

Vuk'uzenzele

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State land to be leased

Government will, in the next two weeks, advertise thousands of hectares of available State land for lease, as the country accelerates its land reform programme.

Detailing how the process will unfold, Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Minister Thoko Didiza says during this period, government will issue advertisement notices of 896 farms measuring 700 000 hectares (ha) of underutilised or vacant State land in the following provinces:

- The Eastern Cape has received an allocation of 43 000 ha.
- Free State and KwaZulu-Natal have been allocated 8 333 ha and 3 684 ha, respectively.
- Limpopo will disburse 121 567 ha to beneficiaries.
- Mpumalanga will receive 40 206 ha.
- The Northern Cape and North West will, respectively,



ly, release 12 224 ha and 300 000 ha.

No land will be advertised in Gauteng and the Western Cape.

Addressing media recently, Minister Didiza says notices

will be placed on local, district and provincial newspapers, websites and local radio stations.

Application forms will be made available at the district

offices and provincial offices of the Departments of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, as well as municipal district offices.

Both successful and un-

successful applicants will be informed of the outcome in writing. The Minister says unsuccessful applicants will have an opportunity to register their appeals with the Land Allocation Appeals Committee.

Land Allocation Enquiry Process






Outlining the Land Allocation Enquiry Process, Minister Didiza says this will be ongoing on State land that is already occupied without formal approval from the department.

“Such enquiry will assess farms that have been acquired through the Proactive Land Acquisition programme. The land enquiry will investigate and determine how individuals and communities, who are currently occupying the land, got access to it,” she says.

The enquiry is also expected to look at how the land is currently being utilised and whether such use is in accordance with the agricultural practices for the area.

Where such land has been used for settlement Minister Didiza says an assessment will be done, together with the departments of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation;

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Lefapha la temo le a fetošwa

Mo nakong ye e sa tšwago go feta, Kgoro ya Temo, Peakanyoleswa ya Naga le Tlhabollo ya Dinagamagae (DLRD) e tsebagaditše gore maloko a setšhaba a tla kgona go dira dikgopelo tša go hiriša dihekthara tše 700 000 tša naga ya mmušo yeo e sa šomišwego goba e sa dirišwego diprofenseng tše šupa.

Naga ya temo ke motheo wa rena wa methopo ya tlhago. Go ba gona le tšhomišo yeo e swarelelago ya naga ya temo go bjala dibjalo le go rua diphoofolo go bohlokwa kudu gore re kgone go phela.

Afrika Borwa e na le naga ye kgolo ye e lego maleba tšweletšong ya temo, ka seripa sa go lekana 37,9% sa naga ya gaborena ka moka sa go šomišetšwa temo ya kgwebo.

Go swana le dinaga tše dingwe tše ntši, naga ya rena ya temo e kotsing mabapi le go gwahlafala ga naga, tlhalelo ya meetse le pitlagano ya metsesetoropo. Re lahlegelwa gape ke naga yeo e bego e beetšwe temo ka lebaka la diphetogo tša tšhomišo ya naga.

Go lebeletšwe histori ya rena, go atiša khumanego ya naga ya temo ditšweletšong tša kgwebo le temo ya go iphediša ke morero wo o tlogo pele setšhabeng.

Le ge e le gore ditshepedišo tša dipeakanyoleswa tša naga morago ga 1994 di tlišitše dipoelo tša gore naga ye ntši e bušetšwe sekeng le go fiwa maAfrika Borwa a bathobaso, ditlamorago tša molao wo mobe wa 1913 wa Naga ya Bathobaso o tšwela pele ka sebopego sa bao ba nago le dipolasa.



Molao wo o sentše kudu le go amoga dimilione tša batho naga ya bomakgolokhukhu ba bona.

Ka ge taolo ya naga e sa ntše e le ka matsogong a batho ba mmalwa, mola tšweletšo ya motheo ya temo le dithekišetšano tša gona di sa ntše di laolwa ka boati ke balemi ba bathobašweu, ditlamorago tša fao re tšwago gona di sa ntše di sa na le rena le matšatšing a lehono.

Kgwebanoši yeo e tšwelago pele ya mekgwa ye bohlokwa ya tšweletšo ya go swana le naga ga se fela lepheko la go bopa setšhaba sa go lekalekana; e tliša le seemo sa dikgaruru setšhabeng.

Tlhogelogo ya go ba le naga ya temo e golela pele, kuduku magareng ga batho ba go itlhokela ba dinagamagaeng. Ka lebaka la mabaka a mantši, kgatelopele ya peakanyoleswa ya naga lefapheng le e ya nanya ebile ga e kgotsofatše.

Go fetoša mekgwa ya taolo ya naga ya temo go bohlokwa kudu, e sego fela ka go rarolla ditiragalo tša tlhokego ya toka tša nakong ye e fetilego eupša le go šireletša tšhireletšego dijong go setšhaba sa gaborena.

Go ya le ka fao go tsebagaditšwego ka gare ga pego ya 2019 ya Komitikeletšo ya Mopresidente ka ga Mpshafatšo ya Naga le Temo, "ge re le gare re romela dijo dinageng

tša ka ntle, ka mo nageng ya rena 41% ya batho bao ba lego metsemagaeng le ba 59,4% ya bao ba lego metsesetoropong ba na le tlhalelo ye šoro ya go hwetšagala ga dijo."

Mekgwa ya peakanyoleswa ya naga yatemo e bile morero wo o tlogo pele go basepediši ba mmušo ka go latelana ga bona go tloga mola temokrasi e re fihlelago.

Magareng ga 1994 le Hlakola 2018 mmušo o fane ka naga ya dihekthara tše

8,4 milione go bao kgale ba bego ba phaetšwe thoko ka fase ga lenaneo la peakanyoleswa ya naga. Eupša yona kgatelopele ye e ka fase ga 10% ya naga ya ditšweletšwa tša go rekišetšwa setšhaba.

Polelong ya ka ya Maemo a Naga mathomong a ngwaga wo ke ikgafile gore naga ya temo yeo e laolwao ke mmušo e tla lokollwa go se go ye kae gore e dirišetšwe temo. Ye ke kgatelopele ye kgolo tšhepedišong ya mpshafatšo ya naga ya temo, e bile e kgontšha ditshephišo tša Metheo ya Tokologo tša gore naga e tla abelanwa magareng ga bao ba šomang go yona.

Ponelopele ya rena ya pušetšo tša naga e nepile go hlola tekatekano magareng ga toka ya setšhaba le magato a go lokiša, le go kaonafatša tšweletšo ya temo ka go tliša balemi ba bantši ba bathobaso

ka gare ga ekonomi ya bohle.

Naga ke thoto ya tšweletšo yeo e dirago letseno ebile e ka šomišwa bjalo ka tšhireletšo ya go šireletša dithoto tše dingwe.

Re swanetše go netefatša gore naga yeo e humanwego ka lebaka la merero ya temo e šomišwa go tšweletša ditšweletšwa. Go šireletša naga ya mmušo yeo e abetšwego merero ya temo, konteraka ya go hiriša naga yeo e ka se fetišetšwego mothong wo mongwe. Bao ba hlegago ke naga yeo ba tla saenela kwano ya go hira le mmušo le go lefa tefo ya go se fetoge ya rente ya go tsamaišana le boleng bja naga yeo.

Re swanetše go netefatša gore balemi ba fiwa thekgo ge ba le leetong la bona la go ikema ka bobona le go itirela letseno.

Bjalo ka karolo ya lenaneo le, bao ba tla hlegago ba tlo hlahlwa ka ga taolo ya ditšhelete le tlhabollo ya dikgwebo. Maitemogelo a laeditše gore balemi bao ba tšwelelago le ba baswa ba fela ba hlaelwa ke mabokgoni a ditšhelete go fihlelela menyetla ya mebaraka le go kgatha tema dithekišetšanong tša kgwebo ya temo.

Re bea basadi pele, baswa le baholegi bao ba golofetšego.

Go bile le dikatlego tšeo re ka di šupago mabapi le go

maatlafatša balemi ba basadi ka fase ga Leanotharollo leo le lego gona la go Hwetšagala ga Mafofolo ga Naga (PLAS).

Diprofenseng tše mmalwa, basadi bao ba abetšwego dipolasa ke DLRD ba kgonne go di sepediša ka katlego le go gatela pele tšweletšong ya kgwebo. Godimo ga go hwetšagala ga naga, kgoro ye e tšwela pele go beeletša go mananeokgoparara, ditlabele le metšhene go kgontšha borakgwebo ba kgone go sepediša dikgwebo tšeo di atlegilego.

Go atiša go hwetšagala ga naga le menyetla ya temo go tla thekga tlhologo ya mešomo le tlhabollo ya dikgwebo, le go kaonafatša mebaraka ya dijo, ditšweletšo tša temo le ditirelo.

Moreromogolo wa go neelana ka dihekthara tše tša naga ke go fetoša ponego ya temo ka go tšweletša bafsa ba balemi. Go hiriša naga ka fase ga maemo ao a ba dumelago go swanetše go ba fa tlhohleletšo ya go nagana ka dikgolo; e sego fela ka go godiša dikgwebo tša bona eupša le ka go tšwetša pele lehumo la mohlakanelwa le katlego ditšhabeng tšeo ba dirago tša temo.

Ba swanetše go fediša dilo tšeo di bego di re aroganya mo nakong ye e fetilego. Ba swanetše go fediša kgopolo yeo e fošagetšego ya gore ke fela balemi ba bathobašweu bao ba atlegilego dikgwebong tša temo ka mo Afrika Borwa, le gore balemi ba bathobaso ba 'tšwelela' ka boati.

Ka go šoma naga ye; ka go e fetoša gore e be letšweletšo, ba tla tšea marumo a bona ba a dira megoma. Ba tla fetoga diswantšho tša poelano ya setšhaba.

Ka fao o ka thibelago go ima ga batšwamahlalading

GO IMA GE O LE

motšwamahlalading go tla ama bophelo ba gago ka moka, eupša go nale mekgwa yeo o ka e latelago gore o seke wa ima o sa ipeakanyetša.

Go nale mekgwa ya go fapafapana ya go thibela go ima ga batšwamahlalading, mekgwa yeo e akaretša go ikgethela go se tseenele thobalano go fihlela o nyetšwe goba ge o itokišeditše go ba le bana.

Batho ba bangwe ba nana gore go ikilela (go ikgethela go se tseenele thobalano go fihlela ge o nyetšwe) ke dilo tša kgale, mola ba bangwe ba bona e le botho go dira bjalo. Go le bjalo, batšwamahlalading ba swanetše go itšeelela dipheho.

Batho ba bantši ga ba nyake go leta go fihlela ge ba nyalwa pele ba ka tsenela thobalano. Ebile ga ba nyake go phakiša go dira dilo le go dira diphošo tše kgolo.

Gantši ba tšea sephetho sa

gore go diegiša go tsenela tša thobalano go fihlela ge e le ba bagolo, ba nale mairakabelo, ba le ka gare ga dikamano tša go se tekateke mo ba ratanago le motho wo tee ebile ba šoma ke kgetho ye kaonekaone ye ba ka e letelago.

Ge o ikgethela go ikilela goba go diega go tsenela thobalano, go nale dilo tšeo o ka di dirago go itšhireletša:

- Kgetha bagwera ba gago ka šedi ye kgolo. Bagwera ba mmakgonthe ba swanetše go go rate-la dilo tše botse ebile ba swanetše go hlompha sephetho sa gago sa go se tseenele thobalano.
- Hlokomela maemo ao a ka dirago gore o ikwe o sa bolokega, go swana le bagwera ba go nwa goba ba go diriša diokobatši, tšeo di ka dirago gore o fe-



letše o tsenetše thobalano ya go se bolokege.

- Hlokomela balekani bao ba o botšago gore o swanetše go robala le bona ge o ba rata.
- Theeletša le go ithuta go bao ba ilego ba ima e le batšwamahlalading gore ba fetile bjang. Ba tseba diphošo tša gona le ditlamorago tše mpe.
- Theeletša le go ithuta go tšwa batswading ba gago ka maitemogelo a bona a bophelo.

Ge o tšea sephetho sa gore go ikilela le go diega go tsenela thobalano ga se dipheho tše kaone tšeo di go loketšego wa ikgethela gore o ka se kgone go ema, tšea nako go ithuta ka fao o

ka itšhireletšago ka gona, go akaretšwa le dithibelapelegi, e lego go šomiša mokgwa (wa setlwaedi goba wa dikhemikhale) go thibela go ima.

Go nale dithibelapelegi tša go šoma ka ditsela tša go fapafapana, eupša ka moka di diretšwe go thibela go ima. Tšona di akaretša dithibelapelegi tše ka tšewago go swana le dipilisi; dithibelapelegi tša go hlabelwa; le dikhontomo tša banna le tša basadi.

Nka dira eng ge ke imile?

Ge o gonona gore o kaba o imile, sepela le motho yo o mo tshephago go ya kiliniking ya kgauswi gore

o dirwe diteko tša go ima.

Tlhokomelo ya baimana (go hlokomela masea ao a sa lego ka dipopelong tša bommagobona) e bohlokwa ebile ka setlwaedi e thoma ka dibeke tše seswai. Kliniki ya kgauswi le wena e ka go thuša ka tlhokomelo ya baimana ebile mošomedi wa tlhokomelo ya maphe-lo o tla go thuša go hlama thulaganyo yeo e loketšego wena le lese la gago.

Ge o imile, go bohlokwa gore o je dijo tše loketšego mmele tša phepo, o itšhidulle, o robale nako ye lekanego le go efoga diokobatši le madila.

**Tshedimošo ye le e tlišetšwa ke Kgoro ya Maphelo ya KwaZulu-Natal.*

Applicants urged to appeal rejected R350 claims

The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) has urged people to send through their appeals after experiencing an increased number of rejected applications for the R350 COVID-19 grant.

According to the agency, this is attributed to several factors such as incorrect details provided by South Africans who were applying for the grant and information received from institutions such as the Unemployment Insurance Fund and South

African Revenue Service databases.

Meanwhile, SASSA said it saw another spike in declined applications in August after it introduced an additional step in the form of a means test.

"This was done to ensure that the requirement for applicants to have no income was met," SASSA explained.

However, following engagement with the Department of Social Development, parties agreed to reconsider the use of the means test through the banks as a criterion to deter-

mine eligibility.

"This will affect the approximately 1.9 million people, who have been receiving the grant to date but who were declined in August," SASSA said.

An Auditor-General report recently identified about 30 000 undeserving applicants, who received the grant while not meeting the qualifying criteria.

"In response to this finding, SASSA reviewed and strengthened its controls with regard to the evaluation of applications," the agency said.

SASSA said applications are now considered on their merits on a month-to-month basis, meaning that an application can be approved for one month and rejected the following month if, for instance, their financial situation changed.

"This has become more prevalent with the lockdown levels easing, allowing for some sectors of the economy to return to work, and thus reducing the number of severely distressed citizens."

However, despite the reduced levels of lockdown,

SASSA said it was cognisant that the pandemic had taken its toll and many people were still without an income.

"All applicants whose applications are declined have the right to appeal against the decision," SASSA said, adding that it is currently dealing with about 60 000 appeals.

SASSA is encouraging people to send their appeals to covid19srdap-peals@sassa.gov.za. – SAnews.gov.za