

Vuk'uzenzele

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July 2020 Edition 2



**Centres
readied for
little ones'
return**

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and sober
is addict's
new high**

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COVID-19 is dangerous and we must take care

WITH 196 750 coronavirus cases and 3 199 deaths recorded by 5 July, government is again urging citizens to protect themselves and adhere to lockdown regulations.

Allison Cooper

South Africa is seeing a fast rise in its number of coronavirus (COVID-19) cases and government expects infections to surge in July and August.

The word surge entails a sudden and big increase in the number of positive cases, as recently seen in Gauteng, where the number of infections has grown to over 63 400 in a short period of time.

Health Minister Zweli Mkhize explains that various factors will contribute to the surge, including people moving around more; people getting together in groups; and people not wear-

ing face masks and not social distancing.

As a result of the increasing number of cases, President Cyril Ramaphosa has extended the employment of 20 000 South African National Defence Force (SANDF) members from 27 June until 30 September.

Apart from helping to maintain law and order and protect the country's borders, the SANDF will work with the National Department of Health in managing the virus through the provision of field hospitals, medical screening and quarantine facilities. It will also support the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs' efforts to maintain and enhance the



President Cyril Ramaphosa has extended the deployment of 20 000 South African National Defence Force members until 20 September 2020 to help manage the virus.

living conditions of the population. This will include the supply of water.

After visiting Mpumalanga on 3 July, President Ramaphosa said he was pleased with the province's efforts to fight the

virus. Mpumalanga is one of the least affected provinces. At the time of the President's visit, it had 1 478 cases, with 520 recoveries and nine fatalities.

He warned, however, that while more industrialised prov-

inces with bigger populations had far more cases, the surge in infections would hit all regions. People must not let their guard down, he said.

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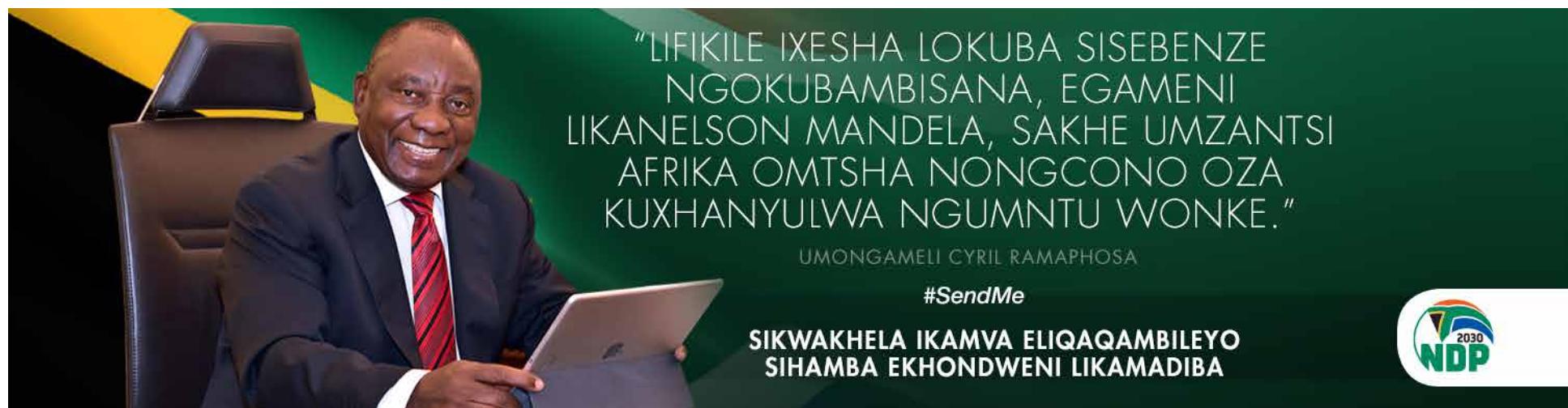
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Imbeko ekhethekileyo kubasebenzi bethu benkathalelo yezempilo



Inani lokuswe leka okubangelwa yintsholongwane i-corona kutsa nje lide ledlula kuphawu lwama-2 000. Phakathi kwabo bathe baphulukana nobomi babo ngabasebenzi bezempilo, abasebenzi abafezekileyo abebekhathalela abagulayo, kwaye bebeyinkxaso nentuthuzelo kwabo bebesesibhedlele bese-nziwa amakheswa kwiintsapho zabo.

Le yokuba amadoda nabasetyhini benza le misebenzi iphakamileyo nendilisekile kangaka babe bona kuqala begula bade basweleke sisithonga esibuhlungu eso.

Ngabo abangabona baphambili edabini lokulwa nalo bhubhane. Basebenza phantsi koxinizelelo olukhulu kuze kufuneke ukuba bathwale ubunzi-ma bengqondo bokwazi ukuba basemngciphekweni wokosulelwa yile ntsholongwane. Bangamaqhawe namaqhawekazi okwenene wedabi lethu lokulwa intsholongwane i-corona.

Siwothulela umnqwazi la makhalipha abemi boMzantsi Afrika ashiya amakhaya wabo, iintsapho kunye nabo babatha-

ndayo ukuya empangelweni engaphosi nomzuzu yonke imihla kwiikliniki, izibhedlele kunye namanye amaziko eze-mpilo. Apho bathi babonelele khona ngenkathalelo yezem-pilo, inkxaso yobumabhalana nezinye iinkonzo ezifana noku-coca nokulungiselela ukuya.

Njengokuba besenza oko kungumsebenzi wobizo Iwabo, nathi sinoxanduva kubo neentsapho zabo. Impilo yabo nokuseleko Iwabo kufuneka siyixabise kakhulu.

Sibanika imbeko siba bekela phezulu njengamadoda nabasetyhini ababonakalise ukuba bazimisele ukubeka ubomi babo emngciphekweni ukuze kuphile thina.

Ukuze bakwazi ukwenza lo msebenzi mkhulu kangaka ufu-na amandla badinga inkxaso yethu kwakunye nokuseleko ngokubonelelwya ngezixhobo zokusebenza ezikhuselekileyo (iiPPE).

Ngenkxaso ye-Solidarity Fund nezipho ezivela kubantu ngabantu baseMzantsi Afrika, kumashishini, kwiingxowa-mali nakoohulumente bamanye amazwe, sikwazile ukufumanela aba basebenzi

bangabona baphambili edabini bakhaphileyo izixhobo zokusebenza ezikhuselekileyo. Apho bekukho khona ukudingeka kwe-PPE izibhedlele zethuzikulungisa ngokukhawuleza oko ukuqinisekisa ukuba zikhona.

Siyayazi ukuba ukufikelela kwi-PPE asikokuphela komcelimngeni abasebenzi bethu benkathalelo yezem-pilo abajongene nawo. Kweli lizwe jikelele iikliniki nezibhedlele zijongene nokudingeka kwabasebenzi. Le ngxaki iyalungiswa.

Ukuxhasa umsebenzi owenziwa ngabasebenzi bethu abangabona baphambili edabini kwelilizwe jikelele sithumela abaPhathiswa nooSekela baPhathiswa kwisithili ngasinye kweli lizwe ukuze babe nokuzibonela ngokwabo imiceli-mngeni ngobunjalobayo kwezi zithili ukuze basebenzisane nabasemagunyenikwezem-pilo kula maphondo.

Kufanele sisebenze kunye ukukhusela hayi nje kuphela impilo yabasebenzi abangabona baphambili edabini kodwa bonke nje abasebenzi.

Imibutho yabasebenzi sele-yenze umsebenzi omhle wokufundisa amalungu malunga nokulawula noku-

thintela usuleleko nocokoeko. Ikwaxhasa nomsebenzi weSebelezeNgqesho nezeMisebenzi ekwenzeni uhlolo Iwasemsebenzini ukuqinisekisa ukuba imimiselo yezempilo nokhuseleko iyalandelwa kubasebenzi ababuyela emsebenzini. Uninzi lwemibutho yethu yabasebenzi ikwabonelela ngolwazi Iwetsholongwane i-corona kumalungu wayo kwaye abaqeshi benza amaphulo okuqondisa.

Omnye wemiceli-mngeni othe wavela kweli lizwe lethukukubekwa ibala kwabo bantu bathe bafunyanisa benayo intsholongwane i-corona. Siluluntu, sinoxanduva oludibeneyo lokukuncothula nengcambu ukubeka ibala abantu abosule-lwe yintsholongwane i-corona. Kubekho iingxelo ezhiluphayo zabantu abasikiweyo kuluntu abahlala nalo kunye noluntu oluqhankqalazayo kuba izigulana ezinentsholongwane i-corona zilaliswa kwizibhedlele zasekulaleni nasezikliniki. Lo nto leyo mayiphele.

Njengoko sasidibene ukukhuthaza ukwamkelwa kwabantu abaphila neNtsholongwane kaGawulayo (i-HIV) saze sema saluqilima ukulwa ukungcungcuthekiswa kwabo, kufuneka sibonakalise ukuqonda, unyamezelwano, inceba, uvelwano nemfesane kwabo bosulelweyo yile ntsholongwane neentsapho zabo.

Kuthiwa oku kubekwa kwebala kuqhutywa luloyiko lokosulelwa sesi sifo noku-

swela ukuqonda. Eyona ndlela ingcono yokoyisa uloyiko lokugula olubangelwa lithuku lemvelo nesifo esosulelayo kuthobela imimiselo yezempilo ekhoyo. Uloyiko losuleleko luyavakala kwaye lukhona. Kwa-

ngaxesha nye, siyayazi ukuba sineempawu.

Kufuneka siqhubek sikhoke-Iwa yinyaniso hayi amarhe.

Ixesha lokuba umntu athi aka-zi mntu owosulelwego okanye ochatshazelwego yintsholongwane i-corona ledlula kudala. Ngoku, ngaphezulu kunakuqa-la, abahlobo bethu, iintsapho, oogxa nabamelwane bethu badinga uvelwano nenkxaso.

Kwiintsuku, iiveki nezi nya-naga ziphambi kwethu, ngamanye amaxesha siza kuzifumana siphelelwa lithemba kwaye sibe noloyiko xa sibona inani labantu abosulelekayo nababhubhayo liqhubeka ukonyuka. Kusenokuba izinto zibe mbi ngakumbi, kodwa siqinisekile ukuba ziza kuba ngcono. Oosonzululwazi bethu nabacebisi bezonyango basixelete ukuba izinga losule-leko liza kunyuka njengoko sifikelela encotsheni yethu. Kodwa ngokuqinisekileyo liza kuhla.

Sinika imbeko abasebenzi benkathalelo yezem-pilo abathe baphulukana nobomi babo benikezela ngenkathalelo kwabagulayo. Ukubakhumba-la, masizgcine sikhuselekile kunye nabanye abemi bakuthi ngokudlala eyethu indima.

Siza kuyoyisa le ntsholongwane size silakhe ngokutsha uluntu lwethu. Siwabonile amaxesha awayengawona anzima kodwa soyisa.

Masingagcini mandla okanye sibindi njengokuba sisebenza kunye ukukhusela ubomi. ❶

EZINTSHA NGE-COVID-19

Umlimi Osemntsha Ufumana Inkxaso ye-COVID-19

UMLIMI osahlumayo waseMpuma Koloni ngomnye wabantu abaxhamle kwiNgxowa-mali karhuluumente yesiQabu kwiNtsholongwane ye-Corona.

Silusapho Nyanda

UNomagcinandile Suduka (one-minyaka engama-27) ukhulisa igama nobutyebi bosapho lwakhe ngokutyalu imali kwezolimo. Umnini we-4 U and 4 Me Primary Cooperative elalini yase-Mooiplaas ufumene inkxaso kwiNgxowa-mali yesiQabu yeNtsholongwane ye-Corona (i-COVID-19) yeSebe lezoLimo, iiNguqu kwezeMihlala noPhuhliso IwamaPhandle ukwenzela ifama yakhe yamaqanda, imfuyo nemifuno.

Isebe linikele ngeevawutsha ezixabisa imali eyibhiliyonu eyi-1.2 yeerandi kubalimi abafuna uncedo.

USuduka uthi iivawutsha zakhe ziza kumnceda ngo-kwandisa icala leshishini lakhe lemveliso yamaqanda.



UNomagcinandile Suduka uguqule ifama yosapho lwakhe yokulimela ukuziphilisa yaba lishishini elincinane.

"Ndifumene iivawutsha ezi-nathu ezixabisa imali engama-19 000 eerandi. Ivawutsha yemali engama-12 000 eerandi yokuthenga iinkukhu zamaqa-

nda ezili-100, ivawutsha yama-6 500 eerandi yokuthenga ukutya kweenkukhu kunye nevawutsha yama-500 eerandi yokuthenga

amayeza."

Uqalise ifama yakhe yemveliso yamaqanda ngokondla iinkukhu zesiXhosa zosapho lwakhe ngokutya kokuzenza zibe zinkukhu zamaqanda, nesenza ukuba zikwazi ukuzala amaquadza zingahlangenanga nenkunzi. Iinkukhu zakhe ezingama-50 ngoku zizala amaquadza angama-50 ngosuku, aze awathengise qho ngeveki.

USuduka, ophinda afuye neebhokhwe ezingama-73, iigusha ezingama-25 neenkomu ezingama-25, waqalisa ukufama ngowama-2015 emva kokufumana iSatifikethi se-Public Management ku-N6 e-Ikhala Training and Vocational Education and Training College. Emva kokufumanisa ukuba amathuba emisebenzi anqongophele, wenza isiqqibo sokuthathela kuye umsebenzi wefama yosapho eyayilinye

lwa ukuziphilisa ngoko ukuze ayiguqule ibe lishishini elifaka inzuzo.

USuduka uthi: "Sikhule sifama, ngoko ke emva koku-phumelela kwizifundo zam ndenze isiqqibo sokufama endaweni yokufuna umsebenzi."

Esi sigqibo sizibonakalise njengesenkuthazo, kuba selekhulise iqela leebhokhwe neenkomu.

Ifama yemifuno kaSuduka ezihektare ezintandathu ubukhulu ivelisa umbona, itapile, ii-erityisi neembotyi. Umbona ulinywa kwihektare ezine, itapile kwihektare enye ukuze ii-erityisi neembotyi nazo zibe nehektare enye.

USuduka ufunde okuninzi kwi-COVID-19, ngakumbi ngenxa yokuba eyona nto ibalulekileyo kweli shishini lakhe zizandla zakhe kunye nokusebenza nzima. V

Grow your own food and save money

Silusapho Nyanda

A gardener in Kwa-Zulu-Natal has proven to be a smart businessman, selling his home-grown produce to put money in his pocket. This is thanks to the One Home, One Garden and Fruit Tree programme aimed for Kwa-Zulu-Natal residents.

Muziwakhe Nsele (42) is a popular man in Hlathini, a village near Melmoth where he lives and sells vegetables such as beans, cabbage and potatoes.

Nsele's business grew in leaps and bounds following the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19), with people buying from him rather than travelling

to the shops.

With his profit, Nsele has bought six goats and plans to expand his agriculture business. "I will also be investing in layers and broiler chickens to expand my income streams through the sale of eggs and whole chickens," Nsele says.

The father of six says his business received a boost from the One Home, One Garden and Fruit Tree programme run by the province's Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).

The programme encourages people to start gardening at their homes as a means of fighting poverty and Nsele received seeds, fertiliser and advice from DARD.



Muziwakhe Nsele is becoming a successful businessman, thanks to his vegetable garden.

DARD MEC Bongiwe Sithole-Moloi says the One Home, One Garden and Fruit Tree programme assists families that are suffering because of COVID-19. She says: "The programme

remains a crucial seed for a sustainable rural economy and with specific interventions and support from DARD, it can reduce and eliminate poverty through subsistence farming." V

To be part of the programme, visit the office of DARD at your local municipality. The contact details of the DARD offices can be found on the department's website www.kzndard.gov.za. Alternatively, call the department at 033 355 9100.

Tips on how to start a garden:

- Make sure you know which plants your soil will support.
- Ready your garden by first ploughing the land more than once without planting.
- Add fertiliser.
- Remove all weeds.

Ukwakha ubomi obungcono

Nangona ekhule engathathi ntweni kwilali yaKwa-Nongoma, kwiphondo laKwaZulu-Natal, uSilondiwe Magwaza oneminyaka engama-23 ubudala uhambe nzima kakhulu wade waphumeza iphupha lakhe lokuba ngumphathi kwezokwakha.

Ukakhula engqongwe ziziseko zezbonelelo ezingekho mgangathweni kwakhuthaza uMagwaza ukuba aphonononge iindlela ezintsha zokunyusa umgangatho kwindawo ehlala kuyo. Ngoku ungo-wokuqala kusapho lwakhe ukuba nemfundo yesidanga okanye enomsila.

UMagwaza ufumene imfundo yesidanga yokuqala kwizifundo zokwakha kwiYunivesithi yase-Witwatersrand ngowama-2019.

"Indawo yaKwaNongoma ineziseko zezbonelelo ezingekho mgangathweni kanti nokulungiswa kwale meko

kuhamba ngesantya solovane. Ndithe ndakuqwalasela yonke imingeni ejongene nayo idolophu yam, ndafumana inkuthazo yokuba ndifunde okunxulumene nokwakha ukuze ndibe ngomnye wabantu abaguqula imeko ekhoyo ngoku," utsho.

Ibinzima indlela eya empu-melelweni kwizifundo zakhe. Bekunzima kuMagwaza ukuzikisa ingqondo kwizifundo zakhe ngenxa yokusoloko ekhathazwa yingxaki yenksasso-mali. Kodwa i-Arhente kaMasipala yokuXhasa iziSe-ko ezinguNdoqo (i-MISA) iya yangenelela yanika uncedo.

"Ndandixhalaba kakhulu kukungabi nankxaso-mali njengoko ndiphuma kwikhaya elingathathi ntweni. Oko kwaqhube kwada kwan-gowama-2018, ndaza ndafumana ibhasari kwi-MISA. Ndancedakala kangangokuba ndifumene imfundo yesidanga sendingasenankxalabo kwaphela. Ndandihlawulelw konke, inye kuphela into ebi-



Njengowokuqala kusapho lwakhe ukuba nemfundo yesidanga, uSilondiwe Magwaza ubulela i-MISA.

funeka, ikukuzikisa ingqondo kwizifundo zam," utsho.

UMagwaza ngomnye wamakhulu abafundi abafundi-swa ngeenkubo ze-MISA zophuhliso lolutsha ngo-nayaka ngamnye. Ezi nkubo zinikela ngemali nangenxaso yokunceda abafundi ukuba bafumane amathuba emisebenzi bakuba bephumelele kwizifundo zabo.

"Ngenene bendilangazeela

umsitho wothweso-zidanga. Oko bekubaluleke kakhulu kum njengoko bendiza kuba ngowokuqala ukuba nemfundo yesidanga kwikhaya lam. Ndisenethembra lokuba siza kuba nawo lo msitho wothweso-zidanga, kodwa kusenokungabi njalo ngenxa kabhubhane wehlabathi wentsholongwane ye-corona," utsho.

Kushishino lokwakha ku-

xhaphake amadoda.

"Maxa wambi, abantu abangabafazi benziwa bazine bengenabuchule kuba isakono sabo sokuzisa ingukuo sithandabuzeka. Ngamanye amaxesha amazwi abo awamanyelwa.

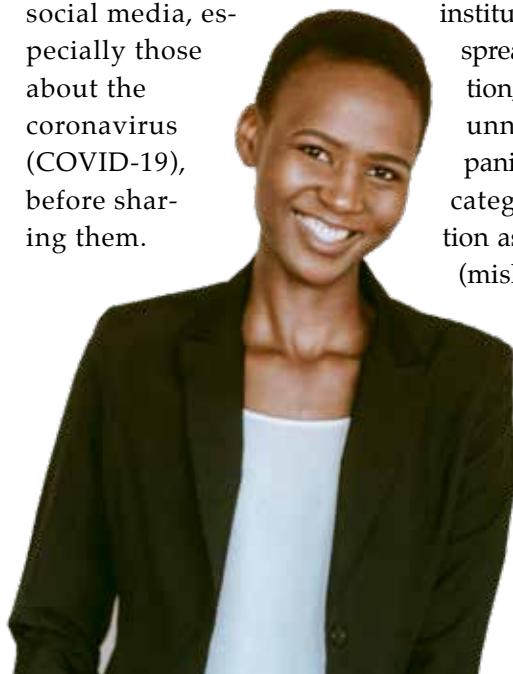
"Nangoku ndisakhetha ulawulo kwezokwakha kuba ndikholelw ekubeni ndinawo amandla okuguqula eli candelo ndiliphucule apho kudingeka khona. Sendibone abantu ababhinqileyo kweli candela bephumelela bade bafumane izikhundla eziphezulu futhi benze no-tshintsho. Nam ndiyakholwa ukuba ndiza kalandela umzekelo wabo," utsho.

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Don't share fake news!

Allison Cooper

Nelisiwe Dlamini (30), a researcher at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), says it's important to verify stories from social media, especially those about the coronavirus (COVID-19), before sharing them.



"Some young people are becoming ringleaders of the spread of false information. This has the potential to create panic," she says.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, the CSIR has created a dashboard to assist government and health institutions to track the spread of misinformation, in order to avoid unnecessary public panic. The dashboard categorises information as misinformation (misleading content), disinformation (information that is untrue and mal-information (hate speech).

Dlamini is part of the team that does research and

also helps categorise information in the dashboard.

A data dashboard is an information management tool or website that tracks, analyses and displays information to monitor the performance of a business or department.

According to Dlamini, social media platforms become a great danger when used to share false information.

"Whether it's with the intention to harm or not, it creates social conflict, distracts people from the real issues and undermines government's, public authorities' and other organisations' efforts to curb the spread of COVID-19 and maintain social order."

She says there are numerous ways to identify fake news, including reading the whole story and not just the heading, being critical of everything you read and examining the source of the story.

"Reporting fake news is

necessary, as it will help to take down fake news stories from multiple platforms," says Dlamini.

A journey to research

Dlamini joined the CSIR in 2014, when she was awarded a studentship to pursue her MSc Computer Science degree. "It was a foot in the door for me and has since afforded me great opportunities," she says.

She was also awarded a grant from the Young Researcher's Establishment Fund, which she sites as a wonderful opportunity in her career.

Born in Pinetown, Kwa-Zulu-Natal, Dlamini says women hoping to follow in her footsteps need to be interested in and have a passion for research.

To become a researcher, learners need to take maths and science in high school. "After school I studied computer science and informa-

tion systems and technology, which laid a strong foundation for me," says Dlamini, who also holds a BcomHon Information Systems and Technology degree.

She didn't always know she wanted to be a researcher. "When I joined the CSIR, I was so amazed by the multi-disciplinary research that is done to make a difference in our country," she says.

This Women's Day, Dlamini says if there was ever a time for women to be bold and do everything they have ever wished to do, it is now. "We need to support each other and unite and always remember to celebrate each other. This alone will propel us."

You can report fake news by emailing fake-newsalert@dtps.gov.za, sending a WhatsApp to 067 966 4015 or on the website www.real411.org.

Passionate researcher at the CSIR, Nelisiwe Dlamini, warns South Africans, especially the youth, not to share fake news because it creates panic especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.