

Vuk'uzenzele



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STAY SAFE
VACCINATE TO SAVE SOUTH AFRICA
TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT THE CORONAVIRUS



Siphelele's sauce of success

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Elderly prioritised in vaccination drive



■ Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu was among those vaccinated at the beginning of Phase 2 of the vaccination programme.

Image: Western Cape Government

Phase 2 of the country's Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) vaccination programme is

underway, with citizens over the age of 60 receiving their vaccines from 17 May. Eighty-seven vaccination sites

across the country opened their doors to the elderly at the start of Phase 2.

Health Minister Dr Zweli

Mkhize said the number of vaccination sites will increase as Phase 2 progresses.

He explained that government's strategy to immunise citizens who are aged 60 and above, as part of the second phase, is due to the elderly being one of the most vulnerable groups who could become ill or die as a result of COVID-19.

Religious leaders were among those who received their vaccines at the start of Phase 2.

Reverend Frank Chikane, the Senior Vice President of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), was vaccinated at the Esangweni Community Health Centre in Tembisa.

"We came here because we wanted to show the way... As leaders we wanted to show that vaccines don't kill, they help you," he said.

Chikane added that South Africans are no strangers to vaccines and that most people were vaccinated against various diseases as children.

"We all grew up with vaccines... When you went to school, you went with a card

that showed which vaccines you took... and all of us are what we are because of vaccines. There's no reason for people to fear vaccines. They are meant to help you."

Protection for the vulnerable

Bishop Malusi Mpumlwana, the General Secretary of the SACC, encouraged South Africans to "embrace the gift of God in science".

He added that vaccines are important if the country is to achieve population immunity, which will also protect the most vulnerable in society.

Government aims to inoculate five million senior citizens by the end of June, provided there is enough supply of vaccines.

South Africa's vaccination programme currently uses the Johnson & Johnson (J&J) vaccine and Pfizer vaccine, but citizens cannot choose which vaccine they will receive at this stage.

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Israele le Palestina di kgothaletšwa go etšiša Afrika Borwa ka go phegelela khutšo

Maitemogelo a rena ka go fetogela go temokrasisi ke thuto ye bohlokwa ka ga kwelobohloko, ditherišano le go dumelelana ka tše dingwe tša dipeelo bakeng sa tšwelopele.

Maemo ao a befelago pele ka Israele le Palestina a tiišetša gape seo rena re le Maafrika Borwa re se tsebago botse, gore dikgohlano tše boima di ka rarollwa fela ka ditherišano tša go ba le khutšo.

Maemo a a laetša le gore ntle le gore lebakalegolo la dikgohlano le rarollwe, e lego go ipha ga Israele naga ya Palestina ka mo go sego molaong le go ganela Mapalestina tokelo ya boipušo, go ka se tsoge go bile le khutšo.

Dikgaruru tša moragorago di hlotšwe ke sephetho sa kgoro ya tsheko ya Israele sa gore go huduše malapa magaeng a bona lefelong la Sheikh Jarrah Bohlababja Jerusalema gore Maisraele a tle a dule lefelong leo.

Diswantšho tša banna, basadi le bana bao ba hudušwago magaeng ao meloko ye mentši ya malapa a bona e dutšego gona di buša megopolo ya ditiragalo tše bohloko menaganong ya bontši bja Maafrika Borwa – tša go hudušwa ka kgapeletšo le go amogwa naga.

Ke bohloko le lenyatšo leo le ilego la laetšwa lapa la gešo le malapa a mangwe a mantši a Afrika Borwa. Lapa la gešo le ile la hudušwa makga a mabedi ka kgapeletšo, le hudušetšwa dikarolong tša

go fapafapana tša naga.

Go gapeletšwa go huduga ntlong ya gago ke batho bao ba itlhamilego ka dithunya go hlola lebadi le legolo monaganong leo le sa folego gabonolo, gomme le dula le le gona melokong ye e latelago.

Bjalo ka naga re sa phela ka mabadi a go hlolwa ke melao ye sehlogo yeo e beilwego ka leina la go fa batho madulo ka tshepetšo ya kgethologanyo.

Bohle bao ba dumelago go tekatekano, toka le ditokelo tša batho, ga go ka moo ba ka se angwego le go befedišwa ke bohloko bja lenyatšo leo le laetšwago Mapalestina; ka lebaka la gore bo swana le bjo re bo kwelego.

Ditiro tša Israele ke kgatako ya molao wa boditšhabatšhaba. Ba laetša go se hlomphe ditumelelano tša go latelelana tša Lekgotla la Polokego la Dinagakopano, tše di rego go emišwe go tšea naga ya Palestina le gore go phethagatšwe ditokelo tša Mapalestina.

Mola madira a polokego ka Israele a hlaselago barapedi Moskeng wa Al Aqsa ka Jerusalema beke ya go feta, dikgaruru bjale di aparetše Gaza Strip, dikarolo tše ntši tša West Bank le ditoropokgolo tše malwa tša Israele.

Di hlotše mahu a batho ba bantši, go akaretšwa le bana.

Go a tshwenya le gore madira a Israele a šwalalantše moago wa mabato a mantši wa dikhamphani tša bobegaditaba, e le tsela ya go romela molaetša wa go tšhoša go babegaditaba bao ba begago ka dikgaruru tše.



Ditlhaselo tše tša go laetša go hloka kelello ga Israele tša go tšwela pele go hlasela Gaza ka dithuthupi di tla ba le ditlamorago tše bohloko go batho ba go feta dimilione tše pedi bao ba dutšego ba tlaišega ka tlase ga bothopša bja Israele moo e thibetšego go tsena le go tšwa tikologong ya bona mengwaga ye 14.

Re ipiletše go bohle bao ba amegago gore ba kgethe thibelo, ba hlomphe maphelo a batho, le go emiša bonaba bjo.

Re le Afrika Borwa re ikgafa go tšea karolo maitapišong a boditšhabatšhaba ao a nepišetšwego go tsošološo ya ditshepetšo tša dipolitiki tše di tlogo iša tlhamong ya Palestina ya go sepela ka thelelo, yeo e tlogo swarišana le Israele ka khutšo, gape ya mellwane ya go lemogwa ke lefase ka bophara.

Tharollo ya go fihlelelwa ke dinaga ka bobedi e tla dula e le kgetho ye kaonekaone bakeng sa batho ba Israele le Palestina, gomme re swanetše go dula re e thekga.

Ka nako yeo mašole a Israele a bego a hlasela barapedi ka Moskeng wa Al Aqsa, rena

ka Afrika Borwa re be re beakanyetša segopotšo sa mengwaga ye lekgolo mola Polao ya Batho ka Bontši ya Bulhoek e diregago lefelong la badumedi ka Ntabelanga profenseng ya Kapa Bohlabela.

Ka la 24 Mopitlo 1921, mašole a mmušo wa bokoloneale ao a bego a itlhamile ka dithunya tša metšhene le tša go thetha ka maotwana, a ile a thuntšha barapedi gomme ba bolaya batho ba palo ya go feta 160 le go gobatša ba palo yeo e nyakilego go fihla go 130.

Polao ye ya batho ka bontši e tšwelediše pepeneneng sehlogo, e sego fela sa sephodisa sa mmušo wa Kopano ya Afrika Borwa, eupša le sa tshepetšo ya kgethollo ya mmala wa letlalo, yeo sephodisa se bego se laetšwe go e tšhireletša.

Go no swanala le dikgohlano tša tikologong ya Sheikh Jarrah, sehlogo seo se diregilego Bulhoek e be e se fela mabapi le dikgohlano tša tikologong; segolothata e be e le ka lebaka la go amogwa naga ka kgapeletšo, go tšea

naga ka sekoloneale, kgethollo ya semorafe, le kgatelelo ka tirišo ya dikgoka kgahlanong le bao ba nago le mebono goba dikgopolo tša go se sepelelane le tša mmušo.

Ge re lekodišiša bothata bja ka Middle East kudukudu re nepišetše tlaišego ya Mapalestina, go ka thuša gore re gopole mantšu a Selby Msimang, yo mongwe wa maloko a batlhami ba African National Congress.

Morago ga dipolao tša batho ka bontši Bulhoek o ile a ngwala a re: "Histori e laeditše gore moya wa motho ka tlhago o kgona go hlanogela bohlokotoka".

Ditšhupetšo le go hlanoga ga Maafrika Borwa bao ba dikilego ba gateletšwe ba hlanogela bokoloneale le mmušo wa kgethollo, di laeditše nepagalo ya seporofeto se.

Bjalo ka barati ba tokologo le toka, re ema le Mapalestina ge ba dutše ba phegelela boipušo; re ema le bona le ge ba gana go amogwa ditokelo tša bona bjalo ka batho, le go gana go amogwa seriti sa bona.

Bjalo ka badudi ba naga yeo e kgonneggo go hlanogela lehloyo la go sepela le semorafe le phalatšo ya madi, gomme ra aga setšhaba sa go akaretša seo se theilwego godimo ga ditokelo tša batho go bohle, ke lehutšo la rena re le ngata ye tee go bona batho ba Israele le Palestina ba latela mohlala wa rena; eke ba ka hwetša tharollo yeo mmogo ba dumelelanago ka yona, gomme ba hwetše khutšo. **U**

Šireletša bana kgahlanong le bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng

DITSEBI TŠA CSIR di šomiša theknolotši go leka go fediša bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng.

Kgaogelo Letsebe

Sehlogo le seabe se sebe seo bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng bo nago le sona baneng di tšweleditšwe pepeneneng dikgweding tša moragonyana.

Tiragalong ya moragonyana ya bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng, morutwana wa Kreiti ya 10 Lufuno Mavhunga go tšwa Sekolong sa Sekontari sa Mbilwi Limpopo, o ipolaile morago ga gore a bethwe ke morutwana yo mongwe. Mavhunga o ile a ipolaya ka go nwa dipilisi tše ntši go feta tekanyo, morago ga gore bitio ya gagwe a bethwa e phatlalatšwe go marangrang a dikgokagano.

Ditsebi tša magato a polokego inthaneteng go tšwa Lekgotleng la Dinyakišišo tša Saense le Diintaseteri (CSIR) di re bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng bo kotsi kudu baneng gomme bo ka hlola kgatelelo ya monagano, manyami, pefelo, go nologa mooko, go tshwenyega, le letšhogo.

“Bo ka dira le gore motho a

hloke boitshepo, a dire dilo tšeo di sego molaong, bja hlola mathata a ka lapeng le dikgopolo tša go ipolaya,” go hlaloša monyakišiši yo mogolo wa CSIR Siphon Ngobeni.

Bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng bo direga ge motho a diriša dikgokagano tša elektroniki go tlaiša ka boomo, go tšhoša, go hlabiša dihlong, go dira matšhošetši, go khukhonetša, go gataka seriti sa motho goba go mo segiša ka batho.

Ngobeni o re dinyakišišo di laetša gore 41% ya bana ba thoma go se sa lokologa mo setšhabeng morago ga go itemogela bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng, 37% ya bona ba thoma go ba le kgatelelo ya monagano, 26% ba ba le dikgopolo tša go ipolaya, gomme 25% ba a ikgobatša.

“Dikhwetšo tše di laetša gore bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng ke bothata bjo bogolo. Go tsenya seatla ga batho ka moka – bafsa, batswadi, barutiši, ba molao le dikhamphani tša marangrang a dikgokagano – go bohlokwa

tharollong ya bothata bjo,” a tlaletša ka go re bjalo.

Bontši bja bomphenyašilo bo direga go *Instagram* ka diperesente tše 42%, gomme ya latelwa ke *Facebook* ka 31%, gwa latela *Snapchat* ka 31%, gwa latela *WhatsApp* ka 12%, gwa latela *YouTube* ka 10% gomme 9% ke bjo bo diregago go *Twitter*.

Setsebi sa CSIR Rofhiwa Ntshiya o re go na le tlhokego ye kgolo ya go ruta setšhaba ka ga ditsela tša go fapafapana tša bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng.

“Re hloka go ruta bana gore bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng bo ka ba le ditlamorago tše mpe kudu,” a re bjalo.

Go rarolla bothata bja bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng, sehlopha sa CSIR se gare ka go hlama setlabele sa go hlatha bomphenyašilo ka gare ga marangrang a dikgokagano.

“Setlabele se se tla kgona go itaola gomme sa hlatha bomphenyašilo ka gare ga marangrang a dokgokagano le go thibela badiriši bao ba

tšwelago pele go romela melaetša ya lehloyo. Se tla fa modiriši melaetša ye meraro ya kgalemo, gomme ge ba tšwela pele, sa mo thibela go šomiša marangrang” go re bjalo Ntshiya.

O eletša batswadi go tsenya dillathekeng tša bana ba bona di-*software* tše di lekolago ditiro tša bona inthaneteng.

“Go na le ditlabele tša go se bitše tšeo di ka thušago go lekola ditiro tša bana ba gago, ntle le gore ba tsebe, tša go romela melaetša wa email mabapi le tšeo bana ba di dirago inthaneteng, nako ye nngwe le ye nngwe ge o nyaka. Tše di bohlokwa go tseba disaete tšeo bana ba gago ba di etetšego, dilo tšeo ba di taonludilego, direkoto tša dipoledišano tša marangrang a dikgokagano, gammogo le direkoto tša melaetša ya semeetseng.”

CSIR e fana ka maele ao a latelago go batswadi bao ba naganago gore bana ba bona ba ka ba ba le batšwasehlabele ba bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng:

• Netefatša gore ngwana o

ikwa a bolokegile, mo thekge ka dinako tšohle.

- Thuša ngwana wa gago go fihlelela dikgato tšeo le tlogo di tšea tšeo mmogo le dumelanelanago ka tšona go rarolla bothata bjo bo lego gona.
- Ahlaahla taba ye ya bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng le sekolo sa maleba.
- Ikgokaganye le batswadi ba molatofatšwa gomme o nyakišiše bothata bjo gomme le phumule diswantšho goba melaetša yeo ya go kgopiša.
- Bega taba ye maphodiseng ge e ba go na le matšhošetši a go bethwa, go amogwa dilo, go khukhonetšwa, matšhošetši a go utulla diphiri, le tirišo goba tlaišo ya bana ka tša thobalano.
- Ruta ngwana wa gago ka ga maitshwaro a mabotse inthaneteng.
- Tiišeletša maitshwaro le ditiro tše dibotse. **U**

Go hwetša thušo mabapi le bomphenyašilo bja inthaneteng, leletša Childline go 080 005 5555 goba Lifeline go 011 728 1347.

Basic education focuses on more job creation initiatives

More Matshediso

The Department of Basic Education says discussions are underway to review and repackage the Presidential Youth Employment Initiative (PYEI), with a proposed second phase to start later this year.

An announcement will be made by the department once the details have been finalised.

The PYEI, implemented as the Basic Education Employment Initiative (BEEI) across all provinces, came to an end recently.

The initial duration of the programme, which started in December 2020, was four months. This was extended by a month, until the end of



April 2021.

Through the initiative, the basic education sector created employment opportunities for more than 320 000 education and general education assistants who were placed in schools across the country.

During the first phase of the

BEEI, more than 27 600 school governing body-funded posts at public schools and posts at government subsidised independent schools were saved thanks to the funding it provided.

“These posts came under threat due to schools experi-

encing financial distress, as a result of parents not being able to pay school fees due to the economic devastation caused by the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19),” the department says.

The BEEI used direct public investment to create employ-

ment opportunities and provide support to workers negatively impacted by COVID-19.

“The initiative was funded to the tune of R7 billion... Of this, R4.47 billion was targeted towards providing employment opportunities for the youth.”

Over 868 000 applications were received from youth when the initiative started. Of the more than 320 000 successful candidates, 67% were education assistants and 33% were general school assistants.

Education assistants helped with classroom preparation before lessons, supported teachers during lessons and managed learners after lessons.

General school assistants helped with learner screening and sanitising in the morning and during school hours. They also assisted with integrating information and communication technology in classrooms. **U**