

# Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS) English/Tshivenda Thangule 2022 Khandiso 2

## Cate's paints to make a mark

Sihle Manda

**A**fter 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.

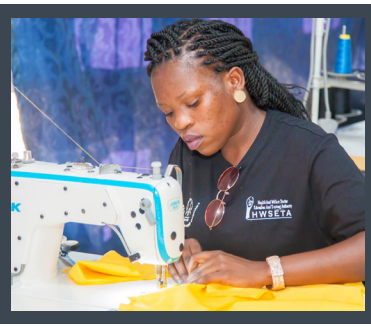
"In 2019, I started produc-

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**CONTACT US**

Website: [www.gcis.gov.za](http://www.gcis.gov.za) Email: [vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za](mailto:vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za)

[www.vukuzenzele.gov.za](http://www.vukuzenzele.gov.za) Tel: (+27) 12 473 0103

**Tshedimosetso House:**  
1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0083





## Maitele maswa a u lwisana na zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni o wana thandululo

**N**ndwa ya u lwisana na zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni zwi tōda vhuvhili hazwo, lutamo lwa zwa polotiki lwo dzingindelaho na vhuḡilangi, zwiimiswa zwi lwaho na vhutshinyi zwo teaho.

Kha Mulaedza wanga wa Lushaka wa u thoma, wa 2018, ndo dikumedzela u vhinutshela zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni kha zwiimiswa zwashu zwa muvhuso na u lwisana na zwiito zwa vhuḡhura na vhumenemene kha sekithara ya phuraivethe nga ndivho na nungo zwi fanaho.

U bva zwenezwo, ro shuma vhukuma u kwhaḡhisa na u tikedza vhatevhedza mulayo vhashu na vha mazhendedzi a ḡumanaho navho. Ro dzudzanya Vhulanguli ha zwa Vhuḡḡisisi kha Tshimiswa tsha Vhutshutshisi tsha Lushaka u sedzana na zwa tshandanguvhoni zwo kalulaho na Khothe dza Tshipentshela u itela u konisa vha Yuniti ya Vhuḡḡisisi ya Tshipentshela (SIU) u ri zwi vha lelutshela u wana murahu masheleni o tswiwaho. Ro dovha hafhu ra ḡetshedza thikhedzo na zwiko kha zwiimiswa zwa vhuḡhogwa zwi lwaho na vhutshinyi zwi ngaho *Asset Forfeiture Unit, Specialised Commercial Crimes Unit na Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation*, i ḡivheaho sa *Hawks*.

Ndingedzo idzi dzi khou bveledza mvelelo mbuya.

Nga tshumisano na zwiimiswa zwa ndeme kha sisteme ya vhumukanyi ha zwa vhutshinyi, vha Vhulanguli ha zwa Vhuḡḡisisi vho redzhisiḡara milandu ya

zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni i fhiraho 20 kha ḡwaha wa muvhalelano wo fhiraho na vhahwelelwa vha 65 vho vhone mulandu. Izwi zwi katela 'u thubiwa ha muvhuso' lwo vhalaho khathihi na miḡwe milandu i shushaho vhukuma ya zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni.

Kha ḡwaha wa muvhalelano wo fhiraho, vha *Asset Forfeiture Unit* vho wana ndaela dza u imisa dza ndeme i lingano R5.4 bilioni dzi elanaho na milandu ya zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni, he R70 milioni ya badelwa kha Tshikwama tsha Mbuyedzedzo ya Ndaka dza zwa Vhutshinyi.

Kha miḡwaha ya malo yo fhiraho, SIU yo wana murahu ndaka na masheleni a lingano R2.6 bilioni na u imisa u shuma khontḡiraka dza ndeme i lingano R18 bilioni. Ṭhanganyelo ya milandu ya 119 i ḡuraho u fira R13 bilioni yo redzhisiḡariwa nga vha SIU kha khothe dza Tshipentshela.

Zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni ndi vhutshinyi ho pinzanesaho musu u tshi haḡula.

Vhutshinyi vha thithiedza zwo kalulaho vha tshi vala vhuḡala havho. Vha vha na khamphani dza kholekhole u itela u dzumba masheleni a vhuḡhuyekhuye, vha tshimbidza masheleni nga luvhilo a bva kha akhaunthu ino a ya kha ḡla, vha ḡetshedza vha maandalanga a zwa muthelo mbuelo dzi kanganyisaho, na musu zwi tshi ya kha vhashumi vha muvhuso, na vho vha shumisa dzi-khonani na mashaka hu

tshi itwa khumbelo dza dzithendara u itela uri vhudzheneleli havho vhu sa vhone.

Hezwi zwi amba uri nzhe-nelelo ya vhamaandalanga i tea u vha lwa mulayo sa zwi tōdeaho.

Nga 2020, ro thoma Senthara ya Fusion ya u tandulula thaidzo ho sedzwa masia manzhi sa tshimiswa tsha zwa tshumelo tsha u sedzana na vhutshinyi ha zwa masheleni, zwi tshi katela na zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni. Senthara iyi i ḡanganya vhukoni ha ḡḡḡisiso ha zwiimiswa zwa tsireledzo na zwa vhuḡhivhela vhutshinyi zwa muvhuso na izwo zwa Senthara ya Vhusevhi ha zwa Masheleni, ine ya ḡetshedza vhuḡevhi kha mazhendedzi a vhatevhedza mulayo uri vha kone u zwi shumisa kha ḡḡḡisiso dzavho.

Miḡwaha mivhili u bva tshe Senthara ya Fusion ya thomiwa, maitele ayo a u tandulula thaidzo ho sedzwa masia manzhi u 'tevhelela masheleni' zwo bveledza mvelelo dza vhuḡhogwa.

Kha ḡwaha wa muvhalelano wo fhiraho, mushumo wa Senthara ya Fusion wo tikedza ḡḡḡisiso dza zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni na vhuḡhura dza 276. Masheleni a swikaho R659 milioni o humiselwa murahu kha muvhuso nga kha vhuḡondoli na mbuyedzedzo ya mbuelo dza zwiito zwa vhutshinyi. Masheleni a swikaho R613 milioni ane a khou humbulelwa zwiito zwa vhutshinyi o imiswa.

Senthara ya Fusion mathomoni yo bveledzwa hu u itelwa uri hu tōḡḡisise zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni

kha kushumisele kwa masheleni zwi kwamaho tshiwo tsha COVID. Mushumo wayo zwa zwino u khou ḡandavhudzwa uri u katele na zwa u tshimbidzwa ha masheleni hu siho mulyoni, vhuḡhura, ndangulo i si na vhungoho, vhuḡevhenga ha masheleni na vhuḡwe vhutshinyi vhuḡulu kha zwa masheleni.

Vha *Hawks* zwezwino vha khou tou bva u sumbedza dziḡwe dza mvelaphanda dzo itwaho nga Tshigwada tshi Shumaho na zwa u lwa na zwiito zwa Tshandanguvhoni, zwe vha Senthara ya Fusion vha vha tshipiḡa tshazwo.

Vhukati ha miḡwaha ya muvhalelano ya 2019 na 2022, vhahumbulelwa vha 554 vho farelwa zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni, vane khavho vha 142 vho gwevhiwa.

Tshiḡwe tshishumiswa tsha ndeme tsha zwa vhuḡevhi ha zwa masheleni ndi vhuḡoli ha matshilele hu u itela u thivhela zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni zwo itwaho nga vha Tshumelo ya Mbuelo Afrika Tshipembe (SARS). Mahoḡa, vha SARS vho fhedza tsedzuluso dza vhuḡoli ha matshilele dza 25 hu u itela u thivhela zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni dza ndeme i re ḡḡha ha R450 milioni vho sedza kha u tandulula phambano kha mbuelo yo bulwaho na kutshilele kwa muthu ene mune.

Zwi khagala uri maga e ra a dzhia sa vhalanguli u vhuḡedza ndeme, vhukoni na vhuḡhulufhedzei ha zwiimiswa zwi kwameaho kha u lwa na zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni zwi khou

vha na masiandoitwa a sumbeaho.

Mishumo yoḡhe ya ḡhanganelano ya mazhendedzi oḡhe a vhatevhedza mulayo i khou kwama zwigevhenga kha findi: kha zwikwama zwavho.

Masheleni a muvhuso o hambokwaho na u pambuswa a khou wanuluswa murahu nahone, avho vha ḡmanywaho na zwiito izwo vha khou haḡulwa nga khothe dzashu.

U isa phanda na u kwhaḡhisa ndingedzo dzashu kha u lwa na zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni, ndi khou ḡivhadza u nangwa ha Khoro ya Vhuḡletshe-dzi ya u lwa na zwiito zwa Tshandanguvhoni ya Lushaka.

Khoro iyi i ḡḡanganya vhashumisani vha bvaho kha tshitshavha u itela u lavhelesa u shumiswa ha tshiḡirathedzhi tsha muvhuso tsha u lwa na zwa vhutshinyi. Khoro ntswa i ḡḡeletshedza muvhuso kha maga a u thivhela o kwhaḡhaho, zwiko na vhukoni ha zwiimiswa zwi tōdeaho u thivhela ndovhololo ya u thubiwa ha muvhuso na u thudzela kule vhuḡhura na vhutshinyi Afrika Tshipembe.

Ndivho yashu khulwane ndi u fhaḡa zwiimiswa zwo ḡiimisaho nahone zwo kwhaḡhaho zwine zwa nga fhelisa zwiito zwa tshandanguvhoni na u ime-dzana na maitele a ndingedzo dza u thuba muvhuso tshifhingani tshiḡaho.

Musi ri tshi khou isa phanda na u fhaḡa kha ndivho hedzi, ri na fhulu-fhelo ḡa uri naho arali zwa nga dzhia tshifhinga, avho vho tswaho na u hamboka zwiko zwe zwa vha zwo itelwa vathu vha ḡḡ livhana na masiandaitwa a zwiito zwavho. ①

# Kha vha thogomele tsumbadwadze dza khentsa ya vhana vhatuku

## Vho More Matshediso

Ushayea ha tsivhudzo nga ha khentsa ya vhana vhatuku na u sa kona u talusa tsumbadwadze dzayo zwi amba uri vhana vhanzhi vha la Afrika Tshipembe vha khou tolwa musi vhwadze ho no vha kha tshiimo tshihlwane.

Ha vha na u tsvhanya u wanuluswa na u ilafha khentsa, zwi engedza tshikhala tsha u fhola tshothhe.

Mukonanyi wa zwa Vhudavhidzani wa Tshiimiswa tsha Khentsa ya vhana vhatuku Afrika Tshipembe (CHOC) Vho Taryn Seegers vho amba zwauri nga kha u divha tsumbadwadze dzo dowealeho dza khentsa ya vhana vhatuku, vha nga phulusa vhwutshilo.

"Tsumbadwadze na zwiwe zwino rangela kha vhwadze uvhu zwi a konda u zwi topola kha mapundu o

dowealeho, tsitsinyeo, tshifhinga tsha nyaluwo khathihi na tshanduko ya mamudi. Zwo ralo, u zwi wanulusa nga u tsvhanya ndi zwone zwa ndemesa," Vha ralo vha tshi amba.

U ya nga vha Dzangano la zwa Khentsa la Afrika Tshipembe (CANS), vhana vhatuku vha Afrika Tshipembe vha vhwutshilo ha 800 u swika 1000 vha khou wanala vha na khentsa riwaha muwe na muwe.

Zwo ralo, dzangano lo anganya zwauri hafu ya vhana vha re na khentsa kha la Afrika Tshipembe a vhaathu taluswa.

U thusa u vhona uri khentsa i vhone nga u tsvhanya, vha tshiimiswa tsha CHOC vha tshimbida mbekanya-mushumo dza u tsivhudza zwitshavhani, u itela u divhadza vhabebi na vhana vhatuku nga ha tsumbadwadze dzine vha tea u dzi

thanyela.

Tshiimiswa itshi tshi tikedza vhana vhatuku na vhaswa vhane vha vha na khentsa kana u sa dzudzanyea ha malofha hu shushaho vhwutshilo khathihi na mifa ya havho.

"Tshipikwa tshashu ndi u khwinisa thaluso ya vhwadze nga u tsvhanya khathihi na u tshedza dzilafho lo teaho. Nga tshiwe tshifhinga, vha tshiimiswa tsha CHOC vha a kuvhanganya vhana vhatuku na vhaswa vha fhiraho 1 500 kha ndondolo yavho, nga thungo vha tshi khou tshedza thikhedzo ya zwa muhumbulo na matshiliso kha mifa i fhiraho 1 500," vha ralo Vho Seegers.

Kha riwaha wa muvhalelano wo fhiraho, Vho Seegers vho amba uri vha CHOC vho kona u shumela vhana vhatuku vha 1 724, vhaswa vha 553 na vhaaluwa vha


2 232 nga kha mbekanyamushumo dzavho dza ndeme.

"Tshumelo dzashu dzi katela thikhedzo ya vhwutshilo nga kha lwendo lwavho lwa u lwala khentsa, u kuvhatedza, u tshedza ndondolo ya musi vha tsini na u lovha khathihi na thikhedzo nga tshifhinga tsha malilo," vha ralo Vho Seegers.

## Tsumbadwadze dza khentsa ya vhana vhatuku u ya nga St Siluan

- S – kha vha tsho thuso ya zwa dzilafho nga u tsvhanya kha tsumbadwadze dzi no khou dzulela u vhone.
- I – Tshilavi tshitshena kha lito, mangai, u pofula hu songo lavhelelwaho kana u zwimba hu na u bvisela nnda lito.
- L – Guluguda kha thumbu, khundu, thoho, zwanda, milenzhe, ma-

tzhende kana thanga.

- U – Biso li songo talutshedzwaho li re hone lwa u fhira vhege mbili, u tsa ha tshileme, maneto, mbonalo ya u tshenuluwa ha lukanda, u sokou bva malofha na nzvimbo.
  - A – U rema ha marambo, zwinungo, mutana na u sa lenga u vunde shambo
  - N – Tsumbo dza nyurolozhikhala, tshanduko kha u tshimbila, u ditika kana kuambele, thoho i no dzulela u rema na/hu si na tshizano na thoho yo engedzeaho.
- "Vhaswa, vhane vha dzulela u tamba mitambo na u ita miwe mishumo, kanzhi a vha koni u vhona tsumbadwadze dza u ranga dza khentsa ine vha vha nayo," vha ralo Vho Seegers. 

U wana mathungo nga vhwutshilo, kha vha kwame vha CHOC kha **0800 333 555** kana vha dalele [www.choc.org.za](http://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 Ga-Phadi 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 ultra-violet 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.