

Vuk'uzenzele

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State land to be leased

Government will, in the next two weeks, advertise thousands of hectares of available State land for lease, as the country accelerates its land reform programme.

Detailing how the process will unfold, Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Minister Thoko Didiza says during this period, government will issue advertisement notices of 896 farms measuring 700 000 hectares (ha) of underutilised or vacant State land in the following provinces:

- The Eastern Cape has received an allocation of 43 000 ha.
- Free State and KwaZulu-Natal have been allocated 8 333 ha and 3 684 ha, respectively.
- Limpopo will disburse 121 567 ha to beneficiaries.
- Mpumalanga will receive 40 206 ha.
- The Northern Cape and North West will, respectively,



ly, release 12 224 ha and 300 000 ha.

No land will be advertised in Gauteng and the Western Cape.

Addressing media recently, Minister Didiza says notices

will be placed on local, district and provincial newspapers, websites and local radio stations.

Application forms will be made available at the district

offices and provincial offices of the Departments of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, as well as municipal district offices.

Both successful and un-

successful applicants will be informed of the outcome in writing. The Minister says unsuccessful applicants will have an opportunity to register their appeals with the Land Allocation Appeals Committee.

Land Allocation Enquiry Process

Outlining the Land Allocation Enquiry Process, Minister Didiza says this will be ongoing on State land that is already occupied without formal approval from the department.

"Such enquiry will assess farms that have been acquired through the Proactive Land Acquisition programme. The land enquiry will investigate and determine how individuals and communities, who are currently occupying the land, got access to it," she says.

The enquiry is also expected to look at how the land is currently being utilised and whether such use is in accordance with the agricultural practices for the area.

Where such land has been used for settlement Minister Didiza says an assessment will be done, together with the departments of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation;

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Ukwenza inguqu kwicandelo lezolino

Kutsha nje, iSebe lezoLimo, uku-Buyekezwa koMhlaba noPhuhliso lwamaPhandle (i-DLRD) libhengeze ukuba abantu baza kukwazi ukufaka izicelo zokuba baqeshe umhlaba karhulumente ozii-hektare ezingama-700 000 ongasetyenziswa ngokwaneleyo okanye ongenanto kumaphondo asixhenxe.

Umhlaba wokulima usisiseko somthombo wethu wendalo. Ukuze sikwazi ukuphila kufuneka kubekho umhlaba wokulima nokufuya futhi usetyenziswe ngononophelo.

UMzantsi Afrika unemimadla yomhlaba otyebileyo olungele iimveliso zezolino, kangangokuba sithetha nje umhlaba weli ongama-37,9% usetyenziselwa amaphulo ezolino lwentengo.

Njengamanye amazwe amaninzi, umhlaba wethu wokulima usemngciphekweni wokuphelelwa lixabiso, ukunqatyelwa ngamanzi kunye nokungenelela kweedolophu kuwo. Sikwaphulukana nomhlaba wokulima obalulekileyo kuba utshintshwa usetyenziselwe izinto ezingadibananga nolimo.

Njengoko sonke siyazi imbali yeli lizwe, ke ngoko ukukhokelisa njengomba ophambili kwisizwe ukufikelela kumhlaba wokulima ukwenzela iimveliso zezorhwebo futhi nokulimela ukuzondla kubalulekile.

Nangona iinkqubo zokuthathwa nokubuyiswa komhlaba ezaqala emva konyaka we-1994 zakhokelela ekubeni umhlaba omninzi ubuyiselwe kubantu abantsundu boMzantsi Afri-



ka, umonakalo owenziwa nguMthetho woMhlaba wabaNtu boMthonyama wowe-1913 usabonakala nangoku kubunini-mhlaba wasezifama.

Lo Mthetho zange ususe nje izigidi zabantu kumhlaba wokhokho babo wade waqithisa.

Njengoko umhlaba usesezandleni zegcuntswana labantu, futhi iimveliso zezolino zokuqala kunye nawo onke amashishini asebenzisanayo ngazo asaphethwe ngamafama orhwebo amhlophe, lo nto ithetha ukuba iziphumo zomonakalo wangaphambili zisabonakala nanamhlanje.

Ukuqhubeka kokuxhamla kwegcuntswana kuphela kumthombo ongundoqo wokuvelisa ofana nomhlaba ayingomqobo nje kuphela othintela ukuqhubela phambili ngakumbi ukuxhasa isizwe sone; ikwayingxaki enokubangela ukuba abantu bade bavukele umbuso.

Inani labantu abalambela ukuba nomhlaba babe ngamafama liyakhula, ingakumbi kubantu abangathathi ntweni basemaphandleni. Kwaye ngenxa yezizathu ezithile, isantya sokubuyiselwa komhlaba kweli candelo sihamba kancinci futhi ngendlela engamkelekileyo. Ukwenza inguqu kwimbonakalo-

yobunini-mhlaba wezolino kubalulekile kungenzelwa nje ukulungisa intswela bulungisa yembali yangaphambili, kodwa oku kwenzelwa ukuqinisekisa ngokhuseleko lokubakho kokutya okwaneleyo kwisizwe sakowethu.

Njengoko kuqatshelwe kwingxelo yowama-2019 yeQela labaCebisi bakaMongameli eliJongene nokuBuyiselwa koMhlaba nezoLimo ukuba, "nangona sithumela ukutya kumazwe angaphandle, apha ekhaya abantu basemaphandleni abangama-41% kunye nabasezidolophini abangama-59,4% bathwaxwa yingxaki yokunqongophala kakhulu kokutya."

Uhlaziyo lezolino ibisoloko ingumba ophambili wolawulo olulandelelanayo ukusukela oko sabaphantsi kolawulo lwentando yesininzi.

Phakathi kowe-1994 nenyanayoKwindla yowama-2018, umbuso unike abantu abahlelelekile ngaphambili umhlaba ozihekthare ezizigidi ezisi-8,4 phantsi kwenkqubo yokubuyiswa komhlaba. Noko kunjalo, lo mhlaba sele unikezelwe ungaphantsi kwe-10% zawo wonke umhlaba wokulima wobufama bentengo.

Ngethuba ndisenza iNtetho engoBume beSizwe ekuqaleni kwalo nyaka ndathembisa

ukuba umhlaba karhulumente wokulima uza kukhululelwa ukuba kwenziwe ukufama kuwo. Le ibe yimpumelelo elibalulekileyo kwinkqubo yohlaziyo lwezemihlaba, kwaye kuzalisekisa isithembiso esasenziwe kuMqulu weNkululeko wokuba umhlaba kuza kwabelwana ngawo ngabo bawusebenzayo.

Umbono wethu wokubuyisela umhlaba uneenjongo zokuqinisekisa ukuba kukho ukulingana phakathi kobulungisa kwezentlalo nokulungiswa umonakalo wangaphambili, kwaye kwandiswa imveliso yezolino ngokuthi kufakwe amafama amnyama kumacandelo angundoqo namakhulu ezoqoqosho.

Umhlaba bubutyebi obungenisa inzuzo obunokusetyenziswa njengesibambiso xa umntu efuna ukuthenga into ethile enxabiso.

Kufuneka siqinisekise ukuba umhlaba ofunyanelwe ukufama usetyenziswa ngenlela enemveliso. Ukukhusela umhlaba karhulumente onikezelelwe ngeenjongo zokufama, isivumelwano sokuqesha umhlaba asidluliselwa komnye umntu. Abo bafumana umhlaba baza kutyikitya isivumelwano sokuqesha umhlaba norhulumente bahlale imali yokuqesha loo mhlaba ngokwexabiso lawo elaziwayo.

Kufuneka siqinisekise kwakhona ukuba amafama afumana inkxaso xa ezama ukuba amashishini awo anozinzo kwaye enza nengeniso.

Njengenxalenye yale nkqubo, abaxhamli baza kufumana uqeqesho ngezakhono zolawulo lwezimali kunye nophuhliso lwamashishini asakhulayo. Amava angaphambili asibonisa ukuba amafama asakhasayo namancinci kumaxa amaninzi awabinazo izakhono zezimali ukuze akwazi ukusebenzisa amathuba akhoyo kurhwebo nokusebenzisana namanye

amashishini akweli candelo.

Siwuthatha njengomba ophambili ukuqala ngabantu basetyhini, ulutsha kunye nabantu abakhubazekileyo njengabaxhamli kule nkqubo.

Sibone iziphumo ezincumisayo kumaphulo ethu okuxhobisa abantu basetyhini abangamafama phantsi kwale nkqubo ikhoyo ye-Pro Active Acquisition Strategy (i-PLAS).

Kumaphondo amaninzi, abantu basetyhini abanikwe iifama yi-DLRD bakwazile ukuziqhuba ngempumelelo kwaye bakwazi nokunyukela kwinqanaba lokuvelisela ukurhweba. Ukongeza kumba wokufumaneka komhlaba ngokwawo, eli Sebe liyaqhubeka nokutyala imali kwiziseko ezingundoqo, izixhobo zokusebenza kunye noomatshini ukuze kuncedwe aba somashishini bancinci ukuze baqhube ushishino lwabo ngokuyimpumelelo.

Ukunabisa ukufumaneka komhlaba namathuba okuba ngamafama kuza kudala imisebenzi nophuhliso lwamashishini amancinci, kuze kuphucule nenani labantu abathenga ukutya, iimveliso kunye neenkonzo zezolino.

Eyona njongo iphambili yokukhululela lo mhlaba ebantwini kukwenza iinguqu kwezolino ngokuthi kwandiswe isizukulwana samafama amatsha. Ukuqesha ngomhlaba phantsi kwemeko elula ngolu hlobo kufanele kubahlupheze batsho babe namaphupha amakhulu; bangazameli nje ukukhulisa awabo amashishini koko baqhubele phambili ubutyebi bokwabelana nokuhluma koluntu kwiindawo abaqhuba ukufama kuzo,

Kufuneka bapholise iyanntlukwano yangaphambili. Kufuneka baluphikise olu luvo lungenabunyani lokuba ngamafama amhlophe kuphela eMzantsi Afrika anamashishini aqhuba kakuhle kakhulu kwezentengo nokuba amafama angabantu abantsundu akuhlala 'ekhasa'.

Ngokusebenza lo mhlaba, ukuwuguqula ube ngovelisayo, baya kuba ngokuyinene bafezekisa amaphupha okujika izikrweqe zokulwa zibe ngamakhuba okusebenza umhlaba. Baya kuba ngumzekelo woxolelwaniso lwesizwe.

Kunganqandwa njani ukukhulelwa kwamantombazana afikisayo

UKUKHULELWA USAQALA

ukufikisa kuza kuba negalelo kubomi bakho bonke, kodwa zikhona iindlela zokuzigcina ukhuselekile ekukhulelweni okungacwangciswanga.

Zikhona iindlela zokunqanda ukukhulelwa kwamantombazana afikisayo, eziquka ukukhetha ukungabelani ngesondo ude ube utshatile okanye ukulungele ukuba nabanwana.

Abanye abantu bacinga ukuzila ukwabelana ngesondo (ukukhetha ukungabelani ngesondo ude ube utshatile) yindlela yakudala, ngelixa abanye becinga ukuba yeyona ndlela ilungileyo yokuziphatha. Amantombazana afikisayo, ngoko ke, kufuneka azithathele ngokwawo isigqibo.

Uninzi lwabantu alufuni kulinda lude lutshate phambi kokuba lwabelane ngesondo. Kwakhona alufuni kungxama ukwenza nantoni na luze lwenze iimpazamo ezinkulu. Ngamanye amaxesha bathatha isigqibo sokucinga ukuba

yeyona nto ingcono ukulibazisa ukuzibandakanya kwezesondo bade babe badala ngokwaneleyo, futhi bangabantu abayaziyo into abayifunayo, umntu athandane nomntu omnye aqinisekileyo ngaye kwaye abe uyaphangela.

Ukuba ukhetha ukuzila okanye ukulibazisa ukwabelana ngesondo, zikhona ezinye izinto onokuzenza ukuzikhusela:

- Bakhetha ngononophelo abahlobo bakho. Abahlobo kufuneka bakuqwenelele okukulungeleyo kwaye kufuneka basihloniphe isigqibo sakho sokungabelani ngesondo.
- Lumkela ukuzifaka kwiimeko ezingakhuselekanga, njengabahlobo abasela utywala okanye abasebenzisa iziyobisi kuba oku kungakhokelela ekubeni kwabelanwe ngesondo ngokungakhuselekanga.

- Walumkele amaqabane athi ukuba uyawathanda uza kulala nawo.

- Mamela uze ufunde kwabo bathe bakhulelwa besaqala ukufikisa. Bayazazi iimpazamo kunye nezithintelo.

- Mamela uze ufunde kuba zali bakho ngamava obomi.

Ukuba ugqiba kwelokuba ukuzila ukwabelana ngesondo okanye ukulibazisa ukwabelana ngesondo ayisosisigqibo sikulungeleyo kwaye awufuni kulinda, thatha ixesha ufunde malunga nokhuseleko, kuquka izithinteli-kukhulelwa, ezikukusebenzisa indlela ethile (izixhobo ezifana nekhondomu okanye iipilisi) zokunqanda ukukhulelwa. Zininzi izithinteli-kukhulelwa ezisebenza ngeendlela ezahlukeyo, kodwa zonke zenzelwe ukunqanda ukukhulelwa. Ziquka izithinteli-kukhulelwa eziselwayo, ezaziwa



ngokuba 'yipilisi'; izithinteli-kukhulelwa eziyinaliti; kunye neekhondomu zamadoda nezabafazi.

Ndingenza ntoni ukuba ndikhulelwe?

Ukuba ucinga ukuba ukhulelwe, hamba nomntu omthembayo uye kwikliniki ekufuphi uyokwenza uvavanyo lokukhulelwa.

Ukuhlukuhla (ukunikezelwa kwenkathalelo kosana olungekazelwa) kubalulekile kwaye amaxa amaninzi kuqala kwiiveki ezisibhozo ukhulelwe. Ikliniki ekufu-

tshane nawe ingakunceda xa ufuna ukuya kuhlukuhla futhi umsebenzi wenkathalelo yezempilo ongunompilo wakho angakuncedisisa ukwenza isicwangciso esikufaneleyo wena nosana lwakho.

Ukuba ukhulelwe, kubalulekile ukuba utye ukutya okusempilweni okunezondlo, uzivocavoce, ulale ngokwaneleyo kwaye ungazisebenzisi iziyobisi nokusela notywala.

**Olu lwazi lukhutshwe liSebe lezeMpilo laKwaZulu-Natala.*

Applicants urged to appeal rejected R350 claims

The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) has urged people to send through their appeals after experiencing an increased number of rejected applications for the R350 COVID-19 grant.

According to the agency, this is attributed to several factors such as incorrect details provided by South Africans who were applying for the grant and information received from institutions such as the Unemployment Insurance Fund and South

African Revenue Service databases.

Meanwhile, SASSA said it saw another spike in declined applications in August after it introduced an additional step in the form of a means test.

"This was done to ensure that the requirement for applicants to have no income was met," SASSA explained.

However, following engagement with the Department of Social Development, parties agreed to reconsider the use of the means test through the banks as a criterion to deter-

mine eligibility.

"This will affect the approximately 1.9 million people, who have been receiving the grant to date but who were declined in August," SASSA said.

An Auditor-General report recently identified about 30 000 undeserving applicants, who received the grant while not meeting the qualifying criteria.

"In response to this finding, SASSA reviewed and strengthened its controls with regard to the evaluation of applications," the agency said.

SASSA said applications are now considered on their merits on a month-to-month basis, meaning that an application can be approved for one month and rejected the following month if, for instance, their financial situation changed.

"This has become more prevalent with the lockdown levels easing, allowing for some sectors of the economy to return to work, and thus reducing the number of severely distressed citizens."

However, despite the reduced levels of lockdown,

SASSA said it was cognisant that the pandemic had taken its toll and many people were still without an income.

"All applicants whose applications are declined have the right to appeal against the decision," SASSA said, adding that it is currently dealing with about 60 000 appeals.

SASSA is encouraging people to send their appeals to covid19srdap-peals@sassa.gov.za. – SAnews.gov.za