



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

EMINYE IMIBA GABALALA

> 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.”

> Liqhubeka lisuka kwiphepha loku-1

AMAZINGA WAMANZI

EFREYSTATHA

IFreystatha iqhele ukuba kumlinganiselo wamanzi othembisayo ngomyinge womlinganiselo wezinga lamanzi ongama-67% emadamini, kodwa eyona mimandla inobungozi bamanzi yimimandla esembindini ngasengqamekweni exhomekeke ekudluliselweni amanzi avela kwinkqubo yoMlambo iCaledon. “Le nkqubo iye yafumana amanzi asezantsi ngokungaqhelekanga kule minyaka. Kumiselwe imiqathango kubasebenzi abasebezisa amanzi akwinkqubo yoMlambo iCaledon, kwaye kufezekiswa ukudluliselwa kwamanzi avela eLesotho Highlands kuMlambo i-Little Caledon ukuze azokongeza kule nkqubo okwexesha elifutshane,” utshilo uMphathiswa.

EMNTLA KOLONI

EMntla Koloni uluntu olufikelela kuma-280 luphelele luxhomekeke kumanzi aphuma phantsi komhlaba kuba eliphondo limi kwindawo enesimo sezulu esibuntlangorha nefumana imvula encinci. “Uninzi lwezidolophu sezisebenzisa ngaphezulu kwama-76% zamanzi aphuma phantsi komhlaba, kusakhangelwa imithombo enokubakho nengeminye ukunciphisa umngcipheko wokungabikho kobonelelo lwamanzi,” utshilo. Umyinge wezinga lamanzi kuwo onke amadama eMntla Koloni ngama-53% kwaye kufezekiswa imiqathango yamanzi ngoku.

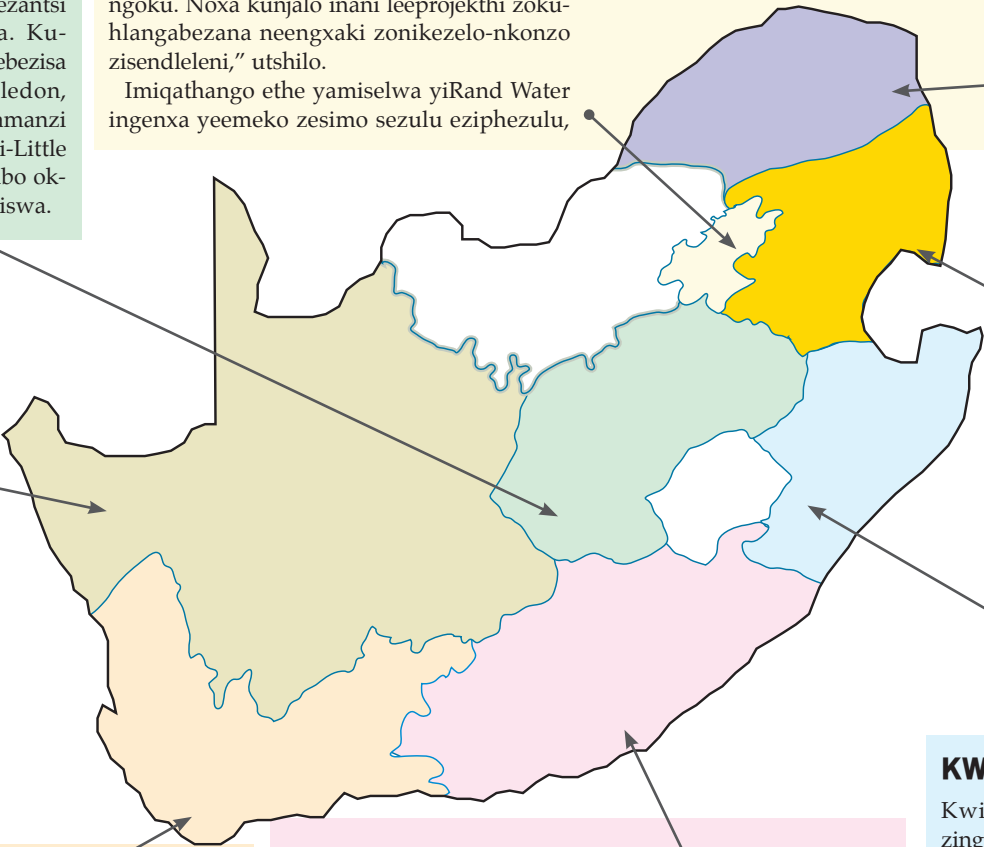
ENTSHONA KOLONI

ENTshona Koloni umyinge wezinga ledama ngama-70%, neli-zinga eliphantsi xa lithelekiswa nakulo nyaka uphelileyo ngenxa yokuna kwemvula ngezanga eliphantsi kunesiqhelo kobu busika budlulileyo. Eyona mpembelelo yembalela ingundoqo ikwezolimo kwimimandla yaseVredendal, eGaries, nowaseBitterfontein, apho amafama sele efake izicelo zoncedo lwembalela ukwenzela imfuyo yawo.

EGAUTENG

Uninzi lamanzi aseGauteng abonelelwa zinkqubo zomlambo iLigwa noMlambo iNtshona Crocodile. UMphathiswa uMokon- yane uthe umyinge wezinga lamadama ngoku akuma-84% kwaye anika umngcipheko wok- huseleko olawulekayo wexesha elifutshane. “Akukho mbalela yamanzi ikhoyo okwa- ngoku. Noxa kunjalo inani leprojekthi zoku- hlangabezana neengxaki zonikezelo-nkonzo zisendleleni,” utshilo. Imiqathango ethe yamiselwa yiRand Water ingenxa yeemeko zesimo sezulu eziphezulu,

nezinokukhokelela kwimeko yembalela. IsiX-eko saseTshwane simisele imiqathango kuninzi lweedolophu ngenxa yobushushu obugqithisi- leyo kweyeDwarha. Ngeli xesha i-Joburg Water ingekamiseli miqathango, uluntu lucetyiswe ukuba luwasebenzise ngobunono amanzi.



ELIMPOPO

Umyinge wezinga lamanzi kum- adama aseLimpopo ngama-71% apho ali-12 kwangama-24 angaphezulu kwama-80% aze amadama amane abe ngapha- ntsi kwama-50%. Ukwakhiwa kwakutsha nje kweDama i-De Hoop kulindeleke ukuba kungazisa umnyenyevu ekukhuleni ngokukhawuleza kwemigodi nokudingeka okukhawulezileyo kwawo ku- makhaya kuMasipala wesiThili saseSekhukhune. UMphathiswa uthe iSebe liza kungenelela ekuhlangabezeni imingeni eLimpopo, ukunceda urhulumente wasekhaya uku- yilawula.

EMPUMALANGA

EMPumalanga, amazinga wa- manzi emadameni akumyinge wama-70%. UMphathiswa Mokonyane uthe ummandla ohlaselwe yimbalela ikakhulu usemazantsi kumda waKwa- Zulu-Natal neSwaziland. “Nangona kukho umyinge osezantsi wokuna kwemvula, inkqubo yobonelelo lwamanzi wasekhaya isekwizinga elihle,” utshilo.

KWAZULU-NATAL

Kwiphondo laKwaZulu-Natal umyinge we- zinga lamanzi emadamini okwangoku ngama-58% omthamo wokubonelela opheleleyo. Ezithathu kwizikimu ezili-18 ezikhulu zokubonelela nga- manzi zisemngciphekweni, ize ama-42 ezikimu ezili-117 zichatshazelwe yimbalela. “Kuqulunqwe isicwangciso sokusebenza, kuquka ukugrumba imingxuma yokutsala amanzi, ukulolongwa kwemithombo yamanzi nezikhululo zokucoca amanzi ezidibeneyo. Sekuthunyelwe izigadla zamanzi ezili-150 koomasipala baseku- hlaleni abali-12,” utshilo uMphathiswa.

EMPUMA KOLONI

EMPuma Koloni, iimeko yamanzi ngokwesiqhelo intle no- myinge wezinga lamanzi ema-damini likuma-78% kwaye uninzi lwamadama angundoqo agcwele okanye aphantse agcwala. Nangona kunjalo, uMphathiswa uthe ikhona imimandla exhalabisayo equka iGcuwa/Dutywa “Imiqathango yamanzi kufanele ifezekiswe ngokukhawuleza ukwandisa ixesha lokusetyenziswa kwamanzi akhoyo kwinkqubo leyo.”



Ezivela kwiZakhiwo zoMdibaniso

Umyalezo ovela kuMongameli

Ubundlobongela ayisosisombululo

Umntwanana oneminyaka nje eli-10 ungenaphi ekuqhubelelweni esitalatweni ivili elivuthayo?

Okanye kutheni umfundi wasedyunivesity oqhankqalazela imali yokufunda kufuneka aphule iifestile zemoto egqithayo onzakalise umqhubi ozama ukubaleka kule ndawo kwenziwa kuyo umngcelele?

Yintoni isizathu esibangela abantu batshise ithala leencwadi xa benganelisekanga ngomba wezindlu kwingingqi yabo?

Kubalulekile ukuba bonke abemi boMzantsi Afrika bacamngce behlutywa le mibuzo njengemizekelo yendlela yokuziphatha engekho mthethweni nengafunekiyo kwilizwe elilawulwa ngentando yesininzi ongenakulithelekisa nombuso wecalu-calulo.

Xa kuvakaliswa izikhazelo kurhulumente okanye abasemagunyeni kurhulumente, akukho sizathu sakhe nabanina sokuba agrogrise ngokuthi "siza kumphatha loo rhulumente ngendlela esasiphethe ngayo urhulumente wocalu-calulo", njengoko kuthanda ukwenziwa ngabantu.

Siyazi ngokwembali yethu, into leyo ingekudalanga kakhulu ukuba umbuso wocalu-calulo wayengazikhathaleli izikhazelo zabemi abasininzi boMzantsi Afrika.

Umbuso wocalu-calulo wawungasivumeli ukuba sizise izikhazelo zethu kwabo bantu bakhethwe sisininzi, ngokuyinene kwakungekho bantu bavotelwe sithi abantu abafana noceba, oosodolophu, abaPhathiswa bamaPhondo, iiNkulumbuso okanye abaPhathiswa.

Urhulumente wocalu-calulo wawungapapashi imithetho esayilwayo ihlale iintsuku ezingama-30 kuze uninzi lwethu luhlomle kuyo. Urhulumente wocalu-calulo wawungasimemeli kwiindibano ezisesidlangalaleni zocweyo nokubonisana. Urhulumente wocalu-calulo wayengabambi zimbizo zokuba sivakalisa izimvo zethu. Urhulumente wocalu-calulo

lo wayengenazo iikomiti ezisingatha imicimbe yamasebe kunye namanye amaqonga apho sasinokuvakalisa izikhazelo zethu.

Endaweni yoku, umbuso wocalu-calulo wawuhlala uzikhusela, ulindele nje ukuthumela izinja, iiloli zamapolisa ezazibizwa iiHagu okanye iziGadla-mkhosi, ukuvala iindlela, ukufaka abantu isintywisizi, kunye nokuthumela namapolisa angontamnani ukuba achitha-chithe imigushuzo yoqhankqalazo futhi ebamba neenkokeli zethu zomzabalazo.

Ukoyiswa kurhulumente wocalu-calulo owayenobuhlanga nenkohlakalo kwavula indlela yotshintsho oluqhubela phambili esilibonayo kurhulumente wethu olwawulwa yintando yesininzi ukusuka ngowe-1994.

Ukusukela ngowe-1994, ziphantse zangama-5 000 iifama, ezingumhlaba ozihektare ezizigidi eziyi-4.2, ezinikezelwe kubantu abamnyama, ngolo hlobo zixhamlisa iintsapho ezingama-200 000.

Ukongenza apho, amabango omhlaba amalunga nama-80 000, angumhlaba ozihektare ezizigidi eziyi-3.2 ubuyisiwe, kwaye abantu abasisigidi eziyi-1.8 baxhamle kula mabango.

Kwakhona, ukusuka ngowe-1994 abantu abangaphezulu kwezigidi ezili-16 ingakumbi abantu abadala, abantwana abasemngciphekweni wokuthwaxwa yintso-kolo nabantu abakhubazekileyo bafumana imali edingeka kakhulu esisibonelelo sikarhulumente ukugxotha ikati eziko.

Iinkqubo zemiSebenzi yo-Luntu nezemiSebenzi yasekuHloleni zidale amathuba omsebenzi azizigidi ezithandathu axhanyulwe ngabantu abangasebenziyo, ama-40% abo ingabantu abatsha ngowama-2014.

Izindlu zasimahla ezingaphezulu kwizigidi eziyi-3.3 zakhiwa zisakhelwa abantu abazizigidi ezili-16.

Indawo ezingamatyotyombe ezimalunga nama-500 zakhiwe zaba zindawo ezinezindlu ezisemgangathweni nezinenkonzo ezisisiseko.

Amakhaya amalunga nezigidi ezili-12 anombane, nani elo lingaphezulu ngezigidi ezisixhenxe kwelabo babenawo ngowe-1994.

Kulo nyaka uphelileyo, abemi boMzantsi Afrika abamalunga nama-92% bafumana



Imisebenzi yoluntu neenkqubo zoluntu zidale izigidi zemisebenzi.



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



Inkxaso-mali yabafundi abaphuma kumakhaya ahluphekileyo yongeziwe.

amanzi acocekileyo, xa bethlekiswa nabangama-60% ngowe-1996.

Sithe gqolo sigalela imali kwimfundo yabantwana bethu, bona balikamva leli lizwe.

Abantwana abangaphezulu kwizigidi ezisixhenxe abaphuma kumakhaya angathathi ntweni ababhatali mali zesikolo. Abangaphezulu kwizigidi ezisixhenxe bafumana ukutya simahla esikolweni.

Akukho phondo lingenadyunivesityi kweli lizwe.

Imali yokuxhasa abafundi abaphuma kumakhaya asokolayo ekhutshwa ngeSkimu seSizwe sokuNcedisa abafundi ngeMali yokuFunda (i-NSFAS) yenyukile isuka kwizigidi zeerandi ezingama-441 ngowe-1997 yaya kutsho kwimali ezibhiliyoni zeerandi eziyi-95 ngowama-2015.

Ikhona neminye imizekelo emininzi emihle ebonisa inkqubo kweli lizwe lethu kodwa eyona nto sifuna ukuyicacisa apha kukuba ukhona umahluko phakathi kombuso ogxininisa kuphuhliso nolawulwa ngokwentando yesininzi ngowama-2015 kunye norhulumente wocalu-calulo esawusayo ezintanjeni ngowe-1994.

Ngobu bungqina bulapha ngasentla nokuba urhulumente wethu olawulwa ngentando yesininzi usinike iPalamente, iinkundla kunye namanye amaqonga apho abemi banokuvakalisa izikhazelo zabo, asinaso isizathu esibambekayo esinokusinika ngokubulala, ukwenzakalisa nokutshabala-

lisa esikubona ezitalatweni.

Abantu baza kuthi bafuna ukufumana iinkonzo kodwa batshabalalisa ezi zinto sele benazo – ngolo hlobo bandise uluhlu lwezinto eziza kufuneka futhi nenzima ngaxeshanye.

Kule minyaka ingama-20 yadlulayo nangaphezulu, sasingenayo enye indlela ngaphandle kokuba sisebenzise ubundlobongela xa sifuna urhulumente naye olawula

ngobundlobongela asimamele. Kodwa namhlanje iimeko zatshintsha kulo Mzantsi Afrika woxolo ulawulwa ngentando yesininzi.

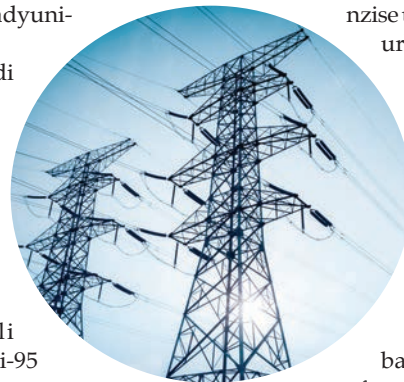
Asinakufundisa esi sisizukulwana sikhoyo sabantwana ukuba sikholelwe ukuba yinto efanelekileyo neqhelekileyo ukutshisa amavili, ukugibise-la ngamatye iiloli zokuthutha iimpahla, sibhukuqe imigqomo yenkunkuma okanye sibulale izaphuli-mthetho ngokuzihlabela umkhosi

zibethwe ngabahlali ngokungenalusini.

Ngokuye sizenza abaphembeleli bodushe, kukuye sinyusa amathuba okuba siphele nathi singamakhoba olo dushe.

Masibukhabe ngawo omane ubundlobongela. Masizichase iinkokeli eziphembelela udushe kwaye masizixele kwabasemagunyeni iziganeko zobundlobongela, endaweni yokuba nathi sibuphembe.

Ubundlobongela mabuphele.



Bamalunga nezigidi ezili-12 abantu abafakelwe umbane.



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

IINGCEBISO NGOKONGA AMANZI

Ekhaya/kwishishini

- Yivale impompo xa uhlamba ubuso, uxukuxa okanye ucheba iindevu.
- Xa usebenzisa ishawa imizuzu emihlanu ngosuku xa uhlamba, endaweni yokusebenzisa ibhafu, usebenzisa amanzi asisinye esithathwini kulawo ubunokuwasebenzisa xa uhlambela ebhafini, ngolo hlobo ube wonge iilitha ezingama-400 ngeveki.
- Xa usebenzisa ishawa usebenzisa iilitha zamanzi ezingama-20 ngomzuzu.
- Ukuba uthanda ukuhlambela ebhafini, ungayigcwalisi qhu ibhafu.
- Xa uhlambela ebhafini usebenzisa iilitha zamanzi eziphakathi kwama-80 ne-150 ngebhafu nje enye.
- Sebenzisa iintloko zeshawa eziwakhupha kancinci amanzi, izixhotyana zokugungxula kwindlu yangasese ezigungxula ngeendlela ezimbini kunye noomatshini bokuhlamba abangasebenzisi manzi kakhulu.
- Iketile mazingagcwaliswa kakhulu, mazingalelwe amanzi aza kusetyenziswa ngelo xesha. Oku kunceda nokuba kungasetyenziswa umbane ngaphezu kwemfuneko.
- Musa ukuzigcwalisa kakhulu iimbiza zokupheka, njengoko oku kunokubangela ukuba usebenzise umbane omninzi ukwenza amanzi ukuba afudumale.
- Ukuphungula umthamo wamanzi asetyenziswayo xa kugungxulwa kunganceda konge amanzi angama-20%. Oku kungenziwa ngokuba ufake kwitanki lokugungxula ibhotile eyi-2 / yesiselo uze uyigalele amanzi kunye nesanti encinci ukuze ibe nobunzima.
- Zilungise iindawo ezivuzayo kwimibhobho yendlu yangasese ngapha koko ungazibona ulahlekelwa ngamanzi azilitha ezingama-100 000 ngonyaka nje omnye.
- Musa ukugungxula nokuba akukho mfuneko. Zilahle emgqobeni izinto ezifana namaphetshana amdaka, izinambuzane nenye inkunkuma endaweni yokuba uyigungxulele kwindlu yangasese. Rhoqo xa ugungxula, usebenzisa iilitha ezili-12 zamanzi.
- Sebenzisa amanzi asele esebenzile – umzekelo, amanzi ebekuhlanjwa ngawo ngabantu, ebekuhlanjwa ngawo iimpahla ngomatshini namanye anokusebenziseka kwakhona – ugungxule ngawo.
- Musa ukugcwalisa iqula lokudada lakho kakhulu okanye ulitshintsha-tshintshe amanzi rhoqo.
- Sebenzisa ibhakethi endaweni yethumbu xa uhlamba imoto. Xa usebenzisa ithumbu lifake intloko enempompo oza kumana uyivala ngoku uhlamba imoto. Ukusebenzisa ithumbu kungatya iilitha ezingama-30 zamanzi ngomzuzu.
- Musa ukugalela ipeyinti nekhemikhali kwimibhobho yamanzi.
- Amafama mawaqinisekise ukuba amachiza okubulala izinambuzana awasondeli kwiindawo ezihlala amanzi okanye imijelo yamanzi.
- Imizi-mveliso kufuneka iyithathele ingqalelo indlela ewalahla ngayo amanzi anemekyuri nezinye iikhemikhali ezinobungozi ezifana nayo.
- Abantu abahlala kwiindawo ezisemaphandleni nabo kufuneka balumke bangasebenzisi imilambo neentlambo njengezindlu zangasese.

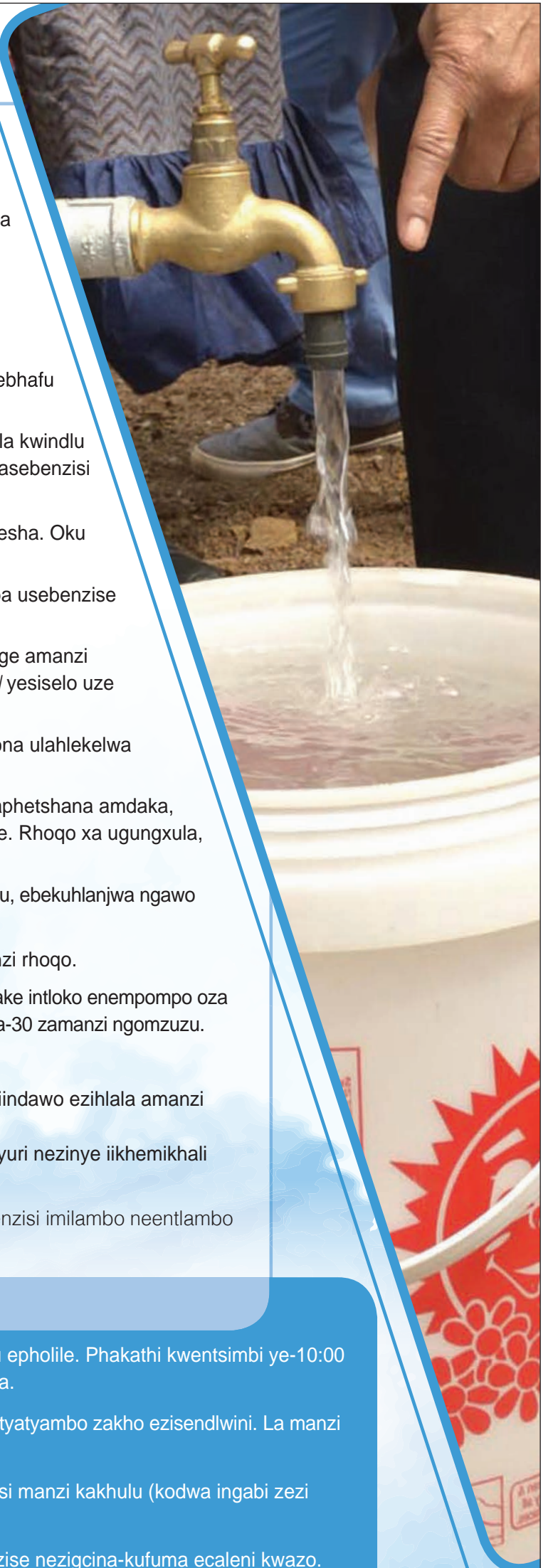
Esitiyeni

- Izityalo zakho zinkcenkceshele ekuseni okanye ngorhaya, xa amaqondo obushushu epholile. Phakathi kwentsimbi ye-10:00 neye-15:00 ungalahlekelwa ngamanzi angama-90% ngokuba ajike abe ngumphunga.
- Rhoqo xa ubilisa iqanda, wagcine amanzi, xa sele epholile unkcenkceshele ngawo iintyatyambo zakho ezisendlwini. La manzi anezichumisi eziphuma kumaqokobhe amaqanda.
- Tyala izityalo ezizinkulelane zize zona ezo zingezonkulelane zibe zezi zingasebenzisi manzi kakhulu (kodwa ingabi zezi zitshabalalisa ezinye izityalo.)
- Izityalo zityale uzihlele ngokwendlela eziwasebenzisa ngayo amanzi kwaye usebenzise nezigcina-kufuma ecaleni kwazo.
- Musa ukusinkcenkceshela rhoqo isitya sakho, kodwa xa uthe wenza njalo sinkcenkceshele ngokufanelekileyo. Ukusebenzisa ithumbu lokuncenkceshela kungasebenzisa amanzi azilitha ezingama-30 ngomzuzu.
- Zisuse izityalo ezingezonkulelane ezitshabalalisa ezinye kwiyadi yakho.
- Amanzi emvula angaluncedo ngokuba agcinwe ematankini, asetyenziselwe ukuncenkceshela.
- Sebenzisa amanzi asele esebenzile – umzekelo, amanzi ebekuhlanjwa ngawo ngabantu, ebekuhlanjwa ngawo iimpahla ngomatshini namanye anokusebenziseka kwakhona – unkcenkcheshele isitya sakho ngawo.



**government
communications**

Department:
Government Communication and Information System
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Iprojekthi yezindlu yaseCornubia ifumene inkxaso-mali eyongezelelweyo

Gugu Mdlalose

UMasipala i-eThekwini utyale enye imali ezizigidi ezili-101 zeerandi kwisigaba sokuqala soPhuhliso lwezokuHlaliswa koLuntu oluDibeneyo lwaseCornubia ukuqinisekisa ngokugqitywa kwalo.

Le nkxaso-mali iza kuqinisekisa ngokugqitywa kwezigatyana ezisibhozo zeSigaba 1, apho esinye kuzo, iSigaba 1B, sesikwizinga lokufezekiswa.

Amalinge okufumana isisombululo sokuhlangabezana nokusilela kwemali aqwalaselwe ngokutsha kwaye oko kuquka nokufuna imali yokongeza ukuvala isikhewu sokusilela kwe-mali okanye nokunciphisa amaxabiso eziniki maxabiso.

Umlawuli weSixeko sikaMasipala i-eThekwini uSibusiso Sithole uthe kuye kwafuneka kuphunyezwe inkxaso-mali ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuba iSixeko siyakwazi ukufezekisa uxanduva lwaso lwezezindlu.

“Kukho ukungxamiseka okuthile kulo mcimbi kuba sele kuzinyanga sisebenze ngawo,” utshilo.

Kukho iingxoxo ezihleli ziqhubeka phakathi kukamasipala norhulumente wesizwe nowephondo ukuqinisekisa ukuba inkxaso-mali yezokuhlaliswa koluntu ibekwa phambili.

Le projekthi yezezindlu yaseCornubia neyemizi-mveliso yeyemisebenzi endidi ndidi, imivuzo eyahlukahlukeneyo, iluphuhliso oluzi hektare ezi-1 200, apho ama-80 eehek-tare abekelwe bucala ukwenzla uphuhliso lwemizi-mveliso ize ke intsalela isetyenziselwe ushishino, izindlu namanye amaziko ezintlalo nawoluntu, kuquka izikolo, imizi yokugcinisa abantwana, iikliniki, iiholo ezisetyenziselwa izinto ezahlukahlukeneyo, izikhululo zama-polisa neposi.

Le projekthi iza kugxila kwabamivuzo iphantsi, ephakathi nephezulu kwaye iza kuquka neprojekthi yemizi-mveliso namashishini nezakubonelela abahlali ngamathuba emisebenzi kufutshane nalapho bahlala khona.

Xa sele igqityiwe, le projekthi iza kubonelela ngezindlu eziphantse zangama-30 000 nezizakuhlalisa abantu abangaphezulu kwama-100 000.



IProjekthi yeziNdlu yaseCornubia yenye yeprojekthi ezininzi ezinceda urhulumente ukuba ancedise kumngeni wokunqongophala kwezindlu



Ezi zakhiwo ziphakamileyo ziyafana namakhaya wabo baqalayo ukuba namakhaya anamagumbi okulala amabini, igumbi lokuhlambela kunye negumbi langasese kunye nekhitshi elivulekileyo ladibana nelokuhlala.

Kulo nyaka uphelileyo zintsapho ezingaphezulu kwe-151 ezifuduselwe eCornubia zisuka kwiindawo ezahlukahlukeneyo zesixeko, uninzi lwazo lusuka kwimimandla yamatyotyombe.

USthembiso Shezi, nongumfana obona mfiliba, bafuduselwe kwikhaya labo elitsha nenkosikazi yakhe nabantwana babo ababini.

“Ndizele ngumbulelo omkhulu ngethuba endilininikwe ngurhulumente lokuba nendlu. Emva kokufuduswa kwam ndiye ndabhalisa inkampani kakopolotyeni wokwakha, nesele iqalisile ukusebenza kwaye iyandinceda ukuba ndikwazi ukondla usapho lwam.”

U-Nigel Gumede onguSihlalo weKomiti yezokuHlaliswa koLuntu neziSeko ezingundoqo kuMasipala i-eThekwini uthe kukho ukudingeka kwezindlu okuninzi kulo masipala kwaye urhulumente unoxanduva lokubonelela ngalo nkonzo.

“Siyibonile imfuno kwaye kufuneka siqhubekeke ukubonelela ngale nkonzo,” utshilo.

ISIKOLO SAMABANGA APHANTSI SABANTU BASECORNUBIA

Abafundi abahlala eCornubia imfundo ilapha phambi komnyango kubo. ISikolo iBlackburn Primary sifudukile kwisakhiwo seTongaat Hulett esikummandla wamatyotyombe ase-

Blackburn saya kwisakhiwo esitsha eCornubia.

Le mfuduko, isanda kuqhubeka kutsha nje, ixhaswe ngezimali liSebe lezeMfundo. Oku kufuduswa kwesi sikolo kwenza kube lula ukufikeleleka kwani elikhulu labafundi abahlala kwiiprojekthi yezindlu yaseCornubia

Esi sakhiwo sitsha sakhiwe ngamakhadibhodi abumazinki sinabafundi abangama-270 ukusuka kwiBanga R ukuya kwiBanga lesiThandathu size sibe nootitshala abasixhenxe.

Kulo nyaka uzayo esi sikolo, sinamagumbi okufundela angama-24, silindeleke ukuba sibe nabafundi abaphakathi kwama-500 nama-600

Iprojekthi yezezindlu yaseCornubia:

- Le projekthi kulindeleke ukuba yakhe izindlu eziphantse zangama-30 000 nezizakuhlalisa abantu abangaphezulu kwama-100 000.
- Iindleko ezipheleleyo zeprojekthi yezezindlu yaseCornubia neyemizi-mveliso yimali ezizigidi zeerandi ezingama-25.
- Abafundi abamalunga nama-270 ukusuka kwiBanga R ukuya kwiBanga lesiThandathu bafunda kwiSikolo iBlackburn Primary, esikwalapha eCornubia. Eli nani kulindeleke ukuba linyuke liye kuma-600 kulo nyaka uzayo.

kwaye kuza kuqeshwa ootitshala abatsha ukulungiselela elo nani liphezulu.

“Ukufudukela kwesi sikolo sitsha kuqhubeka phakathi enyakeni wesikolo. Uninzi lwabantwana abahlala eCornubia nakwimimandla eyingqongileyo beselubhalisile kakade kwizikolo ezikwimimandla eyingqongileyo. Sibalindele ukuba bafudukele ngapha kulo nyaka uzayo kuba kukufutshane kwaye kuza kuba lula kakhulu kubo,” utshilo uKevin uSevlall, oyingqununu yeSikolo iBlackburn Primary.

USevlall uthi esi sikolo siye sisiqhela esi sakhiwo saso sitsha kwaye ngabantwana abangama-52 abangena kwisikolo-mpeleso, neliilani elikhulu kunalapho besingenela khona kuqala.

“Uninzi lwabantwana luyaqala ukuza esikolweni kwaye bayakonwabela ukufunda,” utshilo uSevlall.

USevlall uyathemba ukuba uza kukwazi ukuvula indawo eza kuba lithala leencwadi kwesi sikolo sitsha, neliza kunika abafundi ithuba lokuba bandise imfundo yabo.

“Esi sikolo sikwangumthombo woncedo nofikelekayo kuluntu ukuphuma kwesikolo, kuba sisetyenziswa nanjengendawo yokukhonzela ekufutshane kwaye abantu basekuhlaleni bayasisebenzisa. Izifundo ze-ABET zifumaneka ngokuhlwa zona.”

UMphathiswa wezokuHlaliswa koLuntu uLindiwe Sisulu kutsha nje wazise ukuba inkampani enkulu erhweba kumazwe ngamazwe, i-Investec Property, iza kwakha udederhu lweevenkile olumalunga nama-85 000 sqm kule projekthi yaseCornubia.

****UGugu Mdlalose usebenzela uMasipala i-eThekwini.**

Indlu entsha izisa isidima nolonwabo kusapho



USodolophu waseTshwane uKgosientso Ramokgopa edanisa kunikezelo lwendlu esanda kwakhiwa eNkangala ngeli xesha oyifumeneyo, uPoppy Mabena (othwele ikepusi ebomvu) ebukele.

Albert Pule

Krisimesi imfikele phambi kwexesha uPoppy Mabena (oneminyaka ingama-56) nabazukulwana bakhe abasixhenxe.

Lo wasetyhini ukhubazekileyo ebehlala kwityotyombe elimagumbi mabini ixesha elide. Ngexesha lemvula, eli tyotyombe beligcwalile ngamanzi kwaye olona loyiko lukhulu ibilelokuba ngenye imini lisezakubawela.

“Ndisakhumbula kakuhle ngenye imini eyayinetha. Sonke kwafuneka ukuba masime phezu kwetafile kuba ityotyombe laligcwele ngamanzi saze asakwazi ukulala,” utshilo umzukulwana kaPoppy omnyaka ingama-22 ubudala, uPhumzile Sonto Mabena. Ngoku olu

sapho luyakwazi ukulala kamnandi kwindlu entsha enamagumbi amahlanu kwaye uPoppy uyakwazi ukuphila ubomi besiqhelo, nobunesidima nabazukulwana bakhe.

“Ndiva kamnandi ngoku, ndiphelelwe nangamazwi. Ndizele yimibulelo kuSodolophu nakubo bonke abantu abadlale indima ekwakheni le ndlu,” utshilo ezibambe ngeenkophe iinyembezi.

Eli khaya linendawo yokuhambisa isitulo esinamavili neyokubambelela, amagumbi wokulala amabini, igumbi lokuhlala, igumbi lokutyela negumbi langasese. Indlela yokuhambisa isitulo esinamavili nendawo yokubambelela yenzelwe ukulungiselela ukuba uPoppy akwazi ukuhamba-hamba ngokulula, kuba esebenzisa isitulo esinamavili.

Le ndlu yakhiwe ngentsebenziswano

yeSixeko saseTshwane neenkampani zabucala iJabulile Construction CC noKopolotyeni i-Super Grand Agri Feed.

Ethetha kunikezelo lwendlu uSodolophu waseTshwane uKgosientso Ramokgopa uthe kubalulekile ukuba onke amacandelo oluntu asebenzisane kuba urhulumente yedwa akanokwazi ukulwa nayo yonke imingeni ejongene nayo uluntu.

“Kufanele sisebenzisane sonke kuquka nemibutho yezeNkolo, ulutsha, urhulumente, abecandelo labucala namashishini wasekhaya. Ukuba sonke sitsalela calanye akukho nto inokusoyisa,” uthethe watsho elandelwa yintswahla yemigcobo yoluntu olugcwalise iholo kwa-Section F eNkangala, eBronkhorspruit, empuma yePitoli.

URamokgopa wongeze wathi ukunikezelwa kwendlu entsha asikokuphela komsitho oza kuqhubeka kulo mmandla. “Utyelelelo lwethu kuMakhulu uMabena asikuko okokugqibela sisiza kwa-Section F. Siseza kuphinda sibuye size sivakalise izaziso ezibalulekileyo malunga nezicwangciso esinazo ngale ndawo.”

Wongeze wathi izicwangciso zokwakha udederhu lweevenkile eNkangala sele zikwisigaba esiphambili kakhulu.

Ulwakhiwo lwale ndlu lwaqalisa ngomhla we-18 kweyeKhala njengexalenye yokuhlonipha indima yowayesakuba nguMongameli uNelson Mandela.

Iprojekthi ezizayo zezindlu nezokuhlaliswa koluntu eTshwane:

- IsiXeko, kunye neSebe lezokuHlaliswa koLuntu laseGauteng, sichonge iiprojekthi ezinkulu, ezinokukhokelela ekwakhiweni kwezindlu ezingaphezulu kwama-10 000 kule minyaka mihlanu izayo.
- Inkqubo yeprojekthi enkulu exabisa iibhiliyoni zeerandi ezingama-36.9 eTshwane iza kukhokelela ekwakhiweni kwezindlu ezimalunga nama-180 875 kule minyaka mihlanu izayo.
- Ulwakhiwo lwezindlu zabamkela imivuzo eyahlukahlukeneyo oluqhubeka emantla eTshwane ziza kuhlalisa abantu abamkela imivuzo ephantsi ukuya kwabamkela imivuzo ephakathi. Olu lwakhiwo luza kuvelisa izindlu ezingama-16 000, i-1 300 kuzo ziza kuba zizindlu zesibonelela seNkqubo yoPhuhliso noLwakhwiwo ngokuTsha (i-RDP). Iza kuba zilokishi ezintandathu zokuhlaliswa kwabantu ngokwemida eziza kwakhiwa kwisithuba seminyaka esixhenxe, ezikutyalo-mali oluthelekelelwa kwibhiliyoni zeerandi eziyi-3.5.
- Olunye ulwakhiwo lwezindlu ezindidi ngeendidi oluza kuxabisa iibhiliyoni zeerandi ezintlanu, nezakhiwa yinkampani yokwakha yabucala, eziquka izindlu ezingama-14 000 eziza kwakhiwa kwiminyaka esibhozo eMonavon eCenturion, neziquka izindlu ze-RDP ezili-1 400.
- IsiXeko sisebenzisana namaziko awohlukahlukene ezezindlu zoluntu ukubonelela ngezindlu ezihlawulisayo ezifikelekelayo. Izindlu ezingama-5 355 ezihlawulisayo ezifikelekelayo, ezithiwe saa kuyo yonke iTshwane, sele zikwizigaba ezahlukahlukeneyo zocwangciso.

Uthombo: INtetho ngobuMe beKomkhulu