

Vuk'uzenzele

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Narysec kick-starts lives of rural youth



■ Mamosweu Tsoabi is a National Rural Youth Services Corps (Narysec) alumni who uses the skills she learnt from the programme to construct structures on her vegetable farm.

Silusapho Nyanda

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's (DRDLR) youth flagship training programme, the National Rural Youth Services Corps (Narysec), is set to transform the life of a young woman from a rural Limpopo village.

Sana Magwete (25), who lives near Mokopane, has been selected as a programme participant. She said she can now see a brighter future ahead of her.

"I am hoping to acquire skills that will enable me to be an entrepreneur. I would like to start a chicken abattoir because there is no such business in my village and people in my area love meat. I am almost certain that the business will succeed," she said.

She said unemployment is very prevalent in her village. "There are no job opportunities for the youth. I am hoping that once I finish with the programme and get my business up and running,

I will be able to create jobs for locals and also make a living for myself and my family members."

Magwete said last year the village chief gathered the local youth to inform them about Narysec and the opportunities it offers.

"Fifteen young people, including myself, were selected from my village," she said.

They are already at Narysec's college in Thaba Nchu in the Free State, where they will spend four months before being deployed for training in different areas. During training, Magwete said they get a monthly stipend of R1 320 for the first four months, after which it will be increased to R3 000.

Skills for rural youth

Narysec is a 24-month skills development programme that targets unemployed rural youth.

Mamosweu Tsoabi (32) was part of the programme in 2010.

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"BJALE KE NAKO YA GORE KA MOKA GA RENNA RE
ŠOME MMOGO RE HLOMPHE NELSON MANDELA,
RE AGE AFRIKA BORWA YE MPŠHA YA BOHLE."

MOPRESIDENTE CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

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RE GO AGELA BOKAMOSO BJO BOKAONE
RE ITHUTA GO MADIBA



Re aga setšhaba seo se hlokomelago bana

Go na le seema seo se tlwaelegilego ditšong tša se-Afrika seo se rego ngwana o godišwa ke setšhaba. Kgopolo ye – ya gore setšhaba ka bophara se na le maikarabelo a magolo go kgodišo, go boitekanelo le polokego ya ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe – e ntlela mogopolong ge ke naga-na ka lehu la masetlapelo la go nyamiša kudu la mošmane wa mengwaga ye 13, Enock Mpianzi, ge a be a le kampeng ya sekolo matšatši a se makae ao a fetilego.

Ka manyami, Enock ga se ngwana a le tee yoo a lobilego bophelo bja gagwe ka mabaka ao a ka bego a thibetšwe ge feela nkabe batho ba bagolo ba bile le tlhokomelo le maikarabelo. Ke gopola le ngwana yo mongwe wa mengwaga ye 13, Keamohetswe Shaun Seboko, yoo matšatši a se makae a fetilego a kgamilwego ke meetse ka letangwaneng la go ruthela la sekolo sa phoraemari sa Magaliesberg, le bana ba babedi bao ba hlokošetšego Sekolong sa Phoraemari sa Lekgolo ka Limpopo morago ga ge theraka e se no thula leboto leo le ilego la ba wela.

Ke gopola gape le bana ba bangwe ba bantši, bjalo ka Nathlia Pienaar wa mengwaga ye 6 yoo a ilego a bolawa nakong ya dintwa tša digongwane tša dinokwane go la Cape Flats. Re gopola gape le mahu a masetlapelo a Michael Komape le Lumka Mkethwa bao bobedi bja bona ba hlokošetšego morago ga go wela ka dintlwaneng tša boithomelo tša melete.

Maphelo ao a go kgaotšwa e sa le a mannyane, mmogo le a

ba bangwe ba bantši, nkabe a se a ba a lobja. Ditiragalo tše ka moka tša masetlapelo nkabe di ile tša thibelwa ge nkabe go bile le magato ao a tšerwego go efoša bana ba dikotsing.

Go a bonagala go nna gore, bjalo ka setšhaba, re a palelwa ge go etla baneng.

Bana ba bantši kudu ba ikhwetša ba le maemong a kotsi, e kaba e le ge ba nametše seketswana sa maitirelo ka nokeng goba ba tlogetšwe ba le tee ka mokhukhung moo go tukago lebone la parafene. Ge borakonteraka ba tlogela moo ba epilego go se gwa šireletšega, goba mananeokgoparara a sekolo a sa hlokomelwe goba senamelwa sa bana ba sekolo se nameditše bana ba bantši go feta tekano, gona maphelo a bana a bewa kotsing.

Eupša go na le go hloka šedi go gontši le go hloka tlhokomelo mešomong. Bana ba bantši ba hlaselwa ke basenyi ba go phaya theto ka kgang, digongwana tša basenyi le batho ba go gweba ka diokobatši ka gobane bana ba ba kotsing. Bjalo ka setšhaba, re swanetše go ntšha mahlo dinameng kudu le go kgatha tema kudu go šireletša bana ba rena go basenyi ba le go dikotsi tše dingwe.

Bjalo ka setšhaba, re swanetše go aga setlwaedi sa maikarabelo.

Re hloka gore re be le maikarabelo go rena, go bana ba rena le go batho ba bangwe. Bjalo ka ge re hloka go netefatša gore bana ba golela tikologong yeo e bolokegilego, ye e ba hlokometšego le go ba hlohleletša, gona ka fao le gona

se swanetše go ikwa re rwele maikarabelo a go šireletša le go hlokomela bohle bao re ba tsebago ebile re phedišanago le bona.

Re swanetše re ikwe re na le maikarabelo a ge re le ditšeng. Le ge re amogela go fokotšega ga dipalopalo tša mahu ditšeng mo sehle se sa maikhutšo, sa go nyamiša kudu ke gore batho ba go feta 1,600 ba hlokošetše ditšeng tša gaborena mo nakong ya kgwedi le seripa feela. Go a hlobaetša gore baotledi ba go feta ba 9,000 ba ile ba swarelwa melato yeo e akaretšago go otlela ba nwele bjala, go otlela ka lebelo la godimo, go otlela bošaedi le ka go hloka šedi. Setlwaedi sa maikarabelo se ra gore ka moka ga rena re swanetše re otlele ka polokego re be re hlomphe le ditokelo tša basepelakadinao le badiriši ba bangwe ba tsela.

Setlwaedi sa maikarabelo se ra gore botate ba swanetše go ba gona maphelong a bana ba bona. Basadi ba bantši kudu ba godiša bana ba le tee, gomme se gantši se se fokotša tšwelopele ya bona mmogo le ya bana ba bona.

Setlwaedi sa maikarabelo se ra gape gore re swanetše re be le thobalano yeo e bolokegilego gomme re se ipeye goba ra beya ba bangwe kotsing ya go fetelwa ke HIV. Re se ke ra nwa bjala go feta tekano goba ra šomiša diokobatši. Re swanetše re nyake go phela maphelo ao a itekanetšego re efoqe malwetši ao a thibelelago gore re phele nako e telele.

Setlwaedi sa mohuta woo se swanetše se amogelwe kudu

ke bao ba lego maemong a boetapele le khuetšo setšhabeng, e kaba baetapele ba ditumelo goba boradipolotiki, baetapele ba setšo goba batsebalegi. Ka mantšu le ditiro tša bona, ba swanetše ba nyake go aga setšhaba se sekaone seo ka go sona bohle ba amogelwago ebile ba hlokomelwago.

Bahlankedi bao ba kgethi-lwego le bašomedi ba mmušo ba filwe maikarabelo a go netefatša polokego le go phela gabotse ga badudi. Ba swanetše ba netefatše gore go na le mananeokgoparara ao a lekanego le ao a bolokegilego ka dikolong. Ba swanetše ba eme ka maoto ge go na le kgaotšo ya kabo ya meetse ka ditšhabeng goba ge go begilwe gore mabone a mmileng ga a šome gabotse. Ba swanetše ba netefatše gore melawana ya tša maphelo le polokego e a phethagatšwa gape le gore molao o a obamelwa.

Godimo ga mošomo wo o dirwago ka magatong a mmušo ka moka, go phethagatša maikarabelo a, ka nako e nngwe re ile ra gapeletšega go tšea magato a boima. Go arabela mahu le dikgobalo tšeo di hlotšwego ke ge bana ba wela ka dintlwaneng tša boithomelo, re tsebagaditše lesolo la SAFE go akgofiša kabo ya dintlwana tša boithomelo tša maleba dikolong ka moka ka nageng. Re rometše Maole a Bosetšhaba a Afrika Borwa dikarolong tše dingwe tša Cape Town go yo thuša maphodisa maitekelong a bona a go fokotša dintwa tša digongwana. Mo nakong yeo

e sa tšwago go feta, mmogo le setšhaba, re ile ra tla ka leano la tšhoganetšo go fediša dikgaruru kgahlanong le basadi le bana.

Le ge go le bjalo, go sa na le tše ntši tšeo re hlokoago go di dira bjalo ka mmušo le setšhaba.

Re bethela matsogo batho le mekgatlo yeo e tšerego maikarabelo ge go etla boitekanelong bja ba bangwe. Go na le batho ba bjalo ka Ralph Bouwers le Mark Nicholson bao ba rulaganyago dipapadi tša boitapološo tša baswa go la Lavender Hill ka Cape Town gore ba se tlo tsena digongwaneng tša bosenyi.

Go na le bomma, bosesi le barwedi bao ba šomago bjalo ka baithuti bao ba ithapilego gomme ba šoma le ba Operation Bobbi Bear, e lego mekgatlo wa ka Amanzimtoti ka KwaZulu-Natal woo o fanago ka madulo go bana bao ba tlaišitšwego.

Go na le dihlopha tše ntši tša ditumelo tša go fapafapana bjalo ka Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, bao ke kopanego le bona mo nakong yeo e sa tšwago go feta, bao ba mpoditšego ka ga mošomo woo ba o dirago go arabela dihlokwa tša bao ba itlhokelago, go thekga malapa gore a be ao nago le šedi le tlhokomelo kudu, gape le go thuša baswa go lebagana le ditlhotlo tšeo ba kopanago natšo.

MaAfrika Borwa a a re bontšha tsela. Ka mehlala ya bona, ba re gopotša gore go ra go reng go rwala maikarabelo bakeng sa rena le ba bangwe.

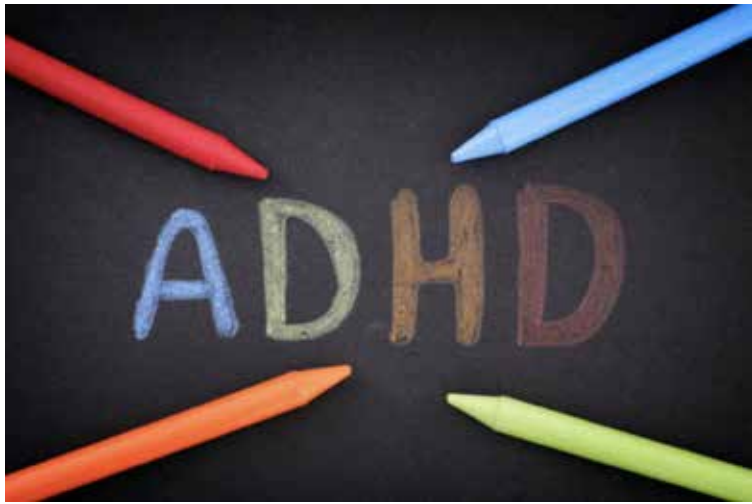
Naga ye e itemogetše masetlapelo a mantši kudu.

Maphelo a mantši a baswa a lobilwe, bana ba bantši kudu ba kwešitšwe bohloko le go lebana le kgatelelo ye kgolo ya menagano.

Re ka fediša masetlapelo a ge ka moka ga rena re ka rwala maikarabelo a go godiša bana ka motseng wo mokaone kudu wa Afrika Borwa.

Dintlha ka botlalo ka ga ADHD le ADD

THUŠO E gona go bana bao ba nago le mathata a go hloka šedi mo go tseneletšego le go ba le mafolofolo a go fetelela.



Silusapho Nyanda

Ge ngwana yoo a nago Bothata bja go Hloka Šedi mo go Tseneletšego le go ba le Mafolofolo a go Fetelela (ADHD) goba Bothata bja go Hloka Šedi mo go Tseneletšego (ADD) a ka se alafiwe, gona maemo a a ka ba le dia-

be tša go se loke tša lebaka le letelele go maphelo a gagwe.

Se ke go ya ka Ngaka Khatija Jhazbhay yo e lego hlogo ya Lekala la Bana le ba Mahlagading bao ba nago le mathata a menagano bookelong bja Townhill go la Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal.

O hlalošitše gore ge ba le batho ba bagolo, bana ba ba

ka ba kotsing ye e oketšegilego ya go angwa ke mathata a mangwe a monagano bjalo ka go tlalelwa le kgatelelo ya monagano, gomme gape ba ka diriša diokobatši gampe.

ADHD le ADD di ama tšwelopele ya bana ya dithuto gomme maitshwaro a bona a ka tena ba bangwe. Bana bao ba ka no se ratwe, ba tsena mathateng gomme ba wela dikotsing gabonolo.

“Maemo a ngwana yo mongwe le yo mongwe a swana a nnoši ebile a a itlela, ka fao go bohlokwa go dira tekolo ya tša kalafo yeo e tseneletšego gore o kgone go lemoga mabaka a mangwe ao a ka bego a ama gola ga bona, gape le bokgoni bjo bo ka agwago go ba thuša gore ba fihlelele bokgoni bjoo bo tletšego,” gwa realo Ngaka Jhazbhay.

O hlalošitše gore ADHD le

ADD ke mathata a kgolo ya monagano ao a tlišago mathata a maitshwaro a bjalo ka go hloka šedi.

Se se bonala ka mokgwa wa:

- go dira diphošo ka lebaka la go hloka šedi
- go se fetše mešongwana
- go lahlegelwa ke dilo
- go gakantšhwa le go lebala gabonolo

Mehlala ya go ba le mafolofolo a go fetelela goba go se kgone go gopodišiša pele ga go dira dilo e akaretša:

- go se dule felo gotee
- go bethabethantšha diatla goba maoto
- go nyokanyoka setulong
- go fa dikarabo ntle le go di gopodišiša pele le go emelela ge a swanetše a dule fase.

“Dika tše di bonagala mafelong a mabedi goba go feta – ka gae, sekolong, ge a na le bagwera goba ba meloko goba ge ba dira mešongwana ye mengwe – gomme tšeo di šitiša ditiro tša setšhabeng, tša mošomong goba tša sekolong.

Dika tše di mpefetšego tšeo

di bonalago pele ga mengwaga ye 12 gomme di swanetše di bonale bonyane dikgwedi tše tshela.

Barutiši ba kgona go lemoga mathata a maitshwaro gomme ba ka romela ngwana go yo dirwa tekolo ya tša kalafo. Go na le dikgetho tša mehutahuta tšeo di ka hlokomelwago. **U**

Go hwetša tshedimošo ka ga ADHD le ADD, letšetša Mogala wa Tshedimošo ka ga Maphelo a Menagano go 0800 567 567, Mogala wa thušo wa ADHD go 0800 55 44 33 goba ba Mokgatlo wa Kgatelelo ya Menagano le go Tlalelwa wa Afrika Borwa (SADAG) go 0800 456 789. O ka etela gape le ngaka ya gago goba lefelo la geno la tša maphelo.

Early childhood education improves in Upington

THE BRAINS OF PRESCHOOL children grow at an incredible rate and help lay the foundations of language, thinking and social and emotional development.

Silusapho Nyanda

Children from Upington in the Northern Cape are benefiting from 10 early childhood development (ECDs) centres recently launched by the Department of Social Development (DSD).

Five-year-old Lithemba Bacela, who lives with cerebral palsy and has a speech impairment, is better able to indicate what she feels and needs, thanks to her time at one of these centres, Oasis Skills Development Centre's ECD unit.

Lithemba lives in Paballelo with her mother, Elizabeth Bacela, who said her child's

communication skills have improved since she started at the centre last year. Elizabeth said the stimulation area has been particularly beneficial.

“Lithemba can now indicate when she is thirsty, hungry or has wet herself”.

The Oasis ECD centre is one of 10 that received a new building from the National Lotteries Commission (NLC) as part of the commission's Legacy Project. This countrywide initiative is aligned with the National Development Plan's commitment to improving education, innovation and training, and contributing to the goal of ensuring that all children have at least two years of preschool education.

The centre accommodates

children who live with a variety of conditions, including autism, down syndrome, cerebral palsy and foetal alcohol syndrome. Each of the four classes at the ECD centre has 10 to 15 pupils, says Acting Chairperson of Oasis Skills Development Centre Marina Johannesen.

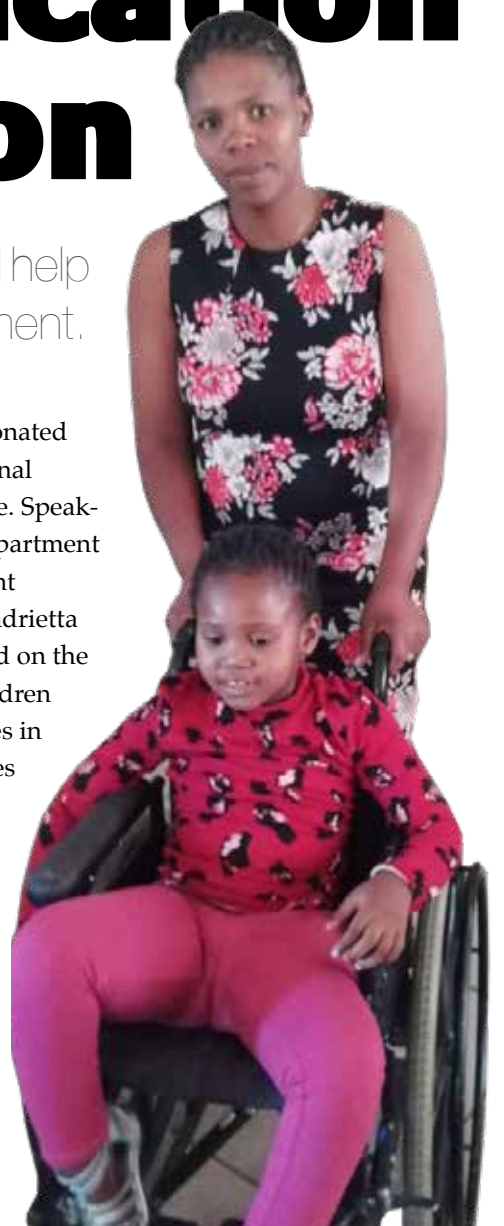
The department contributes a subsidy of R20 per child, which covers children between the ages of two and seven and those who are 18 years of age and above.

In 2015, the DSD donated a stimulation centre, computer lab and a bus to transport pupils to and from school.

“Once a week, therapists from the local hospital come to the centre to assess and treat the children,” says Johannesen.

The new building, donated recently is an additional blessing for the centre. Speaking at the launch, Department of Social Development Deputy Minister Hendrietta Bogopane-Zulu called on the public to include children living with disabilities in dialogues about issues that affect them. **U**

■ Elizabeth Bacela with her daughter Lithemba who has cerebral palsy and speech impairment. Lithemba is now receiving the necessary care from the newly opened ECDs in Upington.

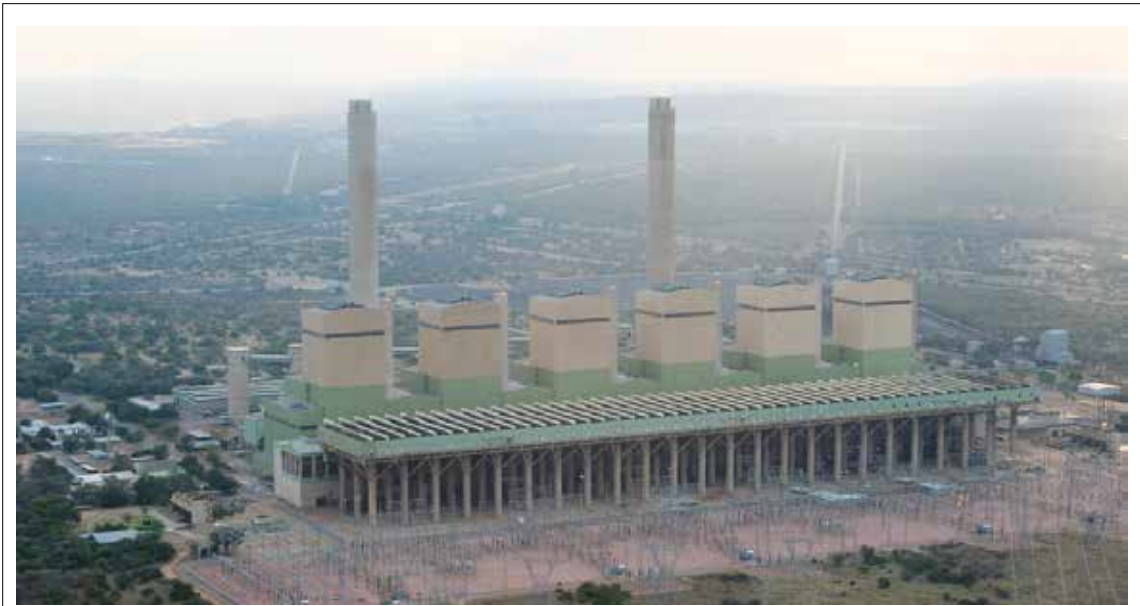


Go goteletšwa le go timelwa mohlagase

GO NA LE DILO tše ntši tšeo maAfrika Borwa a ka di dirago go seketša mohlagase le go efoga go kgaolwa ga mohlagase.

Silusapho Nyanda

Molaodi wa Motšwaoswere wa Seteše sa Mohlagase sa Eskom sa Matimba, Obakeng Mabotja, o boletše gore go hlokega ga mohlagase wo o lekanego ka Afrika Borwa go ama maphelo a batho ka gobane mediro ya ka mehla e ka se kgo-nege nakong ya go kgaotšwa ga mohlagase.



■ Seteše sa Mohlagase sa Matimba ka Limpopo se raloka tema ye bohlokwa ka go fehleng ga mohlagase ka Afrika Borwa.

Setiši sa Mohlagase sa Matimba se ka Lephalale, Limpopo. Mabotja o hlalošitše gore go kgaotšwa ga mohlagase go diragala ge Eskom e palelwa ke go tšweletša mohlagase woo o lekanego go fihlelela tlhoko ya ka nageng. Ka fao go bohlokwa, a realo, gore maAfrika Borwa ka moka ba tsenye letsogo mo

go seketšeng mohlagase. Maele go tšwa go Eskom mabapi le go seketša mohlagase:

- Tima mabone ge o etšwa ka phapošing
- Šomiša ditliluputša LED
- Tima didirišwa ge o sa di šomiši
- Šomiša lepai la themale go apeša kisara ya gago.

Go na le mabaka a mmalwa ao a ka šitišagotšweletšo ya mohlagase, go akaretšwa go lokiša, go kgaotšwa ga mohlagase fao go sego gwa letelwa le, e lego se bohlokwa, maemo a boso. Mabotja o boletše gore pholante ya gabo, kudukudu, e angwa ke maemo a godimo

a dithempheretšhara. “Mo matšatšing a go fiša kudu seteše se palelwa ke go tšweletša mohlagase o montši ka fao se kgonago ka gona,” a realo. Seteše sa Mohlagase sa Matimba se šomiša malahla go tšweletša mohlagase, gomme se hlamilwe gore se tšweletše mohlagase wa Dimekawate tše 3990. “Mohlagase o phatlalatšwa ke setiše se sennyane sa phatlalatšo ya mohlagase. O sepela ka megala ya dibolthetše tša godimo tša mohlagase gomme wa fetela ditheransemeng go fokotša bolthetše. Ke moka mohlagase o romelwa kabong ya mohlagase ya bosetšhaba.” Malahla a seteše se sa mohlagase a tšwa moepong wa Exxaro wa Grooteeluk. Wona a sepetšwa ka mokgwa wa lepanta go ya ka dišegong le dibong tša Matimba pele ga ge a išwa ka tšhilong go yo šilwa le go fetošetšwa go ba mohlagase, gwa realo Mabotja. 📌

Go hwetša maelo ka botlalo mabapi le go seketša mohlagase, etela wepsaete ya Eskom go: www.eskom.co.za

The ups and downs of farming

A MPUMALANGA emerging farmer is ploughing ahead, having already won a prestigious award and secured a substantial contract for her maize.



■ Njabulo Mbokane runs a 200-hectare farm. She is seeking funding to purchase a tractor which will allow her to expand her business.

Silusapho Nyanda

A young female maize farmer is taking giant leaps towards becoming a successful commercial farmer. Njabulo Mbokane (24), the owner of a 200-hectare non-genetically modified organism yellow maize farm, was recently named the South African Breweries (SAB) and FarmSol Young Emerging Farmer of the Year. The Ermelo-based farmer leases two farms; one in her hometown; where she grows crops, and the other in Lothair; where she raises sheep. Despite only starting farming in 2016, Mbokane already has a year-on-year maize contract with SAB. She is part of the FarmSol programme, which is an SAB Thrive Fund initiative aimed at funding Agri-SMMEs; providing technical training and support to emerging farmers; giving access to modern production inputs and patient financing to qualifying enterprises and enabling emerging farmers to find a route to market for their produce.

“FarmSol mentors us and helps us with training. It also assists us in taking samples of the maize and soil.” Mbokane was financially unable to study further after matric but knew that agriculture held many opportunities for people with the will to work hard. “I started farming because I saw a gap that young people should explore and I went for it.” Mbokane employs three permanent staff members and hires 15 seasonal employees during peak periods. She is looking to expand her operations to include cattle and vegetables once she has secured her own land and farming equipment. Having her own tractors, for instance, will enable her to plant on time whereas with hired equipment, she can only plant when the tractor owner has finished his planting. Mbokane started the farm with her mother’s pension payout and said that young people need not wait for a big break before making a start on their farming dream. “Start with the little that you have, even if it’s the garden in your backyard, and grow from there,” she said. 📌