

# Vuk'uzenzele



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**Meet COVID-19 heroine Monica Adams**  
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**STAY SAFE**  
VACCINATE TO SAVE SOUTH AFRICA  
TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT THE CORONAVIRUS



**Men and boys join the GBVF conversation**  
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# Vaccine drive gathers pace



Image: Department of Health

**The COVID-19 vaccination programme has expanded to include police officers and other security personnel, among other groups.**

**A**s South Africa battles a third wave of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), the country's mass vaccination programme is expanding to include more categories of people.

South Africans between the ages of 50 and 59 are expected

to start receiving vaccines from 15 July.

"The [vaccination] programme has picked up significant momentum, with key milestones being achieved as we move forward," said President Cyril Ramaphosa.

The first phase of the vaccination programme focused on

healthcare workers, while the second phase targeted the age group of 60 and above.

The national vaccination programme is now continuing along defined streams.

The first stream is the general population according to age groups. On 1 July, registration for vaccination on the Elec-

tronic Vaccination Data System (EVDS) opened to 50 to 59 year olds.

The second stream commenced with those working in the basic education sector, which included teachers. They started receiving vaccines in June.

The third stream is focusing on police and other security personnel. Those who fall under this sector started receiving the vaccine at the beginning of July.

The fourth stream is through workplace programmes in key economic sectors, such as mining, manufacturing and the taxi industry.

## Arrival of vaccines

The vaccination programme is expected to pick up pace with the arrival of more vaccines in the country.

Acting Health Minister Mmamoloko Kubayi-Ngubane said about 2.1 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine are expected to

arrive in July.

Pfizer delivered nearly 4.5 million doses in quarter two and has committed to just over 15.5 million doses in quarter three.


"Johnson and Johnson has so far delivered 500 000 early access doses used for Sisonke, 300 000 market doses two weeks ago and 1.2 million doses, [which] landed recently. These doses all need to be used by 11 August."

The country is also awaiting confirmation of a further of 500 000 doses, which expire on a later date than the other doses.


## Red alert

While Gauteng remains the epicentre of the COVID-19 pandemic Minister Kubayi-Ngubane has warned that many provinces in the country are almost at red alert as infections continue to increase.

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# Di-SOE di swanetše go laola kgolo ya ekonomi le phetogo

**B**jale e šetše e le mengwaga ye mma-lwa ye dikgwebo tša mmušo (di-SOE) mo setšhabeng di amantšhwa le ditiragalo tša go goga mmušo ka nko le tšhomišobošaedi ya ditšhelete le go hloka bokgoni.

Godimo ga go kgopela thušo gantši go mmušo go di ntšha ka gare ga dikoloto, tše dingwe tša dikhamphani tše dikgolo tša mmušo tše gape di lego bohlokwa di dutše di palelwa ke go phethagatša ditaolelo tša tšona.

Di-SOE tše di swanetše go ba tšona tšeo di etilego pele phetogo ya ekonomi le leago.

Ke maikarabelo a tšona go aba infrastraktšha le ditirelo tšeo ekonomi e e thekgilego go tšona, e ka ba ka magorong a tšweletšo ya mohlagase, dinamelwa tša bašomi, kabo ya meetse, taolo ya dinamelwa tša merwalo goba dikgokagano tša megala.

Mokgwa wa rena go dithoto tša mmušo o hlahlwa ke tlhokego ya go šoma ga diintasteri tša mananeo a magolo a enetši le maemakepe, le ka tlhokego ya go kgonthiša gore dinyakwa tša motheo tša maAfrika Borwa ka moka, kudu bahloki, di a fihlelelwa.

Re tshepa kudu gore go ba beng ba thoto ya mmušo go a hlokega mo makaleng a bohlokwa a ekonomi le gore naga e hloka di-SOE tše maatla tšeo di kgonago go sepetša kgolo ya ekonomi le phetogo.

Se gantši se ba bjalo mo go abeng dithoto tša mmušo tša go swana le mohlagase le meetse, moo di-SOE di kgonago go latela taolelo ya kaonafatšo mo kgahlagelong



ya setšhaba kgahlanong le ye e lego fela ya kgwebo.

Ke ka moo re dirilego gore go be bohlokwa go mmušo wo go fetoša dikhamphani tše go tumola bomenetša ka medu, go kaonafatša taolo ya tšona le go di kgontšha go kgatha tema yeo di swanetšego go e kgatha ka go sepetša kgolo ya ekonmi le go hlola mešomo.

Go fihla gonabjale, re thomile dikaonafatšo tše mmalwa go matlafatša di-SOE tše gore di tšweletše dipelo tšeo naga e di nyakago gape e di letetšego.

Ye nngwe ya diphetogo tše bohlokwa e ka lekaleng la enetši. Re thomile tshepetšo ya go beakanya lefa Eskom ka di-SEO tše tharo tša go fapana, mo ye nngwe e tla bago le maikarabelo a tšweletšo ya mohlagase, ye nngwe yaba le maikarabelo a kgokagano gomme ya mafelelo yaba le maikarabelo a phatlalatšo, ka tatelano yeo. Se ke ka lebaka la gore sebopego sa go feta sa Eskom se be se se maleba go fetoša maemo a enetši. Se be se palelwa ke go šoma gape se hloka tšhelete ye ntši kudu ebile se be se sa beye dilo pe-

peneng mo go lekanego.

Go hlongwa ga lekala la kgokagano kudu go tla ra gore Eskom e tla kgona go reka mohlagase go baabi ba bantši ba ditirelo, bobedi ba praebete le ba setšhaba.

Se se tla kaonafatša go bea dilo pepeneng, sa oketša phadišano ya katlego le go hohleletša go reka mohlagase wa theko ya fase.

Ka Lenaneo la Tšweletšo ya Mohlagase la Go ikema la Enetši ya Go tšošološwa, re bone legoro la praebete le dira dipeeletšo tše dintši tša go tšweletša mohlagase.

Ka tšhišinyo ya go oketša go se akaretšwe ga laesense ya tšweletšo ye e tsentswego – moo dikhamphani di tšweletšago mohlagase wa tšona le badiriši ba bangwe ba kgwebo – go tšwa go 1MW go ya go 100MW, re ka letela peeletšo ya praebete ye nngwe ye ntši.

Se se bohlokwa ka nako yeo naga e lego bothateng bjo bo šoro bja go hlaelela mohlagase wa go swarelela le moo Eskom goba mmušo ba ka se kgonego go beeletša go maatla a tšweletšo a mafsa.

Se bohlokwa, dikaonafatšo

tše di tla fa Eskom sebaka sa go šogana le ditlhohlo tša ditšhelete le tirišo.

Kaonafatšo ye nngwe ye bohlokwa ke go hlongwa ga Taolo ya Maemakepe a Setšhaba bjalo ka tlaleletšo ya go ikema ya Transnet.

Se se karolo ya bohlokwa ya peakanyo ye kgolo ya Transnet ya go mpshafatša infrastraktšha ya go rwala dithoto. Transnet e nyaka go beeletša R100 bilione mo mengwageng ye mehlango ka go kaonafatša infrastraktšha mo mafelong ka moka a maemakepe. Se se tla dira gore maemakepe a rena a šome gabotse le dikišontle tša rena di be le mohola, gomme se se tla hola ekonomi ka moka.

Se se tla hola bareki ka go ba fokoletša ditefišo ge ba reka dithoto mo nakong ye e tlogo.

Se se tla hola baišantle ba rena ka ge se tla ba thuša gore ba kgone go rekišetša mebaraka ye megolo lefaseng.

Ge kišontle ya rena e gola, ekonomi ya rena le yona e tla gola ya hlola mešomo ye mentši. Maemakepe a bokgoni a mantši a tla dira gore ekonomi ka moka e šome gabotse – gomme ge bontši

bja maemakepe bo oketšega, go tla hlolega mešomo mo maemakepeng ka bowona.

Go hlola Taolo ya Maemakepe a Setšhaba bjalo ka tlaleletšo ya Transnet ka boto ya yona, gare ga tše dingwe, e ra gore matlotlo ao a dirilwego ke maemakepe a ka šomišwago go fetoša didirišwa tša kgale le go mpshafatša le go katološa maemakepe a rena, e lego mošomo wo o ditelegile ka sebaka sa go feta mengwaga ye lesome.

Gare ga tše dingwe, dimphshafatšo tše di tla hlohleletša legoro la praebete go dira dipeeletšo tše dintši go infrastraktšha ya ekonomi ya naga. Batho ba bangwe ba tšweleditše matshwenyego a gore se se tla tšeela mmušo maatla goba sa fokotša mohola wa di-SOE. Gabotse, se ga se nnete.

Dimphshafatšo tše di tla kgonthiša gore ge infrastraktšha ye e beakantšwego e dula ka polokego ka diatleng tša mmušo, di-SOE tša rena di tla šoma ka bokgoni gomme diintasteri tšeo di di thekgago di tla kgona go phadišana ka katlego kudu. Go no swana, dimphshafatšo tše di bohlokwa go kgonthiša gore di-SOE di phethagatša ditaolelo tša tšona tša kaonafatšo ya go phatlalala go thekga badudi ka moka le ekonomi.

Dipholisi tša rena le bjale di sa re di-SOE di swanetše go kgatha tema ye bohlokwa go thekga kgolo ya ekonomi ya rena. Mošomo wa rena ke go di bea motheong wa go kwagala, gore di kgone go šomela bengdišere ba tšona ba bohlokwa – e lego batho ba Afrika Borwa. **U**

## Thibela bohodu bja mangwalo a boitsebišo

**GO EFOGA GO BA** motšwasehlabele wa bohodu bja mangwalo a boitsebišo, go bohlokwa go bega ka bjako pukwana/karata ya boitsebišo goba phasepoto ka pela ge e se na go timela.

### Kgaogelo Letsebe

**S**henki Mabitsela wa mengwaga ye 28 o tseba gabotse setlhogo sa go utswetšwa mangwalo a boitsebišo le ditiragalo tša bosenyi tšeo di dirwago ka mangwalo a, ka ge le yena a fetile mathateng ao.

Mabitsela, go tšwa Modimolle ka Limpopo, o dirile kgopelo ya kadimo ya tšhelete pankeng ka Dibatsela 2020, eupša a botšwa gore o na le dikoloto tše dintši gomme ba ka se kgone go mo thuša.

“Ke ile ka ya go dira kgopelo ya kadimo ya tšhelete ya nako ye kopana ka ge ke be ke nyaka go thiba mo le mola ka morago ga go fokotšwa

mošomong ka Phupu 2020.

Eupša ke ile ka makala ge ke botšwa gore ba ka se kgone go nthuša.”

“Mathomong ke be ke nagana gore ke ka lebaka la letseno la go se kgonthiše, eupša go be go se bjalo. Ke be ke tseba gore ke na le akhaonthe ya diaparoye tee gomme ke se na sekoloto se sengwe, ka gona ke ile ka kgopela kgatišo ya profaele ya ka,” a realo.

Profaele e be e re Mabitsela o na le dikontra tša diselelouno tše pedi, o adimile tšhelete ye e ka bago R65 000 pankeng ebile o na le dia-khaonthe tše mmalwa tša mabenkele a go rekiša tše di butšwego ka maina a gagwe.

Dikoloto ka moka di be di ka fihla R100 000.



“Pele ga legato la bohloko la kiletšo ya mosepelo, ke timeletšwe ke pukwana ya boitsebišo. Ke be ke nagana gore e go gongwe ka ntlong gomme ke sa tshwenyeye kudu ka gore ke na le karata ya boitsebišo” a realo.

Ka morago ga go lemoga gore go na le motho yo a dirago sekoloto ka leina la gagwe, Mabitsela o butše molato wa bohodu bja mangwalo a boitsebišo go Tirelo ya Maphodisa ya Afrika Borwa (SAPS).

O ile a swanela ke go ngwala afitafiti ye e bolelago gore o timeletšwe ke pukwana ya boitsebišo gomme a e iša go baadimiši le nomoro ya ga-

gwe ya molato wo a obutšego gore a se senywe leina.

Seo Mabitsela a fetilego go sona ga se mohlolo. Go ya ka pego ya boradia ya Tirelo ya Thibelo ya Boradia ya Afrika Borwa (SAFPS) ya 2020, ngwaga wa go feta boradia bo oketšegile ka 161% ka Kapa Bohlabela le ka 120% ka Gauteng.

Manie van Schalkwyk, Molaodimogolophethiši wa SAFPS, o re “Selo sa go hloaetša kudu ke gore boradia bja go itira batho ba bangwe – bjoo bo tsebe-gago bjalo ka bohodu bja mangwalo a boitsebišo – bo oketšegile kudu go šiša ka 337%.”

Van Schalkwyk o re batho ba swanetše go bega go timela ga pukwana/karata ya boitsebišo goba phasepoto ka bjako.

“Go bega go timela goba utšwetšwa mangwalo a boitsebišo go SAFDA le SAPS go kgonthiša gore re kgona go tsentšha tshedimošo yeo mo datapeising ya rena le go tsebiša maloko a rena ka seo. Ka gona le bona ba tla hlokomela kudu ge ba kgonthiša mangwalo a batho a boitsebišo.”

Ge puku ya gago ya boitsebišo goba phasepoto e timetše goba e utswitšwe, leletša SAFPS go **011 867 2234** goba o romele emeile go [protection@safps.org.za](mailto:protection@safps.org.za). O swanetše go leletša gape le SAPS go **08600 10111** goba go etela setiši sa kgau-swi sa maphodisa.

## Bees make life sweeter at Moja Gabedi

### Allison Cooper

**A** University of Pretoria (UP) community engagement project is training students and community members to become beekeepers in Hatfield, Gauteng.

Six people are being trained to care for beehives that were discovered at Moja Gabedi, a UP community engagement project which was an unofficial rubbish dump for about 100 years.

Moja Gabedi was an unsightly, empty lot in Festival Street, not far from the university's Hatfield Campus.

The university's Commu-

nity Engagement Unit transformed the dumpsite into a shelter for the homeless, with lush gardens, vegetables, trees and flowing canals.

“When we started clearing the site, we discovered bees deep underground in a corner of the plot. When the site was developed further, professional beekeepers were called in to relocate the bees into a hive,” says Gernia van Niekerk, Moja Gabedi's Community Engagement Manager.

While there was initially only one hive, three more have been added since June 2020.

This presented an opportunity to train UP students and

community members to care for the hives, and Mike Lang from Urban Bees offered to conduct a beekeeping course.

Thanks to sponsors of protective gear and tools for beekeeping, the course was offered for free to two UP students, three community members and two urban farmers.

They all attended an introductory class and were taught about bees, how a bee colony works, how to work with beekeeping equipment and safety practices.

UP student Daddy Kgonothi says at first, he wasn't really interested in bees.

“When I learnt more, I understood that one should



make the garden user-friendly for bees. If you know how to approach bees correctly, you'll come to see that they are fascinating insects, he says.

Community member Reckson Tshehla, who also attended the course, is keen to expand his knowledge about bees.

“It was the first time I saw a queen bee. I never thought I would get the opportunity to learn about bees.

“Moja Gabedi changed me. I experienced many things for the first time. Everything is so well organised,” he says.

Follow up training and practical classes will be conducted on colony management, managing diseases, honey production and processing, handling beeswax and pollen trapping. Those who complete the training will work with the site's bees and get practical experience with Urban Bees.