

Vuk'uzenzele

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EyeDwarha 2020 Ushicilelo 1



Vangasali campaign strengthens early childhood development

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STAY SAFE

PROTECT SOUTH AFRICA

TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT CORONAVIRUS



Sanitary towels bring dignity to young women

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SA moves to Alert Level 1

SOUTH AFRICANS are celebrating the country's move to Coronavirus (COVID-19) Alert Level 1, which came into effect at midnight on 20 September.

pital beds, ventilators, oxygen and other essential medical requirements has also reduced steadily.

"We have succeeded in overcoming the worst phase of this epidemic, while protecting the capacity of our health system," the President confirmed.

He applauded South Africans for this achievement and for the thousands of lives that have been saved through their collective actions. "This achievement has also been recognised by the World Health Organisation," he said.



Allison Cooper

President Cyril Ramaphosa recently announced the good news to the nation, explaining that the number of positive COVID-19 cases has dropped from an average of 12 000 cases a day, two months ago, to less than 2 000 new cases a day.

Since the national state of disaster was declared six months ago, over 15 000 South Africans have lost their lives and over 650 000 have been infected with the virus.

"We now have a recovery rate of 89 percent... There has been a gradual, but steady, decline in new infections, hospitalisations and deaths. Demand for hos-

A deadly epidemic

While the country has made great progress, people are still getting infected with the virus and some are losing their lives.

"By any measure, we are still in the midst of a deadly epidemic. Our greatest challenge now – and our most important task – is to ensure that we do not experience a new surge in infections," the President said.

He explained that several countries around the world, that had passed the peak of the virus and thought they had brought it under control, have been hit by a 'second wave' of infections. "In many cases, the

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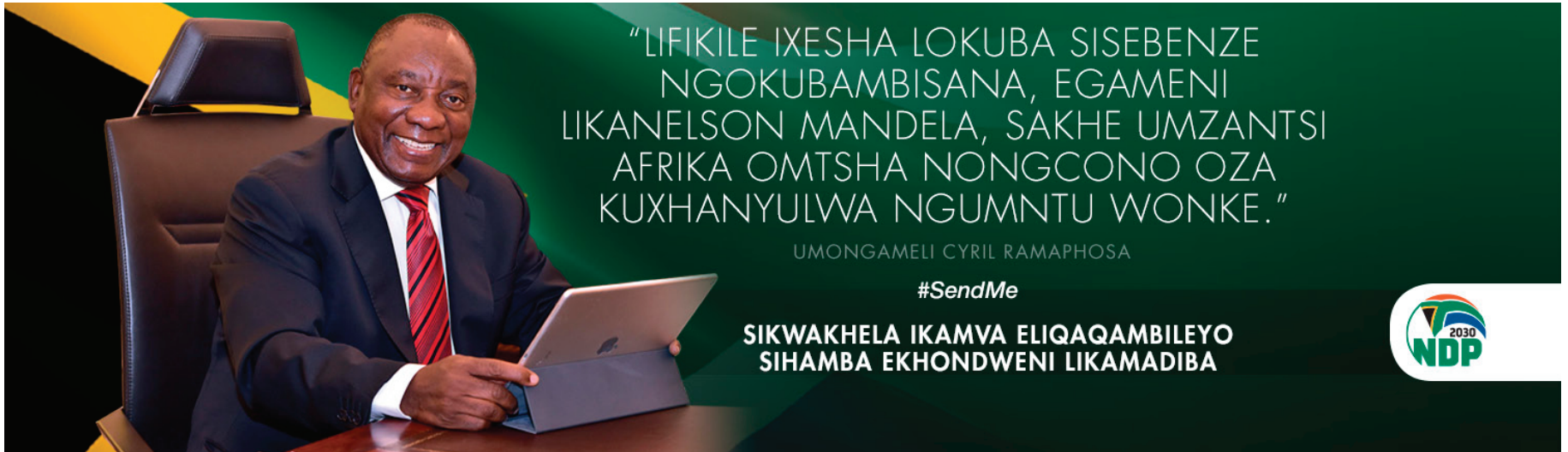
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Amajelo eendaba aseMzantsi Afrika ayintsika engundoqo kulawulo lwethu lwentando yesininzi

Kumazwe amanzi ehlabathini jikelele, ubhubhane wentsholongwane *i-corona* uye wafunisa ukuba kubekho ukuthintelwa kweenkululeko ezininzi kubemi waza wabeka intlanthe kuvavanyo.

Kodwa kumazwe amamaziko awomeleleyo, iinkqubo zeenkundla eziphaphileyo kunye namajelo eendaba awomeleleyo akwazile ukuthintela ukusingelwa phantsi kwamalungelo oluntu nokusetyenziswa gwenxa kwamagunya wombuso.

Sekuzinyanga zintandathu ukususela kwamiselwa isimo sentlekele sesizwe. Nangona esi sifo singenakufaniswa nantoni na eyakhe yakhona ngaphambili nomngeni omkhulu wokubeka ilizwe elinabantu abangama-58 zezigidi phantsi kokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile, siqhube kakuhle. Sikwazile ukunqanda ukunwenwa kwesi sifo ekuqaleni ngenxa yentsebenziswano nokuphapha kwabo bonke abemi.

Oku kwenzeka ikakhulu ngenxa yomsebenzi omhle owenziwa ngamajelo wethu weendaba.

Kufanele sibulele ukusebenza nzima koMzantsi Afrika kunye nokuzimisela koonondaba. Bahlale bebazisa abantu bakuthi ngokusasaza imiyalezo yezempilo engundoqo malunga nokugcina umgama wokuqelelana kunye nococeko. Bakwenze oko phantsi kweemeko ezinzima kakhulu, kaninzi ngemithombo ongelanga.

Babalise amabali ngemiphumela ukuvaleleka

phantsi kwemiqathango ethile okunayo kubomi babantu namashishini wabo. Bebetha saa ezilalini, ezidolophini nasezixekweni, bezisa amabali angabantu nje besiqhelo betsalela ingqalelo yesizwe kwiingxaki ezenzeka ezibhedlele nasezikliniki, beqhuba urhulumente ukuba athathe amanyathelo.

Amajelo wethu eendaba asazise nangokubaxeka engesingakhange sazi ngako phantsi kwemeko eqhelekileyo. Bayifezekisile indima yabo yokubangukhala ngokwazisa izenzo zorhwaphezulu nolawulo olugwenxa, babangela kubekho iingxoxo-mpikiswano yesizwe enkulu nokukhokelela kuninzi lophando lwabantu ababalulekileyo. Ngale ndlela yokwenza ingxelo bafumene ukuthenjwa ngabantu.

Ushicilelo olukhululekileyo alusiso isiphelo kulo. Yindlela ekuqinisekiswa nekugcinwa ngayo ulawulo lwentando yesininzi. Ngeli xesha lalo bhuhane, amajelo wethu eendaba awonelanga kukudlala nje indima yesiqhelo yokubangukhala, kodwa asebenzise umsebenzi wawo wokuba ngabemi ngokuxhasa iilinge lesizwe lokulawula intsholongwane *i-corona*.

Sikubonile ukubaluleka kwamajelo eendaba kwimpilo yolawulo lwethu lwentando yesininzi, yinkxalabo enkulu eyokuba njengakuwo onke amacandelo ezoqoqosho, intlekele yentsholongwane *i-corona* iwachane kanobomi amaziko eendaba. Amanye amaziko oshicilelo alahlekelwe ngumthamo ode wafikelela kuma-60 eepesenti engeniso yawo kwiintsuku

zokuqala zokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile. Iinkampani ezininzi zide zanyanzeleka ukuba zibhenele ekuthotyweni kwemivuzo, ukunciphisa inani labasebenzi okanye ukucutha iiyure zokusebenza. Ngosizi, amanye amaziko oshicilelo ade anyanzeleka ukuba avale, phakathi kwawo zizihloko zemagazini eyaziwayo neyasekwa kwakudala yaseMzantsi Afrika.

Ukulahleka kwemisebenzi okubangelwe kokuvaluleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile kuyenze mandundu intlekele yeenkampani zezendaba esele zijongene nemiceli-mngeni efana nokuphulukana nemali engeniswa kukwenziwa kweentengiso, ukuhla kwenani lamaphephandaba athengiswayo nezabelo zezorhwebho esezithathwe kukuqala kwezixhobo eziphathwayo nobunye ubuchwepheshe. Ezi ngxaki zezezimali wonke umntu ujongene nazo, ukususela kwizihloko eziku-intanethi ukuya kumaxhwebhu abanzi esiqhelo ukuya kumaziko osasazo kawonkewonke.

Lo ngomnye wemiba ethe yaphakanyiswa kabukhali ngexesha lothethathethwano lwam neQonga labaHleli beSizwe baseMzantsi Afrika (i-SANEF) kutsha nje. Endaweni yokusizela imeko yabo, noxa kunjalo, ushishino lwezendaba lusebenza nzima ukuphucula iindlela zezoshishino, ukuqhuba ubuchule kunye nokugcina abasebenzi kangangoko lunako.

Kwangaxesha nye, ijelo leendaba liqumrhu elilodwa kulo naluphi na uluntu kuba

abasebenzi balo bazalisekisa indima ebaluleke kakhulu kulawulo lwentando yethu yesininzi. Umsebenzi walo kukugcina uluntu lusoloko lusazi kwaye lugcina abasemagunyeni bephantsi kweliso.

Sidinga iintatheli ezininzi, hayi ezimbalwa. Kungoko ke ukulahlekelwa yintatheli nje enye asiyolahleko nje kolu shishino kodwa yilahleko kwisizwe jikelele.

Sidinga amagqala wethu kumajelo eendaba, aza kunye namava amaninzi neenkumbulo zeziko, kwaye nakwaziyo ukubonelela ngokunika ingxelo ehlabamadlala nophononongo olusemholweni. Kwangaxesha nye sidinga iintatheli eziselula ezininzi kweli khondo nanolwazi lobuchwepheshe, anolwazi oluhambelana nala maxesha ekubaliseni amabali kwaye ezinolwazi ngeenkxalabo zolutsha.

Njengoluntu amajelo eendaba adinga inkxaso yethu. Nokuba kungokukhethe ukuhlawulela umxholo, ngokuxhasa ubuntatheli obuhlalulelwa igquba, ngokuhlalulela umrhumo welayisenisi yeZiko loSasazo loMzantsi Afrika (i-SABC) okanye njengokuthenga iphephandaba, sonke singadlala indima yethu ukuxhasa olu shishino lukwintlekele. Njengorhulumente, nangona imeko yezoqoqosho imfiliba nje siza kuqhubeka ukwandisa inkcitho yokwenza iintengiso kushicilelo nakusasazo, ingakumbi kumajelo eendaba oluntu.

Namacandelo abucala kufuneka nawo aqhubeka ukuxhasa olu shishino ngokwe-

nza iintengiso nokusebenzisana namaziko eendaba ekuveliseni umxholo onobuchule ngokuhambelana nentsingiselo yamajelo eendaba ehlabathini jikelele. Abathandi babantu balapha ekhaya nemibutho yesisa kufanele nayo izeke mzekweni ize ixhase amalinge obuntatheli obukwimfuno yoluntu, njengoko kunjalo kumazwe amaninzi aphantsi kolawulo lwentando yesininzi.

Ukwanda kweendaba zobuxoki ngeli xesha likabhuhane, okuqala kumaqonga ezonxulumelwano, kukwandisile ukungxamiseka kokufuneka kweendaba ezongezelelweyo eziyinyaniso, ezingenamkhethe nezingakhethi cala. Ngeli xesha abantu bakuthi baxhomekeke kumaziko wethu weendaba asekiweyo ukufumana ulwazi, kwakhona ukugxininisa ukubaluleka kwawo njengeentsika zolawulo lwentando yesininzi.

Njengoko siqalisa umsebenzi omkhulu wokwakha uqoqosho lwethu emva kwesiphumo sikabhuhane, ushishino lwezendaba luza kuyidinga kakhulu ngoku inkxaso yethu kunangaphambili. Ushicilelo olukhululekileyo lwalusakuchazwa 'njengomalusi ongalaliyo walo naliphi na ilungelo amadoda nabantu basetyhini abakuhlulekileyo abawaxabisileyo.' Njengokuba siyothulela umnqwazi indima yalo kulo bhuhane, masenze konke okusemandleni wethu ukuqinisekisa ukuba amajelo eendaba akhululekileyo nantlobontlobo kwilizwe lethu ayakwazi ukuphila aze apumelele. **U**

GBV victim's life saved by NGO



Silusapho Nyanda

Avictim of long-term gender-based violence (GBV) – who was beaten, threatened with murder and shot – says if it were not for Masimanyane Women's Rights International, she would be dead.

Lindelwa Ntanta (59), an East London resident, went through 18 years of abuse at the hands of her ex-husband, who she finally managed to divorce in 2018.

She says his abuse led to one of her three children committing suicide. It started with psychological and verbal abuse but quickly escalated to physical assault.

She says: "I got a protection order against him and he was told not to come to my house. Within a few days, he broke the order and I had him arrested. After he was released, he came back with a gun and shot me in the legs, saying that he was going to kill me."

Over the years, despite not living with them anymore,

he continued to harass the family, often targeting the spaza shop Ntanta ran by destroying her stock.

Ntanta says Masimanyane Women's Rights Interna-

"The reason we have offices at police stations is so that we can help GBV victims the moment they go to report a case."

tional, an NGO funded by the Department of Social Development, has provided tremendous support over the years. The Masimanyane

team helped Ntanta obtain several protection orders over the years, assisted her with counselling and in getting her granddaughter's school fees reduced.

"I am alive because they have protected me from my abuser. Even now, they are assisting me with legal matters as my ex-husband is trying to sell the house we live in," says Ntanta.

Masimanyane is an anti-GBV organisation that has been in existence since 1996. It has offices in Mdantsane and East London Magistrate's Courts, as well as staff based at the Fleet Street, Buffalo Flats and Duncan Village police stations.

Community project manager for Masimanyane, Buyiswa Mhambi, says the organisation offers support services to victims of abuse, including counselling, shelter, abuse awareness and computer and craft skills.

"The reason we have offices at police stations is so that we can help GBV victims the moment they go to report a case," says Mhambi.

Visit Masimanyane Women's Rights International's office in Scenery Park township or go to their website: www.masimanyane.org.za

○○○

I-CGE ibonelela ngokufikelela kubulungisa

Dale Hes

Amaxhoba obundlobongela obugxile kwezesini (i-GBV) asokolayo ukufumana uncedo nenkxaso ayidingayo ayacelwa ukuba aqhagamshelane neKhomishini kaMakulingwane kwezesini (i-CGE).

I-CGE inganceda kwimiba yesondlo sabantwana, impatho-mpi kwezesondo, ucalucalulo kwezesini kunye ne-GBV, kwaye inikezela ngeengcebiso zezomthetho zasimahla nokuwasebenzela simahla amaxhoba.

UMofihli Teleki wale khomishini uthi enye yeendima ze-CGE kuncedisa amaxhoba ukuba avule amatyala enkundla. "Icandelo lezomthetho likhapha abamangali ukuya

kwiinkundla zikamantyi ukuya kuvula amatyala odushe lwasekhaya lize lincedisise ukugcwalisa iifomu ezifunekayo. I-CGE ikwadlala indima yokubeka esweni amatyala lawo, kuquka nolwaphulo-mthetho lokudlwengula nolwezesondo, impatho-mpi kwezesondo nokubulawa kwabantu basetyhini ngamadoda."

I-CGE ingakwazi nokunceda amaxhoba ukuba afumane umyalelo wenkundla wokuwakhuselela kwaye ngamanye amaxesha isebenzisana neGunyabantu lezoTshutshiso leSizwe (i-NPA) ukuqinisekisa ukuba amaxhoba afumana ukuxoxwa kwamatyala ngokungenamkhethe. "Kule meko, i-CGE ibamba iNgxoxo ngeMakuqwalaselwe (*Watching Brief*) ize yenze umsebenzi



wayo wokubeka esweni kumatyala e-GBV ize ihlole nemiba engundoqo, efana nokuziphatha ngokungabi navelwano kwamagosa ongamele amatyala, ukuxhatshazwa kwakhona kwabo bangamaqongqolo kunye nenkqubo yovavanyo ngemibuzo enganelwano," ucacisa atsho uTeleki.

Xa amaxhoba esokola

ukufikelela kubulungisa kwiiNkundla zoDushe lwaseKhaya, i-CGE iyakwazi ukuthatha amanyathelo egameni lawo, iwabonelele ngokuwamela ngokusemthethweni. Iyakwazi nokuthumela amaxhoba ukuba ayokufumana inkxaso ngokwasengqondweni.

Inkonzo engundoqo

I-CGE ibisebenza njengenkonzo engundoqo oko kwaqalisa ixesha lokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile.

"Nangona amanye amatyala efakwe ngokutsha kuludwe ngenxa yokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile, imiba engxamisekileyo emalunga nodushe lwasekhaya kunye ne-GBV iza kuqhubeka ukufumana ukuhoyeka kwinkqubo

yezobulungisa," utsho uTeleki.

I-CGE iqinisekisa ngokuba amalungelo kawonkewonke akhuselekile. UMzantsi Afrika unolawulo lwentando yesininzi evuleleke kuye wonke ubani, uzi-bophelele kumalungelo oluntu angundoqo, kuquka nelungelo lokuba makulingwane nokukhuselwa kwe-sidima umntu azalwa naso, ngokommiselo okuMgaqosiseko. **U**

Faka isikhalazo

Amaxhoba e-GBV noku-xhatshazwa angatsalela umnxeba ongahlawulelwayo kwa-0800 007 709 ukufaka isikhalazo. Angathumela nomyalezo kwiphepha lika-Facebook: Gender Commission of South Africa.