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Ukunceda abalimi basetyhini ukuba baphumelele

LE PROJETHI incede abantu basetyhini abaninzi ukuba bakwazi ukuthatha inxaxheba kwiiprojekthi ezikwiindawo abahlala kuzo ngelithuba batyebisa ulwazi lwabo futhi bezama namacebo okulwa indlala.



■ Enye yendlela i-Adaptation Fund ebanceda ngayo abantu basetyhini basemaphandleni kukubakhuthaza ukuba balime izilimo ezikwaziyo ukumelana neemeko zezulu ezimbi.

Dale Hes

Mancinci amathuba okuba imeko yokutshintsha kwemozulu ichaphazela indlela zokulima zabalimi basetyhini basemaphandleni kuMasipala weSithili saseMgungundlovu kwiphondo lakwaKwaZulu-Natal. Oku kuza kwenzeka ngenxa yeprojekthi ephunyezwe yi-South African National Biodiversity Institute (i-SANBI) kunye ne-

Yunivesithi yaKwaZulu-Natal.

Iprojekthi ye-uMgeni Resilience exabise imali ezizigidi zeerandi ezili-102, ephantsi kwe-Adaptation Fund, ineenjongo zokuncedisa uluntu ukuze lukwazi ukumelana nengxaki yotshintsho lwemozulu. Le projekthi itshintshe indlela abasetyhini abenza ngayo imisebenzi yabo, ngokukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kwezilimo, izichumiso zomgquba kunye nendlela ezintsha zokulima ezikwaziyo ukumelana nemozulu etshintsha-tshintshayo.

UMatu Gwala ufumene uncedo ku-uMgeni Resilience Project emva kokutsala nzima ekulimeni izityalo zakhe ngenxa yemozulu embi etshintsha-tshintsha rhoqo, ethi ngamanye amaxesha ibe neemvula ezinkulu ngamanye ibe nembalela.

Uthe le projekthi yamnceda watsho walima izilimo ezikwaziyo ukumelana nemozulu embi, azithengise aze enze inzuzo.

“Ndenza imali engama-4 500 eerandi ngombona owawutyalwe ngembewu endayifumanayo. Ndakwazi ukuthenga

ifenitshala yendlu yam ndaze enye yemali ndayibekela bucala ukulungiselela ukubhatalela imali yesikolo yabantwana bam, “utshilo uGwala.

Omnye umlimi, uWinnet Dhladhla, wayesebenzisa indlela engafanelekanga yokutyala, ezixinanisa izityalo zakhe xa etyala. Yathi yakulungiswa le ngxaki, wanako ukwenza inzuzo eli-1 500 leerandi esuka kwiitapile zakhe kunye neli-1 750 leerandi esuka kumbona awulimayo.

“Oku kuye kwandceda ndatsho ndakwazi ukondla usapho lwam kwaye ndenze imali encinane ecaleni,” utshilo uDhladhla.

Kukho ngoku abalimi basetyhini abamalunga nama-380 abaxhamlayo kule projekthi kwiphondo.

Umpathi wezibonelelo ezibalulekileyo we-SANBI, uMichael Jennings, wathi le projekthi ifuna ukulungisa iingxaki ezijongene nabalimi basetyhini.

“Le projekthi iyaqonda ukuba kumaxa amaninzi abasetyhini abanazo izixhobo nempahla eyiyeyabo okanye abanalo ithuba lokuthatha inxaxheba ngendlela ebonakalayo kwiiprojekthi ngenxa yamaziko amaninzi kunye nemeko zasekuhlaleni ezingabaniki mathuba. Ifuna

ukuxhobisa abasetyhini ngeendlela ezijolise ekubonisaneni nabo, ukubaxhobisa ngezakhono kunye nokubancedisa kumaphulo okukhangela iindawo abangazithengisa kuzo iimveliso zabo, “utshilo uJennings.

Le projekthi iye yavumela abaninzi basetyhini ukuba bathathe inxaxheba kwiiprojekthi zeendawo abahlala kuzo, ngelixa ityebisa ulwazi lwabo futhi ibaxhobisa nangezakhono batsho bakwazi ukuzithathela izigqibo zabo kwaye baziphekelele awabo amacebo namaqhinga okulwa intlupheko nentsokolo.

“Inxalenye yoku iquka ukubaqeqesha ngeendlela zokwenza amalungiselelo, zokusekwa kookopolotyeni kunye nezokubalawula. Ikwaquka ukufundwa kobuchule bokulima ngendlela eziyindwebeleyo imozulu engenazigqibo into leyo ekhokelela ekwandeni kwemveliso. Ngokugalela imali kwiziseko ezingundoqo ezifana nezitya zoluntu, imibhobho nemijelo yokunkcenkceshela, kunye nezinye izixhobo, le projekthi iye yaxhobisa abasetyhini ukuba babenezixhobo zoncedo kunye neempahla zokusebenza zabo,” ucacisile uJennings. ■

New amphibious wheelchairs make beaches accessible to all

THE INNOVATIVE wheelchairs are “amphibious” in that they are able to move easily on sand and float on water.

South Africa is renowned for its spectacular coastlines, with our sunny beaches along the eastern and western shores being hailed as some of the best in the world.

Every year, thousands of tourists and locals flock to the seaside to play and create holiday memories with family, but not much thought is given to the unique challenges faced by the disabled in enjoying time at the beach.

Taking this into account, the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA), together with the Ford Motor Company Fund, has donated “amphibious wheelchairs” to Blue Flag beaches in four coastal municipalities in South Africa. The chairs will make beaches universally accessible to those with disabilities and create awareness around spaces becoming more accessible to all.

The innovative wheelchairs are “amphibious” in that they are able to move easily on sand and enter and float on water, said WESSA National Coastal Coordinator Robert Slater.

WESSA implements the international Blue Flag programme in South Africa which ensures beaches meet global standards of safety, cleanliness, access to amenities and environmental management, among other

criteria.

The City of Cape Town, Overstrand, Bitou and Kouga municipalities were awarded the chairs based on their existing disabled access to beaches and their commitment to making their Blue Flag beaches usable for all people. The chairs will be freely available for disabled beachgoers to use at Blue Flag beaches to be determined by the recipient municipalities.

Director for Education and Global Community Development at the Ford Motor Company Fund Mike Schmidt said, “This is yet another example of how mobility can improve the quality of life for people in many different ways. We’re happy to support this unique project that will allow more people to fully experience the joys of the beach - from traveling along the sandy shores to going into the water.” ■

Akekho umntwana oshiywa ngasemva



■ Amanenekazi amabini enza konke okusemandleni ukuze akhe isikolo esifundisa izakhono zobunkokheli nezobuchwepheshe. Esi sikolo sikwafundisa imfundo yabucala eyodwa egxininisa kakhulu ebantwaneni abane-autism ne-ADHD.

Matona Fatman

Xa uYanela Ntlauzana eshiya i-UK ekuqaleni kwalo nyaka ebuyela ekhaya eMzantsi Afrika, wazixelela ukuba akanakuphinda abuyele mva kwelase-UK. "Ukuba ndiyabuyela, ndizakube ndihlulekile," kutsho uNtlauzana.

Eneminyaka engama-37 ubudala washiya umsebenzi ozinzileyo kunye noonyana bakhe ababini, omnye oneminyaka elithoba aze omnye abeneli-14, ukuba alandele iphupha lakhe lakudala lokuvula isikolo esiza kuqinisekisa ukuba wonke umntwana ufumana ithuba elifanayo ebomini ngokuthi umntwana ngamnye afumane imfundo ebhetele kakhulu, apho umfundi ngamnye efumana uncedo noqwalaselo ngootitshala.

UNtlauzana, ingcali kunye nomqeqeshi wase-ACAE, (umbutho ofundisa ngesifo se-autism kunye nezifo ezifanayo) akafuni nokubona ukuhluleka.

Wenza yonke imizamo yakhe ukuba enze iSikolo Esikhethelileyo sasePlumfield ukuba si-phumelele. Isikolo sikwindawo ekumathambeka azolileyo aseChartwell eGauteng.

Umbono wePlumfield, ngelixa uzalwe ngeminqwano emihle kakhulu, ayiyo into elula, nakuNtlauzana kunye noHlumela Sixishe, awasungula naye esi sikolo futhi naye ongumakhwekhwehtha kuhlobo lwemfundo olugxininisa kumba wokutatamisa umfundi emnye ngexesha.

"Aba ikwangabantwana abangafunwayo nabathathwa 'njengabangafundisekiyo,' abahluthwa ilungelo labo elisisiseko lemfundo esemgangathweni kunye nethuba elilinganayo lokuphumelela ebomini."

Esi sibini sakha ukusuka phantsi ukuya phezulu isikolo sigxininisa kwizakhono zobunkokheli kunye nobugcisa. Into eyenza ukuba esi sikolo sabo sahluleke kwezinye izikolo zabucala ezifundisa imfundo ekhethelileyo kukuba sona sigxininisa kakhulu nasekubandakanyeni abantwana abane-Autism kunye ne-Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (i-ADHD).

Aba ikwangabantwana abangafunwayo nabathathwa 'njengabangafundisekiyo', abahluthwa ilungelo labo elisisiseko lemfundo esemgangathweni kunye nethuba elilinganayo lokuphumelela ebomini.

Bobabini uNtlauzana kunye noSixishe bayaqonda ukuba i-Autism okanye ukuba ne-ADHD akuthethi ukuba ubomi kulowo unesi sifo buphelile njengoko lusitsho uninzi

Iwabantu ebazalini. Kuthetha nje ukuba indlela yokufundisa nokufunda kufuneka yahluleke, ingakumbi ngokumalunga nendlela yokutatanyiswa komfundi ngamnye ngexesha, kuba olu hlobo lokufundisa lunceda umfundi ngamnye azibone naye indlela ahlakani phe, akwaziyo kunye nakrelekrele ngayo, futhi unalo nekhono elikhethekileyo lokwenza igalelo kwiklasi yonke.

Ikharityhulam yesikolo bubugcisa bengqondo ephangaleleyo, i-liberal arts. Ukubhalwa kweenkqubo zekhompuyutha kukwayinxalenye yekharityhulam, apho abafundi befunda ngobugcisa bokubhalwa kweenkqubo zekhompuyutha besebenzisa imizotyana yeebhokisana ezifana neze-Lego, baze bathi emva kwethuba banyukele ngasentla benze iinkqubo zekhompuyutha ezinobunzinyana ezifana no-JavaScript kunye ne-Python.

Amathuba okuphumelela kumntwana one-autism

Akekho namnye umntu owazi bhetele ngamathuba okuphumelela kumntwana one-autism kunoNtlauzana, njengoko omabini amakhwenkwe akhene-Autism. Kungenxa yoko le nto ezinikeleyo ekuqinisekiseni ukuba isikolo iPlumfield siyaphumelela. Ukuphumelela kwesi sikolo liphupha lakhe kunye noSixishe abazimisele ukulilwela nasebumnyameni.

UNtlauzana usebenzela ukuba oonyana bakhe nabo bade bafikelele kwinqanaba lokufunda kwesi sikolo sasePlumfield.

Uncedo olufunyanwa ngamakhwenkwe akhe kurhulumente wase-UK yinto emkhuthazayo ukuba afune uncedo olufanayo nolubantwana abane-autism

eMzantsi Afrika.

Xa kuthethwa ngokubonelela abantwana ngamathuba kunye nezixhobo zoncendo, uSixishe naye uzinikela ngokufanayo noNtlauzana. Balwa ubusuku nemini befuna ukuqinisekisa ukuba bonke abantwana bafumana amathuba alinganayo. Ekugqibeleni, bafuna injongo yemfundo ukuba itshintshe.

Okwangoku, iPlumfield ayifumani nkxaso-mali kwaye uSixishe noNtlauzana abafumani mivuzo. Iphupha labo lemfundo efikelekayo, nenomgangatho ophezulu lilo elenza ukuba baqhubeka bangadinwa. Into abayithandazelayo kukuba ngenye imini iSebe leMfundo esiSiseko linike inkxaso-mali kubafundi abane-Autism ukuze bakwazi ukuza kufunda ePlumfield.

USixishe noNtlauzana banemibono namaphupha ama-

kakhulu. Baceba ukukhulisa isikolo sabo eChartwell ukuze sikwazi ukuba neendawo zokuhlala abantwana besikolo. Ukuza kuthi ga ngoku, uNtlauzana kunye noSixishe baye bakwazi ukubonisa ukuba umzingisi akanashwa, kangokuba uyakwazi ukwakha nokuseka isikolo sodidi esifana nePlumfield. ■



■ Yanela Ntlauzana.

Yintoni i-autism?

Isifo sokuphazamiseka kwengqondo se-autism kukukhubazeka kokukhula okunzima, kumaxa amaninzi, okubonakala kwiminyaka emithathu yokuqala yokuqalwa kwaye kuchaphazela isakhono somntu sokunxibelelana kunye nokusebenzisana nabanye abantu.

Iimpawu ze-Autism

- Ukungakwazi okanye ukuqalisa kade ukuthetha.
- Ukuphinda-phinda izijekulo ezifana nokuqhweba izandla.
- Ukungafuni ukuhlanganisa amehlo nawabanye abantu.
- Ukungabinamdlala kumalungu osapho okanye kubahlobo.
- Ukungakwazi ukudlala ngendlela eza kwenza ukholeleke.
- Ukugxininisa kwizinto ezithile, okanye kwinxalenye yezinto.

Inqaku eliya kubazali: Hlala ubeke iliso kwindlela akhula ngayo umntwana wakho ukuze xa kukho iingxaki umntwana wakho abenokufumana uncedo kwangethuba.



■ Hlumela Sixishe.