

Vuk'uzenzele

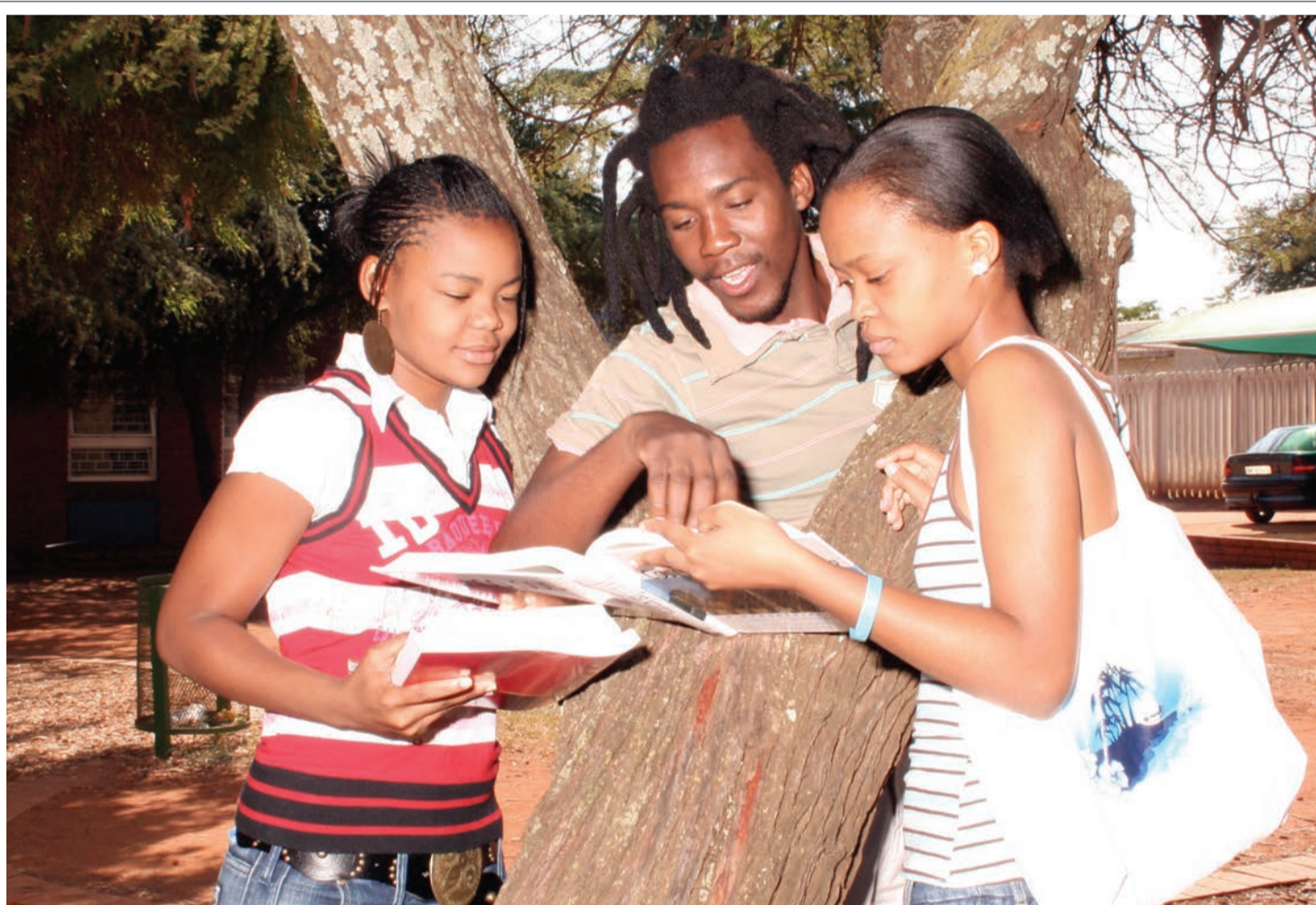


Produced by Government Communications (GCIS)

Sepedi/English

| November 2016 Edition 2

R9 billion more for NSFAS



Government is making more funding available to NSFAS to help students realise their dreams.

Amukelani Chauke

Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan says financing higher education remains a top priority for government.

The Minister announced the 2016 medium-term budget at the National Assembly recently.

The medium-term budget is used to outline government interventions to tackle economic challenges and spending priorities over a three-year period.

Minister Gordhan said that while access to education had increased over the years, there were not enough resources to fund it. As a result, many students

face financial hardships. "In addition to the R16 billion added to higher education funding

"We have funded 1.7 million students since NSFAS started, at a cost of just over R59 billion."

Higher Education and Training budget allocation

**2013/14 – R34.3 billion
2014/15 – R36.9 billion
2015/16 – R41.8 billion**

in the February budget, we propose that a further R9 billion is allocated to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) in the period ahead, raising its funding by over 18 percent a year," he said.

The Minister added that over R8 billion will be used to meet the costs of fee increases for students from households with incomes up to R600 000.

"We will work with the corporate sector and financial institutions to expand bursaries, loans and work opportunities for students.

"In seeking a balanced, sustainable roadmap for student finance, we appreciate that graduates who go

on to earn higher incomes will in due course contribute a share of these gains to the next generation," he said.

Meanwhile, Higher Education and Training Minister Dr Blade Nzimande welcomed the additional funding.

He said that with the additional funding, government will be able to extend its reach to NSFAS deserving students who have tended to "fall through the cracks", despite the enormous investment that government has made since 1994.

"We have funded 1.7 million students since NSFAS started, at a cost of just over R59 billion. This was a huge commitment," he added. ▀



KZN Society for the Blind changing lives

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SKA area enters digital broadcasting space

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Councillor's home a medicine pick-up point

A COUNCILLOR in KwaZulu-Natal is contributing to the healthcare of people in his community.



Councillor Greatman Thwala (centre) has opened up his home to bring health services closer to his community.

Noluthando Mkhize

The love of community work has led ward Councillor Greater-

man Thwala to open up his home to be used as a pick-up point for chronic medication in Mndoza, Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal.

His house is now known as the Philakahle Pick-up Point. Philakahle means live well in isiZulu.

"As a councillor, I enjoy

helping others as it is part of community work. I am happy to be able to help my community, especially since poverty is a serious challenge in the area."

He added that some community members can't afford transport money to go to the nearest clinic to fetch their chronic medication.

Thwala's gesture forms part of the Department of Health's Central Chronic Medicine Distribution and Dispensing (CCMDD) Programme that makes it possible for stable patients to collect their medication from a pick-up point near their home or work, saving time and money.

The Philakahle Pick-up Point is open Monday to Friday from 7am to 4pm, for patients registered with the Department of Health to pick up their chronic medication.

"We receive 30 to 40 patients a day who come for a variety of medications, ranging from ARVs and medication for mental illness to those for diabetes and hypertension."

The pick-up point is supported by assistant pharmacists, trained by Khethimpilo

Non-Governmental Organisation. A system installed by Medi-Logistics detects patients who do not collect their medication and they can be tracked down by community caregivers.

KwaZulu-Natal Health MEC Sibongiseni Dhlomo said Thwala's efforts benefit the patients and the department.

"Most stable patients are not required to travel to a health facility monthly to collect their chronic medication.

It also assists the department to decongest public clinics, which provides space and time for nurses and doctors to attend to emergency cases," said MEC Dhlomo.

The MEC added that people across the province should inquire from their clinics about where to register to get enrolled at pick-up points closer to their homes. **V**

FAST FACT

KwaZulu-Natal has 256 673 patients accessing care through pick-up points.

Dirwa diteko tša bolwetši bja swikiri

Bolwetši bja swikiri bo a gola ka Afrika Borwa le lefaseng, eupša go phekolwa le go fiwa kalafo e sa le ka pela go ka thuša go thibela malwetši ao a bakago ditlhakatlhakano tše kotsi.

Bolwetši bja swikiri bo hla-ge mmele o palelwa ke go šomiša tlelukhose ka fao go nepagetšego. Tlelukhose e tšwa dijong tše re di jago. Batho ba bantši ba na le bolwetši bja swikiri, eupša ba phela ba se ba phekolwa bolwetši bjo.

Bolwetši bja swikiri bja mohuta wa 1 ke bolwetši bjo bo golago bja go paleliša go šoma ga mašole a mmele bjo ka tlwaelo bo phekolwago baneng le go bafsa; mola bolwetši bja swikiri bja mohuta wa 2 bo ka bakwago ke mokgwa wa bophelo wo o sego o mokaone gomme ka tlwaelo bo thoma go batho

ba bagolo. Basadi le bona ba ka ba le bolwetši bja swikiri bja go amana le boimana nakong ya ge ba imile. Go a kgonagala go phela bophelo bjo bokaone ka go tseba maswao a bolwetši bja swikiri e sa le ka pela, wa hwetša tlhokomelo ya kalafo ya maleba le go dira diphetogo tša mokgwa wa bophelo tše kaone.

Letšatši la Bolwetši bja Swikiri la Lefase le ketekwa ngwaga o mongwe le o mongwe ka la 14 Dibatsela. Morero wa ngwaga wo ke 'Re lebeletše Bolwetši bja Swikiri'. Maikemišetšo a se ke go hlohletša batho go dirwa diteko tša bolwetši bja swikiri le go kgona go šoma ga insuline le go tliša temošo ka ga bolwetši bjo.

Naa ke eng seo se bakago bolwetši bja swikiri?

Bolwetši bja swikiri gantši



MaAfrika Borwa ka moka a swanetše go dirwa diteko tša bolwetši bja swikiri le go šoma ga insuline.

bo bakwa ke dijo tše di sego tša lokela mmele, tše di nago le makhura a mantši le khapohaetereite. Diyo tše di šitšwego di nago le swikiri di ka baka bolwetši bja swikiri bja mohuta wa 2, ka go baka go nona.

MaAfrika Borwa a go fetadimilione tše tharo ba angwa ke bolwetši bja swikiri bja mohuta wa 1, bjo gantši e lego bolwetši bja leabela; goba bolwetši bja swikiri bja mohuta wa 2, bjo bo bakwago ke go sa tšweletšwego ke insuline ye e lekanego goba ge mmele o palelwa ke go šomana le yona.

Bolwetši bja swikiri bjo bo sa laolwego bo ka feletša ka go palelwa ke go šoma ga dipshio, go hlaselwa ke bolwetši bja pelo, go kgaola maoto le seterouku, gareng ga malwetši a mangwe a go hlakahlakana.

Maswao le dika tše di tlwaelegilego:

- Go swarwa ke lenyora ka mo go sego gwa tlwaelo
- Go hlapologa gantši ntši
- Go sesefala mmeleng mo go sego gwa tlwaelega
- Go hloka maatla
- Go se bone gabotse

- Go fetelwa ke malwetši kgafetšakgafetša goba ka go ipušeletša
- Go ngwapega goba go kgoboga fao go folago ka go nanya, dikaku le letlalo la go hlohlona
- Go tšhatšhamela le go hwa bogatšu matsogong goba manaong.

Maswao a a ka no se be gona ka moka, ka ge a fapana go ya ka motho. Ge e le gore o na le maswao a, boledišana ka ona le ngaka ya gago.

E abilwe ke Setlamo sa Kalafo sa Bašomi ba Mmušo (GEMS). **V*

Dikeletšo tša go thuša go laola bolwetši bja swikiri:

- O se ke wa tshela goba wa ditela go ja
- Hlokomela swikiri ya gago ya ka mading ka ge o laetšwe ke ngaka ya gago
- Ela dihlare ka tlhokomelo gomme o di nwe ka nako
- Ka go dirišana le ngaka ya gago, beakanya dihlare tša gago goba o je dineke tša tlaletšo ge o oketša go šomiša mmele wa gago.

Re maatlafatša batho bao ba phelago ka bogolofadi

MOKGATLO WA GO SE DIRE letseno o fa batho ba difofu le bao ba phelago ka bogolofadi ba ka Mzingazi, ka lebopong la leboa la KwaZulu-Natal, sebaka sa go hwetša bokgoni le go phela maphelo a maka-one.



■ Mokgatlo wa Bagolofadi wa Nawe Zifunze o fetoša maphelo a batho ba bantši bao ba phelago ka bogole.

Thandeka Ngobese

Mokgatlo wa Bagolofadi wa Nawe Zifunze (NAZIDI), o hlomilwe ka 2004, gomme o na le maloko a 80. Nawe Zifunze e ra gore “Le wena o ka kgona go iphepa” ka isiZulu. Mokgatlo wo o dira gore batho bao ba phelago ka bogolofadi ba tlogele go kgope-

la, gomme sebakeng seo ba ithute bokgoni gore ba kgone go ba le seabe ka ekonoming le go ikhweletša letseno.

Mokgatlo wo o hlahl batho ba bao ba fufetšego le bagolofadi go roka, go paka, go šoma ka serapaneng, go dira bokgabo ka dipheta le go lokiša diwilitšhere.

Modulasetulo wa mokgatlo wo, Paradise Jali, yo le yena

a phelago ka bogolofadi, o re mokgatlo wo o ikemišeditše go hlohleletša batho go bona tše kaone e sego fela seemo sa bona.

“Gore re phela ka bogolofadi ga go re gore re ka se kgone go itirela dilo. Re ka bula le go sepetša dikgwebo tša rena le go kgona go seo se tla bego re se dira, ge re ka fiwa bokgoni,” a realo.

Mokgatlo wo o thomile bjalo ka protšeke ya go šoma ka serapaneng.

“Ke lemogile gore bagolofadi ba bantši ga ba na dijo tše di lekanego ka malapeng a bona gomme re ile ra thoma go lema le go bjala merogo, ya go swana le sepenetšhe, dikherotse, dipitirute le dieiye.

Ge maloko a rena a oketšega, re ile ra tšea sephetho sa go dira tše dingwe ka ntle le go

le tša dijo le diaparo go batho bao ba hlokago le go fana ka mabokgoni a bophelo le tlhahlo ka ga dikhomphutha.

“Re ruta gape bokgabo bja go swana le go dira bokgabo ka dipheta. Re thuša bagolofadi mo setšhabeng ka didirišwa tša thušo, tša go swana le diwilitšhere le mahlotlo.

Re a ba thuša gomme ra ba romela go ya go dira dikgopelo tša thušo ya tša leago go Kgoro ya Tlhabollo ya Leago,” a realo.

Lefelotlhabollo la Diintasteri la Richards Bay (RBIDZ) le sa tšwa go fanaka metšhene ya go roka mo mokgatlong wo.

“Go godiša bokgoni le go kgonagalo ya gore bao ba hlokago baka hwetša letseno ke selo se bohlokwa sa kago ya setšhaba e lego seo RBIDZ e ikgafilego go sona,” gwa bolela Khanyi Dlamini, Molaodi wa Diprotšeke tše di Kgethegilego le wa CSI ka RBIDZ. ■

“Gore re phela ka bogole ga go re gore re ka se kgone go itirela dilo.”

šoma ka serapaneng,” a realo.

Lehono mokgatlo wo o na le lefelo la go fepa setšhaba leo le fago ditšhuana le bana bao ba lego kotsing dijo, o na le protšeke ya dikgogo, lefelo la inthanete le protšeke ya go roka. Gape o fana ka dipphase-

KZN Society for the Blind changing lives

THE KWAZULU-NATAL Society for the Blind is making a difference in the lives of visually impaired people in the province, with more than 200 visually impaired people now able to provide for their families.

Thandeka Ngobese

The society trains visually impaired people (including the partially and completely blind) in the production of cane furniture and baskets and assists them to sell their products for a profit. It also has an early childhood development centre for visually impaired pre-schoolers and offers braille literacy and telephony training.

Speaking to *Vuk'uzenzele*, Kenneth Ngwenya, the manager of the cane workshop, said people are empowered with skills, which helps them

to open their own businesses.

“The cane workshop has been training people as cane weavers for the past six years and there are 64 qualified

“Our communities think that if you are blind you cannot work.”

weavers on site in Umbilo.

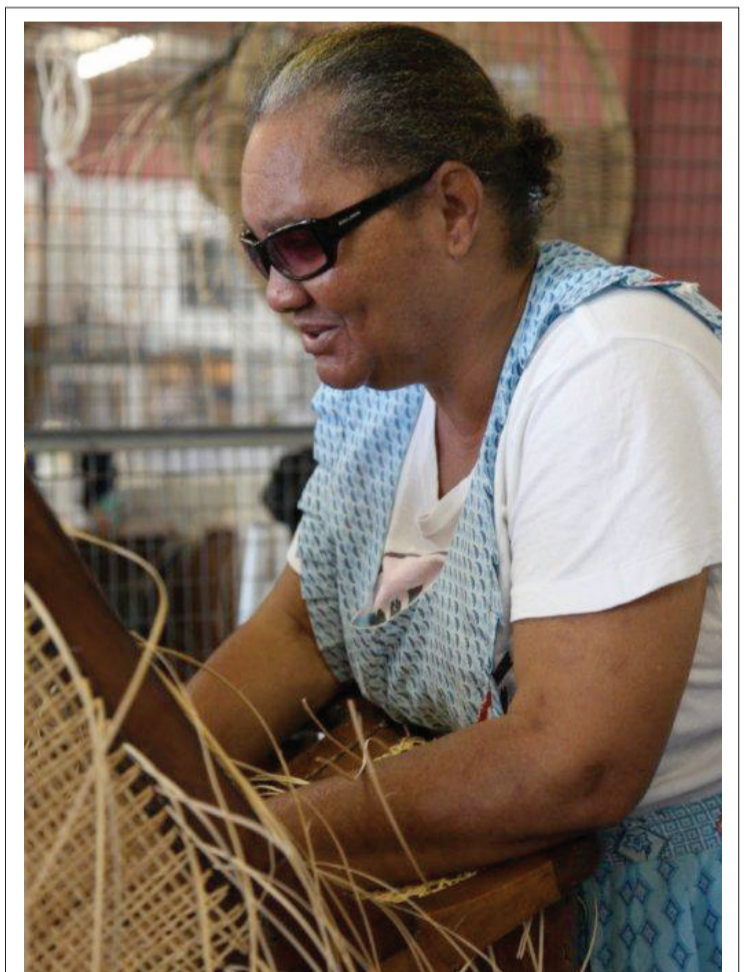
“The workshop offers a variety of cane items for sale to the public, including furniture such as coffee tables, chairs, sofas and cribs,” said Ngwenya.

Nonhlanhla Ngidi, an employee in the furniture section, joined the society in 2010. She lost her eyesight in 1990 after both eyes were severely affected by cataracts. Being part of the society has assisted her to do something with her hands to improve her life.

“I am able to earn money to buy a few items for home. I am also able to do something for myself,” she said.

In the weaving section, baskets are formed and shaped mostly by young people, who are all completely blind.

Zwelenkosi Mkhize, an employee in this section who



■ Visually impaired people in KwaZulu-Natal are learning invaluable skills.

was born with poor eyesight; is grateful for the opportunity that the society provides.

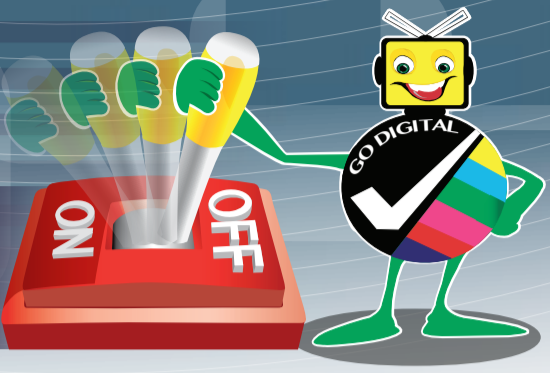
“Our communities think

that if you are blind you cannot work. I always tell a blind person that being blind is not the end of life,” he said. ■

GODIGITAL

SOUTH AFRICA

Go tima tirišo ya manakana



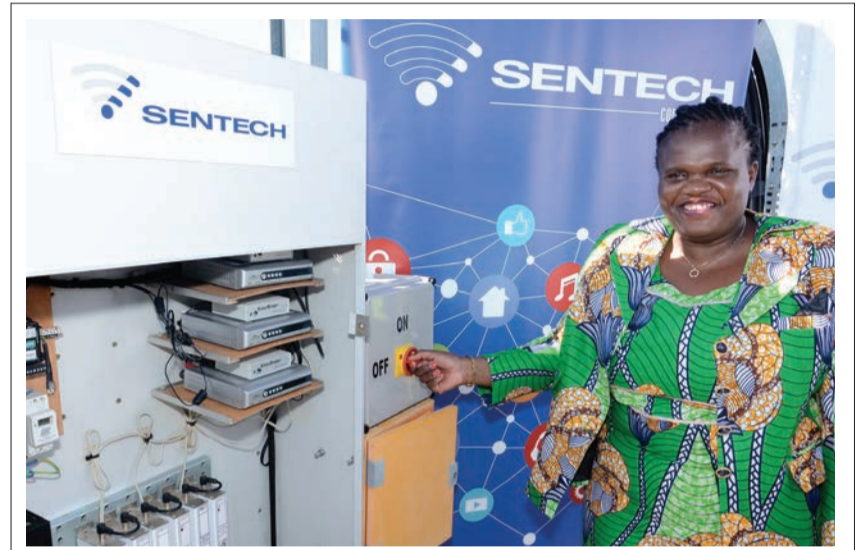
SE SENGWE LE SE SENGWE SE O SWANETŠEGO GO SE TSEBA KA GA GO TIMA TIRIŠO YA MANAKANA (ASO)

- 1. Naa ASO e emetše eng?**
ASO e emetše Go tima Tirišo ya Manakana.
- 2. Naa ASO e ra goreng?**
Ke tshepedišo ya go tima sikinale ya thelebišene ya go šomiša manakana. Ge sikinale ya manakana e se na go tingwa, e tla tšeelwa legato ke sikinale ya titšithale.
- 3. Naa ASO e tla ama go bogela thelebišene ga ka bjang?**
Ge e le gore ga o na Lepokisana la Thelebišene la Titšithale (STB) goba tekhoutara, o ka se sa kgona go bogela thelebišene ya gago.
- 4. Naa STB ke eng?**
Ke sedirišwa seo se tsebjago gabonolo bjalo ka tekhoutara, yeo e fetošago sikinale ya titšithale go kgontšha dihelebišene tša kgale tša manakana go raloka mananeo.
- 5. Naa ke swanetše go dira eng gore ke hwetše STB?**
Go na le mekgwa ye mebedi ye ka yona o ka hwetšago STB:
 - Mmaraka wa go sapsitaeswa
 - Mmaraka wa Bagwebi.
- 6. Naa ke tla tseba bjang gore ke wela ka fase ga mmara wa go sapsitaeswa goba ka fase ga mmara wa bagwebi?**
Mmaraka wa go sapsitaeswa:
 - Lapa le lengwe le le lengwe leo le lego ka gare ga lefelo la Arei ya Sekwerekhilometara (SKA) le na le maswanedi a go hwetša STB ya go sapsitaeswa ke mmušo.**Go bao ba lego ka ntle la lefelo la SKA, dinyakwa tše di latelago di a šoma:**
 - O swanetše go ba moAfrika Borwa
 - Le swanetše go ba le hwetša letseno la ka lapeng la ka fase ga R3 200.
- Etela Tirelo ya Poso ya Afrika Borwa ya kgauswi le ga geno go ingwadišetša STB ye e sapsitaeswago ke mmušo o swere ditokomane tše di latelago:**
Pukwana ya boitsebišo, bohlatse bja madulo le bohlatse bja letseno goba abitabiti.
- Mmaraka wa bagwebi:**
 - Ge e le gore o hwetša letseno la go feta R3 200, o swanetše go ithekela STB ya gago ka mabenkeleng. Tshedimošo e tla gašwa radiong, thelebišeneng le dikuranteng ka pela ge di-STB di le gona.
- 7. Naa ke mang yo a sa hlokego go ba le STB?**
Motho ofe goba ofe yo a šetšego a bogela thelebišene a šomiša tekhoutara, go fa mohlala DSTv, OpenView le Mnet.
- 8. Naa Kgašopedi ke eng?**
Kgašopedi ke nako yeo go tla bego go hudugela go kgašo ya titšithale gomme bobedi disikinala tša manakana le tša titšithale di gašwago ka nako e tee.
- 9. Naa Afrika Borwa e seemong sa kgašopedi?**
Ee, nako ya kgašopedi e thomile ka la 1 Dibokwane 2016.

Ikgokaganye le Lefelo la Megala la Go Digital go 0800 11 11 88 go hwetša tshedimošo ka botlalo.

Zwi Khou Itea! Go a direga!

SKA area enters digital broadcasting space



Minister Faith Muthambi turned off analogue television in the Northern Cape.

Ntambeleni Gabara

Residents in the core towns of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) area recently became the first South Africans to enter the digital broadcasting space in the country.

FAST FACT

The migration to the broadcasting digital system is expected to be complete by December 2018.

Communications Minister Faith Muthambi recently turned off the analogue television transmission, and over 3 700 households in the towns of Carnarvon, Vanwyksvlei, Brandvlei, Vosburg and Williston have been successfully migrated to the much-awaited digital platform.

"We have moved from analogue to digital and the chapter has been closed in this area. We will be doing this in phases, in all nine provinces.

"Turning off the analogue terrestrial TV transmission meant that a digitalised era of high-definition TV has come for our people in the SKA area."

The analogue switch off is the process in which analogue television broadcasting is converted to and replaced with digital television.

Digital broadcasting is far more efficient, allows better picture and sound quality and once analogue transmissions are switched off, a large amount of radio frequency spectrum will be released. This can then be used for new broadcasting and other communications services, such as broadband.

Minister Muthambi said she is looking to complete the process of migrating to the broadcasting digital system by December 2018.

Registrations are underway in the Free State, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces. Poor households who qualify for the government subsidy are urged to register for free set-top boxes at their local Post Office.

Registrations will open in the North West, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Gauteng at a later stage.

The department established the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) Contact Centre to assist South African audiences with DTT support, by channeling all queries to the relevant digital migration stakeholders.

The DTT Contact Centre has been instrumental in ensuring that an average of 99 percent of activations within the Northern Cape's SKA areas. ▣

For more information, call the Go Digital Call Centre on 0800 11 11 88.