

Vuk'uzenzele

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Dibokwane 2021 Kgatišo 2



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COVID-19 restrictions eased



Allison Cooper

The steady decline of new Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) infections over the past few weeks has resulted in the easing of some of the adjusted level 3 lockdown regulations.

Addressing the nation recently, President Cyril Ramaphosa said South Africa has recorded its lowest daily increase in infections since the beginning of December and the number of hospital admissions has decreased. "This indicates that the country has passed the peak of the second wave," he confirmed.

The President thanked citizens for adhering to the adjusted level 3 lockdown regulations, stating that the measures necessary to contain the spread of the virus have caused great hardship and difficulty for some people.

"We are acutely aware that these restrictions have negatively affected businesses and threatened jobs in the hospitality, tourism and related industries. That is why we are determined that such restrictions should not continue any longer than is absolutely necessary to contain the pandemic and minimise the loss of life.

"We will continue to work with business and labour in these sectors to revive busi-

nesses and restore jobs, both in the immediate and longer term," the President confirmed.

Adjusted level 3 regulations

Cabinet has eased the following adjusted level 3 regulations:

- Curfew is from 11pm to 4am.
- Establishments must close

by 10pm.

- Faith-based gatherings are permitted, subject to health protocols. They may not exceed 50 people (indoor venues) or 100 people (outdoor venues). Where the venue is too small to accommodate these numbers with appropriate social distancing, no more than 50% of the capacity of the venue may be used.

- Public places such as beaches, dams, rivers, parks and public swimming pools are open, subject to health protocols.
- The sale of alcohol by licensed premises for off-site consumption is allowed from Monday to Thursday, from 10am to 6pm.

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Ke tlhomphe ye kgolo go be re filwe monyetla wa go eta pele Ditšhaba tšeo di Kopanego (AU)

Nako ya Afrika Borwa ya go ba Modulasetulo wa AU e fihlile mafelelong.

Ge re gadima morago mo re tšwago go ngwaga wa ge re le mo setulong se, ke gopola mmolelo wa kgale woo o rego 'ngwana le ka mohla wa marumo o a tswa-lwa'.

Ya rena e bile kolobetšo ka mollo, re sa tšwa go tšea Bodulasetulo kgwedding yona yeo ke ge go begwa ka bolwetši bja kokwanahloko ya khorona kontinenteng.

Tšeo di bego di fiwa bohlokwa bja pele di ile tša alwa tafoleng nakong ya boetapele bja rena, gomme magareng ga tšona e bile go tšwetša pele khutšo le tšhireletšo, go matlafatša ekonomo ya basadi le kopanyo ya ekonomo ka go tseenelela, tšeo di ilego tša swanelwa ke gore ka potlako di tšeišwe lenanoga le lengwe gore re swaragane le leuba la bolwetši.

Mošomo wa rena wo o bego o gapeletša go phethagatšwa ka pela e bile wa go hlohletša AU go šomana le bothata bjo bo šorošoro lefaseng bo kilego ba ba gona ngwagakgolo wo o fetilego.

COVID-19 e amile dinaga ka moka kontinenteng. Go fihla ga bjale go na le batho ba go feta dimilione tše tharo le seripagare bao go netefaditšwego ba na le bolwetši ka Afrika, gomme go šetše go hlokošetše batho ba 88 000.

E bile pharela makaleng a tša maphelo, a tša tlhokomelo ya botho, a tša leago le go a tša ekonomo a dinaga tša Afrika, tšeo bontši bja tšona di se go tša tlabakelwa ka didirišwa ka mo go lekanetšego gore di kgone go laola tšhoganetšo



ya tša maphelo ya bogolo bjo bokaa bjo.

Le ge leuba le le be le sa tlwaelega, go bile bjalo le ka mokgwa woo dinaga tša Afrika di ilego tša kopanya dihlogo mmogo go lwantšhana le lona.

Ka go dira bjalo re be re itshepetše kudu ditswerereng tša kontinente, mabokgoni a yona le dihlongweng tše bjalo ka Disenthara tša Afrika tša Taolo le Thibelo ya Malwetši (CDC) ya Afrika).

Afrika ga se ya no dula tlhenkge e sa dire selo ge bonabo bja nnete le kotsi ya leuba la bolwetši bjo le thoma go iponagatša. Go tloga ka matsatši a mathomothomo a leuba la bolwetši AU e re etile pele, ka ponyo ya leihlo re ile ra loga leano la kontinente la boikarabelo leo le bego le hlahlwa ke CDC ya Afrika le dihlophatšhomo tša dilete.

Re ile ra lemoga gore naga ye nngwe le ye nngwe ka kontinenteng e tlo angwa ke leuba la bolwetši gabohlolo. Bontši bja dinaga di be di ka se be le didirišwa tšeo di nyakegago gore di kgotsofatše tlhohlo ya maphelo a setšhaba goba go šireletša diekonomo tša gabobona. Ka gona re kwane bjalo ka dinaga tša Afrika gore re kgethe maAfrika a mmalwa ao a tsebegago gore e be batseta bao ba ikgethilego bao ba romilwego ke Afrika go rerišana le bathekgi ba

boditšhabatšhaba le dihlongwa tša dinagabontši ka mašeng go re bolelela gore re hwetše thekgo ya mašeng le kimollo ya mekitlana.

Ka tsela ye, ka go šoma bjalo ka kontinente e tee, re ile ra kgona go fihlelela kimollo ya mekitlana ya dinaga tše ntši le thušo ya mašeng gore re ikarabele go COVID-19 le tsošološo ya ekonomo.

Feela le ge Dinaga tša Afrika di ile tša ya go dinaga tša boditšhabatšhaba go kgopela thekgo, re ile ra thoma ka gae ra leka go ithuša – ra hloma le gona go kgoboketša matlotlo a Sekhwama sa Boikarabelo bja COVID-19 sa kontinente.

Re ile ra šomiša segwera se sengwe le se sengwe sa rena seo naga ye nngwe le ye nngwe ya rena e nago le sona le dinaga tšeo di ikgonago tšeo di nago le ditlabakelo tše kaone go re phala le seo re nago le sona le ditšhabatšhaba tšeo di ilego tša re fa meneelo, go hloma pulamadibogo ya Pholathefomo ya Afrika ya Kabo ya Dihlare ka mekgwa ya rena ya tlholompsha ya go kgontšha Dinaga tša Afrika ka moka gore di kgone go reka ka pele ditlabakelo tša tšhireletšo ya motho kgahlano le kokwanahloko le dikabelo tše dingwe tša kalafi ka go swana le ka go lekana, ebilego e le ka theko ya go kwega.

Moento wa COVID-19 bjale

ka go ohwetšagala, bjalo ka se-boka re šomišane go netefatša gore kontinente e hwetše setseka sa yona ka tekatekano, re šoma le Sehlongwa sa COVAX seo se etilwego pele ke Sehlophatšhomo sa rena sa Afrika sa go Hwetša Moento.

Thankgollo ya moento e šetše e thomile kontinenteng gomme re nyaka gore mafelelong a ngwaga wa 2021 bontši bja setšhaba kontinenteng bo be bo entilwe gore bontši bja batho ba se fetetšwe bolwetši.

Re tšere magato re le seboka go šireletša maphelo, batho le ta boiphedišo kontinenteng.

Ka go dira bjalo, re laeditše bokgoni bja rena bja go ipota le go kgona go eta tlhabollo ya gaborena pele.

Le ge COVID-19 e be e iphile maatla, re kgonne go ba le tšwelopelo go ye mengwe ya mešomo ye mentši ye bohlokwa.

Nakong ya ge re le boetapeleng, Lesolo la Kgwebišano ya Tokologo Dinageng tša Afrika (AfCFTA) le ile la thankgollwa, e le sešupo sa mekgwa ye meswa ya go dira kgwebo ka gare ga Afrika le go kopanya ekonomo.

Le ka tlase ga maemo a boima ao a hlotšwego ke leuba le, kontinente e gapeleditše go tšwetša pele morero wa 'homotša dithunya' kontinenteng.

AU e tswelētše go tšea karolo ka mo go bonalago ditherišanong tša *Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam*, gore go fihlelelwe tumelano ya go emiša dintwa go la Libya le go godiša go hlola khutšo go la South Sudan.

Šedi ye nngwe yeo nako ya rena ya boetapele e bego e lebišitšwe gona ke matlafatšo ya ekonomo ya basadi, yeo

e tlogo tšwela pele go ba thwaadi le ka morago ga nako ya rena le nakong ka moka ya Lesolo la Ngwagasome la go Akaretša Basadi ba Afrika Mererong ya Ditšhelete le ya Ekonomo go ya go 2030.

Ge re neela Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) marapo re tlogela setho se se sebotse sa kontinente se le maemong ao a matlafetšego le go fetišiša.

Afrika Borwa e tla tšwela pele go bapala karolo ya yona ya go hlohletša botee bja kontinente, le go thekga Modulasetulo yo a tlogo gammogo le mokgatlo maitekelong a wona a go fihlella ditlhologelo tša Lenaneothero la 2063 la AU.

Ge Mokgatlo wa Botee bja Afrika o hlongwa ngwageng wa 1963, Dinaga Maloko di bjetše dipeu tša tirišana le thekgano ka phegelelo ya bophelo bjo bo botse bja batho ka moka ba Afrika.

Ba tiišeditše gore botee bja Afrika bo bohlokwa ge merero ya kagišo le go phela gabotse ga batho ba Afrika bo ka netefaletšwa.

Histori e hlatsela gore dipeu tše di be di fela di sa wele mabung wa go nona, gomme ge mengwaga e eya, phorotšeke ya botee bja kontinente bo ile bja kopana le mathata a mantši le gore ga se bja thongwa gabotse.

Le ge go le bjalo, bothata bjo bogologolo bjo bo hlotšwego ke leuba le la bolwetši bo hlohlele gore dinaga tša Afrika di ipope ngatana di šomišane.

Ka gare ga leretha la magala a mohwelere la kgakgathi ya COVID-19, dipeu tša botee le tirišana tšeo di bjetšwego ke baswarateu ba rena ba pele di a phela gomme di a phophoma.

Nako ye ya moleko wo moka le bothata bjo bokaa ebile dinako tše botsebotse tša AU.

Re ikwa re hlomphilwe gagolo ge re filwe monyetla wa go eta mokgatlo pele nakong ye, mola go tloga go itaeditše gabotsebotse gore mantšu a AU a šupa eng ka bonnete.

Ye ke katlego yeo e fihleletšwego yeo badudi ka moka ba kontinente ya rena ya Afrika ba swanetšego go itumela ka yona le gore ba swanetše go hwetša tlhohletšo go yona. **U**

COVID-19 vaccines arrive in SA

Allison Cooper

South Africa's fight against the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) took a big step forward with the arrival of one million AstraZeneca vaccines (Covishield), manufactured by the Serum Institute of India (SII) recently.

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President Cyril Ramaphosa that received the vaccines at



the OR Tambo International Airport.

"Now that the vaccines have arrived, they will be tested at the National Control Laboratory to confirm that their integrity has been maintained during transportation. After testing, they will be distributed across the country to thousands of our healthcare workers who every day put their own lives

at risk to save others," says President Ramaphosa.

The distribution of vaccines to healthcare workers is phase one of South Africa's mass COVID-19 vaccination programme.

The National Department of Health will coordinate the vaccine rollout with provincial health departments and the private healthcare sector. "Provincial health depart-

ments have submitted their distribution plans and we have identified about 200 facilities to which the vaccines can be distributed," the President says.

No-one will pay for their vaccination. The cost will either be covered by a person's medical aid or by the State.

President Ramaphosa says the vaccine will be available to all adults living in South Africa, regardless of their citizenship or residence status.

While encouraging citizens to get vaccinated, he also stressed that no one will be forced to take the vaccine. "Nobody will be forbidden from travelling, from enrolling at school, or from taking part in any public activity if they have not been vaccinated. Nobody will be given this vaccine against their will, nor will the vaccine be administered in secret. Any

rumours to this effect are both false and dangerous."

How to access the vaccine?

The Department of Health has developed the Electronic Vaccine Data System (EVDS) to streamline the vaccine registration and rollout process.

"This will allow us to capture all relevant data associated with the administration of the vaccine. The system allows a person to make an appointment as soon as they qualify for a vaccination, at the vaccine centre closest to them. The system will record vaccinations as they are administered," President Ramaphosa explains.

Health Minister Dr Zweli Mkhize launched the EVDS recently and urged all active healthcare workers to register on the portal (<https://vaccine.enroll.health.gov.za>).

Dilo kamoka tšeo o swanetšego go di tseba ka moento wa COVID-19

Allison Cooper

Ka lesolokgoparara la Afrika Borwa la lenaneo la moento wa Bolwetši bja Kokwanahloko ya Khorona (COVID-19) leo le thanko llwago la bašomi ba tša maphelo kgwedding ya Dibokwane, Vuk'uzenzele e fa lesedi ka ga seo moento wa COVID-19 e lego sona, ka moo o šomago ka gona le ka moo o lego bohlokwa ka gona go fediša phatlalatšo ya kokwanahloko.

Naa moento o dira eng?

Moento o fa mmele wa gago tlhahlo ya tshepetšo ya mašole a mmele (ao a lwantšhanago le phetetšo), go tšweletša mašole a mmele (diproteine tšeo di lwantšhago bolwetši) – go swana le ka moo o bego o tla dira ka gona ge o be o ka lebagana le kokwanahloko.

Naa ke ka lebaka la eng moento o le bohlokwa?

Go entwa kgahlano le COVID-19 ke tsela yeo e phethagetšego ya go

itšhireletša kgahlano le kokwanahloko ye ka lebaka la gore go ba kotsing ga gago ga go fetelwa ke bolwetši bjo go a fokotšega. Ka gona o ikhwetša go se bonolo gore o fetetše motho yo mongwe ka kokwanahloko ye.

Maikemišetšo a moento ke go fihlelela boiphemelobaaraseng bja setšhaba ka bontši – ge setšhaba seo se lekanego se na le mašole a mmele ao a tla go ba šireletša kgahlano le kokwanahloko, e lego seo se fago tšhireletšo go bao ba sa entwago, e lego seo se dirago gore kokwanahloko e laolege.

Naa meento e bohlokwa go thibela phetetšo ya bolwetši bja COVID-19?

Go na le bohlatse bjo bontši bja tša mahlale bja gore moento ke tšhireletšo ye kaonekaone kgahlano le phetetšo ya malwetši a kotsi.

Naa moento o tla nthibela go hwetša bolwetši bja COVID-19?

Ga go moento woo o šireletšago kgahlano le malwetši kamoka.

Gore bontši bja batho ga ba kgonege go fetetšwa bolwetši gape ga go fe tšhireletšo yeo e tletšego go bao ba se go ba entwa. Le ge go le bjalo, ka bontši bja batho bao go sa kgonegego gore ba fetetšwe bolwetši, bona batho ba ba tla hwetša tšhireletšego yeo e kwagagalago. Boiphemelobaaraseng bja setšhaba ka bontši ga go bolele gore batho ka moka, le bao ba se go ba entwa, go ka se kgonege go fetetšwe ke bolwetši bjo. Le ge go le bjalo, ge Boiphemelobaaraseng bja setšhaba ka bontši bo diragaditšwe, le bao ba se go ba entwa le bona bat la b aka tlase ga tšhireletšego yeo e kwagagalago.

Naa moento wo o bolokegile?

Meento ya COVID-19 e fetišwa tlase ga magato a mantši a magolo a tekolo, go akaretšwa masolo a magolo a maitekelo a moento ka go enta diketekete tša batho go leka go bona gore o šoma gabotse.

Moento wo mongwe le wo mongwe woo o šomišwago ka Afrika Borwa wa lenaneo la moento wa mašabašaba o swanetše go fetišwa ke

Bolaodi bja Afrika Borwa bja Tekolo ya Ditšweletšwa tša Maphelo.

Moento wa Yunibesithi ya Oxford-AstraZeneca o šetše o fetišitšwe ke balekodi lefaseng ka bophara gore o loketše go ka šomišwa, gomme lesolo la go o šomiša dinageng tše dingwe le thankgolotšwe.

Naa Afrika Borwa e hwetša kae meento ya yona ya mathomo?

Mekgobo ya mathomo ye mebedi ya meento yeo e gorogago Afrika Borwa (ye milione kgwedding ya Pherekong le ye halofo ya milione kgwedding ya Dibokwane) ke meento ya Yunibesithi ya Oxford -AstraZeneca go tšwa go Sehlongwa sa Serum sa India.

Naa ke mang yo a tlogo hwetša moento pele?

Bašomi ba tša maphelo ka nagingeng bao ba akanyetšwago go milione le kotara ba tla hwetša moento pele.

Legatong la Bobedi, bašomi ba go aba ditirelo tše bohlokwa bjalo ka barutiši, maphodisa, bašomi ba mmasepala, baotle-di ba dithekesi, le bašomi ba

bangwe ba diketapele; batho ba dihlongwa tše bjalo ka magae ao go dulago batšofadi, mafelo a tšhireletšo le dikgolego; gammogo le batho bao ba fetilego mengwaga ye 60 le batho ba bagolo ba nago le malwetši a go se alafege le bona ba tla hwetša moento pele.

Legatong la Boraro, go tla entiwa setšhaba seo se šetšego sa batho ba bagolo se ka bago dimilione tše 22.5.

Go lebeletšwe gore mafelelong a ngwaga wa 2021 batho ba ka bago 67% setšhabeng ebe ba setše ba hweditše moento. Ka nako yeo re tla be re fihleletše boiphemelobaaraseng bja setšhaba ka bontšii.

Naa ke mang a rekago moento?

Mmušo ke moreki o nnošinoši wa meento ebile o tla e phatlalatša go mebušo ya diprofense le maokelong a lekala la phoraebete.

Batho ka moka bao ba entilwego maina a bona a tla ngwalwa ka rejistareng ya bosetšhaba gomme ba fiwa karata ya moento.

Tshedimošo ye le e tlišetšwa ke Kgoro ya tša Maphelo.