

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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Mokgwa o motjha wa ho lwantsha bobodu o kgola ditholwana

Ntwa e kgahlano le bobodu e hloka boikemisetso botiileng ba sepolotiki le ditheo tse ikemetseng, tsenang le bokgoni ba ho lwantsha ditlolo tsa molao.

Puong ya ka ya pele ya Pulo ya Naha, ka 2018, ke ile ka itlama ka ho fetola mawa kgahlanong le bobodu ditheong tsa rona tsa setjhaba le ho lwantsha boqhekanyetsi le bohanyapetsi makaleng a poraefete ka sepheo le morero o tshwanang.

Ho tloha ka nako eo, esale re sebetsa ka thata ho matlafatsa le ho tshehetsa lekala la phethahatso ya molao la rona le dikemedi tse amehang. Re thehile Botsamaisi ba Dipatlisiso ka hara Botjhotjhisi ba Naha ho shebana le bobodu bo tebileng le Lekgotla le Ikgethileng la Dipatlisiso ho thusa hore ho be bonolo hore Yuniti e Ikgethileng ya Dipatlisiso ya Naha (SIU) e busetse ditjhelete tse utswitsweng. Re ile ra boela re fana ka tshehetso le mehlodi ho ditheo tse ding tse hlokolotse tsa twantsho ya botlokotsebe tse kang Yuniti ya ho Nka Thepa, Yuniti e Ikgethileng ya Ditlolo tsa Molao tsa Dikgwebo le Botsamaisi ba Dipatlisiso tsa Botlokotsebe bo ka Sehlohlolong, bo tsebahalang e le di-Hawks.

Matsapa ana a kgola ditholwana.

Ka tshebedisanommoho le dienthithi tse bohlokwa tsa tsamaisong ya toka e

kgahlano le botlokotsebe, Botsamaisi ba Dipatlisiso bo ngodisitse dinyewe tsefetang 20 tsa bobodu selemong se fetileng sa ditjhelete mme batlodi ba molao ba 65 ba qositswe.

Dinyewe tsena di kenyeletsa dinyewe tse mmalwa tsa 'ho hula mmuso ka nko' le tsa bobodu bo tebileng.

Selemong se fetileng sa ditjhelete, Yuniti ya ho Nka Thepa e ile ya fumana ditaelo tsa ho kgina dithoto tsa boleng ba R5.4 bilione tse amanang le melato ya bobodu, mme R70 milione e lefetswe ho Letlole la Pusetso ya Thepa ya Botlokotsebe.

Dilemong tse robedi tse fetileng, SIU e buseditse matlole le dithepa tsa boleng ba R2.6 bilione mme ya behella ka thoko dikontra tsa boleng ba R18 bilione. Ka kakaretso dinyewe tse 119 tsa boleng bofetang R13 bilione di ngodisitswe ke SIU ho Lekgotla le Ikgethileng la Dinyewe.

Bobodu ke tlolo ya molao e rarahaneng haholo ho qoswa.

Batlodi ba molao ba etsa ka bohohlehohle ho pata mehlala ya bona.

Ba thehile dikhamphani tse sa sebetseng ho pata ditshebetsano tse mpe, ditjhelete tse tsamaiswang ka potlako dipakeng tsa diakhaonto tse ngata, ho hlahisa lekeno le fosa-hetseng ho balaodi ba lekgetho, mme ntlheng ya basebetsi ba mmuso, ho sebedisa metswale le beng

ka bona ho kenya dikopo tsa dithendara ho pata ho nkakaro ha bona.

Sena se bolela hore tsela eo bolaodi bo tla arabelang ditlo tsena tsa molao e tlameha ho ba e maemong a phahameng le yona.

Ka 2020, re thehile Setsi sa Tshebetsommoho se nang le mekgwa e mengata ya tshebetso e le setsi sa tshebetso le ho shebana le ditlolo tsa molao tsa ditjhelete tse ka sehlohlolong, ho kenyeletsa bobodu.

Setsi sena se kopanya bokgoni ba mmuso ba ho etsa dipatlisiso tsa ho thibela botlokotsebe le makala a tshireletso le tsa Setsi sa Mautlwela a Ditjhelete, se hlahisang boutlwela ba dikemedi tsa phethahatso ya molao ho bo sebedisa patlisisong tsa tsona.

Dilemong tse pedi esale Setsi sa Tshebetsommoho se thehilwe, mokgwa wa sona wa mekgwa e mengata ya tshebetso wa 'ho latela tjhelete' o fihleletse diphetho tse kgolo.

Selemong se fetileng sa ditjhelete, mosebetsi wa Setsi sa Tshebetsommoho o ile wa tshehetsa dipatlisiso tse 276 tsa bobodu.

Tjhelete e ka bang R659 milione e ile ya busetswa Mmusong ka mokgwa wa ho baballa le pusetso ya merokotso ya botlokotsebe. Tjhelete e ka bang R613 milione ya merokotso e belaelwang e le ya botlokotsebe e ile ya kginwa.

Setsi sa Tshebetsommoho qalonong se ne se the-

hetswe ho etsa dipatlisiso tsa bobodu bo mabapi le ditheko le dithendara tse amanang le COVID.

Thomo ya sona ha jwale e ntse e atolotswe ho kenyeletsa tshebediso tse shebana le ho pata mehlodi ya tjhelete, boqhekanyetsi, tsamaiso e mpe, matlole a boferekanyi le ditlolo tsa molao tse ding tse tebileng tsa ditjhelete.

Haufinyane tjena, di-Hawks di hlalositse tse ding tsa kgatelopele tse entsweng ke Sehlopha sa Tshebetso sa Twantsho ya Bobodu, seo Setsi sa Tshebetsommoho e leng karolo ya sona. Dipakeng tsa dilemo tsa ditjhelete tsa 2019 le 2022, babelaelwa ba 554 ba ile ba tshwarwa mabapi le bobodu, mme ba 142 ho bona ba ile ba fumanwa ba le molato.

Sesebediswa se seng sa bohlokwa sa boutlwela ba ditjhelete ke tlathlatho ya mekgwa ya ho phela e entsweng ke Ditshebeletso tsa Lekgetho tsa Afrika Borwa (SARS). Selemong se fetileng, SARS e phetsetse ditlathlatho tse 25 tsa mekgwa ya ho phela ya boleng bofetang R450 milione ho rarolla diphapano dipakeng tsa lekeno le phatlaladitsweng le mokgwa wa motho wa ho phela.

Ho hlakile hore mehato eo re e nkileng jwalo ka mmuso ho busetsa bokgoni, boitsebelo le botshepehi ba ditheo tse amehang twantshong ya bobodu e na le kgahlamelo e bonahalang.

Mosebetsi wa kopanelo wa dikemedi tsohle tse phethatsang molao o otlala dinokwane moo ho utlwisang bohloko ka ho fetisisa: dipokothong tsa bona. Matlole a setjhaba a ileng a tlatlapuwa le ho kgeloswa a ntse a busetswa mme ba ikarabellang diketsong tsena ba ntse ba qoswa ke makgotla a dinyewe.

Ho tswela pele ho matlafatsa matsapa a rona a ho fetola mawa a kgahlano le bobodu, ke phatlalatsa khiri ya Lekgotla la Naha la Dikeletso tse Kgahlano le Bobodu.

Lekgotla le tla kopantsha bankakaro setjhabeng ka bophara ho okomela ho kengwa tshebetsong ha lewa la mmuso la ho lwantsha bobodu. Setheo sena se setjha se tla eletsa mmuso ka mehato e bohlokwa ya thibelo, bokgoni ba ditheo le mehlodi e hlokehang ho thibela ho ipheta ha ho hula mmuso ka nko le ho hatikela boqhekanyetsi le bobodu ka botlalo Afrika Borwa.

Maikemisetso a rona a ho phethela ke ho aha ditheo tse matla tse nang le botsitso tse ka fedisang bobodu le ho mamella boitekoko ba kamoso ba ho leka ho hula mmuso ka nko.

Ha re ntse re tswelapele ho fihlella dikatleho tsena, re na le tshepo ya hore leha ho ka nka nako, ba utswitseng le ho tlatlapa mehlodi e reretsweng setjhaba ba tla tobana le ditlamorao tsa diketso tsa bona. **V**

Ela hloko matshwao a pele a kankere ya bongwaneng

More Matshediso

Ho hloka tlhokomediso ka kankere ya bongwaneng le matshwao a yona ho bolela hore bana ba bangata ba Afrika Borwa ba fumanwa ba ena le tshwaetso ha lefu lena le se le le boemong bo mpefetseng.

Ho fumanwa le ho phekolwa ha kankere esale ka nako, ho eketsa menyetla ya ho fola ka botlalo.

Mohokanyi wa Dipuisano wa Mokgatlo wa Kankere ya Bana wa Afrika Borwa (CHOC), Taryn Seegers, o re ka ho tseba matshwao a tlwaelehleng a kankere batjheng, o ka thusa ho pholosa bophelo ba bona.

“Matshwao a ka ba thata ho a bona hobane ho tlwaelehile hore bana ba hlahe maqhutsu,

matetsetso, kgolo e mahlahlaha ya mmeleng, le phetophetoho ya maikutlo.

Le ha ho le jwalo, ho e lemoha esale ka nako ho bohlokwahlokwa,” o riaolo.

Ho ya ka Mokgatlo wa Kankere wa Afrika Borwa (CANSa), bana ba Mafrika Borwa ba pakeng tsa 800 ho isa ho 1 000 ba fumanwa ba ena le kankere selemo le selemo.

Le ha ho le jwalo, mokgatlo o lekanya hore halofo ya bana ba nang le kankere Afrika Borwa ha etswe diteko tsa tlhatlhojo ho hang.

Ho thusa ho etsa bonnete ba hore kankere e bonwa ka pele kamoo ho ka kgonehang ka teng, CHOC e etsa mananeo a tlhokomediso metseng, a rutang batswadi le bana

ka matshwao a pele ao ba lokelang ho a ela hloko.

Mokgatlo o tshehetsa bana le batjha ba nang le kankere kapa mafu a madi a kotsikotsi le ba malapa a bona.

“Re ikemiseditse ho ntlafatsa ho e lemoha esale ka nako le ho nolo-fatsa phepelo ya kalafo e sebetsang. Ka nako efe kapa efe, CHOC e ka ba le bana le batjha ba fetang 1 500 tlhokomelong ya yona, e ntse e boela e fana ka tshehetso ya maikutlo le kelello ho malapa a fetang 1 500,” ho rialo Seegers.

Selemong se fetileng sa ditjhelete, Seegers o re CHOC e kgonne ho thusa bana ba 1 724, batjha ba 553 le batho ba baholo ba 2 232 ka mananeo a yona a mantlha.

“Ditshebetso tsa rona

di kenyeletsa tshehetso ya maikutlo ha ba ntse ba ena le kankere, ho ba kgothatsa, le ho ba hlokomela ha ntswe ba lwanela ho phela le ho tshehetsa ka tsa poloko bao ba hlokalalletsweng,” ho rialo Seegers.

Matshwao a reeletsweng ka St Siluan a kankere ya bongwaneng

- S – Batla thuso ya dingaka esale ka nako bakeng sa matshwao a sa iphodising.
- I – Letheba le lesweu ka leihlong, ho qepha ho hotjha, ho fofala ho sa tsejweng hore ho hlaha kae kapa thaka ya leihlo e ruruhang.
- L – Kotolana mpeng, nokeng, hloohong, matsohong, maotong,

botoneng kapa ditshweleseng.

- U – Feberu e sa hlosoheng e bang teng ka nako e fetang dibeke tse pedi, ho ota, mokgathala, letlalo le bonahalang eka ha le na phallo ya madi, ho hlaha matetsetso le ho tswa madi ha bonolo.
 - A – Ho opelwa ke masapo, manonyeletso, mokokotlo le ho robeha masapo ha bonolo.
 - N – Matshwao a boko le methapokutlo, phetoho ya motsamao, botsitso kapa puo, hlooho e opang e sa kgaotse le ho hlatse / kapa o sa hlatse le hlooho e ruruhileng.
- “Batjha, ba nkang karolo dipapading le mesebetsing e meng, ha ngata ha ba hlokomela matshwao a pele a kankere ya bona,” ho rialo Seegers. **U**

Ho fumana lesedi le batsi, letsetsa mohala wa dithuso wa CHOC ho **0800 333 555** kapa etela 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 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. **U**

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.