

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English / Setswana

October 2020 Edition 2

	<p>University students return to campus</p> <p>Page 4</p>			<p>How to prevent teenage pregnancy</p> <p>Page 7</p>
---	--	--	---	--

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;

Cont. page 2

	<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 www.vukuzenzele.gov.za Tel: (+27) 12 473 0353</p> <p>Tshedimosetso House: 1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0083</p>
---	--	--



Go fetola lephata la temothuo

Lefapha la Temothuo, Ntshwafatso ya Mafatshe le Tlhabololo ya Magae (DLRD le itsisitse bosheng jaana gore maloko a setšhaba ba tla kgona go dira dikopo tsa go hira diheketara di le 700 000 tsa lefatshe la puso le le sa dirisiweng kgotsa le le lolea mo diporofenseng di le supa.

Lefatshe la temothuo ke pilara ya motheo wa motswedi wa tlhago wa rona. Go nna gona le tiriso e e tsweleng ya lefatshe la temo go jala le ka leruo ke ntlha e e botlhokwa ya matshelo a rona.

Aforika Borwa e na le karolo e kgolo ya lefatshe le leng maleba go tlhagiso ya temothuo, ka 37,9% ya palogotlhe ya lefatshe e dirisetwang kgwebo ka temothuo.

Jaaka bontsi jwa dinaga tse dingwe, lefatshe la rona le le siametseng temo le ka fa tlase ga matshosetsi a tshenyego le tatlegelo ya bokgoni go ka lengwa, tlhalelo ya metsi le patiko ya setoropo. Gape re latlhelwa ke lefatshe la temo ka ntlha ya diphetogo go tiriso ya lefatshe.

Fa re lebelela hisetori ya rona, go atolosiwa ga phitlhelelo go lefatshe la temothuo go kgwebo le temo e e tsweleng ke ntlhakgolo ya bosetšhaba.

Le fa tsamaiso ya ntshwafatso ya lefatshe ya morago ga 1994 e bakile bontsi jwa lefatshe go baakanngwa le go busediwa bantsho ba maaforikaborwa, ditlamorago tsa bopelomaswe jwa Molao wa Lefatshe la Bathobantsho wa 1913 di tswelela go nna mo dipateroneng tsa beng lefatshe la temo.

Molao o ka kwa go amoga



dimilione tsa batho lefatshe la borraabonamogolo.

Jaaka benglefatsho bo santse bo le mo diatleng tsa ba le mmalwa, tlhagiso ya motheo ya temothuo le ditirelo tsa metseletsele ya dikuno tseo beng e leng basweu, diabe tsa rona tsa maloba di santse di na le rona le gompiano.

Taolo e e tsweleng ya ntlhakgolo ya tlhagiso jaaka lefatshe ga se sekgoreletsi fela go tsweleng setšhaba se se gololosegileng; ke resepe ya khuduego ya loago.

Keletso e e tsweleng ya go bona lefatshe go lema e a gola, bogolosegolo gareng ga magae a a humanegileng. Mme ka mabaka a le mmalwa, sekgala sa ntshwafatso ya lefatshe bogolosegolo mo lephateng leno e ntse e le bonya ebile e sa kgotsofatse.

Go fetola dipaterone tsa go nna mong wa lefatshe la temo go botlhokwa go samagana le tshokelelo ya paka e e fetileng, fela go sireletsa go nna gona ga dijo go setšhaba sa rona.

Jaaka go etswe tlhoko ka pegelo ya 2019 ya Phanele ya Bogakolodi ya Moporesidente ka ga Ntshwafatso ya Lefatshe le Temothuo, "le fa tota re romelantle dijo, fa gae 41% ya batho kwa dikgaolong tsa

selegae le 59,4% kwa dikgaolong tsa toropo ga ba fitlhelele tse di lekaneng."

Phetolo ya temothuo e ntse e le ntlha e e kwa godimo ya batsamaisi ba ba latelanang e sale temokerasi.

Magareng ga 1994 le Mopitlwe 2018 puso e neetse ka diheketara di le dimilione di le 8,4 tsa lefatshe go bang bao mo malobeng ba neng ba tlhokomologilwe ka fa tlase ga lenaneo la ntshwafatso ya lefatshe. Fela tswelopele eno e dira fela dipresente tse di kwa tlase ga 10 ya kgwebo ya temothuo.

Mo Puong ya Maemo a Setšhaba go sale gale monongwaga ke itlamile gore lefatshe la temothuo leo eleng la puso le tla gololwa go dirisetwa temo. Seno ke kgato e kgolo go tsamaiso ya phetolo ya temothuo, le go diragatsa tsholofetso ya Tšhata ya Kgolosego ya gore lefatshe le tla arolelanwa magareng ga bao ba le dirisang.

Pono ya rona ya neelo e ikaelela go dira maleka magareng ga bosiamisi jwa loago le paakanyo, le go oketsa tlhagiso ya temothuo ka go lere bontsi jwa balemi ba batho bantsho go ikonomi ya bogareng.

Lefatshe ke letlotlo le le nang le kuno eo e dirang morokotso mme le ka dirisiwa jaaka sethusi go bona matlotlo a mangwe.

Re tshwanetse go netefatsa gore lefatshe le le bonweng ka maikalelo a go lema le dirisiwa sentle. Go sireletsa lefatshe le le neetsweng ke puso ka maikaelelo a go lema, ga go na tetla go fetsetsa khiri go yo mongwe. Baamogeladitshwanelo ba tla saena tumelano ya khiriso le puso le go duela tlhotlha ya go renta e e tsamaisanang le boleng jwa lefatshe.

Re tshwanetse gape go netefatsa gore balemi ba a tshagediwa mo leetong la tsweleng le morokotso.

Jaaka karolo ya lenaneo leno, baamogeladitshwanelo ba tla bona katiso go tsamaiso ya ditšhelete le tlhabololo ya kgwebo. Maitemogelo a bontshitse gore balemi ba ba tlhagelelang ba tlhalela dikgono go ditšhelete le go dirisa ditšhono tsa mmara ka le go tsenyeletsa metseletsele ya dikuno.

Basadi, bašwa le batho ba ba nang le dikgwetlho tsa mmele ke bona ba ba leng kwa godimo mo lenaneong la baamogeladitshwanelo.

Go nnile le katlego e e bonalang ka go matlafatsa balemi ba basadi ka fa tlase ga Togamaano e e Malalaotswe go Phitlhelelo ya Lefatshe (PLAS).

Go palo ya diporofense, basadi bao ba neng ba neetswe dipolase ke DLRD ba kgonne go di tsamaisa ka katlego go fetela kwa tlhagisong ya kgwebo. Mo godimo ga go bona lefatshe, Lefapha le tswelela go beeletsa go mafaratlhatlha, didiriswa le metšhini go kgontsha bagwebi bano go tsamaisa dikgwetso tse di atlegileng.

Go oketsa phitlhelelo ya lefatshe le ditšhono tsa go lema go tla tshegetsa go tlhamiwa ga ditiro ka go godisa losika le le ntshwa la balemi le tlhabololo ya kgwebo, le go tokafatsa mmara ka wa dijo, dithoto tsa temothuo le ditirelo.

Maikaelelo a a botlhokwa a go golola diphasela tseno tsa lefatshe ke go fetola selebego sa temothuo ka go godisa losika le le ntshwa la balemi. Go hirisa lefatshe ka fa tlase ga maemo a a siameng jaana go tshwanetse go ba thusa go nagana; eseng fela go godisa dikgwetso tsa bona fela go tsweleng khumo e e arolelanang le katlego go baagi bao ba lemanng gona.

Ba tshwanetse go fodisa dikarogano tse di tsweleng tsa rona tsa nako e e fetileng. Ba tshwanetse go ntsha tumelo e e rileng ya gore ke balemi ba batho basweu fela bao ba atlegileng mo kgwebong mo Aforika Borwa, le gore balemi ba bathobantsho ka nako tso-tlhe 'ke ba ba tlhagelelang'.

Mo go diriseng lefatshe leno; go le fetolela tiriso ya tlhagiso, e le ruri ba tla fetola marumo go nna megoma. E tla nna dikai tsa poelano ya setšhaba.

Ditsela tsa go thibela go nna mo mmeleng ga bašwa

GO NNA MO MMELENG o santse o le mošwa go tla go ama botshelo jwa gago jotlhe, fela go na le ditsela tse di ka dirang gore o se iphithele o le mo mmeleng e se ka maikaelelo.

Go na le ditsela tse di farologaneng tse o ka thibelang ka tsona go iphithele o le mo mmeleng e se ka maikaelelo, mme tsona di tsenyeletsatsa le go se robalane go fitlha o tsena mo kgolaganong ya lenyalo kgotsa go fitlha o ipona gore o siametse go ka nna le bana.

Go na le batho ba ba akanyang gore go itima phate ke selo seo se neng se diriwa bogologolo, mme ba bangwe bona ba akanya gore selo seo ke sona se se botoka thata. Le fa go le jalo, bašwa ke bona ba ba tshwanetseng go itlhophela seo ba bonang se ba siametse mo botshe-long.

Batho ba bantsi ga ba batle go letela lenyalo pele ba ka simolola tsa thobalano. E bile gape ga ba batle go sianela dilo tseo ka tsona ba tla iphitlhelang di ba weditse

mo mogobeng wa mathata a a seng kana ka sepe. Go le gantsi ba tsaya tshwetso ya gore selo se se ba siametseng go gaisa ke go se sianele tsa thobalano go fitlha ba ipona gore jaanong ba godile, ba na le maikarabelo, ba ka fa gare ga kgolaganano ya lorato e e lolameng moo ba golaganeng le mokapelo a le mongwe fela e bile ba setse ba iponetse le tiro.

Fa e le gore o tsaya tshwetso ya go itima phate kgotsa ya go tsena mo thobalanong, go na le dilo dingwe tse o ka di dirang gore o ipabalele:

- Tlhopha ka kelotlhoko batho ba o tsalanang le bona. Ditsala tsa mmatota di go ratela tsotlhe tse di molemo e bile di tlhompha tshwetso ya gago ya go itima phate.
- Ela tlhoko maemo a a ka go bayang mo kotsing, a a jaaka ditsala fa di sela bojalwa kgotsa di dirisa diritibatsi, e leng seo se ka dirang gore o iphithele o

tsene mo thobalanong e e sa babalesegang.

- Itlhokomele mo mookapelong yo a go rayang a re fa tota e le gore o a morata o tla mo naya dikobo.
- Reetsa le go ithuta mo bathong ba ba kileng ba nna mo mmeleng e santse e le bašwa. Ba itse sentle dipho-so tsa seo le go tlhologanya ditlamorago tsa teng.
- Reetsa le go ithuta mo dikgang tseo batsadi ba gago ba go tlotlelang tsone ka maitemogelo a bona mo botshelong.

Fa e le gore wena o bona e le gore go itima phate le go tsaya nako pele o ka tsenela tsa thobalano ga se seo o se batlang, e bile ga o na nako ya go leta, netefatsa gore o tsaya nakonyana o ithute ka tsa go ipabalela mo thobalanong, go tsenyeletsatsa le dikgato tsa thibelapelegi, di ka tswa e le tsa go dirisa mesomelwana kgotsa go nwa melemo go thibela go



nna mo mmeleng.

Go na le dithibelapelegi tse di dirang ka ditsela tse di farologaneng, fela tsone tsotlhe di diretswe go thibela go nna mo mmeleng.

Tsona di tsenyeletsatsa dithibelapelegi tse di nwewang, tse di itsegeng ka gore ke "dipilisi"; dithibelapelegi tsa go tlhaba ente; mmogo le mesomelwana ya banna le ya basadi.

Nka dira eng fa ke iphithele e le gore ke mo mmeleng?

Fa e le gore o belaela gore o mo mmeleng, kopa mongwe yo o mo tshepang go ya le wena kwa tleliniking e e gauifi le wena go dira diteko tsa go tlhola fa e le gore o mo mmeleng.

Tlhokomelo ya boimana e

botlhokwa thata e bile go le gantsi go simololwa ka yano mo bekeng ya borobedi o le mo mmeleng. Tleliniki ya kwa motseng yo o nnang kwa go ona e ka go thusa ka ditirelo tsa tlhokomelo ya boimana mme motlhankedi wa tlhokomelo ya boitekanelo o tla go thusa go loga leano le le tla tswelang wena le leseanyana la gago le iseng le belegwe mosola.

Fa o le mo mmeleng go botlhokwa thata gore o je dijo tse di siametseng mmele tse di humileng ka dikotla, o ikatise, o robale boroko jo bo lekaneng mme o tshamekele kgakala le diritibatsi le bojalwa.

**Tshedimosetso eno o e tlisediwa ke ba Lefapha la Boitekanelo la kwa Porofenseng 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