

Vuk'uzenzele

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UKhukhulamungu 2021 umGadangiso 2



SA salutes whistle-blowers

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TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT THE CORONAVIRUS



Ipeleng Kwadi sets her sights on Africa

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R11 billion allocated for jobs

THE ECONOMIC Reconstruction and Recovery Plan is helping the country's economy and people recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and recent unrest.

The Presidential Employment Stimulus Package has allocated an additional R11 billion to support employment, as part of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP).

President Cyril Ramaphosa recently made this announcement when responding to questions during a sitting of the National Assembly.

He said initiatives such as the Basic Education Employment Initiative will continue, with the aim of creating jobs for the youth who have assisted in schools as part of the response to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

Support for small-scale farmers and workers in the early childhood development sector also forms part of the stimulus package.

"The Presidential Employment Stimulus Package has supported close to 700 000 job opportunities to date, and largely to young people," he said.

The country's unemployment statistics have highlighted the urgent need for the public and private sectors to be actively involved in implementing the ERRP.

Results for the second 2021 Quarterly Labour Force



Survey (QLFS), recently released by Statistics South Africa, showed that unemployment has increased by 1.8%.

"The statistics released for the second quarter of this year are a reminder of our unemployment crisis and the extent of poverty in our country.

"While the interventions

contained in our ERRP are necessary and significant, I will say now that they are not enough," said the President.

He added that job creation can no longer be the mission of government alone.

"The time has now come

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ISewula Afrika Ibethulela Ingwani Abahlabimkhosi

Eminyakeni emithathu solo iKomitjhini yePhenyo ngokuThunjwa komBuso yathoma umsebenzayo, sizwe ngokuthi abenzi bobukhohlakali bebasiphalaza kangangani ukugubela imisebenzabo ephambene nokulunga.

Kube msebenzi obutlharhatlharha khulu ukuqhaqha ithungelelwano lamandla ebeliphumelelisa ubukhohlakali. Hlangana nokhune, kusungulwe isithabathaba sethungelelwano leenkhampani ebekusithwa ngazo ukukhukhuthisa iimali nokugubela imbadelo ebeyibhadela abantu abathungelelene isipolitiki.

Kube ngiso soneso nempheenyweni ambadlwana nabekuphenywa ngobukhohlakali, la bekuphenya khona isiqhema sabaphenyi i-SIU, nebandla labaphenyi bamacala amaqalontanzi i-*Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation*, neBandla labaPhenyi le-NPA nezinye iinqhema zabaphenyi.

Ekurageni kwamaphenyola, nekuragelelweni kwabantu amabizo wabo aca-phazelekako, sibone abofakazi bafungelwa, imindeni yabo ithuselwa, ikateleleka ukuthi ibhace, ibe ibulawe nokubulawa.

Ukubulawa kuka-Babita Deokaran, isiphathimandla sezeemali sesikhundla esiphakemeko emNyangweni wezePilo e-Gauteng, kusikhumbuzo esibuhlungu sobudisi esiqalene nabo emzabalazweni wethu ohlanganyelweko wokuthintitha lelikhwekhwe emphakathini welizwe lekhetu.

Nanyana singakabukwazi ukuthi ubulawelweni, kodwana bekangufakazi oqa-

kathekileko ephenyweni le-SIU elimalungana nokuthengwa kweensetjenziswa zokuvikela abantu kilomnyango.

I-SAPS neenqhema zangeqadi kezokuphepha ezibophe abasolwa abalikhomba mvanje ziyathokozwa ngomsebenzazo. Idokethi lidluliselwe kuma-*Hawks*, nerhubhululo lizokuveza elinye ilwazi mayelana nesizathu sokobana kubayini uKosikazi u-Deokaran abulewe.

Akunandaba bona ubujamo bunjani ngale kwehlekelele, kodwana uKosikazi Deokaran bekalihawe begodu bekasekela ilizwe lekhabo. Kunjalo nangabahlabimkhosi, bona abazidela iingazi namathambo bavumbulule izenzo zobukhohlakali, zokungalawuli izinto ngefanelo, zokusebenza ngesingani kunye nangokweba.

Ngaphandle kokuqunga kwabo isibindi bathathe amagadango abawathetheko, besingezisekwazi ukubaveza labo abaraga imisebenzi yobukhohlakali.

Nanyana emalanganeni adlulileko lawa bekuqalwe khulu abahlabimkhosi bekoro yembusweni nje, kufuze sibathokoze khulu nalabo abasekorweni yangeqadi, izenzo zabo ezingatjhejwa khulu, ukube kanti baqakatheke kangako nabo.

Abahlabimkhosi babelusi abaqakathekileko behlele lethu lentando yenengi. Bayelelisa ngezenzo ezingakalungi kwarhulumende neenhlanganweni.

Bakhuluma ngokuthembeka nangokulindela okufaneleko, hayi kwaphela ukuthi kuzakuthathwa amagadango ngalokho abakuvezileko, kodwana balindele nokuthi bazakuvikelwa, bangaso-



ziswa.

ESewula Afrika abahlabimkhosi umthetho ubavikele ngokunabileko; hlangana neminye imithetho ebavikelako, kubalwa umThetho oVikela iiNdaba eziVezwako, nomThetho wobuDlelwano babaSebenzi nabaQatjhi, nomThetho weenKampani, nomThetho oVikela ekuHlukunyezweni kunye nomThethosisekelo ngokwawo.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, umNyango wezoBulungiswa nokuThuthukiswa komThethosisekelo, ngokusebenzisana nabanye abathobelisimthetho, ulawula i-Ofisi yezokuVikelwa kwaboFakazi kobanyana isekele abofakazi abangaba sengozini lula kunanyana ngiyiphi ikundla yezomthetho.

Umuntu uyazikhethela ukungena ehlelweni lokuvikelwa kwabofakazi, begodu i-SAPS ne-NPA angeze zakatelela ufakazi ukuthi angene ehlelweni lokuvikelwa nayibe yena akathandi ukwenza njalo.

Nange ufakazi angafungelwa namkha azizwe angakaphephi, kufuze abikele abaphenyi bese wenza isibawo sokungena ehlelweni lokuvikelwa kwabofakazi. Lelihlelo eliyipumelelo lenze umsebenzi oqakathekileko wokubatjhtjhiswa

ngepumelelo abasolwa, solo lavulwa, khulu khulu malungana namacala wobulelesi ahleliweko.

Kuyakhanya bona njengobanyana ipi yokulwa nobukhohlakali iqina nje, kufuze sibuyekeze ngokurhabako ikambiso yethu yakhathesi, hayi kwaphela yokuvikelwa kwabofakazi, kodwana neyokuvikelwa kwabahlabimkhosi boke.

Nanyana ambadlwana nje amahlelo akhona avumela abahlabimkhosi ukuthi bahlabane umkhosi ngaphandle kokuziveza bona bona babobani, kufanele siqinise amahlelo akhona la njenganje sizokwazi ukubasekela khudlwana labo abasilethela ilwazi tjhatjhalazi.

Simphekathi, kufuze sithole lapho lemithetho nemithethokambiso ekhona njenganje itlhayela khona ekuvikeleni imithombo abantu abaziphilisa ngayo, nekuvikeleni isithunzi nokuphepha kwabahlabimkhosi – bese siyasebenzisana ukulungisa lokhu.

Umnqopho wezelelesi eziqothele abahlabimkhosi akusikuthulisa abantu abathileko ngamunye ngamunye kwaphela – kodwana kuthumela nomlayezo nakabanye abangaba bahlabimkhosi. Ilanga nelanga, amaSewula

Afrika anesibindi anjengo-Babita Deokaran ajama asimelele athi angeze abeyingcenyeyobukhohlakali begodu azimisele ukuba bofakazi abalwa nobukhohlakali.

SimaSewula Afrika, simthulela ingwani u-Babita Deokaran nabo boke abahlabimkhosi bekoro yembusweni nekoroyangeqadi abavumbulula ubukhohlakali bubonakale boke njengobanyana bunjalo. Benza njalo ngaphandle kokulindela ukubukwa nokuthokozwa. Abakwenzako kusebenzela umbuso nesitjhaba ngokusezingeni eliphakeme kinawo woke.

Angeze sabadanisa. Kufanele, begodu sizokuqinisekisa bona abakuvumbululako kwenza ukuthi kube nabantu abobotjhwako, sibe senze nokhune okunengi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi bayavikeleka ekulimaleni nebubini.

NjengamaSewula Afrika, sifuna ukuthumela umlayezo otjhubileko bona angeze sasatjiswa. Labo ababulala abofakazi nabahlabimkhosi bazokubotjhwako begodu baqalane nesandla somthetho, njengabo boke laba abazokufunyanwa bamlandu ekohlakalweni yona leyo ababulali laba abalinga ukuyifihla. **U**

Tjheja Msinyana Amatshwayo Ayingozi Wekankere YabeNtwana

INYANGA YOKUYELELISA

ngeKankere yabeNtwana, ekulijima elibanjwa ngoKhukhulamungu qobe mnyaka, liyelelisa ngemihlobo eminengi yekankere yabentwana.

Allison Cooper

Ikankere yabentwana iyanda ephasini zombelele, ngesilinganiso esithi umntwana munye kabama-408 utholakala anakankere ngaphambi kweminyaka eli-15.

Ngokuya kuka-Taryn Seegers, oMvumelanisi wezokuThintana eHlanganweni etjheja iKankere yabeNtwana eSewula Afrika (i-CHOC), ukholelwa bona abantwana ababili kabathatu abanekankere abayifumani imitjhoga begodu kanengi labo abayifumanako kusuka sekukhambise isikhathi sele baseengabeni zokugcina zokugula.

Solo kwangomnyaka we-2011, i-CHOC beyisebenza nomNyango wezePilo,

neenyanga zesintu abosolwazi bezepilo, abasebenzi bezepilo, iinyanga zesintu kunye nemiphakathi ukunikelana ngelwazi elimayelana nekankere yabentwana.

“Abentwaba bafundiswa ngamatshwayo wokuthoma wekankere le ayingozi ukuhlahluba ngekambiso ye-Siluan nokobana baqalane njani nezwangobatjho nokuniwa okurhageleko emiphakathini,” kutjho u-Seegers.

Amatshwayo wokuthoma we-Siluan ayingozi ngila:

- **Funa:** Isizo lokwelatjhw kwamatshwayo wokuthoma, namatshwayo aphikelelako.
- **Ilihlo:** Icala elimhlophe ngaphakathi kwelihlo, amehlo angaqali nda-



wonye, ukuphophala okutjha, ukuvuvuka kwenhlavu zelihlo.

- **Iliqa:** Ngenzasi kwamathumbu nedini ihloko nentamo, imikhono nemilenze, izitho zangasese zabesanyana begodu neendlala.
- **Okungahlathululekiko:** Ukutjhiselwa komzimba isikhathi eside ukudlula iimveke ezimbili, ukwehla emzimbeni, ukutlhapha, ukudinwa, ukulimala lula nofana ukopha
- **Ubuhlungu:** Amathambo, amajoyini, umgodlha begodu nokwephuka butjhwileni.
- **Amatshwayo wemizwa:** Ukutjhuguluka nofana ukuwohloka ekukhambeni, ukudzimelela

nofana ukungasazwawo, ukungakali umuntu nakakhulumako, ukurhobha kwepumelelo yomuntu, ubuhlungu behloko, isikhathi esidlula iveke okukhamba nokuhlaza nofana ukungahlanzi begodu nokukhula kwehloko.

Ikankere Yabentwana

Ikankere yabentwana yehlukile kileyo ehlasela abantu abakhulu. Ivame ukubamba izitho zomzimba, ibonakala yehlukile ngaphasi kwe-mayikhroskopi begodu ilapheka lula ngemitjhoga, kutjho u-Seegers.

“Amazinga wokwelatjhw kwekankere yabentwana aphezulu khulu ukudlula lawo wekankere yabantu abakhulu. Amalanga la, emazweni asathuthukako, ubu-

nengekankere yabentwana ingelatjhw ngepumelelo, begodu hlangana nama-50% ukuya kama-60% ingelatjhw. Emazweni anengeniso ephezulu, izinga lokusinda lingaba hlangana nama-85% ukuya kama-90%.”

Abentwana abanengi bathlaga ukupopolelwa/ukukhanyiselwa ukugulokhu kusese sezingeni lokuthoma begodu bafumane imitjhoga efaneleko – kumasentha akhethekileko wemitjhoga ebuya kibosolwazi abalungeleko – nangesifuna ukwandisa izinga lokusinda. **U**

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