

Vuk'uzenzele



Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English / isiZulu

June 2021 Edition 1



Living with vitiligo

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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.

The J&J vaccine only requires one dose, while the Pfizer vaccine requires two doses.

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I-Israeli ne-Palestine banxuswa ukuthi bafane neNingizimu Afrika ngokufuna ukuthula

Esabhekana nakhokho ngoguquko lwentando yabantu kuyisifundo ngamandla okuzwelana, ukuxoxisana kanye nokuzehlisa.

Isimo esiqhubekayo kwa-Israeli kanye nase-Palestine siqinisekisa lokhu abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abakwaziyo nabo, ukuthi izingxabano ezinzima zingaxazululwa kuphela ngokuxoxisana ngokuthula.

Siphinde futhi sibonise ukuthi ngaphandle kokuthi kukhulunywe ngesisusa sengxabano, kulesi sigameko okungukuhlala ngokungekho emthethweni kwabantu bakwa-Israeli emhlabeni wabantu base-Palestine kanye nokunqatshelwa kwelungelo lokuzibusa labantu base-Palestine, ngeke kuze kube nokuthula.

Udlame lwakamuva nje luqutshulwe isinqumo senkantolo yakwa-Israeli ebesixosha imindeni emakhaya ayo endaweni yase-Sheikh Jarrah eseMpumalanga ye-Jerusalem ukuze kunikezwe indawo yokuhlala kubantu bakwa-Israeli.

Ukubuka amadoda, abesifazane kanye nezingane bexoshwa emakhaya imindeni yabo ebisiphile khona izizukulwane ngezizukulwane kubuyisa isithombe senkumbulo yenhlanganisela yemicabango kanye nobuhlungu bomunye nomunye beningi labantu baseNingizimu Afrika – abasuswa ngenduluzula ezinda-

weni zabo futhi bathathelwa umhlaba wabo.

Kwakubuhlungu futhi kuyimpoxo eyayibhekene nomndeni wami, kanye neningi lemindeni yabantu baseNingizimu Afrika. Umndeni wami wathuthelwa ezindaweni ezehlukene zezwe ngenkani izikhathi kwaze kwaba kabili.

Ukuphoqwa ngenkani ukuthi uphume ekhaya ukhonjwe ngesibhamu kungubuhlungu obukhulu lobo futhi okungelula ukuthi ubukhohlwe futhi kudlulela ezizukulwaneni ngezizukulwane.

Njengezwe, sisahleli nemiphumela eyinsalela yezenzo ezibuhlungu ezenziwa egameni lokuhlelwa kwendawo yesikhathi sobandlululo.

Kubo bonke labo abakholelwa ekulinganeni, ubulungiswa kanye namalungelo abantu, ngeke sikwazi kodwa ukushukunyiswa futhi sithukuthelwe ngempela, ngubuhlungu nokuphoxeka okwenziwa kubantu base-Palestine; ngoba nakhu kumanelwa okwethu.

Izenzo zabantu bakwa-Israeli zingukuphula umthetho womhlaba jikelele. Batshengise ukungayishayi ndiva impumelelo yezinqubo zoMkhandlu Wezokuphepha zoMhlabuhlangene ezazicela ukuthi kumiswe nsi ukusetshe- nziwa komhlaba wase-Palestine futhi kufezwe ngokuphelele amalungelo abantu base-Palestine.

Selokhu amasosha ezokuphepha akwa-Israeli aqala ukuhlasela amakholwa endaweni yawo ebizwa nge-Al Aqsa Mosque eseJerusalem ngesonto elidlule, lolu dlame selumboze i-Gaza Strip okuyizingxeny ezinkulu ze-West Bank namadolobha amaningi akwa-Israeli. Lokhu sekudlule nemiphefumulo eminingi yabantu, okubandakanya nezingane.

Kuyakhathaza kakhulu futhi ukuthi amasosha akwa-Israeli acekele phansi isakhiwo esiyisitezi nesinezinhlango eziningi zezindaba, lokhu bekwenzelwa ukuthumela umyalezo othusayo kwabezindaba ababika ngalolu dlame.

Ukuqhunyiswa kwamabhomu yi-Israeli e-Gaza okungenazwelo futhi okuqhubekayo kuzoba nemiphumela emibi kubantu abangaphezu kwezigidi ezimbili abebekhahlanyezwe ukuvinjwa ngokungemthetho yizwe lakwa-Israeli iminyaka eyi-14.

Sicela wonke amaqembu abandakanyekayo ukuthi azibambe, ahloniphe impilo yomuntu, futhi aqede ubutha obukhona njengamanje.

NjengeNingizimu Afrika, sizinikele ukuthi sibe yingxeny yemizamo yamazwe omhlaba okuhloswe ngayo ukuvuselela inqubo yezepolitiki ezoholela ekwakhiweni kombuso wase-Palestine osebenzayo futhi okhona ezinhlangothini zombili ukudala

ukuthula ne-Israeli futhi nangaphakathi emingceleni eyaziwa emhlabeni jikelele.

Isixazululo semibuso yomibili sisamile njengendlela eyiyo yabantu bakwa-Israeli kanye ne-Palestine futhi kumele kuqhutshekwe nokuthi sesekwe.

Ngesikhathi amasosha ezokuphepha akwa-Israeli ehlasela amakhohlwa e-Al Aqsa Mosque, nathi eNingizimu Afrika besilungiselela ukugubha ikhulu leminyaka lesibhichongo sokubulawa kwabantu i-Bulhoek Massacre endaweni yenkolo eNtabelanga eMpumalanga Kapa.

Mhla zingama-24 ku-Nhlaba 1921, amasosha ezokuphepha amakholoni ayehlome ngezibhamu nemishini yezikhali avulela ngenhlanvu kumakholwa, kwashona abantu abangaphezu kwe-160 kwalimala kabi abacishe bafinyelele kwabayi-130.

Lesi sibhichongo sokubulawa kwabantu siveze obala isihluku hhayi kuphela esombutho wamaphoyisa weNyunyana yaseNingizimu Afrika, kodwa futhi nenqubo yokucwasa ngokwebala eyabekwa icala lokusivumela.

Njengengxabano endaweni i-Sheikh Jarrah, isihluku e-Bulhoek sasingeyona nje ingxabano yendawo; kwakungokuphathelene nokuphucwa umhlaba ngenkani, ngokuqonelwa komhlaba, ngokubandlululwango kubuhlanganangokucindezelwa kwabantu


abangavumelani nezenzo zangaleso sikhathi.

Njengoba sibheka inkinga yase-Middle East futhi ikakhulukazi ngokuhlupheka kwabantu base-Palestine, kungakuhle sikhumbule amazwi ka-Selby Msimang, ilungu elasungula i-African National Congress.

Ngemuva kwesibhichongo sase-Bulhoek wabhala wathi: "Umlando ukhombisile ukuthi umphefumulo womuntu uvukela ukungabi nabulungiswa".

Imibhikisho kanye noku- vukelana kwabantu base-Ningizimu Afrika ababecindezelwe belwa nobuqonela nobandlululo kwafakazela ubuqiniso balo mbono.

Njengabathandi benkululeko nobulungiswa, simi nabantu base-Palestine emzamweni wabo wokuzibusa, kepha futhi ekumelaneni kwabo nokuphucwa amalungelo abo kanye nokuphucwa isithunzi sabo.

Njengezakhamuzi zezwe elikwazile ukufulathela inzondo yobuhlanga nokuchitheka kwegazi nokwakha umphakathi obandakanya bonke abantu ogxile emalungelweni abantu bonke, kuyithemba lethu sonke ukuthi abantu bakwa-Israeli kanye ne-Palestine bazolandela indlela efanayo; yokuthi bakwazi ukuthi bagcine bebona ngokufana, futhi bazokwazi ukuthola ukuthula. 

Vikela abantwana kububhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi

ONGCWETI BE-CSIR basebenzisa ubuchwepheshe ukuzama ukuqeda ububhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi.

Kgaogelo Letsebe

Isihluku kanye nemi-phumela emibi yobubhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi kubantwana sekuvezwe obala ezinyangeni ezisanda kudlula.

Esigamekweni sakamuva sobubhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi, umfundi weBanga le-10 uLufuno Mavhunga, wasesikolweni iMbilwi Secondary School eLimpopo, washona ngokuzibulala emva kokushaywa ngomunye umfundi. UMavhunga weqisa amaphilisi ayewanikwe ngudokotela emva kokuthi ividiyo eyaqoshwa ngesikhathi eshaywa yasalala ezinkundleni zokuxhumana.

Ongcweti bezokuphepha ku-inthanethi abavela ku-Mkhandlu Wezocwaningo Lwezesayensi Nezimboni (i-CSIR) bathi ububhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi buyalimaza kakhulu ebantwaneni futhi bungabangela ukukhathazeka, ukudangala, intukuthelo,

ukukhathazeka, ixhala nokwesaba.

“Bungaphinde bubangele ukuzenyeza, ubugebengu obenziwa abantwana, udlame esikolweni, izinkanga zomndeni kanye nemicabango yokuzibulala,” kuchaza umcwaningi omkhulu wase-CSIR uSipho Ngobeni.

Ububhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi benzeka uma omunye esebenzisa ubuchwepheshe bezokuxhumana ukuhlukumeza, ukusabisa, ukuhlambalaza, ukuthusa, ukucathamela, ukuphoxa noma ukulekisa ngamabomu ngomunye umuntu.

UNgobeni uthi ucwaningo lubonisa ukuthi abantwana abangama-41% baqala ukuba nexhala phakathi kwabantu emva kokubhekana nobubhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi, abangama-37% baqala ukukhathazeka, abangama-26% banemicabango yokuzibulala bese kuthi abangama-25% bona bayazilimaza.

“Le miphumela ibonisa

ukuthi ububhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi buyinkinga enkulu kakhulu. Ukubandakanya wonke umuntu – intsha, abazali, othisha, abomthetho kanye nezinkampani zezinkundla zokuxhumana – iyona ndlela yokubhekana nale nkinga,” engeza.

Ububhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi obuningi, obungama-42%, benzeka ku-Instagram, obungama-31% benzeka ku-Facebook, obungama-31% benzeka ku-Snapchat, obuyi-12% benzeka ku-WhatsApp, obuyi-10% benzeka ku-YouTube bese obuyi-9% benzeka ku-Twitter.

Ungcweti wase-CSIR u-Rofhiwa Netshiya uthi kunesidingo sokufundiswa komphakathi ngazo zonke izinhlobo zobubhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi.

“Kufanele sifundise abantwana ukuthi ububhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi bungaholela kwimiphumela emibi,” kusho yena.

Ukubhekana nobubhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi,

ithimba le-CSIR lisebenza ngohlelo olukwaziyo ukubona ububhoklolo ezinkundleni zokuxhumana.

“Lolu hlelo luzovele luzibonele ububhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi ezinkundleni zokuxhumana bese luvimbela labo abaqhubeka nokuthumela izinkulamo ezinenzondo. Luzothumelela loyo oyisebenzisayo imiyalezo emithathu yezixwayiso, uma beqhubeka, luzobavimbela ukuthi basebenzise inkundla leyo yokuxhumana,” kusho uNetshiya.

Weluleke abazali ukuthi bafake i-software yokuqapha omakhalekhukhwini babantwana babo ukuze bezohlale bebheke ukuthi benzani.

“Kunemikhiqizo engabizi kakhulu ekwazi ukuqapha ngokungabonakali konke okwenziwa abantwana bakho bese uthunyelelwa i-imeyili ngasese yemiphumela ngalezo zikhathi ezithandwa uweni. Lokhu kubalulekile kakhulu ukulandelela izizinda ze-inthanethi okungenwe kuzona, okuthathwe ku-intha-

nethi kwafakwa kumakhalekhukhwini, izingxoxo zezinkundleni zokuxhumana kanye nemiyalezo.”

I-CSIR inikeza la masu alandelayo kubazali abasola ukuthi abantwana babo bayizisulu zobubhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi:

- Qinisekisa ukuthi umntwana uzizwa ephephile, bonisa ukumeseka ngokuphelele.
- Bambisana nomntwana wakho ukuthola indlela enizo kwenza ngayo enivumelana ngayo nobabili.
- Xoxisana nesikolo esithintekayo ngodaba lobubhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi.
- Thinta abazali bomntwana onodlame ukuze kuzophenyisiswa udaba futhi kususwe nakho konke okukhubekisayo.
- Bika udaba emaphoyiseni uma kukhona ukusatshiswa okukhona noma ukuphangwa, ukucathanyelwa, ukuphoqwa ngenkokhelo kanye nokuxhashazwa kwabantwana.
- Fundisa umntwana wakho ngokuziphatha okufanele ku-inthanethi.
- Gcizelela isimilo nokuziphatha okuyikho. **U**

Ukuthola usizo ngobubhoklolo obenziwa nge-inthanethi, shayela i-Childline ku-080 005 5555 noma i-Lifeline ku-011 728 1347.

Basic education focuses on more

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 experiencing 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 employment 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**