

# Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English/isiXhosa

EyoMdumba 2021 Ushicilelo 2

	<p><b>Passionate about small-scale farming</b></p> <p><b>Page 11</b></p>	 <p><b>PROTECT SOUTH AFRICA</b></p> <p>TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT CORONAVIRUS</p>		<p><b>COVID-19 vaccines arrive in SA</b></p> <p><b>Page 6</b></p>
---	--	---	---	---

# 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**

	<p>To read Vuk'uzenzele download the GOVAPP on:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="455 2646 683 2736">  </div> <div data-bbox="766 2646 994 2736">  </div> </div> <p>Search for SA Government on Google playstore or appstore</p>	<p><b>CONTACT US</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div data-bbox="1471 2555 1657 2615">  Vuk'uzenzele         </div> <div data-bbox="1688 2555 1958 2615">  @VukuzenzeleNews         </div> </div> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.gcis.gov.za">www.gcis.gov.za</a> Email: <a href="mailto:vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za">vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za</a>  <a href="http://www.vukuzenzele.gov.za">www.vukuzenzele.gov.za</a> Tel: (+27) 12 473 0353</p> <p><b>Tshedimosetso House:</b>          1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0083</p>
---	--	--



## Uzuko lokukhokela iManyano yaMave ase-Afrika

Ixesha loMzantsi Afrika njengo-Sihlalo weManyano yaMave ase-Afrika (i-AU) lifikelele esiphelweni. Xa sijonga emva kunyaka wethu kwesi sikhundla, ndikhumbula intetho endala ethi 'kwintlekele kukho ithuba'.

Olwethu ibiluphehlelelo lomlilo, kuba sithathe iSihlalo kanye ngale nyanga kuchazwe ngayo isehlo sokuqala sentsholongwane ye-corona kweli lizwekazi.

Izinto ezihamba phambili esasizondlalile siceba ukuzenza ngexesha lethu, phakathi kwazo ibikukuhubela phambili uxolo nokhuseleko, ukuthwesa amanina amandla ezoqoqosho nokwenza nzulu umanyano lwezoqoqosho, kuye kwafuneka ukuba zihlangahlengiswe ngoko nangoko nangendlela emangalisayo ukumelana nalo bhuhane.

Owona msebenzi wethu ebekumelwe ukuba siwenze ngokukhawuleza ibikukutshintsha apho ijonge khona i-AU ingqalane neyona meko kaxakeka embi elikhe lajongana nayo ihlabathi kwiminyaka elikhulu.

I-COVID-19 ichaphazele onke amazwe akweli lizwekazi. Ukuza kuthi ga ngoku, kukho ngaphaya kwe-3.5 yezigidi zezehlo eziqinisekisiweyo e-Afrika, kwaye kusweleke ngaphaya kwabantu abangamawaka angama-88 000.

Le ibe yintlekele yezempilo, yobuntu, yentlalo yoluntu neyoqoqosho kumazwe ase-Afrika, uninzi lwawo ebe-ngakulungelanga ukulawula imeko kaxakeka yempilo



enkulu kangaka.

Kodwa nangona kunjalo, nangona ubume balo bhuhane ibobungazange babonwa, ikwa njalo nendlela amazwe ase-Afrika aye abumbana ngayo ukuyilwa.

Ngokwenza njalo, ikakhulu sisebenzise ulwazi, amandla namaziko alo izwekazi, afana namaZiko e-Afrika oLawulo noThintelo lweZifo (i-CDC yase-Afrika)

I-Afrika khange ihlale nje isongezandla ngethuba kuvela obona bungakanani nobungozi balo bhuhane. Ukususela kwiintsuku zokuqala zalo bhuhane sikhokelwe yi-AU, siye savelisa iqhinga lokulwa ngokukhawuleza, liqutywa yi-CDC yase-Afrika nesigqeba sengingqi.

Siye sabona ukuba ilizwe ngalinye kweli lizwekazi liza kuchatshazelwa kakhulu ngulo bhuhane. Uninzi lwawo belungazuba nazo izixhobo ezidingekayo ukumelana nomcelimngeni wezempilo woluntu okanye ukukhusela uqoqosho lwawo. Ngoko ke siye savumelana singamazwe ase-Afrika ukuba sichonge abemi abaliqela base-Afrika ababalaseleyo njengabameli

abakhethekileyo, abaza kuthi bathethathethane nabatyalizimali behlabathi namaziko maninzi ohlukeneyo ukuze bathethelele ukuba kutheni kufuneka sifumane inkxaso yezezimali noxolelo lwamatyala egameni le-Afrika.

Ngale ndlela, sisebenza njengezwekazi elinye, siye sakwazi ukufumanela amazwe amaninzi uxolelo lwamatyala kunye noncedo lwezezimali oluya ekulweni ne-COVID-19 nokuchachiwa koqoqosho.

Kodwa nangona amazwe ase-Afrika eye kuluntu lwehlabathi ukufumana inkxaso, siqale sazanceda ngokwethu – ngokuseka nokwenza iNgxowa-mali yelizwekazi yokuLwa ne-COVID-19.

Ngentsebenziswano nganye eyenziweyo namazwe aneenkonzo ezibhetele kunye noluntu lwehlabathi olunikeleyo, sizisekelelelethi iQonga le-Afrika elitsha lokuFumana izinto zoNyango ukwenza onke amazwe ase-Afrika ukuba afumane izixhobo zokuzikhusela nezinye izinto zonyango ngokukhawuleza, ngendlela elinganayo nefikelelekayo ngokwezezimali.

Kwaye njengokuba li-

khona ichiza lokugonyela i-COVID-19, sisebenze njengembumba ukuqinisekisa ukuba izwekazi lifumana isabelo salo esifanelekileyo, sisebenza neZiko le-COVAX kwaye sikhokelwe liQela lethu eliThunyiweyo lokuFumana iChiza lokugonyela lase-Afrika. Sele liqalile ukukhuthshwa ichiza lokugonyela kwizwekazi kwaye injongo yethu kukuba athi ephela u-2021 lube uninzi lwabemi bezwekazi lugonyiwe ukuze sifikelele kukhuseleko lwabantu abaninzi.

Sisebenzisene ukukhusela impilo, abantu, neendlela zokuziphilisa kwizwekazi. Ngokwenzenjalo, sibonise amandla ethu okuxhomekeka kuthi nokwazi kwethu ukuba ngabaqhubi bophuhliso lwethu ngokwethu. Nangona i-COVID-19 ibigquba, siye sakwazi ukuba nenkqubela kwiqela lezinto eziphambili ebesifuna ukuzenza.

Ngexesha lolawulo lwethu, uMmandla ongaHlawulisani iRhafu yoRhwebo weliZwekazi i-Afrika (i-AfCFTA) ude wamiselwa, ubonisa ixesha elitsha lokwenza ushishino phakathi e-Afrika nomanyano loqoqosho.

Naphantsi kweemeko ezinzima eziziswe ngulo bhuhane, izwekazi liye laqhubekela phambili nenjongo yalo yoku'thulisa imipu' kwizwekazi. I-AU ibisoloko izibandakanya nothethathethwano olumalunga ne-Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, ukuphelisa imfazwe e-Libya nokukhuthaza uxolo e-South Sudan.

Enye into ebesigxile kuyo ngexesha lethu ibikuku-

thwesa amanina amandla ezoqoqosho, nto leyo esizakuqhubeka nokuyikhuthaza nangona seliphelile ixesha lethu nakwiShumi leminyaka yokuBandakanywa kwamanina ase-Afrika ngokweZezimali noQoqosho ukuya ku-2030.

Xa sinikezela intonga kwi-Democratic Republic of Congo (i-DRC), sishiya eli qumhru libalaseleyo lezwekazi likwindawo enamandla amakhulu nangakumbi.

UMzantsi Afrika uza kuqhubeka nokudlala indima yawo ukunceda ukwakha umanyano kwizwekazi, nokuxhasa uSihlalo ongenayo nombutho kwinzame zawo zokumelana neminqweno ye-Agenda 2063 ye-AU.

Xa uMbutho woManyano lwe-Afrika wawusekwa ngo-1963, aMazwe angaMalungu atyala iimbewu zentsebenziswano nobumbano ngethuba ekhangelela abantu base-Afrika ubomi obubhetele.

Angqina ukuba umanyano lwe-Afrika kufuneka luhambe phambili ukuze kuqinisekise intlalontle nempilo yabantu base-Afrika.


Imbali ilingqina lokuba ngoku ezi mbewu aziwela kumhlaba otyebileyo maxesha onke, kwaye kwiminyaka egqithileyo iprojekthi yezwekazi yomanyano ibe nemiqobo emininzi neziqalo ezininzi ezingezizo.

Kodwa umngcipheko omkhulu obekwe ngulo bhuhane uvuse amazwe ase-Afrika emaqandeni ukuze asukume asebenze kunye.

Kwisizikithi sobushushu bentlekele ye-COVID-19, imbewu yobumbano nentsebenziswano etyalwe ngookhokho bethu abasivulela indlela ziqhamile zachuma.

Eli xesha lesilingo nobunzima obukhulu libe lelinye lawona maxesha e-AU ahamba phambili.

Sizukisiwe kukunikwa ithuba lokukhokela lo mbutho ngeli xesha, apho uvele wabonisa intsingiselo eyiyo ncakasana yamagama athi iManyano ye-Afrika.

Le yimpumelelo ekumelwe ukuba bonke abemi bezwekazi i-Afrika bazingce ngayo nekumelwe ukuba bafumane inkuthazo kuyo. 



# 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>).

# Ichiza lokugonyela i-COVID-19: Izinto ekufuneka uzazi



Allison Cooper

Njengokuba uMzantsi Afrika uza kuqhuba inkqubo yokugonyela abasebenzi abaninzi bezempilo iSifo sentsholongwane ye-Corona (i-COVID-19) kweyoMdumba, i-Vuk'uzenzele inika iinkcukacha ezithe vetshe malunga nokuba yintoni ichiza lokugonyela i-COVID-19, lisebenza njani nokuba kutheni libaluleke kangaka ekupheliseni ukusasazeka kwale ntsholongwane.

## Ichiza lokugonyela lenza ntoni?

Ichiza lokugonyela liqeqesha amajoni omzimba wakho (alwa nezigulo) ukuba ave-

lise isinqanda zifo (iiprothayini ezilwa izifo) – kanye ngale ndlela abenokwenza ngayo ukuba ubusulelekeyile ntsholongwane.

## Kutheni libaluleke kangaka ichiza lokugonyela?

Ukugonyelwa i-COVID-19 yindlela esebenzayo yokuzikhusela kwintsholongwane kuba umngcipheko wakho wokosuleleka uyancipha. Athi ke amathuba okuba ugqithisele le ntsholongwane komnye umntu abe mancinci kakhulu.

Injongo yokugonyela kukufikelela kukhuseleko lwabantu abaninzi – xa abantu aboneleyo kubemi begonyele ukosuleleka yintsholongwane kukhuseleka ngokungathanga ngqo nabo bangagonywanga, nto leyo ethi yenze ukuba intsholongwane ilawuleke.

## Ingaba amachiza okugonyela ayimfuneko kusini na ukuze

## kuthintelwe ukusasazeka kwe-COVID-19?

Kukho ubungqina obungaphikisekiyo bobunzululwazi obuthi ukugonyela yeyona ndlela ihamba phambili yokuzikhusela kusuleleko olunzima.

## Ingaba ichiza lokugonyela lizakwenza ukuba ndingayifumani i-COVID-19 kusini na?

Alikho ichiza lokugonyela elinikeza ukhuseleko oluziipresenti ezili-100.

Ukhuseleko lwabantu abaninzi nalo aluniki khuseleko ncakasana kwabo bangagonywanga. Kodwa, xa kukho ukhuseleko lwabantu abaninzi, ababantu baza kuba nokhuseleko olwaneleyo.

## Ingaba eli chiza lokugonyela likhuselekile?

Amachiza okugonyela i-COVID-19 afakwa phantsi kweenkqubo zovavanyo

ezingqongqo nezingamanqanaba amaninzi, eziquka iimvavanyo ezinkulu ezibandakanya amashumi amawaka abantu.

Ichiza ngalinye lokugonyela elisetyenziselwa inkqubo yokugonyela iinginginya eMzantsi Afrika kufuneka lipasiswe liGunya loMzantsi Afrika eliLawula i-Mveliso zeMpilo.

Ichiza lokugonyela eliyi-Oxford University-AstraZeneca sele lipasiswe ngabalawuli abohlukahlukeneyo kwihlabathi liphela kwaye liyakutshwa kwamanye amazwe.

## UMzantsi Afrika uza kuwafumana phi amachiza okugonyela okuqala?

Iibhetshi ezimbini zokuqala zamachiza okugonyela eziza kufika eMzantsi Afrika (isigidi esinye kweyoMqungu nesiqingatha sesigidi kweyoMdumba) ngamachiza okugonyela ayi-Oxford University-AstraZeneca asuka e-Serum Institute of India.

## Ngubani oza kufumana ichiza lokugonyela kuqala?

Abasebenzi belizwe bezempilo abaqikelelwa kwi-1.25 yezigidi baza kufumana ichiza lokugonyela

kuqala. KwisiGaba sesiBini, abasebenzi abasisiseko abafana nootitshala, amapolisa, abasebenzi bakamasipala, abaqhubi beeteksi nabanye abantu abasebenza ngabantu; abantu abakumaziko afana namakhaya abantu abolupheleyo, iindawo zokubalekela kunye neentolongo; abantu abaneminyaka engaphaya kwama-60 kunye nabantu abadala abanezifo abaphila nazo baza kubekwa phambili.

KwisiGaba sesiThathu, malunga ne-22.5 yezigidi zabemi abadala abaseleyo baza kugonywa. Injongo kukuba athi ephela u-2021 kube kugonywe iipresenti ezingama-67 zabemi. Ngelo xesha kumelwe ukuba sawube sifikelele kukhuseleko lwabantu abaninzi.

## Lithengwa ngubani ichiza lokugonyela?

Ngurhulumente kuphela umthengi wamachiza okugonyela kwaye uza kuwasasazela koorhulumente bamaphondo nakwicandelo labucala.

Bonke abo bagonyiweyo baza kufakwa kuluhlu lwezizwe ze umntu ngamnye anikwe ikhadi lokugonyela.

Olu lwazi lukhutshwe liSebe lezeMpilo