



Cornubia housing project receives additional funding

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New ambulances to make a difference in Limpopo

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JOBS INSIDE

SA faces water shortages

More Matshediso

Water and Sanitation Minister Nomvula Mokonyane has called on citizens to use water sparingly and responsibly because climate change has worsened the drought situation in the country.

The Minister also called on local government and those responsible for managing water to lead communities in using water wisely.

"South Africa is a water scarce country with highly variable rainfall and water runoff. To mitigate this situation, this requires pro-active and responsive risk management, coupled with innovative water security management interventions," said the Minister Mokonyane.

She explained that 98 per cent of the water in the country has already been supplied and it has to be reused. South Africa has had to draw some of the water from Lesotho.

Drought conditions are being experienced across the country due to prolonged lower-than-normal rainfall since the beginning of the year, and this has led to water shortages in a number of public water supply schemes or dams.

"So far, drought disaster has been declared in only two of the nine provinces ... which are KwaZulu-Natal and Free State. Funding for specific drought mitigation measures have been received by only KwaZulu-Natal," she said.

Minister Mokonyane added that other drought stricken areas included the southern



Sanitation Minister Nomvula Mokonyane , has announced measures to lessen the impact of drought.

parts of Mpumalanga and selected areas in Limpopo, North West and Northern Cape provinces.

Limpopo's Provincial Executive Council has declared the province a disaster area through national prescripts.

A thorough assessment of the draught situation found that all District and Local Municipalities in Limpopo are facing the worst draught conditions recorded in years. The declaration will help the Government to

unlock the necessary resources to assist the affected communities.

Currently, the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has set aside R3 million to assist affected farmers through the provision of livestock feed. However, this amount does not cover other areas such as human consumption.

About 50 per cent of local water storage was a problem and could become critical if they are not managed carefully.

"The drought currently affects 173 of the 1 628 water supply schemes nationally, serving approximately 2.7 million households or 18 per cent of the national population," she said.

MEASURES TO MITIGATE DROUGHT

Minister Mokonyane said to address and lessen the potential impact of drought there were immediate, medium- and long-term measures being put in place.

These include:

- strict implementation of drought operating rules at all dams
- increasing the water mix especially groundwater utilisation, rain harvesting
- re-use of return flows and packaged desalination plants
- reducing operational risks by proper infrastructure operation and maintenance with associated skills development
- implementation of water conservation and demand management programmes and climate research as well as hydrological and geo-hydrological monitoring.

"The department has committed R352.6 million to the initial drought intervention projects and a further R96.620 million to interim tinkering and additional interventions," said Minister Mokonyane.

> See page 2 for water levels per province
> See page 4 for water saving tips

Education a top priority in 2016

Albert Pule

Access to quality education is set to get a major boost in 2016 as the Department of Basic Education (DBE) implements initiatives aimed at improving education.

Plans are underway to ensure that learners learn African languages in schools next year, as part of the department's plans to promote the use of African languages.

Minister Angie Motshekga said the Incremental Introduction of African Languages (IIAL) will be implemented across the country.

"The 2016 school year will see the department implementing two initiatives aimed at improving the quality of education.

"We are going to roll out a pilot for IIAL to promote and strengthen the use of African lan-

guages, by introducing learners incrementally to learning an African language from Grade 1 to 12. This will ensure that all non-African home language speakers speak an African Language," explained the Minister during an interview with *Vuk'uzenzele*.

Schools that previously only taught English and Afrikaans will offer and indigenous African language from Grade 1 next year.

So far the department has developed printed material and will be delivering Learner Teacher Support Material (LTSM) in the language chosen to all schools for the implementation of IIAL in 2016.

INTRODUCTION OF OPERATION PHAKISA ICT IN EDUCATION

In October President Jacob Zuma launched Operation Phakisa Information Communica-

tions Technology (ICT) in Education.

Operation Phakisa is modelled around the Big Fast Results methodology that was first applied by the government of Malaysia to address its national key priority areas such as poverty, education, crime and unemployment.

It involves setting up clear targets and following up with an ongoing monitoring process, which makes the results public. Through this initiative the Malaysian government registered impressive results within a short period.

Minister Motshekga said the implementation of Operation Phakisa ICT will improve the quality of education and simplify some of the administrative processes.

"ICT will help us in many ways. It will help in the curriculum, at an administrative

> Cont. page 2

QUICK FACTS ABOUT ASIDI

129 schools have been completed to date:

- 92 in the Eastern Cape
- 20 in the Western Cape
- six in the Free State
- five in Mpumalanga
- three in Limpopo
- two in the North West
- one in the Northern Cape

School infrastructure:

- 499 schools have received water for the first time.
- 425 schools have received decent sanitation for the first time
- 289 schools have been connected to electricity for the first time

OKUMUMETHWEKO

> Cont. from page 1

level, because at times getting administrative information is a big problem.”

One of the benefits of an initiative like Operation Phakisa is the speed at which things happen. If it is implemented properly, it can speed-up the issuing of results.

“If we can do the Annual National Assessment (ANA) through the ICT we can have the results overnight, because if learners write exams using computers we will get real-time results.”

ICT is a term that includes any communication device or application, including radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software and satellite systems.

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

To address the backlog of school infrastructure, especially in the predominantly rural provinces, the department will, under the Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI), continue to eradicate the backlog in schools without water, sanitation and electricity and to replace those schools constructed from inappropriate material (mud, plankie and asbestos).

2015 NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (NSC)

The 2015 school year saw the highest number of candidates sitting for the Grade 12 exams, with over 800 000 candidates, 10 million question papers, 7 000 examination centres, 65 000 invigilators, 35 000 markers and over 100 marking centres.

Minister Motshekga said the increased number of candidates is an indication that government is making strides in making education



Quality education is a top priority for the Department of Basic Education.

accessible.
“The figures involved in this year’s NSC examinations are remarkable.
“This is indicative of the fact that we are retaining more learners in the system and improving access to education.”

DEVELOPING TEACHERS FOR THE FUTURE

Minister Motshekga said that last year her de-

partment focused its attention on teacher development.
“In a bid to ensure that we have the correct teacher, teaching the correct subject in front of the class at all times, we have embarked on an across the system teacher profiling exercise.”
In addition, the department has relaunched teacher training centres.
“We have relaunched 131 fully function-

ing teacher training centres, of which 60 are fully ICT compliant thanks to the Vodacom Foundation’s sponsorship.
“In order to develop teachers for the future we awarded over 14 349 Funza Lushaka Bursaries in the 2014 academic year alone. During the year under review we appointed a record number of 3 875 qualified educators who are under the age of 30.”

> Iraga isuka ekhasini loku-1

IINLINGANISO ZAMANZI

EFREYISTATA

IFreyistata pheze isebujameni bamanzi obulingeneko, njengoba isilinganiso sayo somthamo wamadamu sijame ema-67% nje, kodwa iindawo zamanzi eziqakatheke khulu ziindawo eziphakathi naphakathi, magega nemithombo yamanzi esezela ndawonye ethembele emanzini ewathelelwa lihlelo lamanzi woMlambo i-Caledon.
“Mancani khulu-ke amanzi akilehlilelo lomlambo kileminyakana. Nje-ke sekubekwe nesilinganiso samanzi ekufuze asetjenziswe kiwo loMlambo i-Caledon, kanti angezelelwa ngamanzi aphuma ehlelweni lamanzi i-Lesotho Highlands atlezelele eMlanjeni i-Caledon eNcani, kwesikhatjhana,” kuhlathulula uNgqongqotjhe.

ETLHAGWINI KAPA

ETlhagwini Kapa iindawo ezima-280 seziphila ngamanzi waphasi, ngoba phela isifundesi sisendaweni yetlayimethi ethanda ukufana neyerhalawumba, ngalokho-ke nezulu lakhona liyindlala.
“Ubunengi bamadrobha walapha vele selasebenzisa amanzi angaphezulu kwama-76% wamanzi waphasi; kusafunwa eminye imithombo yamanzi engasiza, ukuphungula ingozi yokutholakala kwamanzi,” kungezelela uMokonyane.
Umthamo wesilinganiso samanzi emadamini weTlhagwini Kapa sijame ema-53%, kanti-ke sekuthonyiwe nokuqinteliswa amanzi kilendawo.

ETJINGALANGA KAPA

ETjingalanga Kapa isilinganiso somthamo wamanzi emadamini sijame ema-70%; lesilinganiso-ke siphasi kunesanyakenye, ngoba libe yindlala khulu izulu eline kilobubusika obuphelileko.
Amagalelo wesomiso ezwakele khulu khulu kileziimphande ezilandelako: e-Vredendal, ne-Garies, ne-Bitterfontein, lapho abafuyi sebazibawele khona isizo lokulekelwa ngefuywabo esendlaleni ekulu ngesomiso.

EGAUTENG

Ubunengi bamanzi wesifunda se-Gauteng avela eMlanjeni iLigwa neMgwenya engeTjingalanga. UNgqongqotjhe uMokonyane uthi isilinganiso somthamo wamanzi wamadamu we-Gauteng sijame ema-84% njenganje, begodu nabo lobubujamo buyingozana yokuthayela kwamanzi kwesikhatjhana.
“Njenganje akukabi ukuba nendlala yamanzi esifundeni se-Gauteng. Nokho-ke kunamahlelo ambadlwana esele athonyiwe ukulungisa imiraro yokufikiswa kwezenzelwa ebantwini,” kungezelela wakwaMokonyane.
Isilinganiso samanzi esikhonesi e-Gauteng

njengane sibekwe yiBhodi yezaManzi, i-Rand Water Board, ngenca yalobubujamo bezulu obuphekelelwa mtjhiso amalanga la, obungahle bugcine bubangele ukuthi kusahlele isomiso. UmKhandludrobha weTshwane nawo ubeke isilinganiso sokusetjenziswa kwamanzi emadrobheni ambadlwana, ngenca yomtjhiso obewusahlele ngenyanga kaSewula. Nanyana idrobha leJwanisbhege lingakabukubeka isilinganiso sokusetjenziswa kwamanzi nje, kodwana abantu bayeleliswa ukuthi bawababalele, bawalonde amanzi.

ELIMPOPO

Isilinganiso somthamo wamanzi emadamini weLimpopo sijame ema-71%; kilawa, ali-12 wamadamu kama-24 wamadamu agcwele ngaphezu kwama-80%, bese kuthi mane wamadamu abe ngaphasi kwama-50% wamanzi. IDamu i-De Hoop elisandukwakhiwa kulindeleke ukuthi liwethule umthwalo wokwenyuka kwefuneko yamanzi eemayini nemakhaya kuMasipaladi wesiYingi waKwaSikhukhuni.
UNgqongqotjhe uthi umNyangwakhe uzakufaka isandla eku-lungiseni imiraro eLimpopo, alekelele aborhulumende beendawo ukurarulula imiraro ekhona.

EMPUMALANGA

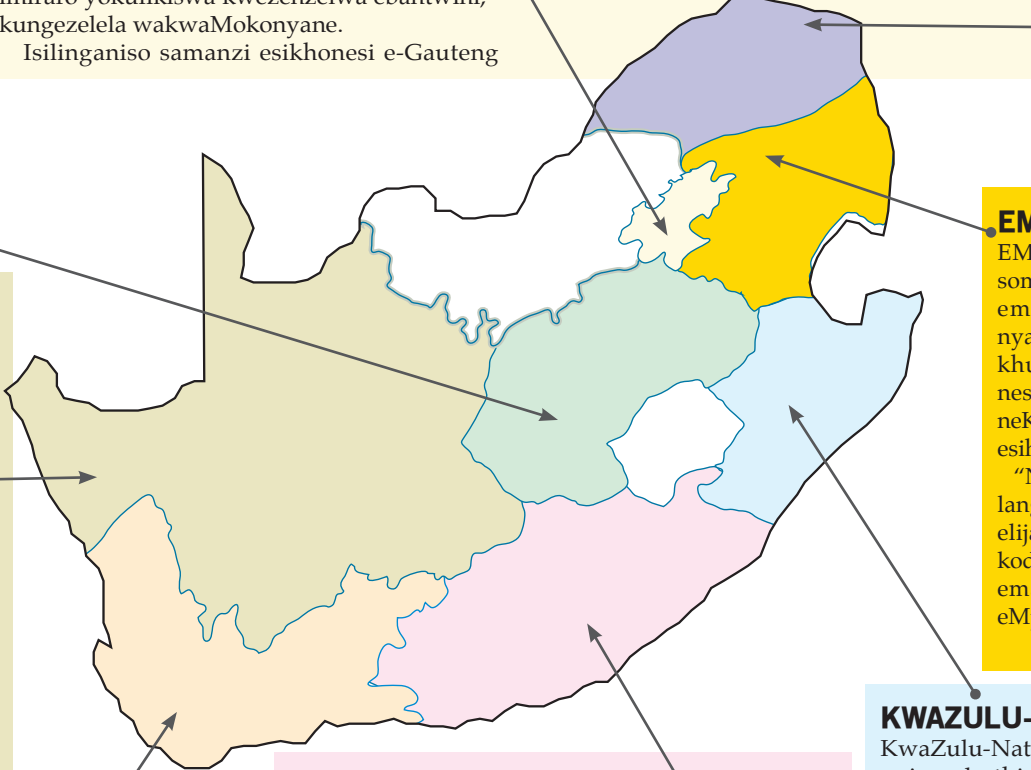
EMPumalanga-ke khona isilinganiso somthamo wamanzi wamadamu sijame ema-70%. UNgqongqotjhe uMokonyane uthi indawo ebhokelwe sisomiso khulu khulu incangesewula, magega nesiphande esihlukanisa iMpumalanga neKwaZulu-Natal, namagega nesiphande esihlukanisa iMpumalanga neSwazini.
“Nanyana izulu esekhe lana eMpumalanga lingaphasi kweisilinganiso sezulu elijayekele ngalesisikhathi sehlobo nje, kodwana nokho amanzi wokusetjenziswa emakhaya asesekhona ngokwaneleko eMpumalanga,” utjho uyahlathulula.

KWAZULU-NATAL

KwaZulu-Natal, isilinganiso esididiyelweko sitjengisa ukuthi amadamu wakhona agcwele ngama-58%. Amathathu wamahlelo wamanzi ali-18 angamakhulu asengozini, kanti ama-42% wamahlelo wamanzi ali-117 akhisinyezwe sisomiso.
“Sekutlanywe ihlelo lamagadango azokuthathwa, ekubalwa kilo nokubhorwa kwamanzi, nokulungiswa kweendawo ezineenyalo zamanzi kunye nokwakhiwa kweendawo la kuzakutshagiswa khona amanzi athelwe ezintweni zokuphatha.
Zingaphezulu kwe-150 iinlori zamatanka wamanzi esele zikhutjihiwe ukuthi ziphakise amanzi kibomasipaladi abali-12,” kulayeza uNgqongqotjhe.

EPUMALANGA KAPA

EPumalanga Kapa nokho ubujamo bamanzi buhle, njengoba isilinganiso somthamo wamanzi emadamini sima-78% nje, kanti ubunengi bamadamu ekuthenjelwe kiwo agcwele, amanye wawo aseduze nokugcwala. Nokho-ke uNgqongqotjhe uthi zikhona iindawo ezingajabulisi kühle; njengesiphande se-Butterworth/Idutywa.
“Kufuze kubekwe isilinganiso sokusetjenziswa kwamanzi khona nje, ngokurhabekileko, kobanyana uzokubambelela lomthamo wamanzi okhona njenganje.”





Ezivela e-Union Buildings

Umlayezo obuya kuMengameli

Inturhu Ayisipendulo

Umntwana one-10 leminyaka yobudala ungenanaphi nokusunduzana netayera elivuthako phakathi kwesitrada?

Namkha kubayini umfundi osethagalelweni wokulila ngeemali zokufunda emayunivesithi kufanele ukuthi aphule ifesidiri lomodoro abe alimaze umtjhayeli olinga ukusuka ekundleni la kutjhagalelwa khona?

Kusiza ngani ukutjhisa umtapo weencwadi nakube umphakathi kukhona ongathokozi ngakho okuphathelene nezindlu abantu abahlala kizo endaweni leyo?

Kuqakathekile kiwo woke amaSewula Afrika ukuthi acabange ngemibuzo le njengeembonelo zokuphambana nomthetho nokuziphatha okungakafaneli emphakathini wekhethu wedemokhrasi la kungeze kwalinganiswa khona urhulumente obusa namhlanjani lo nombuso we-apartheid.

Nakulungiswa iinlilo ekulilwa ngazo ngorhulumente namkha ngeemphathimandla zomphakathi, ayikho into eyenza kube yinto elungileko ukuthi kube nomuntu namkha abantu abathi “urhulumente lo sizame-nza lokho esakwenza urhulumente we-apartheid”, njengoba kuhle kuzwakala iinkulumo ezinjengalezi nje.

Umlando wekhethu, nelimuko lethu lamva-nyana nje, kusifundisile ukuthi umbuso we-apartheid wawunganandaba nenengi labantu belizwe lekhethweli, iSewula Afrika.

Umbuso we-apartheid wawungasivumeli ukuthi sizwakalise siveze imibono yethu, namkha iinlilo zethu eemphathimandla ezazikhethelele ukujamelabantu ePalamende, futhi eqinisweni kwakungabajameli esasizikhethelele bona ngokwethu, abajameli abanjengemakhansela, amameyara, aboSomkhandlu, aboNdunakulu beemFunda kunye naboNgqongqotjhe.

Umbuso we-apartheid wawungalimemi inengi lethu ukuthi siphefumule ngemithetho ephakanyiselwa ukubethwa

isikhathi esima-30 wamalanga. Umbuso we-apartheid wawungasimemeli eenkundleni zokubonisana hlangana kombuso nomphakathi. Umbuso we-apartheid azange khewubize mbizo la usivulelela khona ithuba lokuzwakalisa imibono yethu. Umbuso we-apartheid wawunganamakomidi wePalamende nezinye iinkundla la sasingalalelwa khona.

Endaweni yalokho, umbuso we-apartheid wawuhlala ngaso soke isikhathi uzivikela, uhlala ulindele ukusasazela abantu ngezinja, uhlala ulindele ukuthumela iinlizi zamajoni, ulindele ukuvala iindlela usetjhe abakhambi bendlela, uhlala ulungele ukuthunyisa isikhuphanyembezi nokuthumela abofokisi namapholisa wezokuphepha ukuyokucitha imitjhagalo abe abophe abadosiphambili bomzambalazo wabantu bekhethu.

Ukwehlula kwethu umbuso webandlululo owawuphethe abantu ngelunya kwaphendla indlela yamatjhuguluko amangeni amahle nalungileko esele sinawo asolo athoma nakuthoma ukubusa umbuso wentando yenengi ukusukela ngomnyaka we-1994. Ukusukela ngomnyaka we-1994, alinganiselwa eenkulungwaneni ezihlanu amaplasa ama-agere azingidi ezi-4.2 esele abuyiselwe abantu abanzima, abahlanganisa imizi engaphezulu kwama-200 000 nasele iyoke. Nasele zizoke zima-80 000 iimbawo zokubuyiselwa inarha, ezihlanganisa iingidi eziyi-3.4 yama-agere esele zisetjenzwe zaqedwa, kwazuza abantu abaziingidi eziyi-1.8 ngazo.

Ngaphandle kwalokho, ukusukela ngomnyaka we-1994, bangaphezulu kweengidi ezili-16 abantu, khulu khulu abantu abadala, abantwana abaqaphazeka lula kunye nabantu abakhubazekileko abaphiwe iimbonelelo zomholo wembusweni odingeke khulu ukuphungula umtlhago wobuchaka.

Kuthe kufika umnyaka we-2014 amahlelo womNyango wemiSebenzi kaRhulumente nomSebenzi womPhakathi abe selavulele abantu abangasebenziko abaziingidi ezintandathu amathuba wemisebenzi; ki-



Imisebenzi yoluntu neenkqubo zoluntu zidale izigidi zemisebenzi.



Inkxaso-mali yabafundi abaphuma kumakhaya ahluphekileyo yongeziwe.

lababantu, abama-40 wamaphesente babo lilutjha. Ngesikhatheso, besele kwakhiwe izindlu ezingaphezulu kweengidi ezi-3.3, kwasizakala ngazo abantu abangaphezulu kweengidi ezili-16.

Zilinganiselwa ema-500 iindawo zokuhlala abantu ezingakahleleki esele zijanyiselelwe ngezindlu zekhwalthi ezinezenzelwa ekuphilwa ngazo.

Phenze ili-12 zeengidi imizi esele inengezi namhlanjani; lokhuke kutjho ukuthi namhlanje imizi minengi seminengi ngemizi eziingidi ezilikhomba ukudlula imizi eyayinegezi ngomnyaka we-1994.

Alinganiselwa emaphesenteni ama-92 amaSewula Afrika ebesele anamanzi akhambako nyakenye, nakulinganiswa namaphesente ama-60 ngomnyaka we-1996.

Siragela phambili nokuzibekela (ukusisisa) efundweni yabantwabethu, emasiso amahle wengomuso.

Bangaphezulu kweengidi ezilikhomba abafundi bemizi etlhagako abangayibhadaliko imali yesikolo. Bangaphezulu kweengidi ezilikhomba abafundi abathola ukudla kwamahala esikolweni.

Esinye nesinye isifunda selizwe leSewula Afrika sesineyunivesithi muva nje.

Imali yokulekelela abafundi ababuya emakhaya anganamali ngesiKhwama seNarha seSizo leeMali kubaFundu (i-NSFAS), yandiswe ukusukela eengidini ezima-R441 ngomnyaka we-1997 yayokuba mabhiliyoni ayi-R9.5 ngomnyaka we-2015.

Zinengi ezinye iimbonelelo zendima ehle yetuthuko ekungalinganiswa ngazo elizweni lekhethweli, kodwa esilinga ukukwenza lapha kuveza umehluko obonakala kuhle hlangana kombuso othuthukisako, obusa ngentando yenengi ngomnyaka we-2015, nombuso wegandelelo esawuthanyelako

waphuma ezindlini zokubusa ngomnyaka we-1994.

Njengoba sibona lobubufa kazi nje, nanjengoba idemokhrasi yekhethu isinikela iPalamende nje, isinikela amakhetho nezinye iinjamiso ezihlukahlukileko la izakhamuzi zingayisa khona iinlilo zazo, angeze sakuthethelela ukufa, nokulimala kunye nokugiriza nokugiribezisa esikubona eentradeni zelizwe lekhethu.

Abantu balila ngokuthi bafuna ize-nzelwa, kodwana okurarako kukuthi bayakona, bakugirize esele banakho, esele benzelwe khona – ngaleyindlela-ke kuvele itlhayelo etja nokudimeka.

Eminyakeni emibili edlulileko nangaphezu kwalokho, sasingananto esasinga-yenza ngaphandle kobana siziphendulele ngenturhu embusweni we-apartheid owawusiphethe ngelunya. Kodwa-ke koke lokho akusekho namhlanje elizweni leSewula Afrika esele libuswa ngentando yenengi.

Angeze sikwazi ukukhulisa isizukulwani esitjha esizakukholwa ukuthi ukutjhisa amatayera, ukujikela iinlizi ezikhambisa ipahla ngamatjhe, ukukghuthula imigqomu yeenzibi namkha ukubulala iinleesi ngenturhu yewoma labantu kuyinto ejayelekileko nelungileko.

Ukuphikelela kwethu ngokubabatlhuhelisi bezinto ezimbi kwandisa amathuba wokuthi sibe bongazimbi benturhu leyo ngokwethu.

Asiyicitheni inturhu. Asibangabavumeli abadosiphambili ababaselela inturhu, kanti nayo ngokwayo inturhu kufuze siyibike eemphathimandleni, kunobanyana sibe yingcenywe yayo. Kufuze iphele inturhu.



Abantu abadala bayinxalenye yabantu abazizigidi ezili-16 abaxhamla kwizibonelelo zenkxaso-mali evela kurhulumente.



Ukususela ngowe-1994, phantse zibe ngama-5 000 iifama ezidluliselwe kubantu abaNtsundu, nezixhamlise iintsapho ezingaphezulu kwama-200 000.

IINYELELISO ZOKONGA AMANZI

Ekhaya nanyana ebhizinisini

- Vala ipompi hlangana nokuhlamba ubuso, ukuhlamba amazinyo nanyana utjhefa.
- Ukuhlamba kutjhawara imizuzu emihlanu kunokuhlambela ngebhadeni, konga ingce-nye yokuthathu yamanzi okungalinganiselwa kumalitha wamanzi ama-400 ngeveke.
- Ukutjhawara kusebenzisa amanzi alinganiselwa kumalitha ama-20 ngomzuzu.
- Ukuhlambela ngebhadeni umuntu munye usebenzisa amalitha wamanzi ahlangu nama-80 ukuya kama-150.
- Nawukhetha ukuhlambela ngebhadeni, ungayizalisi ngamanzi.
- Sebenzisa umhlobo weenhlokwana zetjhawara ezikhupha amanzi kabuthaka, indlela encambili yokukhambisa indle nemitjhini yokuvasa eyonga amanzi.
- linketlela mazingazaliswa khulu ngamanzi kodwana thela amanzi alingene iindingo zakho. Lokhu kuzakwehlisa imali yakho yokubhadela igezi.
- Ungazalisi khulu iimphathi ezifana neempoto ngombana kungabangela ukusetjenziswa kwegezi enengi.
- Ukwehlisa itjhada lokukhambisa amanzi ngendlwaneni konga ama-20% wamanzi asetjenziswako. Lokhu kungenziwa ngokufaka ibhodlela lesiselo lamalitha amabili elizalizwe ngamanzi nehlabatjhana ukungezelela isisindo esigujaneni samanzi.
- Lungisa indlwana evuzako ngombana ingamotjha amalitha wamanzi azii-100 000 ngonyaka.
- Ungavuleli amanzi wendlwana kunganasidingo. Lahla ithitjhu, iinunwana nenye isila ngemgqonyeni weenzibi kunokuzilahlela ngendlwaneni. Qobe nawuvulela amanzi ngendlwaneni, kusebenza amalitha ali-12 wamanzi.
- Sebenzisa “amanzi amlotjhana” – amanzi asetjenzisiweko webhada, womtjhini wokuvasa iimpahla nezinye iinsetjenziswa eziphephileko – ukukhambisa indle.
- Ungazalisi khulu idanyana lokududela nanyana ukulihlwengisa.
- Sebenzisa ithunga kunephayiphu ukuvasa ikoloyakho. Nakufanele usebenzise iphayiphu, faka isinyenyezisi esingavalwa okwesikhatjhana nawuvasa ikoloyi. Ukusebenzisa iphayiphu lokusezela kungamotjha amalitha wamanzi ama-30 ngomzuzu.
- Ungatheli ipende namakhemikhali kudreyini.
- Kufuze abalimi baqinisekise kobana babeka kude namanzi iimbulalinunwana ezinetjhefu nemilambo.
- Kufuze amafekhthri ayelele kobana balahlela bunjani imekhyuri namanye amakhemikhali anetjhefu ngemanzini asilaphazekileko.
- Abantu abahlala eendaweni zemakhaya kufuze bayelele bangasebenzisi umlambo nanyana isebe lawo njengendlwana.

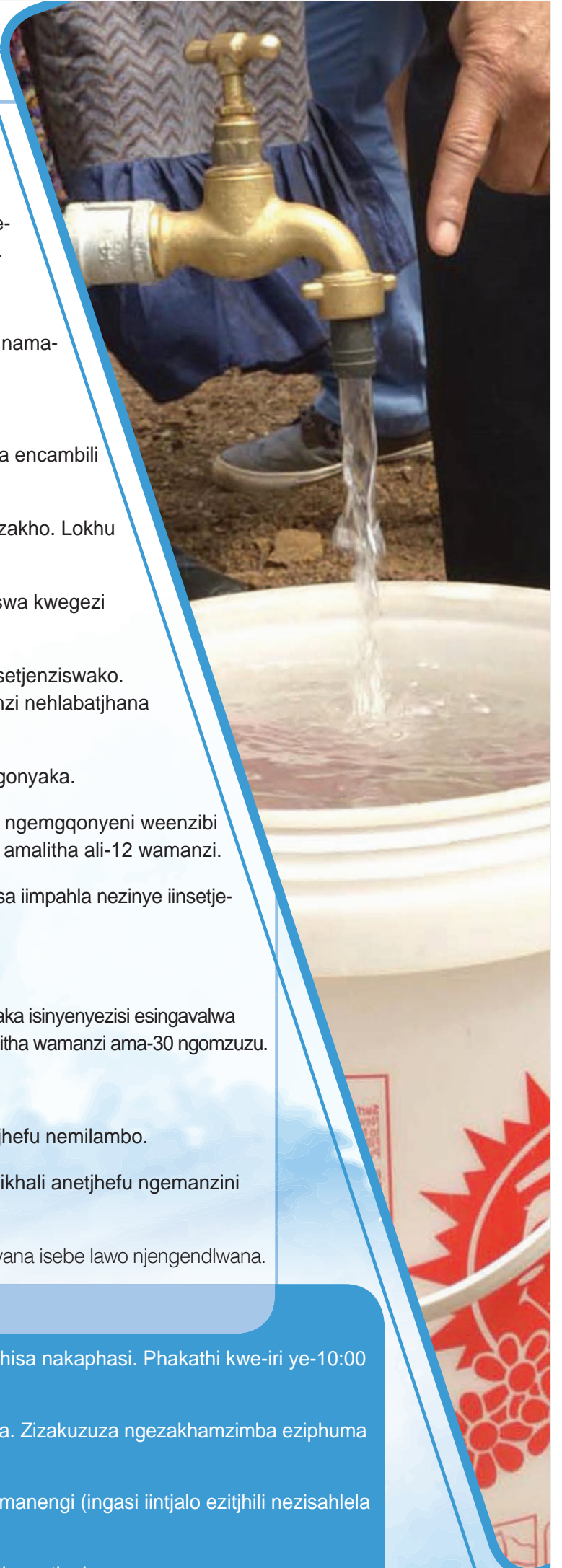
Etonini

- Sezela iintjalo zakho njalo ekuseni nanyana nakurhwalalako lokha amazinga wokutjhisa nakaphasi. Phakathi kwe-iri ye-10:00 neye-15:00 ungalahlekelwa ma-90% wamanzi ngonobangela womrhwamuko.
- Njalo nawupheka iqanda, yonga amanzi aphilileko usezele ngawo iintjalo zangekhaya. Zizakuzuza ngezakhamzimba eziphuma eqepheni lamaqanda.
- Tjala iintjalo zendabuko yenarha nezezinye iinarha kodwana ezingamunyi amanzi amanengi (ingasi iintjalo ezitjhili nezisahlela iintjalo zangekhaya).
- Hlukanisa iintjalo ngokweendingo zazo zamanzi nokufaka izinto ezibamba amanzi njengotjani.
- Ungasezeli itoni kanengi kodwana isezele ngokwaneleko. Ukusebenzisa iphayiphu lokusezela kungamotjha amalitha wamanzi ama-30 ngomzuzu.
- Susa iintjalo ezitjhili ezisahlelako endawenakho.
- Amanzi wokubekelelwa angathelwa ngematankeni ukusezela itoni.
- Sebenzisa “amanzi amlotjhana” - amanzi asetjenzisiweko webhada, umtjhini wokuvasa iimpahla nezinye iinsetjenziswa eziphephileko – ukusezela itoni yakho.



**government
communications**

Department:
Government Communication and Information System
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



IPhrojekhthi Yokwakha Izindlu I-Cornubia Ingezelelelwa Imali

Gugu Mdlalose

UMasipaladi weThekwini ungezelele ngenye imali ezingidi ezi-R101 esigabeni sokuthoma sePhrojekthi yokwakhela abantu izindlu i-Cornubia Integrated Human Settlement Development, ukuqinisekisa ukuthi iphrojetshi le yenza umsebenzayo beyiwuphumisele.

Lelisekelo leemali lizakuqinisekisa ukuthi ziyaphela zobunane iingatjana zokwakha zesi-Gaba 1; sikhuluma nje isiGaba 1B sesisezingeni lokuphunyeleliswa.

Ibuyekeziwe imizamo yokuthola indlela yokurarulula itlhayelo yeemali ebeyikhona; hlangana namagadango athethweko nakubuyekwezako, kufunwe nenye imali, yokungezelela kobanyana kuzokuvaleka itlhayelo ebeyikhona namkha kuphungulwe intengo yamathenda.

USihlalo kaMasipaladi weThekwini uSibusiso Sithole uthi kufuneke ukuthi kutjathjululwe iimali ezizakusiza kilomsebenzi kobanyana uMasipaladi weThekwini azokwazi ukugcina isibopho sakhe sokwakhela abantu izindlu.

“Irhabekile indaba le, njengoba sekuziinyangana siqalene nayo nje,” kutjho uSithole. Isaragela phambili imikhulumiswana hlangana kwakaMasipaladi, noRhulumente omkhulu kunye noRhulumente wesiFunda, ngomnqopho wokuthi imali yokwakhela abantu izokuba liqalontanzi.

Lelihlelo lemali ema-R25 yamabhiliyoni le-Cornubia lokwakha izindlu namafemu limvango weziko, limvango wabantu bemirholo ehluahlukileko, kanti-ke ima-agere ayi-1 200 indawo la kuzokwakhiwa khona; kilendawo, ema-80 yama-agere yayo iqalelelwe ukwakha amafemu, bese kuthi yoke enye kube ngeyokwakha amabhizinisi, izindlu zokuhlala nezinye iindawo ezisetyenziswa mphakathi ezinjengeenkolo, iinkulisa (amakhretji), amatlinigi, amaholo asetyenziselwa umvango wemisebenzi, amapolisteyitji kunye namaposi.

Iphrojekthi le iqothele abantu abarhola kancani, nababarhola okulingeneko kunye nabarhola imirholo ephezulu; injalo nje ngaphakathi kwayo kuzakuba nanamahlalo wamabhizinisi newamafemu azakuvulela izakhamuzi amathuba wemisebenzi khona



IPhrojekthi yoKwaxhiwa kweziNdlu ye-Cornubia ingenye yamanengi asiza urhulumente ukuhlangabezana nokutlhogeka kwezindlu.



endaweni yangekhobo.

Ekupheleni kwephrojekthi le izabe seyakhe ama-30 000 wezindlu ezizakuhlalisa abantu abangaphezulu kwe-100 000.

Lomhlobo wezindlu ezizokwakhiwa lapha mhlobo wezindlu wokuthoma umuzi; zanamakamero amabili, indlu yokuhlambela nethoyilethe, nekhwitji elivulekileko kunye nendawo yokuditjha.

Nyakenye ingaphezulu kwe-151 imizi ethuthwe eendaweni ezihluahlukileko zedrobha leThekwini zayiswa e-Cornubia.

USithembiso Shezi, omumuntu omutjha ongaboni kuhle emehlweni, uthuthelwe endlini etja nomzakhe: umkakhe nabantwababo ababili.

“Ngithokoza khulu ngethuba lokuthola indlu elivulwe ngurhulumente. Solo ngingene endlini etja le sengirejistare ikontraga yokwakha ehlanganyelweko, esele ithomile nokusebenza, ngalokho-ke senginomthombo wokondla umzami.”

U-Nigel Gumede, uSihlalo weKomidi yezomThangalasisekelo wezokuHlaliswa kwa-baNtu kuMasipaladi weThekwini uthi banengi abantu abafuna izindlu esiphandeni sikaMasipaladi weThekwini, begodu urhulumente unesibopho sokwakhela abantu izindlu.

“Sisibonile isidingo lapho sikhona, begodu sijame ngeenyawo kobanyana sizosigcina lesidingo,” kutjho uGumede.

ISIKOLO SAMABANGA APHASI SEZAKHAMUZI ZE-CORNUBIA

Abafundi abahlala e-Cornubia sebethola ifundo basendaweni yekhobo. Isikolo i-Blackburn Primary siphumile emakhiweni we-Tongaat

Hulett endaweni yabosomthlatlhana i-Blackburn saya endaweni etja i-Cornubia.

Leligadango, elisandukuthathwa mhlapha-nje, lisekelwe ngeemali mNyango wezeFundo. Ukuthutha kwesikolwesi kwenza abantwana abanengi abahlala e-Cornubia bakghone ukuthola ifundo lula.

Isikolwesi, esingilomhlobo ofika sewakhelwe wahlanganiselwa futhi, sinabafundi abama-270 abathoma kuGreyidi R bayokufika kuGreyidi 6, kanti-ke sinabotitjhere abalikhomba.

Ngomnyaka ozako lo, isikolwesi, esinama-tlasi ama-24, kulindeleke ukuthi sibe nabafundi abahlangana kwama-500 nama-600, futhi

IPhrojekthi Yokwakha Ye-Cornubia:

- Iphrojekthi le kulindeleke ukuthi yakhe izindlu pheze ezima-30 000 ezizakuhlalisa abantu abangaphezulu kwe-100 000.
- Inani elipheleleko leendleko zokwakha izindlu namafemu e-Cornubia ngokwephrojekthi le lima-R25 wamabhiliyoni
- Balinganiselwa ema-270 abafundi abasukela kwaGreyidi R ukuya kwaGreyidi 6 abafunda e-Blackburn Primary, engaphakathi kwe-Cornubia. Inaneli-ke kulindeleke ukuthi likhuphuke liyokuba ma-600 ngomnyaka ozako.

kuzakuqatjiswa nabanye abotitjhera njengoba inani labafundi lizabe selandile njalo.

“Kuthuthelwe esikolweni esitjha umnyaka sewuphakathi-naphakathi. Abantwana

abanengi abahlala e-Cornubia besele barejistare kezinye iinkolo zeendawo ezakhelene ne-Cornubia. Ngomnyaka ozako-ke silindele ukuthi beze lapha kithi, njengoba lesisikolo siseduze khulu nabo nje, ngalokho-ke yoke into izakuba lula kibo,” kutjho u-Kevin Sevlall, uPrinsipali wesiKolo i-Blackburn Primary.

U-Sevlall uthi isikolwesi sijayela kuhle endaweni yaso etja le, ungezelela nangokuthi bama-52 abantwana abafunda ekulisa yalapha; lesisibalo sibalo sabantwana bakhathesi; sabantwana bekulisa-ke siphezulu khulu kunalapho babuya khona.

“Abanengi babantwana khona bathoma ukufunda ngokuza kilesisikolo, begodu bayabuthokozela ubujamo obutjha abakibo, ubujamo bokufunda,” kuhlathulula u-Sevlall. U-Sevlall uthemba ukuvula umtapo wesilulu seencwadi kilesisikolo esitjha, esizakunikela abafundi ithuba lokufunda ukuya phambili.

“Isikolwesi silisizo nemphakathini ngaphandle kokuba sikolo ngesikhathi sesikolo, njengoba phela isonto elakhelene naso nalo liyasisebenzisa isikolwesi nasele siphumile, ngokunjalo namalungu womphakathi amanye nawo ayasisebenzisa nakungafundwako. Amatlati wefundo yabantu abakhulu, i-ABET, afundiselwa khona kilesisikolo ngantambama.” UNGqongqotjhe wezokuHlaliswa kwabanTu uLindiwe Sisulu mhlaphanje umemezele ukuthi ihlangano yamasiso yamazwe ngamazwe, i-Investec Property, izokwakha isithabathaba seentolo esizii-85 000 sqm kilephrojekthi yokwakhiwa kwezindlu ye-Cornubia.

*** UGugu Mdlalose usebenza kwaMasipaladi weThekwini.**

Indlu Etja Iletha Ithabo Nesithunzi Emndenini



USodorobha weTshwane uKgosientso Ramokgopa uyajida nakanikela uPoppy Mabena (othwele ingwani ebomvu) indlu esandukwakhiwa eKangala.

Albert Pule

UKresimusi umfikele msinya umnyaka lo uPoppy Mabena (oneminyaka ema-56) neenzukulwana zakhe ezilikhomba. Umma ophila okukhubazekileko lo ubesolo ahlala emkhukhwini wamakamuru amabili isikhathi eside. Nakuna izulu umkhukhu bewuzala amanzi, umndeni lo bewesaba sengathi ngelinye ilanga uzabawela. .

“Ngikhumbula kuhle ngelinye ilanga izulu lina, soke safanela bonyana sijame phezu kwetafula ngombana umkhukhu bewuzele amanzi singakwazi ukulala,” kwatjho umzukulwana kaPoppy, uPhu-mzile Sonto Mabena oneminyaka ema-22.

Njenganje umndeni lo uzakwazi ukulala kamnandi ngendlini yamakamuru amahlanu begodu noPoppy akwazi ukuphila ipilo ejayelekileko nenesithunzi neenzukulwana zakhe.

“Ngijabulile njenganje angazi ngithini. Ngithokoza usodorobha nakibo boke abantu abalime indima ekwakhiweni kwendlu le,” utjho njalo utshega iinyembezi.

Ikhaya leli linesitutjana sokukhamba isitulo samavilo, amakamuru amabili, ikhwitji, ikamuru lokudlela, lokuphumula nethoyilethi. Isitutjana lesi sifakelwe ukwenzela bonyana kube lula kuPoppy ukukhambakhamba ngesitulo samavilo.

Indlu le yakhiwe ngokuhlanganyelwa liDorobha leTshwane, ikhampani yangeqadi iJabulile Construction CC

kanye ne-Super Grand Agri Feed Cooperative.

USodorobha omKhulu weTshwane uKgosientso Ramakgopa nakanikela umndeni wakwaMabena indlu ukhulume wathi kuqakathekile bonyana woke amakoro womphakathi asebenzisane ngokubambisana ngombana urhulumente ayedwa angeze akwazi ukuqalana neentjhihilo eziqalene nomphakathi.

“Sifanele ukusebenzisana soke kanye neenhlango zekolo, ilutjha, urhulumente, ikoro yangeqadi nabosomabhizinisi bendawo. Nangabe sidosela ehlangothini elilodwa akukho okungasibhalela,” nakatjho njalo kukwakwazelwe khulu eholweni yamphakathi ye-Ekangala, e-Section F, e-Bronkhorstspuit, epumalanga yePitori. URamokgopa ungezelela ngokuthi ukuphana ngendlu angekhe kube mnyanya wokuphela owenzekako endaweni le. “Ukuvakatjhela endlini kaGogo Mabena akusingokokugcina sivakatjhela e-Section F. Sizokubuya sizokumemezela ngemitlamo esinayo ngendawo le.”

Ungezelele ngokuthi imitlamo yokwakhiwa kwesithabathaba seentolo eKangala seyiya ngemaphethelweni. Ukwakhiwa kwendlu le kuthonywe mhlana ali-18 kuVelabahlince njengengetjhe yokuhlonipha ilifa likaMongameli walokhuya u-Nelson Mandela.

Amaphrojekthi Ezako Wezindlu Nokuhlaliswa Kwabantu ETshwane:

- IDorobha, ngokuhlanganyela nomNyango wokuHlaliswa kwabanTu we-Gauteng, bathome amaphrojekthi amakhulu, azakukghona ukwakha izindlu ezili-10 000 eminyakeni emihlanu ezako.
- Ihlelo lamaphrojekthi amakhulu wamabhiliyoni ama-R36.9 weTshwane lizakugcina selakhe izindlu ezi-180 875 eminyakeni emihlanu elandelako.
- Ukwakhiwa kwezindlu zengeniso ehlangeneko ezakhiwa ngetlhagwini yeTshwane zakhelwa iinqhema zengeniso ephasi kuya kephakathi. Kuzakwakhiwa izindlu ezi-16 000; ezi-1 300 zazo kuzakuba zizindlu ze-RDP. Ziziindawo ezintandathu ezisikelwe ukwakha amalokitjhi, kanti zizakwakhiwa eminyakeni engaphezu kwelikhomba, ngemali engabalelwa kumabhiliyoni ama-R3.5.
- Ezinye izindlu ezihlangeneko zamabhiliyoni ama-R5 ezizakwakhiwa babakhi bangeqadi, ezizakuba zii-14 000, zona zizakwakhiwa ngaphezu kweminyaka ebonane eMonavoni endaweni ye-Centurion, nakho lapho kuzakuba nezindlu ze-RDP ezi-1 400.
- IDorobha lihlanganyela neenkungo zezezindlu zokuhlala ezahluahlukeneko ukuze kunikelwe ngezindlu zokuqatjiswa. Izindlu zokuqatjiswa ezizii-5 355 ezizakusatjalaliswa kiyo yoke iTshwane sele ziseengabeni ezahlukeneko zokutlanywa.

Umthombo: IKulumo yebujamo beHlokorobha