

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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	<p>To read Vuk'uzenzele download the GOVAPP on:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="455 2646 683 2736">  </div> <div data-bbox="766 2646 994 2736">  </div> </div> <p>Search for SA Government on Google playstore or appstore</p>	<p>CONTACT US</p> <p>Website: www.gcis.gov.za Email: vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za</p> <p>www.vukuzenzele.gov.za Tel: (+27) 12 473 0353</p> <p>Tshedimotso House: 1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0083</p>
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Re fetola lekala la temo

Lefapha la Temo-thuo, Tlhabollo ya Mobu le Ntshetsopele ya Mahae (DLRD) le sa tswa tsebi-sa hore ditho tsa setjhaba di tla kgona ho etsa kopo ya ho hira mobu wa mmuso wa dihekthara tse 700 000 o sa sebedisweng ka botlalo kapa o disabusabu diprovenseng tse supileng.

Mobu wa Temo ke seikokotlelo sa motheo sa dihlo dilweng tsa habo rona. Boteng le tshebediso ya nako e telele ya mobu wa temo bakeng sa ho lema dijalo le thuo ya mehlape ke ntho ya bohlokwa maphelong a rona.

Afrika Borwa e na le mobu o mongata o loketseng dihlahiswa tsa temo, moo hajwale 37,9% ya kakaretso ya mobu wa habo rona e sebedisweng tswang temo ya kgwebo.

Jwaloka dinaha tse ding tse ngata, mobu wa habo rona o manoni o tlokotsing ya ho nyotobela ha boleng, ya kgaello ya metsi le ho ata ha metse ya ditropono. Re boetse re lahlehelwa ke mobu wa bohlokwa wa temo ka lebaka la diphetoho tshebedisong ya mobu.

Ka lebaka la nalane ya habo rona, ho pharalatsa phihlelo ya mobu wa temo bakeng sa tlhahiso ya kgwebo le bohwei ba ho iphedisa ke taba e ka sehlohlolong mererong ya naha.

Leha tsamaiso ya tlhabollo ya mobu ya kamora 1994 e bakile hore mobu o tomanyanana o busetswe ho Mafrika Borwa a batho ba batsho, ditlamorao tse bohloko tsa Molao wa Mobu wa Batala wa 1913 di ntse di tswelapele ka sebopeliso se ammeng boithuelo ba mobu wa bohwei.



Molao ona o ile wa fetella ka hore o amohe dimilione tsa batho naha ya baholoholo ba bona.

Ka bohlo ba boithuelo ba mobu bo ntseng bo le matsohong a ba mmalwa, le bohlo ba dihlahiswa tsa motheo tsa temo le mathathamo a kgwebo e ntse e le tsa bahwebi ba dihwai tsa ba basweu, ditlamorao tsa nalane ya habo rona di ntse di re maname le kajeno.

Tswelapele ya ho bokella mehloodi e ka sehloohong ya tlhahiso e kang ya mobu o matsohong a ba mmalwa ha se feela tshita ya ho ntshe-tsapele setjhaba se lekanang; e boetse e hlohlalletsa merusu setjhabeng.

Tabatabelo ya mobu wa ho lema e ntse e tota, haholoholo hara bafutsana ba dibakeng tsa mahae. Ka mabaka a mangatanyana, sekgahlha sa tlhabollo ya mobu lekaleng lena haesale le le monyebe le bile le sa kgotsofatse.

Ho fetola meralo ya boithuelo ba mobu wa temo ho molemo e seng feela bakeng sa ho lokisa bosiyo ba toka ba nako e fertileng, empa le ho sireletsa kanetso ya dijo setjhabeng sa habo rona.

Jwaloka ha ho ile ha lemohuwa tlalehong ya 2019 ya Phanele ya Boeletsi ya Mopresidente ya Tlhabollo ya Mobu le Temothuo, e reng

“leha re na le diyantle tsa dijo, morao lapeng 41% ya batho ba mahaeng le 59,4% ya ba ditropono ba ntse ba na le kgaello e kgolo ya phihlelo ya dijo.”

Haesale tlhabollo ya temo e le taba e ka sehlohlolong ya ditsamaiso ka tatelano ya tsona ho tloha tshimolohong ya demokrasi.

Dipakeng tsa 1994 le Tlhlakubele 2018, katlala lenaneo la tlhabollo ya mobu, mmuso o se o fane ka mobu wa dihekthara tse 8,4 milione bathong ba neng ba kote-tswa nakong e fertileng. Empa kgatelopele ena e ka tlase ho 10% ya mobu ohle wa temo ya kgwebo.

Puong ya ka ya Boemo ba Naha pejana monongwaha ke ile ka etsa boitlamo ba hore haufinyane mobu wa temo-thuo oo e leng wa mmuso o tla lokollelwa temo. Ena ke katleho e kgolo tsamaisong ya tlhabollo ya tsa temo, e bile e fana ka tshehetso tshepisong ya Tokomane ya Tokoloho ya hore mobu o tla arolelanwa le bohle ba o sebetsang.

Tjhebelopele ya rona ya ho aba botjha e habile ho tlisa tekano dipakeng tsa toka le tokisobotjha kahisanong, esita le ho ntlafatsa tlhahiso ya temo-thuo ka ho kenya dihwai tse ngatanyana tsa batho ba batsho moruong o moholo.

Mobu ke ntho ya boleng ba bohlokwa e nang le tlhahiso le

phaello mme o ka sebediswa e le tshireletso e tiisang hore motho o tla lefa mokitlane wa hae ka wona haeba a sa kgone ho lefella sekepele seo a se kolotang.

Re lokela ho netefatsa hore mobu o reretsweng temo o sebediswa ka nepo. E le ho sireletsa mobu wa mmuso o abilweng bakeng sa temo, kgiro ya wona e ke ke ya fetsetsa ho e mong. Bakgolamolemo ba tla tekana tumellano le mmuso mme ba lefe-rente e tsamaelanang le boleng ba mobu oo.

Re tlameha le ho netefatsa hore dihwai di a tshehetswa tseleng ena e lebisang boitjarong ba nako e telele esita le ya bokgoni ba ho etsa phaello.

E le karolo ya lenaneo lena, bakgolamolemo ba tla rupe-llwa ka bolaodi ba ditjhelete le ntshetsopele ya kgwebo. Malebela a re rutile hore hangata dihwai tse ntseng di thuthua di haellwa ke boqhetseke ba tsa ditjhelete bakeng sa ho utolla menyetla ya mebaraka le ho itahlela ka setotswana mathathamong a dikgwebo tse kgolwanyane.

Re beile basadi, batjha le dikowa hore e be bona bakgolamolemo ba ka sehloohong.

Ho bile le katleho e bonahalang mabapi le ho matlafatsa basadi tlasa Lewa le Matla la Phumantsho ya Mobu

(PLAS) le teng hajwale.

Diprovenseng tse ngatanyana, basadi ba abetsweng mapolasi ke DLRD ba kgonne ho a sebetsa ka katleho le ho a phahamisetsa tlhahisong ya kgwebo. Ho eketseng hodima phumantsho ya mobu ka bo yona, Lefapha le tswelapele ka ho tsetela meralong ya motheo, disebedisuweng le metjhineng e le ho thusa bahwebi bana ho tsamaisa dikgwebo tsa bona ka katleho.

Ho pharalatsa phihlelo ya mobu le menyetla ya temo ho tla tshehetsa tlhahiso ya mesebetsi le ntshetsopele ya dikgwebo, ho be ho ntlafatse mebaraka bakeng sa dijo, dihlahiswa le ditshebetso tsa temo-thuo.

Sepheopheo sa ho neelana ka dikarolo tsena tsa mobu ke ho fetola lepatlelo la temo-thuo ka ho phahamisana moloko o motjha wa dihwai. Ho hirisa mobu katlala maemo a matle jwaana ho lokela ho ba fa morolo wa ho ja masapo a hlooho; e seng feela ho hodisa dikgwebo tseo e leng tsa bona empa le ho ntshetsapele karolelano ya moruo le nala dibakeng tseo ba lemang ho tsona.

Ba tlameha ho fodisa maqeba a tebileng a dikarohano tsa nako e fertileng. Ba tlameha le ho nyahlatsa ditumelo-kgwela tsa hore ke dihwai tsa ba basweu feela tse atlehileng ho tsa kgwebo Afrika Borwa, le hore dihwai tsa batho ba batsho tsona di tla dula e ntse e le ‘tse thuthuang.’

Ho sebetsaneng le mobu ona; ho o fetoleng hore o sebedisweng tlhahiso e ntle, ba tla fela ba fetole disabole hore e be mehoma. Ba tla fetoha bamedu ba poelano ya setjhaba.

Mokgwa wa ho thibela ho ima ha barwetsana

HO IMA O LE MORWETSANA ho tla ama bophelo ba hao bohle, feela ho na le ditsela tsa ho ipaballa mabapi le boimana bo sa rerwang.

Ho na le ditsela tse fapapaneng tsa ho thibela ho ima ha barwetsana, ho kenyeletsa ho kgetha ho se kene thobalanong ho fihlela o nyalwa kapa o le malala-a-laotswe hore o be le bana.

Batho ba bang ba nahana hore ho ila (ho kgetha ho se kene thobalanong ho fihlela o nyalwa) ke ntho ya kgale, ha ba bang ba nahana hore ke boitshwaro bo botle ka ho fetisisa. Barwetsana, le ha ho le jwalo, ba lokela ho inkela diqeto.

Batho ba bangata ha ba batle ho emela ho fihlela ba nyalwa pele ba kena thobalanong. Ba boetse ha ba batle ho potlakela dintho mme ba etse diphoso tse bohloko. Hangata ba etsa qeto ya ho diehisa ho kena thobalanong ho fihlela ha ba se ba hodile, ba na le boi-

karabelo, ba le dikamanong tse tsitsitseng le molekane a le mong, mme ba sebetse hobane e le taba e hlwahlwa ka ho fetisisa.

Haeba o kgetha ho ila kapa ho diehisa thobalano, ho na le dintho tse ding tseo o ka di etsang ho itshireletsa:

- Kgetha metswalle ka hloko. Metswalle ya hlooho ya kgomo e lokela ho o lakaletsa tse ntle mme e lokela ho hlompha qeto ya hao ya ho se kene thobalanong.
- Ela hloko maemo a ka bang kotsi, jwaloka metswalle e nwang kapa e sebedisang dithethefatsi, seo se ka lebi-sa thobalanong e sa bolokehang.
- Ela hloko molekane ya reng o tla robala le yena haeba o mo rata.
- Mamela le ho ithuta ho batho ba kileng ba ima e le barwetsana. Ba tseba diphoso le mathata a seo.
- Mamela le ho ithuta ho



batswadi ba hao mabapi le maiphihlelo a bona a bophelo.

Haeba o etsa qeto ya hore ho ila le ho diehisa thobalano ha se diqeto tse hlwahlwa ka ho fetisisa bakeng sa hao mme ha o kgone ho ema, nka nako ya ho ithuta ka tshireletso, ho kenyeletsa ho thibela pelehi, ho sebedisang mokgwa (o tlwaelehileng kapa wa dikhemikhale) bakeng sa ho thibela ho ima.

Ho na le dithibela pelehi tse fapapaneng tse sebetse ka ditsela tse fa-

paneng, empa kaofela di reretswe ho thibela pelehi.

Di kenyeletsa tse nowang ka molomo, tse tsejwang e le 'pidisi'; thibelo ka ente; le dikgohlopo tsa banna le tsa basadi.

Nka etsa eng haeba ke imme?

Haeba o nahana hore e kanna ya ba o imme, leba tleliniking e haufi le motho eo o mo tshepang bakeng sa diteko tsa boimana.

Tlhokomelo ya boimana (ho hlokomela lesea le song ho tswalwe) ho bohlo-

kwa mme hangata e qala dibekeng tse robedi. Tleliniki ya heno e ka o thusa ka tlhokomelo ya boimana mme mosebeleletsi wa tsa tlhokomelo ya kalafo o tla o thusa ho tla ka moralo o tshwanelang wena le lesea la hao.

Haeba o imme, ho bohlokwana ho ja dijo tse itekantseng tse nang le phepo, ho ikwetlisa le ho robala ho lekaneng le ho phema dithethefatsi le jwala.

**Tlhaehisoleseding ena e fanwe ke Lefapha la Bophelo bo Botle la 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