

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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Ukuguqula umkhakha wezolimo

Kamuva nje, uMnyango Wezolimo, Ukuguqulwa komhlaba kanye Nokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo zasemakhaya (i-DLRD) wamemezela ukuthi amalungu omphakathi azokwazi ukufaka izicelelo zokuqasha umhlaba wombuso ongamahektha ayizi-700 000 ongasetshenziswa noma ohleli nje ezifundazweni eziyisikhombisa.

Ezolimo ziyinsika yesisekelo sokumbiwa phansi kwe-mvelo. Ukuba khona nokusetshenziswa okusimeme kwendawo yokulima izitshalo nokufuya izilwane sizonqoba ngakho.

INingizimu Afrika inomhlaba omningi kakhulu olungele umkhiqizo wezolimo, ama-37.9% omhlaba wethu wonke njengamanje usetshenziselwa ezolimo ukuze kuthengiswe.

Njengamanye amazwe, umhlaba wethu ovundile usengcupheni yokuncipha kokuvunda, ukungabi namanzi ngokwanele kanye nokusetshenziswa komhlaba ukwakha kuwona. Siphinde silahlekelwe umhlaba wokulima omkhulu kakhulu ngenxa yezingquko ekusetshenzisweni komhlaba.

Uma sibheka umlando wethu, ukunweba ukufinyelela emhlabeni wokulima imikhiqizo ezothengiswa nokulimela ukuziphilisa kuyinto eseqhulwini kuzwelonke.

Yize uhlelo lokuguqulwa komhlaba lwangasemva kowe-1994 luholele ekubuyisweni komhlaba omningi wabuyiselwa kubantu abansundu baseNingizimu Afrika, umphumela oyingozi Womthetho wangowe-1913

Womhlaba Wabomdabu uyaqhubeka nokubonakala ebunikazini bomhlaba wokulima.

Lo mthetho waqhubeka nangaphezu kokuphuca izigidi zabantu umhlaba wokhokho babo.

Njengoba ubunikazi bomhlaba busesezandleni zabayidlanzana, nokukhiqizwa kwezolimo okukhulu nemisebenzi ehambisana nokukhiqizwa iphethwe ngabalimi abamhlophe, imiphumela yesikhathi sethu esedlule isalokhu inathi namuhla.

Ukuqhubeka nokubusa wedwa emikhiqizweni ebalulekile njengomhlaba akusiso nje isithikamezo ekwenzeni ngcono umphakathi olinganayo; kuzodala inxushunxushu emphakathini.

Ukulambela umhlaba wokulima kuyakhula, ikakhu-lukazi kulabo abadla imbuya ngothi emakhaya. Ngezizathu eziningi, ukuguqulwa komhlaba kulo mkhakha kuhamba ngonyawo lonwabu futhi akugculisi.

Ukuguqula ukuphathwa kobunikazi bomhlaba wokulima kubaluleke kakhulu hhayi nje ukuze kubhekanwe nomlando ongenabulungiswa, kodwa ukuze sivikele ukuphepha kokudla kwesizwe sethu.

Njengoba kubekiwe embikweni wangowezi-2019 weSigungu Eseluleka uMongameli Ngokuguqulwa komhlaba kanye Nezolimo, "ngesikhathi thina sithumela ukudla kwamanye amazwe, emuva ekhaya abantu abangama-41% ezindaweni zasemakhaya kanye nabangama-59.4% emadolobheni abafinyeleli ngokwanele ekudleni."

Ukuguqulwa kwezolimo



bekulokhu kuseqhulwini kubaphathi abalandelanayo kusukela kwintando yeningi labantu.

Phakathi kowe-1994 noNdasa kowezi-2018 uhulumeni unikeze amahektha omhlaba ayizigidi eziyisi-8.4 kubantu abebencishwe amathuba ngaphansi kohlelo lokuguqulwa komhlaba. Kodwa le nqubekelaphambili ilingana nokungaphansi kwe-10% komhlaba opholele wokulima.

Enkulumweni yami Yesimo Sezwe ekuqaleni kwalo nyaka ngazibophezela ukuthi umhlaba wokulima ongaphansi kukahulumeni uzodede-lwa maduze ukuze kulinywe. Lokhu kuyingqophamlano ohlelweni lokuguqulwa kwezolimo, futhi lugcina isithembiso esikuSomqulu Wenkululeko esithi umhlaba kuzokwabelwana ngawo kulabo abasebenza kuwona.

Umbono wethu wokuphinde kwabiwe umhlaba uhlose ukulinganisa phakathi kobulungiswa kwezenhlalo nokulungisa, nokukhulisa imikhiqizo yezolimo ngokuletha abalimi abansundu abaningi emnothweni omkhulu.

Umhlaba uyifa eliletha inzuzo futhi ungasetsenzi-

swa njengesibambiso ukuzuzela elinye ifa.

Kumele siqinisekise ukuthi umhlaba odingekayo ukuze kulinywe usetshenziswa ngendlela enenzuzo. Ukuze siqaphe umhlaba onikeziwe kahulumeni ukuze kulinywe kuwona, isivumelwano sokuwuqasha asidluliseleki komunye umuntu. Abazuzile bazosayina isivumelwano sokuqasha nohulumeni bese bekhokha imali yokuqasha elingana nenani lomhlaba.

Kumele futhi siqinisekise ukuthi abalimi bayasekelwa baze basimame futhi benze inzuzo.

Njengengxenywe yalolu hlelo, abazuzile bazoqeqeshwa ngokulawula izimali kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamabhizinisi. Isikhathi esidlule sibonise ukuthi abalimi abasafufusa nabasebancane bajwayele ukuswela amakhono kwezezimali ukubhekana namathuba ezimakethe kanye nokuzihlanganisa nokwenziwa kwemikhiqizo.

Sibeke eqhulwini abesifazane, intsha kanye nabantu abaphila nokukhubazeka njengabantu abazozuzisa.

Sekube nempumelelo ebonakalayo ngokuhlomisa abalimi besifazane ngaphansi

kwesu lokutholwa komhlaba i-Pro Active Land Acquisition Strategy (i-PLAS).

Ezifundazweni eziningi, abesifazane asebenikwe amapulazi yi-DLRD bakwazile ukuwaqhuba ngempumelelo futhi sebedlulele ekukhiqizeni imikhiqizo ethengiswayo. Ukwengeza ekutholweni komhlaba ngokwawo, uMnyango uyaqhubeka nokutshala izimali kwingqalazinda, izinsizakusebenza nemishini ukuze labo somabhizinisi abancane bezokwazi ukuqhuba amabhizinisi aphumelelayo.

Ukusabalalisa ukufinyelela emhlabeni nasemathubeni okulima kuzosekela ukusungulwa kwemisebenzi kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamabhizinisi, futhi kuthuthukisa imakethe yokudla, izimpahla zolimo kanye nezinsiza.

Inhloso enkulu yokudedela lezi ziqephu zomhlaba ngokuguqula isimo sezolimo ngokukhulisa isizukulwane esisha sabalimi. Ukuqasha umhlaba ngaphansi kwezimo ezivunayo kumele kubenze bacabange okukhulu; hhayi nje ukukhulisa amabhizinisi abo kodwa ukwenza ngcono ingcebo okwabelwana ngayo kanye nokuchuma emiphakathini abalima kuyona.

Kumele bapholise amanxeba obandlululo lwesikhathi sethu esedlule. Kumele bayichithe inkolelo ethi abalimi abamhlophe kuphela abaphumelelayo ekuthengiseni eNingizimu Afrika, nokuthi abalimi abansundu bahlale 'befufusa.'

Ekusebenzeni lo mhlaba; ukuwusebenzisela ukukhiqiza, nakanjani bazophendula izinkemba zibe ngamageja. Bazoba yizibonelo zokubuyisana kwezwe.

Kungavikelwa kanjani ukukhulelwa kwabesifazane abasebancane

UKUKHULELWA USEMNCANE

kuzomoshisa impilo yakho yonke, kodwa ke zikhona izindlela zokuzigcina uphephile ekukhulelweni okungahlelelwe.

Ziningi izindlela zokuvikela ukuthi abesifazane abasebancane bangakhulelwa, lokhu kubandakanya ukukhetha ukungazibandakanyi ocansini kuze kube uyashada noma usukulungele ukuba nezingane.

Abanye abantu bacabanga ukuthi ukuzilwa kocansi (ngokukhetha ukungazibandakanyi ocansini kuze kube uyashada) isidala leso, ngenkathi abanye becabanga ukuthi kuyiyonanto elungile ukuthi yenziwe. Abesifazane abasebancane, noma kunjalo, kumele bazithathele bona izinqumo ngokwabo.

Abantu abaningi abafuni ukulinda kuze kube bayashada ukuze benze ucansi. Abafuni futhi ngokunjalo ukujaha izinto kanye nokwenza amaphutha anzi. Bavama ukunquma ukuzibambeza ekwe-

nzeni ucansi kuze kushaye isikhathi sokuthi babe badala ngokwanele, bakwazi ukulandela izibophezelo, babe sebudlelaneni obumileyo nomuntu oyedwa kanye nokuthi basebenze, kuyiyonanto elungile ukuyenza.

Uma ukhetha ukungazibandakanyi noma ukuzibambeza kwezocansi, zikhona ezinye izinto ongazenza ukuzivikela:

- Khetha abangani bakho ngokucophelela. Abangani abazokufunela okuhle futhi abazosihlonipha isinqumo sakho soku-ngazibandakanyi ocansini.
- Qaphela izimo okungenzeka ukuthi zingabi nokuphepha, njengabangani abaphuza noma abadla izidakamizwa, ezingakuholela ocansini olungaphephile.
- Qaphela abantu othandana nabo abathi uzolala nabo uma ubathanda.
- Lalela futhi ufunde kulabo

besifazane abasebancane abake bakhulelwa. Bayazi ngalawo maphutha kanye nobubi bakhona.

- Lalela futhi ufunde kubazali bakho ngezimo ababhekane nazo empilweni. Uma unquma ukuthi ukungazibandakanyi kanye nokuzibambeza kwezocansi izinqumo ezingakulungele futhi angeke ukwazi ukulinda, zinike isikhathi ufunde ngokuzivikela, okubandakanya ukuvikela ukukhulelwa, lokhu okusebenzisa indlela (yomshini noma yezithako zamakhemikhali) zokuvikela ukukhulelwa.

Kunenqwaba yezindlela zokuvikela ukukhulelwa ezisebenza ngezindlela ezehlukene, kodwa zonke zakhiwelwe ukuvikela ukukhulelwa. Zibandakanya izinto zokuvikela eziphuzwa ngowesifazane, ezaziwa 'njengephilisi eliyisivikela kukhulelwa'; umjovo



wokuvikela ukukhulelwa; kanye namakhondomu abesilisa nabesifazane.

Yini engingayenza uma ngikhulelwe?

Uma kwenzeka ucabanga ukuthi ukhulelwe, hamba nomuntu omethembayo niye emtholampilo osezuzane uyohlololwa ukukhulelwa.

Unakekelo lokhulelwe (lunakekela umntwana engakazalwa) kanti lubalulekile kakhulu futhi luqala uma lowo okhulelwe esenamaviki ayisishi-yagalombili okukhulelwa.

Umtholampilo wangakini uzokusiza ngonakekelo lokhulelwe futhi umsebenzi wezempilo uzokusiza ukuthi uthuthukise uhlelo olulungele wena kanye nomntwana wakho.

Uma ukhulelwe, kubalulekile ukuthi udle ukudla okunempilo kanye nomso, uzivocavoce, ulale ngokwanele kanye nokugwema izidakamizwa kanye notshwala.

**Lolu lwazi niluhlinzekwa nguMnyango Wezempilo Kwa-Zulu-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