

Vuk'uzenzele

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Cate's paints to make a mark

Sihle Manda

After refusing to allow limited resources to stop her from reaching her dream, paint manufacturer Cate Olifant is on course to make her mark in this demanding industry.

Olifant's journey began in 2016 when she left the construction sector to follow her dream of becoming her own boss.

Although she wanted to create her own paint range, after doing market research, she realised just how much money it would take. She approached a State-owned development finance institution, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), for funding, only to be told that her application would only be considered if she was already manufacturing her own paints.

She heeded the advice and Akani Paints was born.

Speaking to Vuk'uzenzele, she says: "I decided to take the risk. I don't have a background in chemical engineering; I've never worked in a chemistry plant nor have I worked on paint [manufactu-

SEVERAL GOVERNMENT entities have helped a Tzaneen entrepreneur grow her paint manufacturing business – and now she hopes to take on the big players.



Cate Olifant is ready to be a big player in the paint manufacturing industry and create jobs for her community.
Picture supplied by the dtic

ring] before."

She says after her funding request was turned down, she did relevant short courses and visited several paint manufacturers to learn from them.

Around that time, Olifant relocated from Gauteng to Limpopo, where she set up shop in an abandoned and dilapidated building in the Nkowankowa industrial area.

"When I got the factory in July 2016, I thought, 'Okay, I have the building, but it is dilapidated.'"

Fortunately, she had savings, and although she had to start on a smaller scale than she had initially planned, she was able to renovate the factory.

"I had to get a second-hand machine, which cost me about R60 000, only to find out it wasn't going to work [because] I still needed other things."

Over the next few years, Olifant found work and saved what she could to invest in her business.

"In 2019, I started produc-

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Indlela lensha yekulwa nenkhohlakalo itfola imiphumela lemihle

Kulwa nenkhohlakalo kudzinga sandla setepolitiki lesicinile kanye netikhungo, letitimele, letikhonako kulwa nebugebengu.

Enkhulumeni yami yekucala Yebunjalo Believe, nga-2018, ngenta sifungo sekutinikela kutsi ngigucule simo setenkhohlakalo etikhungweni tetfu ngiphindze futsi ngilwe neku-khwabanisa nekubambisana ngenhloso lembi emkhakheni lotimele ngemandla nenhloso lefananako.

Kusukela ngaleso sikhatsi, siloku sisebenta ngeku-tikhandla kute sicinise siphindze futsi sisekele ema- ejensi etfu nalahambisana nawo lacinisekisa kutfotjelwa kwemtsetfo. Sakhe Lumphiko Lwete-kuphenya kuMtimba Wavelonkhe Wetekushushisa kute kutsi libukane nenkhohlakalo lenemandla nekutsi Inkantolo Lekhetsekile yente Lumphiko Lwete-kuphenya Lolukhetsekile (i-SIU) ikhone kuvumbulula kakhulu futsi kalula timali letintjontjiwe. Siphindze futsi sasita ngekwesekela nekunika imitfombolusito imitimba lebalulekile lelwa nebugebengu njengeLumphiko Lwekudla Imphahla, Lumphiko Lolukhetsekile Lwetebugebengu Betekutsengisa kanye neLumphiko Lwekuphenya Bugebengu Lobuhamba Embili, lolubitwa ngekutsi ngema-Hawks.

Lemitamo inemiphumela lemihle.

Ngekusebentisana netinhloko letibalulekile

eluhlelweni lwetebulungiswa kutebugebengu, Lumphiko Lwete-kuphenya selubhalise emacala enkhohlakalo langetulu kwalange-20 kulomnyakati-mali lophelile kwaphindze futsi kwaboshwa basolwa labange-65. Loku kufaka ekhatsi emacala lamanyenti 'ekubanjwa kwembuso ngabhongwane' kanye nalamanye emacala enkhohlakalo lamatima.

Kulomnyakatimali lophelile, Lumphiko Lwekudla Imphahla lwatfola imiyalelo yekuvala ema-akhawunti lalinganiselwa kutigidzigidzi leti-R5.4 letiphatselene nemacala enkhohlakalo, kwatsi tigidzi letinge-R70 tafakwa Esikhwameni Semphahla Yebugebengu Levunjululiwe.

Kuleminyaka lesiphohlango leyendlulile, i-SIU ivumbulule timali nemphahla leyenta tigidzigidzi leti-R2.6 yaphindze futsi yancamula emakontileka lenta tigidzigidzi leti-R18. I-SIU seyibhalise eNkantolo Lekhetsekile linani lemacala la-119 lenta ngetulu kwetigidzigidzi leti-R13.

Inkhohlakalo licala lelimatima kakhulu kulishushisa.

Babhebhetseli batikhanda ngalokukhetsekile ekuvaleni imikhondvo yabo. Bavula tinkampani letingasebenti tekutsi bafihle kuto imisebenti yabo lesolisako, njalo-nje bahambisa imali emkhatsini wema-akhawunti lamanyenti, betfule kubemtselo imalingena lengasiyo, futsi, basebenti bahulumende, basebentisa bangani nema-

lunga emndeni kutsi bafake ticelo temathenda kute kutsi bafihle kubandzakanyeka kwabo.

Loku-ke kusho kutsi kuphendvula kwetiphatsi-mandla nako kufanele kutsi kube ngulokushubile.

Nga-2020, sasungula sikhungo i-Fusion Centre lesimkhakhaminyenti saba sikhungo sekusebentela kute kutsi kubukwane nemacala ebugebengu lahamba embili, kufaka ekhatsi inkhohlakalo. Lesikhungo sihlanganisa emakhono ekuphenya etinhloko tahulumende tekuvimbela bugebengu kanye netekuphepha kanye nalawo eSikhungo Sebunhloli Kutetimali, lesitfutukisa tebunhloli kute kutsi tikhungo temtsetfo tiyisebentise eluphenyweni lwato.

Eminyakeni lemibili kusukela kwasungulwa i-Fusion Centre, indlela yaso lemkhakhaminyenti 'yekulandzela imali' ibe nemiphumela lemihle lemikhulu kakhulu.

Kulomnyakatimali lophelile, umsebenti we-Fusion Centre usekele luphenyo lwenkhohlakalo neku-khwabanisa lolunge-276. Tigidzi letilinganiselwa kuletinge-R659 tabuyiselwa kuHulumende ngekusebentisa kulondvoluta nekuvumbulula inzuzo yebugebengu. Kulinganiselwa kutigidzi letinge-R613 letavalwa lekusolwa kutsi tinzuzo tebugebengu.

I-Fusion Centre ekuvaleni kwayo yasungulelwa

kuphenya inkhohlakalo lephatselene nekutsengwa kwetintfo te-COVID-19. Manje umsebenti wayo sewukhulisiwe kute kutsi ufake ekhatsi kuphenya kushushunjiswa kwemali, kukhwabanisa, kulawula budlabha, kwesekela ngetimali emaphekula kanye nalamanye emacala ebugebengu labucayi.

Ema-Hawks asandza kwendlala letinye tinchubekelembili letentiwe Licembu Lelilwa Nenkohlakalo, i-Fusion Centre lebe yincenye yako. Emkhatsini wemnyakatimali wanga-2019 nanga-2022, kuboshwe basolwa labange-554 baboshelwa inkhohlakalo, kwatsi laba-142 babo balahlwa licala.

Lelinye lithulusi lebunhloli lelibalulekile kulucwaw-ningo lwendlela yekuphila lolwentiwe Lumphiko Lwekugcogcwa Kwemtselo LwaseNingizimu (yi-SARS). Kulomnyaka lophelile, i-SARS iphotfule lucwaw-ningo lwendlela yekuphila lolunge-25 lolowenta tigidzi letinge-R450 kusombulula emagebe emkhatsini wemali lengenako ledzalulwako nendlela yekuphila yemuntfu.

Kuyacaca kutsi letinyatselo letitsetfwe ngulolulawulo kubuyisela emandla, likhono nekuncomeka kwetikhungo letilwa nenkhohlakalo tinemphumela lobonakalako lomuhle kakhulu.


Lomsebenti lohlanganisiwe wawo onkhe lama- ejensi lacinisekisa kutfotjelwa kwemtsetfo ubamba tigebugu lapho

titincane ngakhona: emakhikhini ato. Timali tahulumende letaphangwa tabese tihanjiswa ngaletinye tindlela tiyavunjululwa kantsi futsi labo labatsintsekako mayelana naleto tento bashushiswa tinkantolo.

Kute sichubeke sicinise imitamo yetfu ekuguculeni simo setenkhohlakalo, ngimemetela kubekwa etikhundleni kuMkhandlu Wavelonkhe Wetekweluleka Kutekulwa Nenkohlakalo.

Lomkhandlu utawuhlenganisa badlalindzima noma-ke labatsintsekako labavela kuyo yonkhe imikhakha yemmango kutsi bengamele kuphunyeleliswa kwelisubuciko lahulumende lekulwa nenkhohlakalo. Lomtimba lomusha utaweluleka hulumende mayelana netinyatselo letibucayi tekuvikela, emakhono etikhungo kanye nangemitfombolusito ledzingekako kuvela kutsi hulumende aphindzeke kubanjwa ngabhongwane kanye neku- cedza inkhohlakalo nekukhwabanisa lapha eNingizimu Afrika.

Inhloso yetfu lenkhulu kwakha tikhungo leticinile naletimelana netimo letimatima letingacedza inkhohlakalo tiphindze futsi timelane nemitamo yekubanjwa kwembuso ngabhongwane kwesikhatsi lesitako.

Sisachubeka sakhela etukwaletimphumelelo, siyatetsemba kutsi ngisho noma kungatsatsa sikhatsi lesidze, labo labantjontja futsi baphanga imitfombolusito lebeyentelwe bantfu batawubukana nemiphumela lemibi yetento tabo. 

Caphela timphawu letisheshe tivele tamdlavuta wasebuntfwaneni

More Matshediso

Kungacapheli mdlavuta wasebuntfwaneni kanye netinkhomba tawo kusho kutsi bantfwana labanyenti baseNingizimu Afrika ngesikhatsi batfolakala kutsi banalesifo sisuke sesisezingeni leliphakeme.

Uma ngabe mdlavuta usheshe watfolakala wabese uyelashwa, ematfuba ekwelulama ngalokuphelele abasetulu.

UMchumanisi Wenhlangano YaseNingizimu Afrika Yamdlavuta Wasebuntfwaneni (i-CHOC) Taryn Seegers utsi ngekwati timphawu tamdlavuta kubantfu labancane, unga-sita usindzise imphilo.

“Timphawu netinkhomba kungaba matima kutibona emkhatsini wemaguludla, imitfubulela, timila

kanye nekuntjintjantjintja kwemiva. Nanoma kunjalo, kutfolakala kwato kubalulekile kakhulu,” kusho yena.

Ngekuya kweNhlango YaseNingizimu Afrika Yetamdlavuta (i-CANSA), njalo ngemnyaka bantfwana baseNingizimu Afrika labatfolakala banamdlavuta basemkhatsini walabange-800 kuya kulaba-1 000.

Nanoma kunjalo, lenhlangano ilinganisela ekutsini ihhafu yalabantfwana eNingizimu Afrika abatfolwa.

Kwenta siciniseko sekutsi mdlavuta ubonwa masinyane, i-CHOC yenta tindhlelo tekucaphelisa emimangweni, itjela batali nebantfwana ngetimphawu letisheshe tibekhona tekucaphelisa labafanele kutsi baticaphele.

Lenhlangano yesekela

bantfwana nebantfu labasha labanamdlavuta noma tifo tengati letisongela imphilo kanye nemindeni yabo.

“Sihlose kusheshe sisi-bone lesifo bese siselapha ngemphumelelo. Nanoma ngunini, i-CHOC ingana-kekela bantfwana nebantfu labasha labangetulu kwalaba-1 500, ibe futsi yesekela ngekwetengcondvo nangekwetenhlo imindeni lengetulu kwale-1 500,” kusho Seegers.

Kulomnyakatimali lophelele, Seegers utsi i-CHOC yakhona kutfula tinsita kubantfwana laba-1 724, bantfu labasha laba-553 kanye nebantfu labadzala laba-2 232 ngetindhlelo tayo letingumgogodla.

“Tinsita tetfu tifaka ekhatsi kwesekelwa ngekwemiva ngesikhatsi basesebukene namdlavuta, kudvudvutwa, kunakekelwa kwaseku-


pheleni kwemphilo kanye nekwecekelwa uma sewushonelwe,” kusho Seegers.

Timphawu ta-St Siluan tamdlavuta wasebuntfwaneni

- S – Funa lusito lwetekweshwa kusenesisikhatsi lwetinkhomba letichubekako.
- I – Licashata lelimhlophe esweni, kufica liso lokusha, kungaboni emehlweni lokuvele-nje kwenteke ngekushesha noma kukhukhumuka kwendvumbu yeliso.
- L – Sigadla esiswini, engculwini, enhloko, emkhonweni, emileni, emasendzeni noma emandlani.
- U – Imfimva lengatiwa kutsi ibangwa yini lebambana ngetulu kwemaviki lamabili, kwehla kwesisindvo

semtimba, kudzinwa, kubukeka uphaphatsenkile, kutfola imitfubulela kalula kanye nekopha.

- A – Kubabuhlungu kwematsambo, kwemalunga, kwemgogodla kanye nekwephuka kalula.
- N – Timphawu tekungalungi kwemgogodla nalokuphatselene nawo, kugucuka kwendlela lohamba ngayo, kwekusimama noma kwenkhulumo, inhloko lengapheli lehambisana nekuhlanta noma lengahambisani nekuhlanta kanye nekukhula kwenhloko.

“Bantfu labasha, labadla la imidlalo, abakavami kubona timphawu tekucala tamdlavuta wabo,” kusho Seegers. 

Mayelana nelwatiso lolubanti, tsintsai-CHOC elucingweni lwayo lwamahhala ku: **0800 333 555** noma uvakashele ku: www.choc.org.za

Matlou keeps an eye on her community's vision

Owen Mngadi

After witnessing how being blind affected her grandmother, a young girl vowed that she would one day help people in her community with vision problems.

Manare Matlou made good on her promise and today, at the young age of 23, has an optometry practice, Optic iCare Optometrists, in Giyani, which she opened in February 2022.

The daughter of pastors, Matlou was raised in GaPhadi in Limpopo. After matriculating from a local high school, she earned her Bachelor of Optometry degree from the University of Limpopo in 2020, at the age of 21. She then worked for several practices to gain experience and knowledge of running a practice.

Matlou says many people



 **Manare Matlou treats a patient in Giyani.**

in her rural village live with vision problems and blindness because they cannot afford eye surgery. She says the extreme heat in the area contributes to people getting cataracts and light sensitivity eye diseases.

Because of the need for better eye care in the

community, she chose to open her practice in Giyani. “You need to have business knowledge to start a private practice and you must learn from colleagues in the industry.”

Matlou says opening an optometry practice is expensive, because of the cost of the equipment and


spectacle frames needed. She also had to hire two assistants. As soon as her business is better established, she wants to open more practices and offer pensioner discounts.

Look after your eyes

Eye Care Awareness Month, which runs from September 21 to October 18, aims to educate people on the importance of eye health and regular screenings to avoid future complications. The Department of Health recommends that you have your eyes tested every one to two years. If you have risk factors such as high blood pressure and

diabetes, it is best to do it every year.

Matlou adds that a well-balanced diet, including nutrients like omega-3 fatty acids, lutein, zinc, and vitamins C and E, helps combat age-related vision problems. She also recommends people wear sunglasses to protect their eyes from the sun's ultraviolet rays.

She also said that Optometrists offer primary eye care. They are trained to detect vision problems, eye diseases and other abnormalities. If needed, they supply glasses. If specialist care is needed, optometrists refer their patients to the right specialist. 

People wanting to study for an optometry degree at university level need to have done English, mathematics, physical sciences and life sciences at grade 12. It takes a minimum of four years to complete, and a one-year internship is compulsory.