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More funding support for students

Albert Pule and More Matshediso

Government has set aside an additional R6.912 billion to support university education.

Announcing the additional funding, Higher Education and Training Minister Blade Nzimande said this was a strong indication that government had listened to the concerns raised by university students last year during their march against university fee increases.

"As an immediate measure, we have resolved the zero percent fee increment for 2016 with universities, which amounted to R2.33 billion... University students who meet the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) means test will not be required to pay upfront payments when registering this year," said the Minister.

The R6.912 billion additional funding includes the R2.33 billion for resolving the zero percent fee increment; R2.543 billion is for NSFAS to provide loans to assist 71 753 identified students, who were either partially funded or not funded at all in the past three academic years.

Minister Nzimande said students who have performed well and come from disadvantaged families will receive financial help from government.

The NSFAS has been allocated over R700 million for full bursaries for scarce and critical skills for the current year from the National Skills Fund (NSF).

"This funding is made available through the financial aid offices at universities, and students wishing to make use of these bursaries are advised to enroll for critical skills study programmes, which include science, commerce, health sciences, engineering and many others," said Minister



Higher Education Minister Blade Nzimande announced additional funding to help deserving students to complete their studies.

Nzimande.

The Minister said NSFAS has also earmarked R72.9 million in the 2016 academic year to provide financial aid to disabled students in universities.

"The department is committed to expanding access and success in our institutions for students who have special needs," said the Minister.

At technical and vocational education and training (TVET) colleges, government pays 80 per cent of the programme cost of the student's choice, with an additional allocation being made dependent on the type and severity of the disability.

"Government will assist students who display academic ability but come from poor and disadvantaged families through

NSFAS at all 26 public universities and 50 public TVET colleges throughout the country.

"NSFAS will be funding 205 000 first-time entering and continuing eligible students at universities and 200 000 students at TVET colleges in 2016 by providing student loans and bursaries totaling R10 million," said Minister Nzimande.



STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS

by President Jacob Zuma

Thursday, 11 February 2016, from 19:00

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bhadela Imali Yesondlo, Nakungasinjalo Ufakwa Eencwadini Zabangabhadeli iinKolodo

Noluthando Mkhize

Ababelethi abangabhadeli izondlo zabantwana sebaphelelwe yindawo yokubhaca. UMengameli u-Jacob Zuma usandukuphasisa umThetho oKhibelelako wezOndlo (uMthetho Nomboro 9 wee-2015). Umthetho omutjha lo-ke uvula indlela yokuthi bafakwe eencwadini zabangabhadeli iinkolodo labo abangayibhadeliko imali yezondlo zabantwana.

ISekela likaNgqongqotjhe wezoBulungiswa nezokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo u-John Jeffery uthi umthetho lo uvumela ukuthi umuntu ongabhadeli isondlo abikwe ezikweni elilinganisa abantu ukuthi bakulungele kangangani ukukwelediswa ipahla (i-Credit bureau), abuye abikwe nalapho asebenza khona kobanyana izokudoswa emrholwenakhe imali yesondlo ayikweledako leyo.

Ukutjhugululwa komThetho wesOndlo womNyaka we-1998 kube liqalontanzi elikhulu lomNyango wezoBulungiswa, kanti godu kunqophe nokulenza ngcono ukuya phambili ihlelo lezondlo zabantwana.

“Eminyakeni ematjumi amabili edlulileko le umNyango wezoBulungiswa nezokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo bewusolo uzibophelele ngomsebenzi wokuvikeleka kwabantwana elizweni lekhetu.

“Enye yamakoro anegalelo elizwakalako epilweni yabantwana yikoro yezondlo,” kutjho iSekela likaNgqongqotjhe u-Jeffery.

Ungezelela ngokuthi umThetho wezOndlo zabaNtwana lo utjhugululelwe ukulenza lisebenze ngcono ihlelo lezondlo, njengoba kusalindelwe ukuqedelelwa kokubuyekwezwa komThetho oPheleleko obuyekwezwa yiKomitjhini yezokuBuyekwezwa kwemiThetho eSewula Afrika.

Nokho-ke u-Jeffery uyelelisa ngokuthi umthetho omutjha lo akukafaneli bona uqalwe wodwa ngokukhethwa kokhamba nakho, ngoba phela uyingcenywe yamagadango ana-bileko nabanzi, ethulwe mnyango kobanyana kuzokwenzeka itjhuguluko lamambala kilabo abazuza ngezondlo.

“Amagadango la enzelelwe ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abomma bathola ithuba lokufikelela isizo lobulungiswa nelamakhotho wekhethu.”

IHLELO LOKUBHADELA NGE-THUNGELELWANOHLANGANISA (I-EFT):

ISekela likaNgqongqotjhe u-Jeffery uthi ihlelo le-EFT lenze ubungcono obukhulu ngoku-

bhadelwa kwemali yesondlo. Ihlelweni lenza ukuthi abantu abathunyelwa imali yesondlo le bayithole ngemva kwamalanga amane emveni kobana ifikile emNyangweni wezoBulu-ngiswa.

“Ngehlelo le-EFT umNyango kwanje sewu-kwazi ukudlulisela imali leyo ema-akhawu-ndini walabo abathunyelelwe yona.”

“Lokhu-ke kubabulungela isikhathi abantu abathunyelwa imali le, kubabulungele nemali ekufuze bakhambe ngayo nabaya ekhotho bayokuthatha yona imali abathunyelwe yona le. Kuphephile nokuphepha. Njenganje, abantu abama-98% abathola imali yesondlo bathunyelwa ngalo lehlelo le-EFT.”

Uthi labo abangekho ehlelweni le-EFT ubunengi babo ngilabo abangasibo beSewula Afrika namkha labo abanganabo abomazisi abafuneka emabhanga umuntu nakavula i-akhawundi.

UmNyango uhlala soke isikhathi ukhulumisana bewubonisa nomNyango wezangeKhaya kunye namabhanga, ngomnqopho wokulekelela lababantu abangabukukghona ukungena ehlelweni le-EFT.

“Ngalelihlelo lokubhadela bunqopha, ikhotho ilayela umuntu othunyelwa imali yesondlo loyo ukuthi imali yesondlo ayiphosele e-akhawundini yakhe mathupha, nakube othunyelwa imali lo uyavuma.”

UKULAWULWA NOKULANDELE-LWA KWAMACALA WEZONDLO

UNgqongqotjhe u-Jeffery uthi umnyangwakhe uvule iHlelo lokuLawulwa nokuLandeelwa kwamaCala wezOndlo, lona elilandelega esinye nesinye isondlo esiseencwadini zabo ukusukela mhlazana lirejistarwako ukuyokufika mhlazana kukhutjwa umlayelo wesondlo.

“Lokhu-ke kwenza ukuthi wenziwe msinyazana umsebenzi wezondlo, njengoba phela ubunengi bomsebenzi wamaphepha amakhotho abekawenza ngezandla kwanje selenziwa ngekhomphyutha. Qobe mnyaka umnyango wethu unande ukhetha iimphathimandla zokulandelela izondlo, ukhethe nabaphenyi ngezondlo, kobanyana uzokuhlala wenziwa ngcono umsebenzi wezondlo lo.”

UNgqongqotjhe uthi umnyangwakhe uwangezelele mbala amandla wokusebenza kwabantu ekorweni yezondlo eminyakeni yeemali emine edlulileko le, njengoba uqatjhe abantu abama-247.

Ngomnyaka weeMali wee-2015/16, kuzokungezelelwa ezinye iimphathimandla



CHILD MAINTENANCE CHECK LIST

(1) WHAT THE APPLICANT NEEDS TO BRING TO THE MAINTENANCE OFFICE AT THE MAGISTRATES' COURT WHEN MAKING AN APPLICATION FOR CHILD MAINTENANCE:

(2) NOTE: BRING THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTATION TO THE MAINTENANCE OFFICE TO MAKE COPIES AND IF THESE ARE NOT AVAILABLE ON THE DATE OF APPLICATION PLEASE BRING THE DOCUMENTS ON THE NEXT DAY/AND/OR ON THE HEARING DATE.

(3) UNAVAILABILITY OF THE DOCUMENTS ON THE DATE OF APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE SHOULD NOT STOP THE APPLICANT FROM COMPLETING THE J101 APPLICATION (FORM A TO THE MAINTENANCE REGULATION), WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THIS CHECK LIST AS **ANNEXTURE "B1"**.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR MAINTENANCE ENQUIRY/MEDIATION	Please tick off
1. An identity book (green book with your photo) or passport or drivers licence and or immigration permit	
2. Certified copies of the child/children's birth certificates	
3. Three months bank statement (LATEST)	
4. Three months proof of income(payslip) or the signed letter from the employer confirming your income.	
5. Physical/work address of the person responsible for paying the maintenance money.	
6. List of your income and expenditure e.g. water and lights bill, till slips for groceries, school expenses; medical and travel receipts, clothing accounts, etc.,	
7. Full name of parent/person responsible for paying the maintenance money.	
8. Copy of Decree of Divorce (in the case of divorce)	

AFTER THE TICK OFF ON THE CHECKLIST THEN MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR SHOULD ADD HIS/HER SIGNATURE AND DATE, TO ENSURE ALL NECESSARY DOCUMENTS WILL BE AVAILABLE

MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR

Signature:

Date:

WHAT THE RESPONDENT NEEDS TO BRING TO COURT WHEN APPEARING BEFORE THE MAINTENANCE OFFICER FOR ENQUIRY/MEDIATION

The respondent is require to bring all the required documents on the date of enquiry:

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR MAINTENANCE ENQUIRY/MEDIATION	Please tick off
1. An identity book (green book with your photo) or passport or drivers licence and or immigration permit	
2. Three months bank statement (Latest)	
3. Three months proof of income(payslip) or the signed letter from the employer confirming your income	
4. Proof of physical work and residential address	
5. List of your expenditure e.g. water and lights bill, till slips for groceries, school expenses; medical and travel receipts, clothing accounts, etc.,	
6. Provide the copy of the maintenance court order if there is a maintenance court order against you in another court	
7. Birth certificates of all your other biological children other than children in question	

NB: THE MATTER WILL NOT BE POSTPONED BECAUSE OF LACK OF THE ABOVE- MENTIONED DOCUMENTS, SO IT IS COMPULSORY THAT THE MAINTENANCE OFFICER /CLERK EXPLAIN THAT THE PARTIES SHOULD COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS ON THE RETURN DATE.

the doj & cd

Department:
Justice and Constitutional Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

zezondlo kunye nabanye abaphenyi ngezondlo. Umnqopho walokhu kuqinisekisa ukuthi kesinye nesinye isiteyitjhi sokusebenzela kube nabantu abaneleko kobanyana umsebenzi wezondlo lo uzokwenziwa ngcono kilo loke ilizwe.

Nawufuna eminye imininingwana ephathe-lene nezondlo, thintana no-Advocate Mulalo Netshisaulu ku:

012 315 1512 namkha kuposommoya
ethi: MNetshisaulu@justice.gov.za

Noluthando Mkhize

Indlela yokuqinisekisa ukuthi abantwabakho namkha umndeni basala baphephile mhlazana kufika unokufa kukwenza incwadi yelifa.

Incwadi yelifa, ebuye ibizwe ngokuthi lithestamende lokugcina, yincwadi la umuntu ahlathulula khona ukuthi kufuze kwenzekeni ngelifa lakhe mhlazana abhubhako.

Ungazikhethelela umuntu namkha abantu (ababizwa ngokuthi ma-executors) ofuna ukuthi basebenze ngelifa lakho, balabe ngokufisa kwakho, emveni kobana sewubhubhile.

“Ihlathululo yencwadi yelifa ngamagama alula, yincwadi la umuntu aveza khona iimfiso zakhe ezihlathulula ukuthi kwenziweni ngelifa lakhe mhlazana abhubhako.”

“Incwadi yelifa ihlathulula lokho umuntu akufisako ngelifa lakhe bona lidliwe ngubani namkha bobani,” kuhlathulula u-Cecilia Mphela, oliSekela lomPhathi weKhotho, e-Ofisini yomPhathi weKhotho ePhakemeko yeSewula Afrika ese-Gauteng, yona eyingcenywe yomNyango wezoBulungiswa nezokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo.

KUFUNEKANI UKUHLANGANISA INCWADI YELIFA ELUNGILEKO?

Ngokutjho komNyango wezoBulungiswa nokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo, ukusukela mhlana li-1 kuTjhirhweni we-

Koke Ekufuze Ukwazi Ngencwadi Yelifa

1954, zoke iincwadi zamafa kufuze bona zibe sephepheni. Zingatlolwa ngesandla, zingatlolwa ngomtjhini wokuthayipha namkha ziphrinthwe.

Umuntu omkhethele ukuthi akutlrolele incwadi yelifa kufuze ayitlikitle ekugcineni, nasele ayitlolile. Umuntu otlole incwadi yelifa lo kufuze bona atlikitle phambi kwabofakazi ababili namkha abangaphezulu kwababili abakhanyelwa kule ngokwenziwa lapho.

Nakube incwadi yelifa inamakhasi angaphezulu kwelilodwa, elinye nelinye ikhasi (ikhasi ngalinye), ngaphandle kwekhasi la kuphelela khona umtlole welifa, kufuze litlikitlwe mumuntu owenze incwadi leyo namkha litlikitlwe ngomunye umuntu onjalo, nanyana kukuphi nendawo ekhasini namkha emakhasini lawo.

Nanyana umtlole wencwadi yelifa kufuze bona atlikitle woke amakhasi wencwadi yelifa nje, likhasi la umtlole welifa uphelela khona kwaphela ekufuze bona litlikitlwe ngokuzeleko.

UKomitjhinara weemFungo kufuze bona aqinise afakazele ukuthi wanelisekile ngokuthi ungubani umuntu otlole incwadi yelifa, abe aqinisekise nokuthi incwadi yelifa etlikitliweko itlolwe nguye mbala umuntu lo othi uyitlolile.

UKomitjhinara weemFungo naye kufuze bona atlikitle elinye nelinye ikhasi (ikhasi ngalinye) lomtlole welifa, nanyana kukuphi ekhasinelo.

UKUKHETHWA KOMUNTU OZAKWABA ILIFA

U-Mphela uthi umuntu nakatlole incwadi yelifa, kuvumbuka nesidingo sokuthi kutholakale nomuntu ozakwaba ilifelo.

“Lo-ke mumuntu ozakusebenza ngelifa longasekho, alabe, ahlukamisele boke ekufuze bazuze ilitho lapho.”

Ilifa lomuntu litjho yoke ipahla engeyakhe, okuphathekako, iimbopho zakhe ngokomthetho namkha iinkwelede zakhe azitjhiye nakabhubhako.

Ukulawula nokwaba ilifa lomuntu ongasekho kutjho ukubuthelela yoke ipahla yomuntu ongasekho, ubhadele iinkwelede abekasese nazo nakabhubhako, bese kuthi okusalako ukuhlukanisela boke ekufuze babe ziindlalifa ngokusemthethweni, njengobanyana kusitjho incwadi yelifa etjhiywe mnikazi welifa ongasekho.

U-Mphela uthi umuntu ovumeleke ukutlola incwadi yelifa kufuze abe neminyaka yobudala eli-16 ubuncani bakhona, abe mumuntu ophile kule engqondweni, kube nabofakazi

ababili abangaba neminyaka eli-14 ubuncani bakhona, abangaba bofakazi ekhotho.

Akutlhogeki bona abofakazi bayifunde ntan-zi incwadi yakho yelifa ngaphambi kobana bangayifakazela. Ungazitlolela ngokwakho incwadi yakho yelifa, namkha uthole omunye akwenzele namkha akutlrolele yona.”

Ungezelela ngokuthi abeluleki ngeemali, amagcwetha kunye namabhanga angalekelela ngokubonisa umuntu ukuthi incwadi yelifa itlolwa njani.

U-Mphela uthi ubunengi babantu benyula ukusebenzisa amabhanga ukuthi abalekelele ukutlola incwadi yelifa; lokho-ke kwenza ukuthi ibhanga elekelele umuntu ukutlola incwadi yelifa kube ngiyo ezakulawula ibe yabe ilifa lomuntu loyo mhlazana abhubhako.

“Kilobubujamo bezinto obunje-ke, ibhanga ithintana nabantu amabizwabo asencwadini yelifa, ikhulumisane nabo nasele umnikazi welifa abhubhile. Kuyinto ehle nelungileko soke isikhathi ukuthi umuntu abatjele abazakudla ilifa lakhe ukuthi unayo incwadi yelifa.”

Imibuzo neminye imininingwana engafunwa makhastama ingathunyelwa ku:

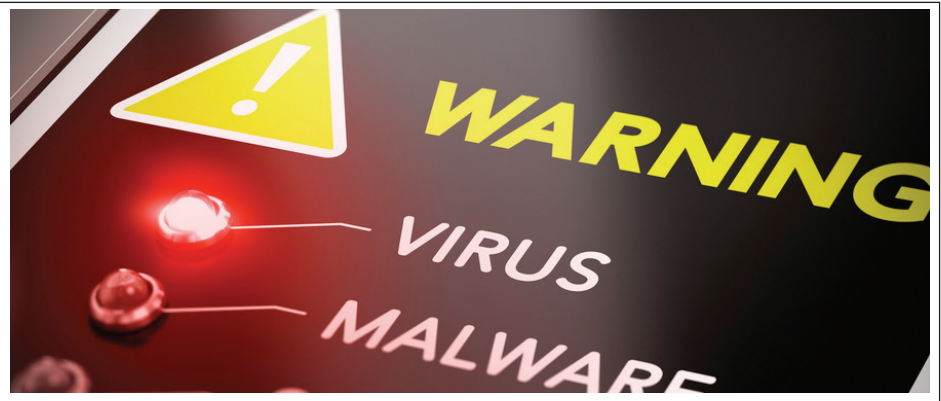
chiefmaster@justice.gov.za

Inomboro yomtato: 012 406 4805

Ifeksi: 086 5444 893

ZOKUPHEPHA NOKUVIKELEKA

Tjheja Uyelele Ubulelesi Bethungelelwanohlanganiso



Lt Col Erica Holtzhausen

Njengamanye amazwe amanengi ephasini zombelele, iSewula Afrika nayo isengozini yobulelesi bethungelelwanohlanganiso. Imbalobalo zeButho lamaPholisa weSewula Afrika (i-SAPS) zitjengisa ukuthi iSewula Afrika ilahlekelwe yimali engaba mabhiliyoni ama-R5.8 ngobulelesi bethungelelwanohlanganiso ngomnyaka wee-2014. Angafika ema-47% amaSewula Afrika asebenzisa amafonimininingwana wesimanjemanje (ama-smartphones) esekhe agalajwa ngobulelesi bethungelelwanohlanganiso. Iindleli ngethungelelwanohlanganiso ziqothele khulu khulu abantu ababhanka nge-inthanethi ukudlula boke abanye, lapha eSewula Afrika. Ubulelesi bethungelelwanohlanganiso bulelesi obenziwa ngemitjhiningqondo

namkha nge-inthanethi. Amarherho womtjhiningqondo ayingozi natjhiphirikisako wangabomu, nobugebengu bethungelelwanohlanganiso kunye neemposommoya zobugebengu zona ndlela iindleli ezizirhuluphele khulu ukuthola imininingwana ephathelene nomuntu ngamunye ezizazenza ukuthi zikghone ukwenza ubulesi lobu. Ukusukela ngoTjhiriweni wee-2011 ukuyokufika kuRhoboyi wee-2012, zibe zii-90 000 izehlakalo zokudlelezelwa kwabantu ngeposommoya wobugebengu; kilezo zehlakalo, ziingidi ezima-R94 imali abantu abadlelezelwe yona. I-imeyili yobugebengu ilayela umsebenzisi wekhomphyutha ukuthi avakatjhele ubunzinzolwazi obuthileko la afika khona alayelwe ukuthi avuselele imininingwana ephathelene naye, njengevulathungelelwano namkha inomoro eyifihlo, iinomoro ze-credit card, iNomboro kaMazisi namkha iinomoro ze-akhawundi yebhanga.

Iindlela Zokuzivikela:

- Musa ukukhuphela namkha uqhwarhaze iinqobotjhelwa ezisolisako ezikuma-imeyili. Ukukhuphela nokuqhwarhaza iinqobotjhelwa eendluselini ezisolisako kungavuzisa imininingwana yelwazi bekudunge nemininingwana yelwazi elumelako.
- Hlola ubujamo bokuphephisa i-Facebook yakho bese ukhetha ukuthi waziswe nge-SMS namkha nge-imeyili lokhuya nakunomuntu olinga ukungena e-akhawundinakho ngesisetjenziswa esingaziwako.
- Tjheja uyelele imikhangiso yemisebenzi engasiyo yamambala evezwa ku-inthanethi la kufuneka khona imininingwana eqalene nawe nesithombe sakho.
- Iinhlangano kufuze bona zihlale ngaso soke isikhathi zibeke ilihlo kokwenzeka ethungelelwaneni le-inthanethi.
- Faka ivulathungelelwano elinamandla mbala, elingeze umuntu alifunisele lula, eselifonini yakho kobanyanaa kuzokuvikeleka imininingwana eqalene nawe.
- Akube ngavela emithonjeni ethembekileko kwaphela amahlelongqondomthini owadluliselako.
- Sebenzisa iindlela zokubhadela ezivikelekileko nawuthenga ngeselifoni.

Ngomnyaka wee-2011 kwavulwa iPhiko lamaPholisa eliqalene nokukhalima ubulelesi bethungelelwanohlanganiso namkha be-inthanethi, i-Electronic Crime Unit (i-ECU). U-Brigadier Piet Pieterse, osikhulu se-ECU, uthi i-ECU inqophe ukuthungatha ibe

- AmaSewula Afrika angabika ubulelesi bethungelelwanohlanganiso ngaphandle kokuziveza amabizwawo, ngokufowunela iZiko lokuLwa noBulelesi enomborweni ethi: 08600 10111.
- IZiko lokuLwa nobuLelesi lingelelizwe loke, kanti iineensebenzi ezifundiswe kule uku-khulumisana ngokufokisa; zoke leziinsebenzi zinefundo yobufokisi, ubuncani bakhona.

itjhabalise amacala aphaathelene nemali, ekubalwa hlangana nawo iinhlanganyela zeenleesi neenkundla zobukhohlakali. “Kunobufakazi bamanani wamacala obujamele iphenyo lamapholisa eliqakathekileko ekusekeleni ukutjhtjhiswa kwamacala ahlukahlukeneko,” kutjho u-Brigadier Pieterse. AmaPholisa athi ubulelesi bethungelelwanohlanganiso abusese ngobuphaathelene nalabo abafuna ukufahlela amarherho wamakhomphyutha ngobuhle namkha ukutjengisa ukuthi angafahlelwa, acajelwe amahlelo lawo. Iindleli ezenza lokhu mva nje zibuthene zaba ziinqhenyana ezihlelekileko, eziquthele ukugalaja abantu abasebenzisa i-inthanethi. Nanyana lokho kwenzelelwe ukwenza imali namkha ukuthusela abantwana, umphumela wobulelesi bethungelelwanohlanganiso ungaba mumbi khulu, begodu ungaba namaqaphazela amambi phezu komnotho.

*** U-Lt Col Erica Holtzhausen ulilunga lamaPholisa kwa-SAPS.**

Imisebenzi Yokusekela Abongazimbi Bamacala Wezomseme

Sinenhlanhla Mkhwanazi

Abongazimbi bamacala wezomseme mva nje sebazakuthola isizo ngokuqalelelwa kule nangoku-catjangelwa emaKhotho wamaCala wezoMseme asandukuvulwa mNyango wezoBulungiswa nokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo. UmNyango lo mhlaphanje uvule amaKhotho WamaCala WezoMseme e-Durban eKwaZulu-Natala ne-Atlantis eseTjingalanga Kapa. “Ummongo osingethe amakhotho la, osisekelo sobunengi bomsebenzi womNyango wezoBulungiswa nokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo, unqophe ukuqinisekisa ukuthi boke abantu eSewula Afrika baphephile, begodu bazizwa baphephile,” kutjho uNgqongqotjhe wezoBulungiswa nokuVuselelwa kweeMilo u-Michael Masutha lokhuya nakuvulwa iKhotho YamaCala WezoMseme e-Atlantis. Ukuvulwa kwamakhotho la akugcini ngokuba yingcenywe yokuzibophelela komnyango ekuvuleni amathuba wemisebenzi yezobulungiswa kibongazimbi bamacala wezomseme, kodwana kuwunikela nomongo nomThetho wezoBulelesi (AmaCala WezoMseme neenDaba eziPhathelene nalezo) umThetho 32 oKhitjelelweko wee-2007. NgoMgwengweni wee-2012 kubekwe isiQhema saboNgqongqotjhe sokweLuleka ngokuLawulwa kwamaCala wezoMseme (i-MATTSO). Isiqhemesi-ke sibekelwe ukuphenya ngokuthi kghani angeze kwakghonakala na ukuthi kubuyiswe amakhotho wamacala wezomseme eSewula Afrika. NgoRhoboyi wee-2013 i-MATTSO yafaka isiphakamiso sokuthi kuphakanyiswe amakhotho weemphande ama-57 ukuthi abe makhotho wamacala wezomseme, ngesikhathi esiminyaka emithathu. “Ukusukela ngoRhoboyi wee-2013 umnyango sewuvule amakhotho wamacala wezomseme ama-43, asebenza ngomfuziselo ophakanyiswe yi-MATTSO. Silinga ukwenza imisebenzi eqalelela abongazimbi,” kutjho u-Masutha. Amakhotho wamacala wezomseme ale-

kelela abongazimbi bamacala wezomseme ngesekelo elikhethekileko, lokukhandela ukuthi bangaphindwa ngokukhe kwabavelela, nokukhandela ukuthi bangandeleleki emkhumbulweni ngenca yalokho okukhe kwabavelela; lokhu-ke kwenziwa ngokuqinisekisa ukuthi abongazimbi baphathwa ngehlonipho, begodu neendaba eziphathelene nabo zingenekwa emphakathini. Iindlela etja yokusebenza le inqophe godu nokwenza ukuthi bande abantu ababotjiswa bebavalelwe ejele ngamacala wezomseme, bunciphe nobude besikhathi ekuqedwa ngaso icala ukusukela mhlazana libikwa emapholiseni ukuyokufika mhlazana liqedwa ukugwetjwa ekhotho. “Sesiphakamile nesibawo sokubotjiswa nokuvallelwa kwabantu abalahlwa macala wezomseme; ngekota yokuthoma yomnyaka wee-2015/16 iBandla lezokuTjhtjhisela leliZweloke (i-NPA) litjengise ukuthi babe ma-71.1% abantu abalahlwe macala wezomseme,” kuhlathulula u-Masutha. IKHOTHO YAMACALA WEZOMSEME YE-DURBAN Ekulumeni yakhe yokuvulwa kweKhotho YamaCala WezoMseme e-Durban, umNqophisi Zombebele uNonkululeko Sindane ukhulume wagandelela ekutheni ukuvulwa kwekhotho le kutjengise ukuzibophelela komnyangwakhe ukucitha inturhu ekuqatjhezwa ngayo abantu abaqaphazekako emphakathini wekhethu. Amalunga womphakathi athembe ukuthi amakhotho la azawulamulela umphakathi ekucitheni inturhu yezomseme. UNomthembu we-Chesterville eKwaZulu-Natala, uzwakalise isililo sakhe ngezwa ngobatjho yokukatwa kwesana leemveke ezimbili, ngomnyaka wee-2010. “Sithemba ukuthi ngesizo leKhotho YamaCala WezoMseme e-Durban, ingalandelelwa lezwangobatjho yecala lokukata,” kutjho uNomthembu. UmNqophisi we-NPA KwaZulu-Natala u-Advocate Moipone Noko uthembise ukuthi uzalilandelela lelicala. Amalunga womphakathi akhuthazwa

ukuthi asebenzisane ngokulekelelana norhulumente ukulwa nenturhu yezomseme emphakathini. “Ukuthi sizokugkhona ukwakha umphakathi ophephileko nelizwe eliphephileko, urhulumente kufuze athembele ekusekelweni mphakathi. Kusebenzisana ngokuhlanganyela kwaphela okungasipha ithemba lokucitha ubulelesi besiqinisekise nokuthi abantu bekhethu baphephile, begodu bazizwa baphephile,” kutjho u-Masutha. AmaKhotho amatjha wamaCala wezoMseme la enza imisebenzi elandelako: Imisebenzi Yokulungiselela Ikhotho: Ihlelweni likujayeza ikambiso nendlela ikhotho esebenza ngayo, nokuthi yenzani, isize njani. Linqophe godu nokukulekelela ukuthi ube ngufakazi olisizo ekhotho. Ngelanga lecala uzakwamukelwa siPhathimandla sokuLungiselela iKhotho (i-CPO). Imisebenzi Yokukhulumela: Nawumntwana namkha umumuntu okhubazeke ngengqondo, umtjhtjhisazi uzakubawa ikhotho ukuthi uvunyelwe ukuyokufakazela ngemsitheleni, ngokulekelela ngozakukhulumela. Umuntu okukhulumelako ukudlulisela imibuzo evela ekhotho iza kuwe ngendlela elula nezwakalako. Iindawo Zokulinda Ezisemsitheleni Zabongazimbi Abababantu Abakhulu Nababantwana: Indawo yokulalelwa kobufakazi babantwana inefenitjhara eyenzelwe abantwana abagandeleleke ngokomkhumbulo ngenca yezinto ezibehleleko. Indawo le ibuye ibe nendawo yokudlala, nendawana yokufundela kunye nesofa elimbhede lokuphumula. Nendawo yokulinda yabantu abakhulu nayo ifakelwe ifenitjhara ngendlela yokuthi abongazimbi bazozizwa baledlile nabangapho. Umsebenzi Wokuboniswa Kwabongazimbi Ngokugandeleleka Komkhumbulo Ngaphambi Nangemva Kokugwetjwa Kwecala: I-CPO izakukhulumisana nawe ikubonise ngemiraro yokugandeleleka komkhumbulo nakugwetjwa icala; lokho

i-CPO izakwenza ngaphambi kobana icala lithome ukugwetjwa, ikwenze godu nalokhuya naliqeda ukugwetjwa. Lokhu-ke kwenzelelwa ukukulekelela ukwazi ukujamelana nokugandeleleka komkhumbulo okubangwe ngilokho okukuleleko. Indawo Yokufakazela Ngemsitheleni: Nakube ungufakazi omumuntu omkhulu, umthetho uyakuvumela ukuthi ungafakazela ngemsitheleni ngehlelo lethelevitjhini elirhatjhela ngaphakathi kwaphela, nakube uzizwa uledlile ngcono nawufakaza ngaleyondlela. Lokhu-ke kwenza isiqinisekiso sokuthi awusindawonye nommangalelwa nawufakazako. Imali Yokufakaza: UmNyango unemali oyikhuphako yeendleko zokukhamba nawuya nanyana sewubuya ekhotho la uyokwethula khona ubufakazi, kunye neyokudla nawusekhotho njalo.

IZIKO LETJHEJO ITHUTHU-ZELA LE-ATLANTIS:

Njengengcenywe yemisebenzi yokusekela abongazimbi, uNgqongqotjhe u-Masutha uvule iZiko leTjhejo i-Thuthuzela (i-TCC) esiBhedlela i-Westleur, e-Atlantis. Leliziko, elande ngesizo lezamaphilo, liiphethe pheze koke. Lapha-ke ikhona yoke ndawonye iminyango eqakathekileko ekubuthelweni kobufakazi ngecala elivulwe ngungazimbi, nemalungiselelweni wokumtjhtjhisana ngepumelelo ummangalelwa obotjhelwe icala.

Zima-55 iindawo zama-TCC ezenza umsebenzi oqalelela abongazimbi benturhu yezomseme; kileziindawo, ezima-50 zazo zisebenza ngokupheleleko njenganje, ukube kanti emnyakeni weemali ophelileko zazima-38 ezazisebenza ngokupheleleko.

*** USinenhlanhla Mkhwanazi usebenza emNyangweni wezoBulungiswa nokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo.**