

Vuk'uzenzele

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Government gets small-scale sugarcane farmers moving

NEARLY 2 000 small-scale sugarcane farmers who could no longer afford to transport their crop by road, are set to boom, thanks to a rail loading facility donated to them by government.



Beatrice Ndimande, Chairperson of Thuma Mina Mill Comtee from Makhathini.


Owen Mngadi

Small-scale sugarcane growers in Umkhanyakude District in the north of KwaZulu-Natal have welcomed the opening of a R38 million rail siding trans-loading facility that will significantly cut their transport costs. Over 1 900 small-scale sugarcane farmers who are part of the Makhathini irrigation scheme will save R6.8 million per year because they no longer have to use trucks to transport their sugarcane. They produce around 117 000 tons a year.

With the rising cost of fuel, the recent handover by the Minister of Agriculture, Land

Reform and Rural Development, Thoko Didiza, could not have come at a better time. The South African Farmers Development Association (SAFDA) implemented the project on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). It is one of the DALRRD's initiatives to help to transform the sugar industry. The project began after Tongaat Hulett Sugar decided it would not be able to continue helping the farmers with their transport costs, says SAFDA Chief Executive Siyabonga Madlala. He says the farmers would not have been able to

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Ukunyuka kwezindleko zokuphila kubiza ukuthi sibambisane

Ezinyangeni ezimbalwa ezedlule, abathengi baseNingizimu Afrika bagqemeka engeqiwa ntwala ngokukhuphuka kwamanani nokwaba nomthelela omkhulu kakhulu empilweni yabo.

Sekumba eqolo ukuthenga ukudla kanye nezinye izinto ezibalulekile, ukukhokhela izinsiza eziyizidingo kanye nokusebenzisa izithuthi zomphakathi noma lezo ezizimele. Ngesikhathi lezi zindleko eziphezulu zithinta wonke umuntu, amakhaya anemalingeniso encane lokhu kuyezwela kakhulu.

INkomba Yamanani Yabathengi yakamuva yangoMbasawezi-2022 eyashicilelwa Ezezi-balo eNingizimu Afrika ibonisa ukuthi abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abathwele kanzima bake bathi ukudonsa umoya. Amanani okudla aqoshwa ukuthi angamaphesenti ayisi-6.2. Ukudla okusemqoka kakhulu kubiza ukudlula unyaka owedlule, nokudla okubalulekile okufana namafutha okukhuphuka kakhulu ngamanani.

Inani likaphethiloli, elinomthelela kwnani layoyonke into, likhuphuka ngokuthutha ezinyangeni eziyishumi namibili kuya kuNdasa wezi-2022.

INingizimu Afrika ayiyodwa kulokhu.

Uhlu olushicilelwe kamuva lweNkundla Yezomnotho Womhlaba lubonisa ukuthi cishe ikota yabantu emhlabeni jikelele, kubandakanya labo abasemazweni anomnotho othuthukile, bathwele kanzima ngokwezemali ngenxa yokwenyuka kwamanani ezinto.



Lokhu kwenyuka kwamanani, ikakhulukazi amanani ophethiloli, kungumphumela wezehlakalo esingenakuzilawula. Ukunqubuzana okukhubekayo phakathi kwe-Russia ne-Ukraine kube nomthelela omkhulu emanani nini ophethiloli nawokudla. Womabili lamazwe angamazwe amakhulu athumela ezimakethe zomhlaba umanyolo, izimbewu zokusanhlamvana nezikawoyela ezidingeka kakhulu kuchungechunge lwezinto ezifana namafutha okupheka.

Enye imbangela umkhqizo omncane wezolimo ngenxa yesimo sezulu esingasihle kahle esidalwa ukuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu, esifana nezikhukhula kanye nesomiso.

Yize zonke lezi zimo zingaphezu kwamandla ethu, uhulumeni wenza lokho angakwazi ukukwenza ukuvikela abantu baseNingizimu Afrika kumanani akhuphukayo amanje nangesikhathi esizayo.

Enye yezinto ezinhle ngengezwe iBhangengodla lethu eliqinile, elizimele elikwazile ukugcina ukwenyuka kwa-

manani emile, ngaphansi kwalokho amanye amazwe amaningi abhekene nakho.

Kamuva nje simemezele ukuthi intela kaphethiloli izomiswa ezinye izinyanga ezimbili ukuya kuNcwaba, lokho okuzoletha ithuba lokuphefumula kancane kubantu emakhaya. Ukumiswa kwentela kulethe usizo olumqoka kubantu baseNingizimu Afrika selokhu kwaqala ngoMbasawezi. Njengoba ukumiswa kwentela kudla kakhulu ephaketheni lezimali zikahulumeni, lokho kunomthelela kwezinye izinhlelo zikahulumeni, kuzobanazima ukuthi kuqhutshekwe nalokhu ingunaphakade.

Noma kunjalo, kusekhona okunye esisengakwenza.

Ukuthuthukisa ukutholalala kokudla kuleli lizwe kubaluleke kakhulu ekumelaneni nalokhu nokushaqeka okuzayo. Sinomkhakha wezolimo oqinile oqhubekayo nokukhulisa nokusungula imisebenzi.

Ukuqhubeka nokukhulisa umkhqizo wezolimo nokuqinisa isizinda sethu sokudla, sitshala kakhulu izimali ekuthuthukiseni umthamo womkhqizo walapha ekhaya, sixhasa abalimi abasafufusa kanye nokusiza abantu abaningi ukuthi bazitshalele ukudla kwabo.

NgoHlelo LukaMongameli Lokusungula Imisebenzi, kukhishwe amavawusha ayizi-65 000 anikwa abalimi abasafufusa, futhi umsebenzi uyaqhubeka wokufinyelela kulaba balimi abayizi-250 000. Uhulumeni ubuye ahlinzeke abalimi abasafufusa ngomanyolo kanye nezi-

nsizakusebenza zokukhiqiza ukudla, aphinde asize amaqembu athile kanye nabantu ukuthi baziqalele izivande zokudla. Ezifundazweni ezifana neNyakatho Ntshonalanga, abalimi abasafufusa besekwa ngokuthola amaphakethe ezimbewu kanye namachwane ezinkukhu, ngokubambisana namakolishi ezolimo asendaweni.

Ngohlelo lokubuyiselwa komhlaba i-Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy kanye nokudedelwa komhlaba ongaphansi kukahulumeni ukuthi kulinywe kuwona, seseka abalimi abasafufusa ukuthi bakhulise amabhizinisi abobawenze ukuthi akwazi ukuthengisa ngempumelelo. Sigxile futhi ekusunguleni ukusebenzisana okuningi phakathi kukahulumeni nomkhakha ozimele ukweseka ukukhula kwabalimi abamnyama kwezohwebo ngezinhlelo ezifana no-Partners in Agri Land Solutions kanye ne-Agricultural Development Agency.

Ukuthuthukisa izinhlelo zokugwema izifo ezilwaneni kanye nokuqapha impilo yezilwane ezifweni ezifana nombendeni, siqinisa izindlela zokulawula ukuthuthwa kwezilwane kanye nokukhiqizwa kwemigomo yezilwane.

Ukongeza ekukhuliseni umkhqizo wokudla kuleli lizwe, uhlelo lwethu lwezibonelelo zenhlalo kanye nokungakhokhwa kwentela ekudleni okubalulekile kusiza ukuvikela labo abadla imbuya ngothi emanani enyukayo. Ngezidingonqangi zamahlala ezifana namanzi nogesi

emakhaya aswele, singaqinisekisa ukuthi awukho umndeni ongazitholi izinsizakalo ezibalulekile.

Ukudlula kulesi sikhathi esinzima, yonke imiphakathi kumele ibambe iqhaza.

Kolwethu uhlangothi, uhulumeni uzoqhubeka nokuqapha isimo ngeso lokhozi futhi uzokwenza konke okusemandleni ukuvikela abantu baseNingizimu Afrika ekwenyukeni kwezindleko zokuphila.

Ezamabhizinisi eNingizimu Afrika kufanele ziqinisekise ukuthi abathengi abakhokheli kakhulu ukudla ukwedlula lokho okufanele. Siyazemukela izinkomba ezivela kubakhiqizi bokudla kanye nezitolo zokuthi benza imizamo yokusiza abathengi ukuthi bathole okuningi ngemali yabo.

NgoNdasa kulo nyaka iKhomishini Yezokuncintisana yakhipha imigomo yemakethe yokudla okutshaliwe ukuze umphakathi uphawule ngayo. Yakuphawula ukuthi amanani okudla okutshaliwe ebelokhu ekhuphuka ngaphezu kwamazinga amandla emali, futhi lokhu kudale ukungalingani kulabo abadla imbuya ngothi. Uphenyo luzohlolisisa ukuthi ngabe kukhona na ukuphambana okukhona ekukhiqizweni kokudla lokho okungenza ukuthi ukudla kumbe eqolo.

Sizosebenzisa inqubomgomo yokuncintisana ukuvikela abathengi kumanani aphezulu angenasizathu kanye nezindlela zokusebenza ezingancintisani zamabhizinisi, njengoba senza ngesikhathi sobhubhane lwe-COVID-19.

Umsebenzi oqhubekayo wokuhlelwa kabusha komnotho wethu uzoseka le mizamo. Ukuhlelwa kabusha emikhakheni yezamandla, owezokuthutha nowezokuxhumana kuhlose ukunciphisa izindleko zogesi, ezokuthuthwa kwempahla kanye nedatha isikhathi eside ngokusebenzisa ukuncintisana kanye nokusebenza kahle. Kumele esikhathini esizayo sizikhokhele kancane lezi zinsizakalo, hhayi kakhulu.

Yize amanani kaphethiloli kanye nesimo esibi sezulu kuyizinto esingenakuzilawula, kusekuningi esingakwenza, njengohulumeni, amabhizinisi, abasebenzi kanye nemiphakathi ukusiza abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bedlule kulesi sikhathi esinzima. **V**

Ukuxhashazwa kwesibonelelo somntwana kulicala

More Matshediso

Uma wazi ukuthi isibonelelo somntwana esitholwa ngumnakekeli womntwana siyaxhashazwa, kungumsebenzi wakho ukubikela iNhlango Yezimpesheni Nezibonelelo Zikahulumeni eNingizimu Afrika (i-SASSA).

NgokoKhulumela u-SASSA u-Paseka Letsatsi, isibonelelo somntwana sikhokhelwa loyo oyinakekelayo, kodwa siqondeukunakekela umntwana. Okwamanje isibonelelo singama-R480 ngenyanga umntwana ngamunye.

Isibonelelo somntwana sethulwa nguhulumeni ukuhlinzeka ngosizo lwemali kubantwana abaphila emakhaya adla imbuya ngothi.

“Uma nje ukuxhashazwa kwesibonelelo kubikwa, kuzoqala uphenyo. Uma uphenyo luthola ukuthi imali etholakele ayisizi umntwana, u-SASSA angabeka omunye umuntu ukuthi athole futhi asebenzise lesi sibonelelo asize umntwana,” kusho u-Letsatsi.

Uphinde wathi kubaluleke kakhulu ukuthi umnakekeli womntwana, okunguyena ngempela onakekela umntwana nsuku zonke, kube nguyena obhaliswe ukuthola le mali ngokusemthethweni.

“Uma kwenzeka ukuthi umntwana uyasuka uya komunye umnakekeli, isibonelelo kufanele naso silandele umntwana. Umnakekeli wokuqala kulindeleke ukuthi abikele u-SASSA ukuthi umntwana akasanakekelwa nguyena, bese umnakekeli omusha naye kufanele eze azofaka isicelo sokuthola isibonelelo,” kwengeza u-Letsatsi.

U-Letsatsi uthi abantu abaqhubeka nokuthola izibonelelo zabantwana emva kokuthi abantwana bengasanakekelwa yibona, kuzofanele ukuthi bayikhokhe le mali etholwen ngokungemthetho. Bangaphinde bashushiswe



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“Uma nje ukuxhashazwa kwesibonelelo kubikwa, kuzoqala uphenyo. Uma uphenyo luthola ukuthi imali yesibonelelo ayisizi umntwana, u-SASSA angabeka omunye umuntu ukuthi athole futhi asebenzise lesi sibonelelo asize umntwana.”

ngamacala obugebengu uma inkantolo ingaqinisekisa inhloso yokuqola umbuso.

Ukujeza okufanayo

kuyasebenza nakubantu abaxhaphaza izibonelelo zokunakekelwa kwabantwana - esikhishwa ngu-SASSA

ukweseka ngokwezimali abantwana abaphila nokukhubazeka okunzima abadinga ukunakekelwa ngaso sonke isikhathi, izibonelelo zabantu abaphila nokukhubazeka noma izibonelelo zabantu abadala.

“Uma imali isetshenziselwa utshwala, izidakamizwa noma ukugembula, hhayi ukusiza umuntu ofanelekile yilesi sibonelelo, inqubo efanayo yokubika ngalokhu kufanele ilandelwe,” kusho u-Letsatsi.

Ngubani ongafaka isicelo sesibonelelo somntwana?

Ngokusho kuka-Letsatsi, noma yisiphi isakhamuzi saseNingizimu Afrika, ohlala ngokuphelele noma owokufika onamaphepha onakekela umntwana, noma ngabe loyo mntwana uzalwa nguyena noma cha, angafaka isicelo sesibonelelo somntwana, uma nje efanelekile ngokwemibandela ebekiwe ngezansi:


- Umntwana kanye nomnakekeli kufanele bahlale eNingizimu Afrika ngokuphelele.
- Umnakekeli kufanele abeneminyaka eyi-16 ubudala (uma kulikhaya elisele nabantwana) noma ngaphezulu.
- Umntwana kufanele abengaphansi kweminyaka

eyi-18.

- Loyo othola isibonelelo somntwana kufanele kube ngumnakekeli womntwana futhi umntwana kufanele ahlale naye.
- Loyo othola isibonelelo kufanele ahambelane nohlolo lwemalingenisiso.

Uma umnakekeli wokuqala engekho ebudlelwaneni (engakaze ashade, ehlukanisile noma engumfelokazi), imalingenisiso yakhe akufanele ibe ngaphezu kwezi-R4 800 ngenyanga.

Uma umnakekeli wokuqala eshadile, imalingenisiso esihlangene yaloyo ofaka isicelo neyowakwakhe akufanele ibe ngaphezu kwezi-R9 600 ngenyanga.

Imalingenisiso yalowo oshade naye izobalwa kukho konke - kungakhathalekile ukuthi nishade umshado ohlanganisa amafa noma ohlukanisayo, umshado wesintu noma ngokwamasiko ase-Asia, ukuhlala ngokomthetho kwabantu ababili noma uma ofake isicelo nowakwakhe bengebona abazali bomntwana. 

Ukubika ngokuxhashazwa kwesibonelelo, thinta u-SASSA ku-**0800 60 10 11** (mahhala).