

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English/isiXhosa

EyeDwarha 2019 uShicilelo 1



Boys promise to be men of honour

Page 5



New sexual offences court in Limpopo

Page 6



Plans to protect women and children

President Cyril Ramaphosa has announced an emergency plan to deal with the violence against women and children in the country. Addressing a Joint Sitting of the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces recently, the President said the plan strengthens existing measures and introduces new interventions in five principal areas.

These areas include;

- How to prevent gender-based violence
- Strengthening the criminal justice system
- Steps that need to be taken to enhance the legal and policy framework
- What can be done to ensure adequate care, support and healing for victims of violence
- Measures to improve the



economic power of women in South Africa.

"This emergency action plan

will be driven by an Interim Steering Committee located in the Presidency and co-chaired

by government and civil society organisations.

"The Steering Committee will coordinate rapid response at national level. The plan will be implemented over the next six months," the President said.

He called for the Joint Sitting to focus the attention of elected public representatives and the nation at large on the crisis of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF).

"To enhance the safety of women, we are going to, as a matter of urgency, make the necessary amendments to our laws and policies to ensure that perpetrators of GBV are brought to book. We will make substantial additional funding available for a comprehensive package of interventions to make an immediate and lasting difference.


"Cabinet has resolved to direct R1.1 billion in additional funding in this financial year to the comprehensive response to GBV. It is government's intention that the funds appropriated for this programme will be raised from within the current budget allocation and will not require additional borrowing," the President said.

Prevention measures


Government will launch a mass media campaign that will target communities, public spaces, workplaces, higher education institutions and schools, as well as recreational spaces.

"As part of this campaign, we are going to provide gender sensitivity training to law-enforcement officials, prosecutors, magistrates and policy makers – and ensure that


• Cont page 2



ALSO AVAILABLE ON:



@VukuzenzeleNews



Vuk'uzenzele

CONTACT US

Website: www.gcis.gov.za Email: vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za
www.vukuzenzele.gov.za Tel: (+27) 12 473 0353

Tshedimosetso House:
 1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets Hatfield, Pretoria, 0083

Ukujongana ngqo nempilo yabaphazamiseke ngokwasengqondweni

Allison Cooper

OKwimizuzwana ngami-nye engama-40 kukho umntu ophuncukana nobomi bakhe ngokuzibulala.

USuku lwaBaphazamiseke ngokwaseNgqondweni lweHlabathi, umhla we-10 kweyeDwarha, lusuku apho ilizwe limanyanayo ukuze liphucule impilo yabantu abaphazamiseke ngokwasengqondweni ehlabathini liphele. Umxholo walo nyaka kukuthintela ukuzibulala.

Amalinge okufundisa ngezininga eliphezulu lokuzibulala kwihlabathi liphela nendima enokudlalwa ngumntu ngamnye ukunceda ukukuthintela uqale ngomhla we-10 kweyoMsintsi, oluluSuku lokuthintela ukuZibulala, luqhube kude kube ngumhla we-10 kweyeDwarha.

UMButho wezeMpilo weHlabathi ukhuthaza abantu ehlabathini jikelele okokuba bathabathe imizuzwana engama-40 kubekho into abayenzayo ngomhla we-10 kweyeDwarha



ukuze baphucule ukufundisa ngokubaluleka kokuqatshelwa kwempembelelo yokuzibulala njengento eyingxaki empilweni yoluntu ehlabathini jikelele; baphucule ulwazi malunga nento enokwenziwa ukuthintela ukuzibulala; banciphise ukubekwa ibala okwayanyaniswa nokuzibulala; kwaye benze ukuba abantu abasengxakini bayazi okokuba ababodwanga.

INyanga yokuFundisa ngeMpilo yokuPhazamiseka ngokwaseNgqondweni

INyanga yokuFundisa ngeMpilo yokuPhazamiseka ngokwaseNgqondweni ekwakhunjulwa eMzantsi Afrika ngeyeDwarha, ifundisa malunga nezigulo ezininzi zempilo yokuphazamiseka ngokwa-

sengqondweni nangendlela abangancedeka ngayo abantu abanezi zigulo.

Ngenxa yokubekwa ibala okwayanyaniswa nezigulo zokuphazamiseka ngokwasengqondweni, abantu abaninzi abaphumi elubala bafune uncedo. Isiphumo soko sisenokuba yintlekele.

Ukususela kweyoMqungu yowama-2019, uMbutho wabaDakumbileyo nabaXhlabileyo waseMzantsi Afrika (SADAG), ufumene iminxeba engaphezulu kwama-145 000 kumaZiko oMnxeba yoNcedo yawo engama-22. Kule minxeba, engama-41 800 ibisiya kuMnxeba woNcedo ongokuZibulala, ingabantu abafuna ungenelelo ngexesha lobunzima noncedo olungxamisekileyo.

UCassey Chambers onguMlawuli wemisebenzi weSADAG uthe abantu abaninzi abacinga ukuzibulala baba novalo, badakumbe baphelelewe nalithemba kwaye basenokuziva bengenanto yimbi abanokuyenza. Abantu

abaninzi abatsala umnxeba abaziva befuna ukuzibulala ngabantu abanengxaki malunga nemicimbi yobudlelwane, iingxaki zezimali nokudlidlileka emphefumleni. "Kodwa oyena nobangela wokuzibulala kukudakumba okungakhange kubonwe, kunyangwe," utshilo uChambers.

NgokweSebe lezeMpilo, abanye abantu abadakumbileyo;

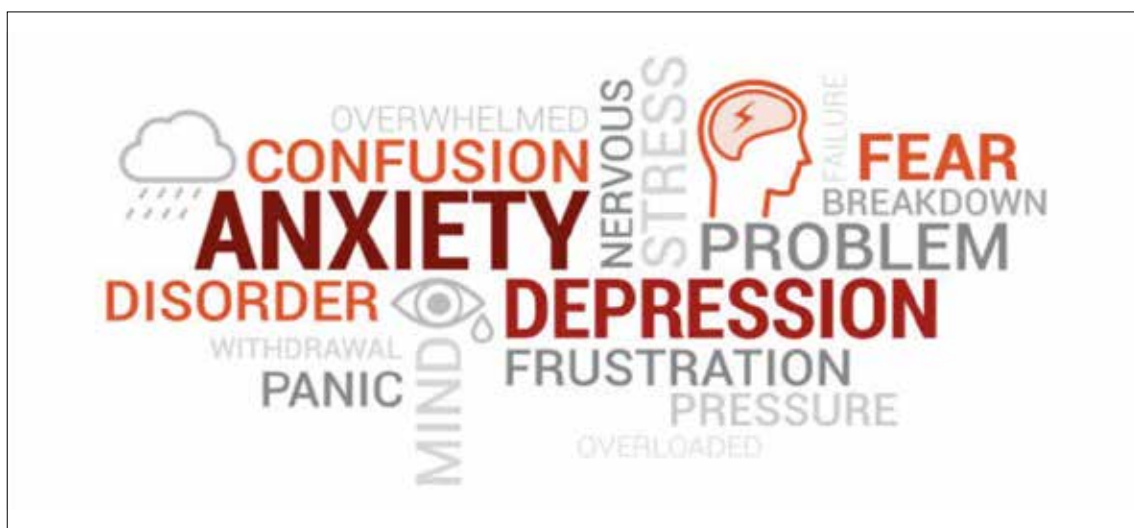
- Abonwabi ubuncinane bafumana ezi mpawu zilandelayo; isithuba esingangeeveki ezimbini, imini nobusuku yonke imihla
- Baziva belusizi, umoya wabo uphantsi okanye bedakumbile
- Baphelelwa ngumdlaphantse kuzo zonke izinto ababesakuzonwabela ngaphambili
- Baba nazo ezinjengokudinwa, ukungakwazi ukumiliselana ingqondo
- Baziva bengaxabisekanga okanye benesazela
- Basenganazo neengcinga zokuzibulala.

ISEbe lezeMpilo liphinde lagqamisa into yokuba abantu abanesigulo sokunxunguphala ngokuphangaleleyo kuba nzima ukulawula ukuxhalaba okugqithisileyo malunga nezinto ezininzi ukususela kwiingxaki zempilo nezeentsapho ukuya kwezezimali, isikolo nomsebenzi. Konke oku kukhokelela kwiingxaki zomzimba nezengqondo, ukususela ekuqineni kwemisipha nokungazinzi kuye ekudinweni lula nokuba nomsindo, ukungamiliseli kwengqondo nokungabi nabuthongo. **U**

Izigulo zokuphazamiseka ngokwasengqondweni zinganyangeka. Ngolwazi oluthe vetshe, yiya kwikliniki, isibhedlele okanye kumboneleli wenkathalelo wezempilo okufutshane. Ungatsalela noMnxeba weNtlekele yokuZibulala wakwa-SADAG kwa: 0800 567 567 okanye uMnxeba wokuPhazamiseka ngokwaseNgqondweni kwa: 011 234 4837, okanye uMnxeba wokuSindisa uBomi kwa: 0861 322 322.

GBV can cause mental instability

THE DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF Gender-Based Violence can cause women to experience various mental health disorders.



Allison Cooper

Many people who access services at psychiatric hospitals have in one way or another been impacted or affected by Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

This is according to Clinical Psychologist Robyn Travers, who works at the Department of Health's Tara The H. Moross Hospital in Johannesburg.

Travers confirmed that GBV can lead to women experiencing various psycho-social, economic and societal stressors. "The psychological impact of GBV can contribute towards adult victims experiencing depression, anxiety-related disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder and substance-use disorders. Additionally, feelings of shame, anger, hopelessness and helplessness and suicidal urges may be prominent," she said.

Each women's psychology is different and they may experience different symptoms and mental health conditions. "It is very difficult to predict which women are more likely to experience which mental health conditions, as this depends on a range of factors such as genetic vulnerabilities, family and community-based support structures, emotional intelligence and resilience.

"It is also important to keep in mind that trauma is experi-

enced differently by individuals and that the process of working through the trauma is specific to the individual," said Travers.

Not all women who experience GBV are likely to develop substance-use disorders. "Others, who may already be reliant on substance-use, may increase the frequency and intensity of substance use."

Help is at hand

Travers said women who have been victims can access mental health services at any of the community-based clinics where individual and group-based interventions are offered. "At times, assistance may also take the form of psychiatric medication to assist in alleviating the initial symptoms. This could potentially be followed by a combination of medication and psychological intervention," said Travers.

"It is important that families adopt a non-judgemental and compassionate stance

The Department of Social Development's emergency Gender-Based Violence Command Centre can be contacted at 0800 428 428, or by sending a 'please call me' to *120*7867#. In addition, a Skype helpline is available for people with hearing impairments - add 'HELPME GBV' to your Skype contacts. People with disabilities can also SMS 'HELP' to 31531.

towards their loved ones or friends during their healing process," she added. Travers explained that emotional and practical support is of the utmost importance during this period.

"This can include listening to the victim's story, feelings and experiences; creating a safe physical environment; and accompanying the victim to the hospital, police station and legal aid clinic." **U**

Izibonelelo zezentlalo zinceda izigidi ngezigidi zabantu

INTLAWULO YENYANGA ngenyanga evela kurhulumente ibonelela ngokhuseleko olubalulekileyo lwabona bantu babuthathaka.



Silusapho Nyanda

Ukuqinisekisa okokuba abona bemi boMzantsi Afrika babuthathaka bakhuselekile, urhulumente uhlawula izibonelelo ezingaphaya kwezigidi ezilishumi elinesixhenxe (17mil) inyanga nganye.

Isibonelelo sikarhulumente sibhekisa kwimali ehlawulwa abo bemi boMzantsi Afrika batsala nzima bangabi nako ukuzimela. Ulawulo lwezi zibonelelo lusezandleni zequmrhu likarhulumente elaziwa njenge-Arhente yeZibonelelo zezeNtlalontle noMhlalaphantsi yaseMzantsi Afrika (iSASSA), elasekwa ngenjongo yokubonelela ngeenkono zokhuseleko lwezentlalo ukuze kuliwe indlala.

Ziliqela izibonelelo zezeNtlalo ezikhoyo, ezisekwe ngokweemfuno zabo bafake izicelo. Ezo ke zizibonelelo zabantu abadala, nesaziwa njengomhlala-phantsi wobudala, isibonelelo sokuxhasa abantwana, isibonelelo sokubaxhomekeka kwinkathalelo, isibonelelo

sokunceda abantu abaphila ngezibonelelo zikarhulumente kodwa babe befuna umntu wokubakhathalela, isibonelelo samagqala emfazwe, isibonelelo somntwana owondliwa ngabazali abangengobakhe, nesibonelelo sabantu abakhubazekileyo.



Isibonelelo sabantu abakhubazekileyo

Isibonelelo esifunyanwa ngabantu abakhubazekileyo li-R1 780. Abafaka izicelo kufuneka bafezekise imiqathango ethile ukuze bakulungele ukusifumana.

Okokuba ukhubazeke emzimbeni okanye ngokwasengqondweni okukwenza ungakulungeli ukusebenza ixesha elingangeenyanga ezintandathu okanye nanga-phezulu, ungasifaka isicelo sesibonelelo sokukhubazeka.

Xa ufaka isicelo, kufuneka ugcwalise ifomu yezicelo zezibonelelo zokukhubazeka efumaneka kwi-ofisi yakwaSASSA ekufuphi nawe phambi kwegosa lakwaSASSA.

Ukongeza koko, kufuneka wenze ingxelo efunelweyo kwifomu yakwaSASSA evunyiweyo, nto leyo oyenza phambi koMkhomishinala weZifungo ongelilo igosa lakwaSASSA.

Urhulumente ukwafuna nengxelo efunelweyo etyikitywe ngumntu obekekileyo onokuqinisekisa igama nobudala bomfaki-sicelo.

Kwakhona bonelela ngobungqina bezinto ezizezakho – kuquka nexabiso lawo nawaphi na umhlaba kamasipala ongowakho, ubungqina bemali yomhlalaphantsi yakho yabucala, uxwebhu lweNgxowa-mali ye-Inshorensi yabaNgesaphangeliyo (i-UIF, isiqinisekiso sokukhululwa emsebenzini esivela kumqeshi obuphangela kuye okokuba ubuphangela, okanye, okokuba umlingane wakho ubhubhe kule minyaka mihlanu idlulileyo, kufuneka ikopi yomyolelo kunye

nengxelo yokuqala neyoku-gqibela yokuthengiswa kwezinto ukuze kuhlawulwe kuze kwabiwe amatyala.

Ukuba ungumphambukeli, kufuneka ubonise imvume yobume bakho neSazisi (i-ID) esimanani ali-13 sokuva mphambukeli.

Ukongeza koko, ukuze ukulungele kufuneka:

- Ube ngummi wase-Mzantsi Afrika okanye umhlali osisigxina okanye umphambukeli, kwaye ube uhlala eMzantsi Afrika ngeli xesha ufaka ngalo isicelo,
- Iminyaka yobudala ibe phakathi kwe-18 nama-59,
- Ube akukho phantsi kwenkathalo yeziko likarhulumente,
- Ube neSazisi (i-ID) yaseMzantsi Afrika,
- Ube akwamkeli ngaphezu kwama-R78 120 okokuba akutshatanga okanye kwama-R156 240 okokuba utshatile,
- Ungabi neempahla ezizezakho ezixabisisa ngaphezu kwe-R1 115 400 okokuba akutshatanga okanye i-R2 230 800 okokuba utshatile,
- Uxilongwe ngugqirha otyunjwe ngurhulumente oza kuhlola izinga lokukhubazeka kwakho, kwaye
- Uze nabo nabuphi na ubungqina obubhaliweyo neengxelo zangaphambili zokuxilongwa xa ufaka isicelo naxa ukuhlolwa sekugqityiwe.

Isibonelelo somntu osele emdala

Esi sibonelelo senzelve ukunceda abantu abadala. Esi sibonelelo somntu omdala sihlawulwa abantu abaneminyaka yobudala enga-

ma-60 okanye ngaphezulu. **Umntu ofumana esi sibonelelo kufuneka:**

- Abe akamkeli ngaphezu kwama-R78 120 okokuba akatshatanga okanye ngaphezu kwama-R156 240 okokuba utshatile, kwaye
- Angabi nazimpahla ezizezakhe ezixabisisa ngaphezu kwe-R1 115 400 okokuba akatshatanga okanye i-R2 230 800 okokuba utshatile.
- Abafumana esi sibonelelo baza kwamkela i-R1 780 ngenyanga kwaye abo baneminyaka yobudala ingaphezu kwama-75 bafumane i-R1 800.

I-SASSA ihlawula isibonelelo ngemali ezinkozo ngeentsuku ezithile kwiindawo ezithile zokuhlulwa. Ikwahlawula ngobuxhaxhaka bezixhobo ezisebenza ngombane kwi-akhawunti yebhanki okanye yeBhanki yasePosini okanye kumaziko afana neendawo ezihlala abantu abadala. **U**

Olu lwazi lukhutshwe yi-Arhente yeZibonelelo zezeNtlalo noMhlalaphantsi yaseMzantsi Afrika (i-SASSA)

Ngolwazi oluthe vetshe ngezibonelelo zezentlalo, qhagamshelana nabakwaSassa kwa: 012 400 2000 okanye uye kule websayithi: www.sassa.gov.za

Ubusazi na?

Ukuba iphephandaba u-Vuk'uzenzele liza kuqhuba uluhlu lwamanqaku ngeentlobo ezahlukeneyo zezibonelelo ngokuhambelana neNyanga yoPhuhliso lwezeNtlalo.