

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English/isiNdebele

UMhlojana 2021 umGadangiso 2



Passionate about small-scale farming

Page 11



COVID-19 vaccines arrive in SA

Page 6

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.

Cont. page 2



To read Vuk'uzenzele download the GOVAPP on:



Search for SA Government on Google playstore or appstore

CONTACT US



Vuk'uzenzele



@VukuzenzeleNews

Website: www.gcis.gov.za
www.vukuzenzele.gov.za

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

Tshedimotsetso House:

1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0083



Sizizwa Sihloniphekile Ngokuba Mrholi weHlangano yeBumbano lamaZwe we-Afrika (i-AU)

Siphelile isikhathi se-Sewula Afrika soku-banguSihlalowe-AU. Njengoba sibuyekeza sise-tjisa umnyaka ebesiphe-the ngawo isikhundla sokuba nguSihlalo wehlangano le, ngikhumbula isitjho sabadala esithi, 'umnyama omkhulu uvulela umkhanyo' Sabhabhadiswa ngomlilo thina kilelizwe lekhethu, njengoba sithethe isikhundla sokuba nguSihlalo ngenyanga yinye ekubikwe ngayo umuntu wokuthoma ongenwe yingogwana i-corona elizweni le-Afrika.

Amaqalontanzi wethu ebesizibekele wona ngethemu yethu, hlangana nawo ekubalwa nokukhuthaza ukuthula nokuvikeleka, ukuhlonyiswa ngamandla womnotho kwabantu abasikazi kunye nokunatjiswa kokulungelelwa kwezomnotho, kwakateleleka bona siwatjhugulule ngendima ekulu khonokho kobanyana sizokuqalana nesifo esidlange iphasi loke.

Umsebenzi osigandelele khulu ukudlula yoke kube kukuthi kufuneke sitjhaye-le ihlelo le-AU ukulungisa ubujamo oburhabako obumbi kinabo boke obakhe benzeka ephasini loke eminyakeni engaphezulu kwelikhulu edlulileko.

I-COVID-19 icaphazele woke amazwe we-Afrika. Bekube kunamhlanje, bangaphezulu kweengidi ezi-3.5 abantu ekufakazeleke ukuthi bangenwe bulwelobu e-Afrika, kanti-ke bunjalo nje sebubulele abangaphezulu kwee-88 000.

Kube mraro wezepilo, wobuntu, wehlalakhule yompha-

kathi newomnotho emazweni we-Afrika, ubunengi bawo atlhayela ngemithombo yamandla neensetjenziswa zokulawula umraro wezepilo ongaka.

Izinto zinjalo, njengoba singakhange khesiwubone umraro wezepilo ongaka epilwenethu, ngokunjalo-ke namazwe we-Afrika athethe igadango angakhange akhe alithathe phambilini lokubumbanela ukulwa nobulwelobu.

Ngokwenza njalo, sikghone ukusebenzisa ilwazi elikhethekileko lekhonehthini ye-Afrika ngokwayo khulukhulu, nekghono layo kunye neleenjamiso zamaziko wokulawula zepilo nokukhandela amagulo, njenge-Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (i-Africa CDC).

I-Afrika akhange isonge izandla ibukele ubulwelobu busehla beburhatjha nengozi yabo. Sisikime msinyana ngamalanga wokuthoma wobulwelobu oburhatjheke ephasini jikelele, sikhanelwa phambili yi-AU, msinyana sakha ihlelo lokulwa nabo lilawulwa yi-Africa CDC neenqhema zomsebenzi eengodini ngeengodi.

Silimukile ukuthi elinye nelinye ilizwe ekhonthinentini yekhethu le lizokukhahlu-mezeke kumbi ngobulwele oburhatjhekilekobo. Ubunengi bamazwe lawa akanayo imithombo yamandla neensetjenziswa zokulwa nomraro wezepilo yomphakathi namkha yokuvikela umnothwawo. Ngalokho-ke thina njengamazwe we-Afrika sivumelene ukukhetha ama-Afrika ambadlwana aziwako

ukuthi abe ziinthunywa ezikhethekileko, ezizakukhulumisana nabasekeli ngeemali bamazwe ngamazwe neenhlango zeenqhema qhema kobanyana akhombelele i-Afrika isizo leemali nelokusizwa eenkolodweni zayo.

Ngalendlela, ngokusebenzisana njengekhonthinentini yinye, siphumelele ukutholela amazwe amanengi isizo lokusekelwa ngeemali zokulawula iinkolodo zazo nelokusizwa ngeemali emahlelweni wokulwa ne-COVID-19 newokuvuselelwa komnotho.

Kodwana nanyana amazwe we-Afrika aye emazweni ngamazwe ayokufuna isizo nje, sithome ngokuzivusa thina ngokwethu — ngokwakha nokuvula isiKhwama sokuLwa ne-COVID-19 ekhonthinentini ye-Afrika.

Kobunye nobunye ubudlelwano obakhiwe namazwe anotho ngcono ngemithombo yamandla neensetjenziswa nabanikeli ngesizo bamazwe ngamazwe, sizakhele iKundla yokuSabalalisa iinHlahla e-Afrika kobanyana amazwe we-Afrika azokwazi ukutholela ipahla eziimvikelimzimba nezinye iinsetjenziswa zeenhlaha ngendlela yobuhle obulinganako, nangeendleko ezingalilisiko.

Kwanjesi-ke njengoba umjovo we-COVID-19 sewutholakala nje, sisebenze ngokuhlanganyela ukuqinisekisa ukuthi ikhonthinentini yekhethu ithola isabelo sayo esiyifaneleko, ngokusebenzisana neZiko le-COVAX elidoswa phambili siqhema somjovo sangekhetu i-African Vaccine Acquisition Task Team. Sewuthomile ukusa-

tjalaliswa ekhonthinentini ye-Afrika umjovo, kanti-ke sisebenzela ukuthi naku-phela umnyaka wee-2021 ibe sesijove ubunengi besitjhaba se-Afrika, kobanyana sizokuhlanganisa inani elaneleko labantu abavikeleke esifeni.

Sijame ndawonye ukuvikela ipilo, abantu nemithombo abantu abaphila ngayo ekhonthinentini ye-Afrika. Ngokwenza njalo, sitjengise ikghono lethu lokuzithemba nelokuba batjhayeli betuthuko yethu ngokwethu.

Nanyana senganywe yi-COVID-19 nje, kodwana nokho siphumelele ukuba nendima kumaqalontanzi wethu ambadlwana aqakathekileko.

Ngesikhathi sethemu yethu, ugcine usikinyisiwe umtamo wokurhwebelana kwe-Afrika iyodwa, i-Africa Continental Free Trade Area (i-AfCFTA), ebe sitjengiso sesikhathi esitjha sokurhwebelana kwamazwe we-Afrika awodwa nesokulungelelana komnotho we-Afrika.

Ngitjho nangesikhathi sobudisi esilethwe bulwele oburhatjheke iphasi lokeli, ikhonthinentini ye-Afrika itjhotjholoze ngamandla 'ngehlelo lokuqeda izipi' ngaphakathi kwayo. I-AU ibe nelizwi emikhulumiswani ye-Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, nekuphumeleliseni ukubekwa phasi kweenkhali e-Libya kunye nekukhuthazeni ukuthula elizweni le-South Sudan.

Omunye umthamo wethu obonakalako kube kuhlonyiswa kwabantu abasikazi ngamandla abonakalako, umphumela wakhona ozakudlulela ngale kwethemu yethu nangale kweTjhu-

miminyaka lokuQalelelwa kwabaNtu abasikazi be-Afrika ukuyokufika emnyakeni wee-2030.

Njengoba sidlulisela isikhundla sokuphathesi elizweni le-Democratic Republic of Congo nje (i-DRC), sitjhiya ihlangano erhanyazelako yekhonthinentini ye-Afrika le ezandleni zamandla amakhulu.

I-Sewula Afrika izakusolo ilima yayo indima ukukhuthaza ibumbano ekhonthinentini ibe isekele noSihlalo ongenako lo kunye nemizamweni yayo yokuphumelelisa iinhluphelo ze-AU nge-Ajenda yomnyaka wee-2063.

Mhlazana kusungulwa iHlangano yoBunye be-Afrika (i-OAU) ngomnyaka we-1963, amaZwe amaLunga walehlangano atjala imbewu yokusebenzisana neyokuzwelana ngomnqopho wokwenza ipilo yabantu boke be-Afrika ibe ngcono.

Amazwe amalunga la avuma ukuthi ukubumbana kwe-Afrika yinto eqakathekileko ekuqinisekiseni ihlalakhule nokuledlha kwabantu be-Afrika.

Umlando ufakazela ukuthi imbewu leyo azange iwele yoke equkwanini enothileko, begodu umsebenzi wokubumbana kwamazwe we-Afrika uliyekile bewaba neenqabo ezinengi nobudisi bokusikimisa imisebenzi emihle.

Kodwana-ke ingozi eza nobulwelobu obungumabhuhisa ihlohlomezele amazwe we-Afrika ukuthi abumbane, asebenzisane.

Kilelilangabi lomlilo we-COVID-19, imbewu yebumbano nokusebenzisana eyatjalwa bahlahlindlela belizwe lekhethu imilile beyakhula.

Lesisikhathi sokulingwa nobudisi obungaka sibe hlangana nesikhetheke khulu se-AU.

Sizizwa sihloniphekile ngokunikelwa ithuba lokudosa phambili ihlangano le ngalesisikhathi, la kuvele khona tjtjhalazi ihlathululo yamambala yamagama athi 'African Union,' ngokutjhugululiweko atjho ukuthi 'IBumbano lamaZwe we-Afrika'.

Le yipumelelo zoke izakhamuzi zekhonthinentini ye-Afrika ekumele zizikhakhazise ngayo zibe zikhuthazeke ngayo.

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.

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.

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>).

Umjovo we-COVID-19: Okumele Ukwazi

Allison Cooper

Njengombana kwe-thulwe ihlelo elikhulukazi lokujoyela abasebenzi bezepilo ubulwele be-COVID-19 ngobunengi babo ngoMhlofanje, i-Vuk'uzenzele iletha umkhanyo ngokuthi uyini umjovo we-COVID-19 lo, usebenza njani kunye nokuthi kuqatheke ngani ukukhanda ukurhatjheka kwengogwana ebanga ubulwelo.

Wenzani umjovo?

Umjovo ufundisa ihlelo lomzimbakho lokuzivikela emalwelweni ukuthi lakhe iimvikela-malwele ngendlela efana patsi nalokhuya nawuqalene nengogwana.

Kubayini uqatheke kangaka umjovo lo?

Ukuhlathelwa ubulwele be-COVID-19 yindlela ehle yokuzivikela engogwaneni ngoba iyehla ingozi yokuthelweleka kwakho ngengogwana. Ngaleyindlela-ke abama-

ncani amathuba wokuthi nawe ungadlulisela ingogwana le komunye.

Umnqopho wokuhlabela ubulwelo kuhlanguanisa inani elaneleko labantu abavikeleke kilengogwana – lokhuya abantu abavikeleke ebulweleni nababanengi ngokwaneleko, nalabo abangavikeleki bayavikeleka, ngaleyindlela kulawuleke ukurhatjheka kwengogwana.

Ingabe iyafuneka imijovo ukukhanda ukurhatjheka kwe-COVID-19?

Kunobufakazi besayensi obunganakuzaza bokuthi ukujova yona ndlela ehle khulu kinazo zoke yokuzivikela ekungenweni magulo amambi.

Ingabe umjovo uza kukhanda ukuthi ngingangenwa yi-COVID-19 na?

Akunamjovo ovikela umuntu ngokupheleleko ekungenweni malwele.

Inani labantu abaneleko

abavikeleke ebulweleni ababavikeli ngokwaneleko abantu abangakahlabeli ubulwele. Nokho-ke nakunabantu abaneleko abavikelekeleko, lababatu abangakahlabeli ubulwele bazakuvikeleka ngendima ekulu.

Uphephile na umjovo lo?

Imijovo ye-COVID-19 ikhamba iingaba ngeengaba zokuhlolwa nokulingelelwa, ekubalwa hlangana nazo nesigaba sokulingelelwa ngeenkulungwana ngeenkulungwana zabantu.

Woke umjovo osetjenziswa ehlelweni lokuhlabela ubulwele kwabantu ngobunengi babo lapha eSewula Afrika kufuze uvunyelwe siGungu sabaLawuli bemiKhiqizo yezePilo (i-South African Health Products Regulatory Authority).

Umjovo i-AstraZeneca ye-Oxford University ovunyelwe ziingungu zabalawuli ezimbadiwana ephasini zombelele, kanti usebulwa/usethulwa ukuya phambili nakamanye amazwe.

ISewula Afrika iyitholaphi imijovo yayo yokuthoma?

Imikghedlha yemijovo yokuthoma emibili ukufika eSewula Afrika (imithamo esigidi ngoTjhirhweni noma-500 000 ngoMhlofanje) mijovo i-AstraZeneca ye-Oxford University ebuya e-Serum Institute of India.

Bobani ekuzokuthonywa ngabo?

Kuzokuthonywa ngabasebenzi bezepilo beSewula Afrika abalinganiselwa ku-1.25 yesigidi.

EsiGabeni sesiBili, abasebenzi bemisebenzi eqakathekileko abanjengabotitjhere, amapholisa, abasebenzi bakwamasipaladi, abathayeli bamateksi nabanye abasebenzi labo umsebenzabo obahlanganisa nomphakathi; abantu abasemakhaya wabalupheleko, iindawo zokuqatjhiswa abantu namajele; nabantu beminyaka yobudala engaphezulu kwama-60 kunye nabantu abakhulu abanamanye amagulo ange-

laphekiko bazakutjhejwananzi.

EsiGabeni sesiThathu, babantu abakhulu abaseleko abalinganiselwa eengidini ezi-2.5 abazokuhlathelwa ubulwele be-COVID-19. Kuqothelwe ukuthi nakuphela umnyaka wee-2021 kube sebama-67% wesitjhaba abantu abahlabele ubulwelo. Ngalesosikhathi kufanele ukuthi silihlanganise inani elaneleko labantu abavikelekeleko ekungenweni bulwelo.

Uthengwa ngubani umjovo lo?

Urhulumende kuphela komthengi wemijovo ethengwako le, kanti-ke yena uzayidlulisela kiborhulumende beemfunda kunye nekorweni yezepilo yangeqadi.

Boke abantu abazokuhlabela ubulwele be-COVID-19 ababizwabo azakufakwa kurejista yelizwelo bebanikelwe nekarada lomjovo.