

Vuk'uzenzele



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with
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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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I-Israeli ne-Palestine bacelwe kutsi balingisele iNingizimu Afrika ngekulandzela kuthula

Le sihlangabe tene nako ngalo-luntjintjo lwentsandvo yelingenti kusifundvo mayelana nemandla eluvelo, kubonisana kanye neku-vumelana.

Lesimo lesikhulako e-Israeli nasePalestine sicciselekisa loku tsine baseNingizimu Afrika lesikwati kahle kakhu-lu, kutsi kucabana lokungalungiseki sikusombulula ngekubonisana ngekuthula.

Kukhombisa futsi kutsi ngaphandle kwekutsi kubukwane netisusa tengcabano, kuloku kuhlala ngalokunekho emtsetfweni kwe-Israeli eveni lasePalestine nekwalela bantfu basePalestine lilungelo lokutibus, angeke kute kubekhona kuthula.

Ludlame lwakamuva lubangwe sincumo senkantolo yaka-Israeli sekucosha licembu lemideni emakhaya awo lasendzaweni yase-Sheikh Jarrah eMphumalanga neJerusalem kute kuvuleke tindzawo tekuhlala taka-Israeli.

Kubona emadvodza, bafati nebantfwana bacoshwa emakhaya iminden yabo lehlale kuyo titukulwane netitukulwane kubuyisa tinkumbulo letibuhlungu telinyenti lebantfu base-Ningizimu Afrika- tekususwa nekumukwa umhlaba ngekucindzetelwa.

Bekubuhlungu nekululataka umndeni wami lowabukana nabo, kanye nemindeni leminingi yaseNingizimu Afrika. Umndeni wami wa-

hanjiswa ngekucindzetelwa wayiswa etindzaweni lete-hlukene talelive emahlandlamabili.

Kukhishwa ekhaya lakho ngekucindzetelwa ukhoniwe ngesibhamu kukuhlukumeteka ngokwengcondvo lokungakhohlwakali kalula.

Njengelive, sisaphila netinsayeya temiphumela yetento tebulabha letentiwa egameni lekuhlela indzawo ngekubandlulula.

Kubo bonkhe labakholelwakukhombisa futsi kutsi ngaphandle kwekutsi kubukwane netisusa tengcabano, kuloku kuhlala ngalokunekho emtsetfweni kwe-Israeli eveni lasePalestine nekwalela bantfu basePalestine; ngoba kuvusa kwefwu.

Tento te-Israeli tikwephula umtsetfo wemave emhlaba. Bakhombisa kungatinaki tincumo teMkhandlu Wetekuphepha Wetive Letihlangene letenta lubito lokutsi akuphele kutsatfwa kwemhlaba wasePalestine futsi kugcwaliseke emalungelo ebantfu basePalestine.

Solo mibutfo yetekuvikela yaka-Israeli yacala kuhlasela labakhontako e-Al Aqsa Mosque ejerusalemakuleliviki leliphelile, loludlame seluvimbetele iGaza Strip, tincenye letinkhulu te-West Bank kanye nemadolohakati lamaningana ka-Israeli. Kutsetse timphilotebantfu labaningi, lokufaka ekhatsi bantfwana.

Kuyakhatsata kakhulu futsi kutsi mibutfo yaka-Israeli idzilite sakhiwo lesinetezi letinyenti lebesisetjentiswa

mibutsano yebetindzaba, kutfunyelwa umlayeto losabisako kulabetindzaba lababika ngaloludlame.

Lokuchubeka kweku-chunyiswa kwemabhomo lokungenangcondvo lokwentiwa ka-Israeli lokubheki-swe eGaza kutoba nemtselela lophula umoya ebantfwini labangetulu kwetigidzi letimbili labebahlupheka ngaphansi kwekuvinjewa lokungekho emtsetfweni iminyaka le-14.

Senta lubito kuwo onkhe emacembu latsintsekako kutsi akhombise kutibamba, ahloniphe imphilo yebantfu futsi ayekale lobutsa lobukhona njengamanje.

SiyiNingizimu Afrika, sitibophelele ekubeni yincenye yemitamo yemave emhlabala lehlose ekuvuseleleni inchubo yetepoliki letoholela ekusungulweni kwembuso ePalestine lotohlala usebenitsana ngekuthula ne-Israeli, kanye nangekhatsi kweminele leyatiwa ngumhlaba wonkhe.

Sisombululo semibuso lembili sihlala siyindlela lesebentako ebantfwini baka-Israeli nebasePalestine, futsi kufanele sichubeke nekusekelwa.

Njengoba mibutfo yetekuvikela yaka-Israeli beyihlasela labakhontako e-Al Aqsa Mosque, tsine eNingizimu Afrika besi-

lungiselela kukhumbula iminyaka lelikhulu ye-Bulhoek Massacre esizeni setenholo iNtabelanga eMphumalanga Kapa.

Mhlaka 24 Inkhwelweti



1921, mibutfo yetekuvikela yebukoloni lebeyihlome ngemishini yetikhali netibhamu yavulela ngenhlalu kulabebakhonta yabulala bantfu labangetulu kwe-160 futsi kwalimala cishe labange-130.

Lokubulala ngebunyenti kwebantfu kwabeka ebaleni sihluku lesentiwa hhayi kuphela ngumbutfo wemaphoyisa we-Union of South Africa, kodvwa nange-luhlelo lwekubandlulula ngebuhlanga leyabekwala licala lekukusekela.

Njengembango esigodzini lesiseSheik Jarrah, lolunya eBulhoek belungasimayela-na nembango wesigodzi kuphela; belusisekelo lesiphatsele nekutsatselwa umhlaba ngekucindzetela, kusebentisa kutfumba, kubandlulula ngebuhlanga kanye nekucindzetelwa kwebantfu labanembono wokungavumelani.

Njengoba sibuka simobucayi sase-Middle East ikakhulukati ngeku-hlupheka kwebantfu basePalestine, kungaba kuhle kuhumbula emavi a-Selby Msimang, lilungu lasungula i-African Nati-

onal Congress.

Ngemuva kwalesibhicongo saseBulhoek sekubulawa kwebantfu ngebunyenti wabhalawatsi, "Umlandvo ukhombisile kutsi umphemfumulo wemuntfu ngekwemvelo uvukela kungabi nebulungiswa."

Mibhikisho kanye neku-vukela kutfunjwa nekubandlululwa bantfu lebe-bacindzetelekile base-Ningizimu Afrika kufakazela buciniso balesiprofetho.

Njengebatsandzi benkhululeko nebulungiswa, sima nebantfu basePalestine emitameni yabo yekutimela, kodvwa futsi nase-kumelaneni nekuncishwa kwabo emalungelo ebantfu nekuphika sitfunti sabo.

Njengetakhamuti telive lelakwati kufulatsela indzondo yebuhlanga nekucitseka kwengati siphindze sakhe umphakatsi lobandza-kanya bantfu bonkhe logile emalungelweni ebantfu awonkhewonke, kulisemba letfu sonkhe kutsi bantfu baka-Israeli nebasePalestine batolandzela indlela lefanako; batfolane nanekutsi batofola kuthula.

Vikela bantfwana ekuhlukunyetweni ngetinkhundla tekuchumana

BOSOLWATI BE-CSIR bazama kucedza kuhlukunyetwa kwasetinkhundleni tekuchumana ngekusebentisa bucwepeheshe.

Kgaogelo Letsebe

Sihluku nemiphumela lelimatako lebangwa kuhlukunyetwa kwasetinkhundleni tekuchumana kuvele ebaleni kuletinyanga letengcile.

Kulesehlakalo lesisandza kwenteka sekuhlukunyetwa kwasetinkhundleni tekuchumana, umfundzi welibanga le-10 Lufuno Mavhunga, waseMbilwi Secondary School eLimpopo, ushone ngekutibulala ngemuva kwekusaywa ngulomunye umfundzi. Mavhunga watsatsa ngalokwecile emaphilisi lakhishwa ngudokodela ngemuva kwekusatjalaliswa kwalevidiyo yekushaywa etinkhundleni tekuchumana.

Solwati wetekuphepha kutekuchumana we-Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (i-CSIR) utsi kuhlukunyetwa kwasetinkhundleni tekuchumana kuyingoti lenkhulu ebanftwaneni futsi kungaholela ekucindzetelekeni, ekudzabukeni, entfukutselweni,

ekukhungatsekeni, ekukhatsatekeni nasekwesabeni.

"Kungaletsu kutenyeta, bugebengu, ludlame etikolweni, tinkhinga temndeni nemicabango yekutibulala," kuchaza Sipho Ngobeni longumcwaningi lomkhulu e-CSIR.

Kuhlukunyetwa kwasetinkhundleni tekuchumana kwenteka nangabe umuntfu asebentisa kuchumana loku-elektronikhi kuze akuhlukubete ngemabomu, akusongele, akuhlazise, akwesabise, akunyonyobele, abukise kumbe ahlekise ngalomunye umuntfu.

Ngobeni utsi lucwaningo lukhombisa kutsi ebanftwaneni labangema-41% kuyakhula kukhatsateka emphakatsini ngemuva kwekuhlangabetana nekuhluke kuhlukunyetwa kwasetinkhundleni tekuchumana, labangema-37% baba nekucindzeteleka, labangema-26% babe nemicabango yekutibulala bese kutsi labama-25% batilimate.

Wengeta ngekutsi, "Loku

lokutfolakele kukhombisa kutsi kuhlukunyetwa ngekwetinkhundla tekuchumana kuyinkinga lenkhulu... Kubandzakanya wonkhe umuntfu - insha, batali, bafundzisi, kuciniswa kwemtsetfo kanye netinkampani tekuchumana kweluntfu kusikhya sekubukana nalenkhinga."

Kuhlukunyetwa lokuyenti ngetinkhundla tekuchumana, ngema-42%, enteka ku-Instagram, la-31% ku-Facebook, la-31% ku-Snapchat, la-12% ku-WhatsApp, la-10% ku-YouTube bese la-9% ku-Twitter.

Solwati we-CSIR Rofhiwa Netshiya utsi kunesidzingo sekufundziswa kwemphakatsi ngato tonkhetinhlobo tekuhlukeyetwa ngetinkhundla tekuchumana.

Utsi, "Sidzinga kufundzisa bantfwana kutsi kuhlukunyetwa ngetinkhundla tekuchumana kungaholela emiphumeleni lemibi."

Kubukana nekuhlukeyetwa ngetinkhundla tekuchu-

mana, licembu le-CSIR lisasebenta ngepulatifomu letfola kuhlukunyetwa emagumbini ekucoca.

Netshiya utsi, "Kutfola kuhlukunyetwa ngetinkhundla tekuchumana emacenjini ekucoca kuitentakalela kulepulatifomu, kuvimbe labachubeka nekutfumela tinkhulumo tendzondo. Itoniketa loloyisebentisako imilayeto yekumcwayisa lemitsatfu, nangabe uyachubeka, itomuvimba."

Ululeka batali kutsi bafake i-software yeinthanethi yekugadza lesisekelo kumakhalekhikhini webantfwana babo kuze bagadze labakwentako.

"Kunemikhicito yentsengo lephansi lengagadza lokwentiwa bantfwana bangaboni, bese ikutfumela i-imeyili yemiphumela ngasese kaningi ngendlela lotsanza ngayo. Loku kubaluleke kakhulu kulandzelela emasayithi e-inthanethi lavakashelwe, lokudawunilodiwe, lokoocwa emagunjini ekucocisana kanye nemilayeto lesheshisako."

I-CSIR iniketa batali labasola kutsi bantfwana babo baya-

hlukunyetwa etinkhundleni tekuchumana lamathiphu lalandzelako:

- Cinisekisa kutsi umtfwana utiva aphephile, khombisa kumeseka lokungenamibandzela.

- Sebentisana nemtfwana wakho kufinyelela kuleningakwenta lenivumelana ngako nobabili.

- Coca ngalendzaba yekuhlukunyetwa etinkhundleni tekuchumana nesikolo lesifanele.

- Tsintsa batali balolohluku-metako kuze baphenye ngalendzaba futsi ususe netintfo letinyakulako.

- Bika lendzaba emaphoyiseni uma kwenteka usongelwa ngekwemtimba, kubanjwa inkunzi, kunyonyobelwa, kuhlasewa ngemabomu kanye nekunukubetwa kwebantfwa-na ngamacansi.

- Fundzisa umntfwana wakho ngekutiphatsa kahle ku-inthanethi.

- Gcizelela similo lesihle kanye nemagugu. **V**

Kuze utfole lusito ngekuhlukeyetwa etinkhundleni tekuchumana, 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. **V**