphala. Nanome bakaJoburg Water bangakacali kusebentisa imikhawulo yemanti, kepha imimango yelule-kwe kutsi isebeentise emanti ngekuhlakanipha.

ELIMPOPO

I-avareji yemazinga emanti emadamin aseLimpopo alinganisewa emaphesentini lange-71 bese kutsi emadamu la-12 kulange-24 emadamu angetulu ngemaphesentini lange-80 bese kutsi emadamu laman angephasi ngemaphesentini lange-50. Lidamu iDe Hoop Dam lelisanda kwakhiwa lilindzeleke kutsi liletse lusito lwemanti kuletindzawo tetimayini letikhula ngekushesa kanye nekudzingeka kwemanti asemakhaya kuMasipala Wesifundza saseSekhukhune.

Indvuna utsite litiko litawungene-lala ekubukaneni naletsinsayea temanti eLimpopo, kute lisite hulumende wasekhaya kutsi atilawule ngemphumelelo.

EMPUMALANGA

EMpumalanga, emazinga emanti emadaminaku-avareji yemaphesenti lange-70. Indvuna Mokonyane utsite tindzawo letihlaselwe somiso ikakhulu tisemnyeleni longaseningizimu neKwaZulu-Natali kanye neSwatini.

"Nanome kubekwemvula lengaphasi kwe-avareji, tinhlelo tekuletsa emanti emakhaya tisasesimeni lesihle," kwasho yena.

KWAZULU-NATAL

Sifundza saKwaZulu-Natal i-avareji yelizinga lemanti emadamin kwanyalo lingemaphesenti lange-58 ngekwemandla laphelele ekuletsa emanti. Tintsatfu tetikimi tekuletsa emanti kuleti-18 letinkhulu tisebungotini, kantsi letinge-42 taleti-117 titsikametwe somiso.

"Lisu lekwenta selisunguliwe, lokufaka ekhatsi kugubha imigodzi yekudvonsa emanti, kuvuselewa kwemtfombo kanye netihlahla letisusa sawoti nemaminerali emantini. Kunemaloli emathangi emanti langetulu kwe-150 lasakhona kubomasipala bendzawo," kwasho yona njalo Indvuna.

EMPHUMALANGA KAPA

EMphumalanga Kapa, simo semanti sihle nje jikelele ngobe i-avareji yelizinga lemanti emadamin lilinganisewa emaphesentini lange-78 kantsi lamanyenti emadamu agcwele nome asondzele kutsi agcwale.

Nome kunjalo, Indvuna utsite kunetindzawo letidzinga kunakwa iButterworth/Idutywa.

"Imikhawulo yemanti kufanele kutsi kucaliswe ngayo ngekushesa kute kwandziswe kubakhona kwemanti."



Letivela e-Union Buildings

Umlayeto lovela kuMengameli

Ludlame alusiyio imphendvulo

Unamsebenti muni nje umntfwana loneminyaka le-10 budzala kutsi angaze achube lithaya lelivutsako alifake ekhati emgwacweni?

Nome-ke kungani umfundzi wasenyuvesi loshucela imali yekufundza bese uphohlotu lifasitela lemoto leyendlulako alimate umchubi wemoto lozama kusuka kuleyo ndzawo lapho kushucwa khona?

Ikuphi ingcondvo ekushiseni umtapomabhuksu nangabe ummango ukhala ngalokutsite lokumacondzana netindlu kuleyo ndzawo?

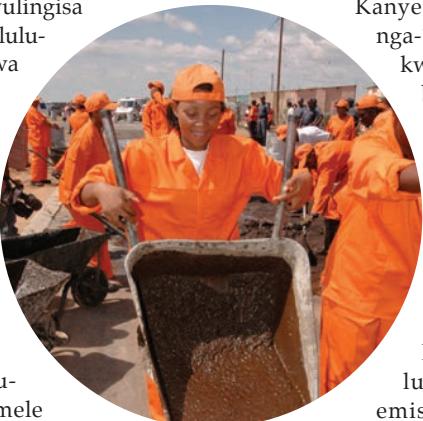
Kubalulekile kutsi bonkhe bantfu base-Ningizimu Afrika bacabange ngalemibuto letibonelo tekutiphatsa lokungekho emtsetfweni nalokungafuneki kummango wetfu wentsandvo yelingenti lapho ungeke ucatanise umbuso lokhona nyalo nembuso welubandlululo.

Kuvakalisa tikhalo kulumende nome kulabaphetse ummango, asikho sizatfu kuname ngabe ngubani sekutsi sitis, "lo-hulumende sifuna kuwulingisa lohulumende welubandlululo," njengaloku usongewa nje tikhatsi getikhatsi.

Sikwatela emlandvweni wetfu kanye nakuloko lesesi-kubonile lokusandza kwenteka kutsi umbuso welubandlululo awuzange ulilalele livi lelinyenti labantfu baseNingizimu Afrika.

Umbuso welubandlululo awuzange usivumele kutsi sivakalise imicondvo yetfu nome tikhalo tetfu kulabahetsiwe labamelele ummango kantsi ecinisweni bekute labasimele lesibakhettsile njengemakhansela, bosodolobha, tindvuna tetifundza (ema-MEC), boNdvnankhulu betifundza nome Tindvuna.

Umbuso welubandlululo awuzange ulimeme linyenti letfu kutsi siphawule ngemitsetfo lephakanyisiwe sikhatsi lesingaba iminyaka lenge-30. Umbuso welubandlululo awuzange usimeme emihlanganweni yekubonisana nemmango. Umbuso welubandlululo awuzange usibitele etimbizweni kute sivakalise luvo. Umbuso



Bantfu labadzala bayincenyre yalabo bantfu labatigidzi le-16 labazuzako ngetibone-lelo hulumende labanika tona.

Kanye nekutsi futsi kusukela nga-1994, bantfu labangetulu kwetigidzi leti-16 ikakhulu bantfu labadzala, ne-bantfwana labahlase-leka lula nebantfu labanekukhubateka banikwe tibonelelo tahulumende labatidzinga kakhulu kute behliselwe buphuya.

Tinhlelo Temmango Netemisebenti Yahu-lumnde tidale ematfuba emisembenti latigidzi letisiftupha ebantfu labangasebenti, labangema-40% abo bantfu labasha, nga-2014.

Kunetindlu tamahhala letinge-tulu kwetigidzi le-3.3 letakhiwe, lokuzuze bantfu labangetulu kwetigidzi le-16.

Kunetindzawo temikhukhu leticishe tibe nge-500 lokwakhiwe esikhundleni tato tindlu letisizingeni letinetinsitakalo letisisekelo.

Emakhaya lalinganisela etigidzini leti-12 tinagezi, tingetulu ngetigidzi letisikhombisa kuna-1994.

Bantfu baseNingizimu Afrika labalinganisela kuma-92% bakhone kufinyelela kutfola emanti lahlobile kulomnyaka lophelile, naku-



Imali lekhokhelwa bafundzi lababuya emindenini lephuyile inyukile.

catsaniswa nema-60% nga-1996.

Siyachubeka ngekutjala timali emfundvweni yebantwfabetfu ngobe loko kusho kucabangela likusasa.

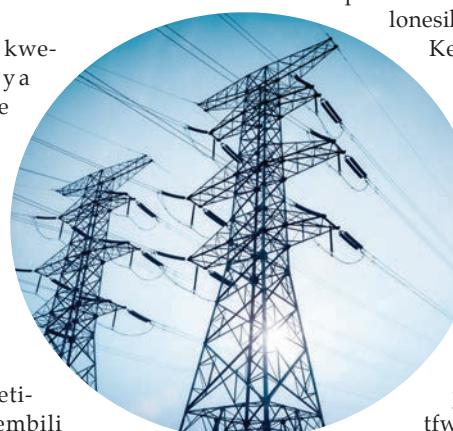
Bafundzi labangetulu kwetigidzi letisikhombisa lababuya emakhaya laphuyile abayikhokhi imali yesikolo. Labatigidzi letisikhombisa batfola kudla kwamahhala etikolweni.

Leso naleso sifundza eveni lakitsi nyalo sesinenyuvesi.

Kusitwa ngetimali kwe-bafundzi lababuya emindenini lephuyile ngekusebentisa Sikimu Savelonke Sekusita Bafundzi Ngetimali (i-NSFAS), senyuke kusukela etigidzini letinge-R441 nga-1997 saya ngetulu kwetigidzidgi leti-R9.5 nga-2015.

Tinyenti tibonelo leti-khomba inchubekelbili kulelive letfu letingakhonjwa, kodwa liphuzu lapha kuhombisa nekuca-tsanisa umehlukolokhona emkhatsini wembuso wentsandvo yelingenti nalotfutfukako nga-2015 kanye nembuso wencindzetelo lesawususa endleleni nga-1994.

Ngekunikwa lobufakazi neli-phuzu lekutsi intsandvo yetfu yelingenti isinika iPhalamende, tinkantolo kanye nalemnye imitimba lapho takhamuti tingavakalisa khona tikhalo tato, asikho sizatfu sekutsi sibone lokufa, kulinyatwa nekonelwa phasi lesikubo-nako etitaladini tetfu.



Bantfu labalinganisela etigidzini le-12 batfola gezi.

Bantfu bangasho batisi bafuna kuletselwa tinsita kepha konela phasi leto tintfo lase-bavele bentelwe tona – kudala kutsi kube nekuswelakala kwetinsita lokusha ngaleyednlela bese kusibeka esimeni lesibi.

Eminyakenilishumi lemibili leyengcile nangaphambi kwaloko bekungekho lesingakwenta ngaphandle kwekutsi si-

mphendvule ngeludlame hulumende lonesihluku welubandlululo.

Kepha akusasinjalo la-muhla kuleNingizimu Afrika lenekuthula yentsa-ndvo yelingenti.

Angeke kulunge kutsi sitawukhulis-a situkulwane lessisha sebantfwana le-si-kh-o-le-l-w-a ekutseni kushisa emathaya, kujiki-jela ngematje emaloli la-tfwele imitfwalo, kucitsa imigcomo yetibi nome kubu-lala tigebengu ngekusebentisa ludlame iwasicuku kulungile.

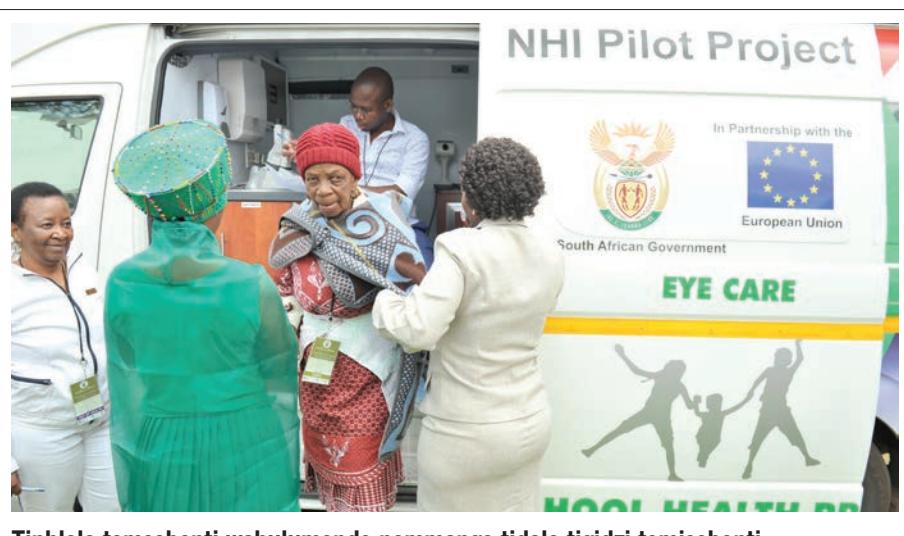
Nasichubeka nekwenta letintfo letimbi ngekwtfu, sandzisa ematfuba ekutsi loludlame lwentiwe nakitsi natsi.

Kufanele kutsi singaluvumeli ludlame. Kufanele kutsi singabavumeli baholi labagugcutela ludlame futsi kufanele kutsi ludlame silubike kutiphatsimandla kune-kutsi natsi sibe yincenyre yalo.

Loludlame kufanele kutsi luphele.



Kusukela nga-1994, cishe emapulazi la-5 000 andluliselwe kubantfu labamnyama, kwazuza imindeni lenge-200 000.



Tinhlelo temsebenti wahulumende nemmango tidale tigidzi temisebenti.

EMASU EKONGA EMANTI

Ekhaya/kubhizinisi

- Vala impompi emkhatsini wekugeza buso, kuhlumba ematinyo nome kushefa.
- Geza entjintjawozi imizuzu lesihlanu ngelilanga, kuneoutsi ugeze ebhavini, utawuse-bentisa kunye kulokutsatfu emanti lowasebentisa ebhavini, wonge emalitha lange-400 emanti ngeliviki.
- Kugeza entjintjawozi kungasebentisa emalitha lange-20 emanti ngemzuzu.
- Nangabe uncoma kugeza ebhavini, ungaligcwalisi mfi ngemanti.
- Kugeza ebhavini kungasebentisa emanti lasemkhatsini we-80 ne-150 emalitha.
- Sebentisa timpopmi letinetinhloko tentjintjawozi letihambisa emanti kancane, emathoyilethi lasebentisa tinkinobho letimbili tekuhambisa emanti kanye nemishini yekuwasha leyonga emanti.
- Emagedlela kufanele kutsi angagcwaliswa mfi emanti kodvwa alingane nje kahle ngekwesidzengo sakho. Loku kutakwehlisa futsi netindleko takho tagezi.
- Ungatigcwalisi ngalokwecile ticukatsi letifanana nemabhodo, ngobe loko kungabangela kutsi usebentise gezi lomnyenti kufutfumeta emanti.
- Kunciphisa umtsamo wemanti lohambisako ngawo kungcola endlini lencane kuyindlela yekonga 20% yemanti. Loku ungakwenta ngekubeka libhodlela lesinatfo leliyi-2 /, leligcwaliswe ngemanti kanye nenhabatsi lencane kute isisiteni isindze.
- Lungisa indlu lencane levutisa emanti ngobe nakungenjalo loko kungachitsa emalitha lati-100 000 temanti ngemnyaka.
- Kwema kuhamisa emanti bendlini lencane ngalokungakadzingeki. Lahla emgcomeni nemathishu kanye nalokunye kungcola kuneoutsi ukulahle ethoyilethi. Ngaso sonkhe sikhatsi nawuhambisa kungcola ngemanti ethoyilethi, emalitha la-12 emanti ayasebentiseka.
- Sebenta “emanti lamphunga” – emanti lasetjentiswe ebhavini, emishinini yekuwasha kanye nakuleminye imitfombo lephefile – kuhamisa kungcola ngemanti ethoyilethi.
- Ungaligcwalisi mfi nome uligeze ngalokwecile lidamu lakho.
- Sebentisa libhakede kuneiaphayiphi nawugeza imoto yakho. Nangabe kufanele kutsi usebentise liphayiphi, sebentisa sifafati longakhona kusivala ngesikhatsi uyifafata ngemati. Kusebentisa liphayiphi kungasebentisa emanti langemalitha lange-30 ngemzuzu.
- Ungatseli pendi nemakhemikhali kudreyini yakho.
- Balimi kufanele kutsi bacinisekise kutsi tibulalitinambutane letinebutsi tibasekudzeni nemitfombo yemanti nome imifudlana.
- Emafkthri kufanele kutsi anakekele kutsi mekyuri ayicita njani kanye nemanye amakhemikhali lafana nayo emantini ekungcola.
- Bantu labahlala etindzaweni tasemaphandleni kufanele kutsi bacaphele kutsi bangasebentisi umfula nome lusentse lwemfula njengelithoyilethi.

Esivandzeni

- Nisela titjalo takho ekuseni nome kusihlwa, ngesikhatsi emazingalichwa aphasi. Emakhatsini wensimbi ye-10:00 nensimbi ye-15:00 ungalahlekelwa ngemanti lange-90% ngekuhwamuka.
- Ngaso sonkhe sikhatsi nawobilisa licandza, yonga lamanti lasapholile kute unisele ngawo titjalo tasendlini. Kukhona letitakuzuza ngetondlamhlaba nome tivundzisi letiphuma elugobolondvweni lwelicandza.
- Gcila ekuhlanyeleni tihlahla tendzabuko naletingasito tendzabuko letingadli emanti (kodvwa hhayi titjalo letingasito tendzabuko letibulala letinye titjalo).
- Butsela ndzawo titjalo ngekwetidzingo tato temanti kanye nekutimbonya ngemacembe.
- Unganiseli njalo tivandze takho, kepha tinisele kahle. Kusebentisa liphayiphi lasesivandzeni kungasebentisa emalitha lange-30 emanti ngemzuzu.
- Susa titjalo letingasito tendzabuko letibulala letinye endzaweni yakho.
- Emanti latfolakala ngekuwakhongotela eluphahleni angagcinwa emathangini kute kuniselwe ngawo tivandze.
- Sebentisa “emanti lamphunga” – emanti lasetjentiswe emabhavini, emishinini yekuwasha kanye nakuleminye imitfombo yemanti lephefile – kute unisele sivandze sakho.



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