

# Vuk'uzenzele

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English/isiXhosa

EyoMsinti 2021 Ushicilelo 2



**SA salutes whistle-blowers**

Page 3



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**Ipeleng Kwadi sets her sights on Africa**

Page 7

## 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.

**T**he 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

**Cont. page 2**



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# UMzantsi Afrika wothulela umnqwazi abavezi bobubi

**K**wisithuba semi-nyaka emithathu ukusukela oko iKomishini yoPhando lokuBanjwa ngobhongwane kukaRhulumente ithe yaqala umsebenzi wayo, sivile ngobunzulu abenzi bobubi bebenzo zorhwapilizo abathe bafihla ngayo izenzo zabo ezingalunganga.

Ibiyinto enzima kakhulu ukwazisa uthungelwano lwempembelelo olwenza urhwaphilizo. Phakathi kwezinye izinto, uthungelwano olukhulu lweenkampani eziphambili zasekwa ukuze zihambise imali ngokujikelezayo kwaye zifihle iintlawulo ezenziwe kubantu abanxulumene nezopolitiko.

Ezindlela zifanayo zibonwe kuphando oluninzi lorhwapilizo olwenziwa liCandelo loPhando oluKhethekileyo (i-SIU), iCandelo loPhando loLwaphulo-mthetho oluPhambili, iCandelo loPhando leGunyabantu lezoTshutshiso kunye namanye.

Njengokuba olu phando luqhubeka kwaye nomnatha uqala ukuvaleka kubantu abachaphazelekayo, siye sabona amangqina egrogriswa, iintsapho zawo zisoyikiswa, zinyanzelwa ukuba zizimele, zide zibulawe.

Ukubulawa kuka-Babita Deokaran, igosa eliphezulu lezemali kwisebe lezempilo e-Gauteng, sikhumbuzo esicace kakhulu somngcipheko ophezulu

obandakanyekayo kwi-phulo lethu elihlangeneyo lokususa lomkhwa kuluntu lwethu.

Ngelixa singekasazi isizathu sokubulawa kwakhe, wayelingqina eliphambili kuphando lwe-SIU olumalunga nokuthengwa kwezixhobo zokuzikhusela kwisebe.

Inkonzo yamaPolisa oMzantsi Afrika (i-SAPS) kunye namaqela okhuseleko abucala abambe abarhanelwa abasixhenxe kutshanje kufuneka banconywe ngomsebenzi wabo. Uxwebhu lwamatyala ludluliselwe kuma-Hawks, kwaye uphando luza kunikezela ngezinye iinkcukacha ezimalunga nokuba kutheni uNks Deokaran wabulawa.

Nokuba zithini iimeko ezibangelwe yile ntlekele, uNks Deokaran wayeligokra kunye nomthandi welizwe lakhe. Njengokuba isininzi sabavezi bobubi abathi bazibeke emngciphekweni omkhulu, bancede ukufumana izenzo ezingalunganga, ulawulo olugwenxa, ukuqesha ngokokuzalana kunye nobusela.

Ngaphandle kongenelelo lwabo olukhaliphileyo nolunokuziphatha ngokufanelekileyo, besingasokuze sikwazi ukuveza abo benza urhwaphilizo.

Nangona kumaxesha akutshanje kugxilwe kakhulu kubavezi bobubi kwicandelo likarhulumente, sikwane-tyala lokubulela abo bakumacandelo abucala abo

izenzo zabo zingathathe- lwanga ngqalelo, kodwa babalulekile ngokulinganayo.

Abavezi bobubi ngabagcini ababalulekileyo bentando yesininzi yethu. Bahlaba umkhosi ngokuchasene nezenzo nangeendlela zokuziphatha ezingekho mthethweni kurhulumente nakwimibutho.

Bathetha phandle ngokuthembekileyo nangolindeleko olunengqiqo kungekuko kuphela ukuba inyathelo liza kuthathwa ekuvezeni kwabo, kodwa baza kukhuselwa kwaye bangabinakuphathwa gadalala okanye bacalucalulwe.

EMzantsi Afrika kukho ukhuseleko olubanzi lomthetho lwabavezi bobubi, kuquka indlela yoMthetho weZibhengezo eziKhuselweyo, uMthetho wezoBudlelwane eMsebenzini, uMthetho weeNkampani, uKhuseleko ngokuchasene noMthetho wokuXhatshazwa, kunye noMgaqosiseko ngokwawo.

Ukongeza, iSebe lezoBulungisa neeNkonzo zoLuleko, lisebenzisana nezinye iiarhente zogcino-mthetho, lilawula i-Ofisi yoKhuseleko lwamaNgqina ukuba linike inkxaso kumangqina asemngciphekweni noyikiswayo nakweyiphi na inkqubo yezomthetho.

Ukungena kukhuseleko lwamangqina kwenziwa ngokuzithandela, kwaye akukho namnye kwi-SAPS okanye i-NPA abanokunya-

nzela ingqina ukuba lenze oko.

Ukuba ingqina lifumana izigrogriso ebomini balo okanye liziva lingakhuselakanga, kufuneka lazise abaphandi kwaye lifake isicelo sokungeniswa kule nkqubo. Le nkqubo inempumelelo idlale indima ebalulekileyo ekuqinisekiseni ukutshutshiswa okunempumelelo ukusukela oko yaqalayo, ingakumbi ngokubhekiselele kulwaphulo-mthetho olulungelelanisiweyo.

Kucacile ukuba njengokuba idabi lokulwa norhwaphilizo lifumana umfutho, kufuneka siyiqwalasele ngokungxamisekileyo indlela yethu yangoku kungekuphela nje ukhuseleko lwamangqina, kodwa ibelukhuseleko olubanzi lwabavezi bobubi kanaanjalo.

Ngelixa iinkqubo ezininzi zisekhona ukwenza ukuba abavezi bobubi benze ingxelo ngokufihlakeleyo, kufuneka siqinise iinkqubo esele zikho kwaye sinikezele ngenkxaso enkulu kwabo beza phambili esidlangaleni kunye neenkukacha.


Njengoluntu, kufuneka sichonge apho imithetho ekhoyo kunye nemigaqonkqubo zingonelanga ekukhuseleni iindlela zokuziphilisa, udumo kunye nokukhuseleka kwabavezi bobubi kwaye sisebenzisane ekusombululeni ezi zinto.

Iinjongo zabaphulimthetho abajolise kubavezi bobubi ayikokuvala umlomo

nje abantu abathile ikwakukhuthumela umyalezo kwabanye abantu abazakuba ngabavezi bobubi. Imihla ngemihla, abemmi boMzantsi Afrika abakhaliphileyo abanjengo Babita Deokaran abagungqi kwinto yokuba abazakuba yinxalenye yorhwaphilizo kwaye bakulungele ukunikezela ngobungqina ngokuchasene nalo.

Njengabantu baseMzantsi Afrika simothulela umnqwazi kunye nabo bonke abavezi bobubi kumacandelo karhulumente nawabucala abaveza urhwaphilizo ebaleni. Benza oko ngaphandle kokulindela ukunconywa okanye umvuzo. Okwabo nje lolona hlobo luphezulu lwenkonzo yoluntu.

Asinakho ukubaphoxa. Kufuneka, kwaye siza kuqinisekisa ukuba ukubhengeza kwabo kukhokelela ekutshutshisweni kwaye senza nangakumbi ukuqinisekisa ukuba bakhuselekile ekonzakaliseni.

Njengabemmi boMzantsi Afrika, sifuna ukuthumela umyalezo oqinileyo wokuba asizukoyikiswa. Abo baphembelela ukubulawa kwamangqina nabavezi bobubi baza kubanjwa kwaye bajongane namandla omthetho, kunye nabo bonke abo bafunyanwe benetyala lalo naluphi na urhwaphilizo oluzanywa ukufihlwa ngaba babulali. 



# Qaphela iimpawu zezilumkiso zomhlaza wabantwana

**INYANGA YOKWAZISA** ngoMhlaza waBantwana, eyenzeka rhoqo kweyoMsintsi, iveza ukwaziwa kwemihlaza yabantwana emininzi.



Allison Cooper

**U**mhlaza wabantwana unyuka kwihlabathi jikelele, ekuqikelelwa ukuba kwisinye sabantwana abangama-408 kwihlabathi lonke sifunyaniswe sinomhlaza ngaphambi kwe-minyaka eli-15.

Ngokuka-Taryn Seegers, uMququzeleli wezoNxibelelwano kuMbutho woMhlaza

waBantwana waseMzantsi Afrika (i-CHOC), kukholelwa ukuba isibini kwisithathu sabantwana abanomhlaza abalufumani unyango kwaye amaxesha amaninzi abobalufumanayo sele bekwinqanaba lokugqibela lesi sifo.

Ukusukela ngowama-2011, i-CHOC ibisebenza neSebe lezeMpilo kunye nama-xhwele ukunikezela iingcali zempilo, abasebenzi beze-

mpilo, amaxhwele kunye noluntu ngolwazi lomhlaza wabantwana.

“Aba bantu bafundiswe ngeempawu zezilumkiso zangethuba ze-*Siluan* kwaye bafunda ngendlela yokwenza lula ukuqonda uluvo olungachanekanga kunye nokubekwa amabala kwiindawo zabahlali,” utshilo u-Seegers.

## Iimpawu zezilumkiso zangethuba ze-*Siluan* zezi:

- Fumana uncedo lwezonyango lweempawu zangethuba, ezizingisayo.
- **Iiso:** Ibala elimhlophe esweni, ukufifithekisa, ukungaboni, ikhozo lwe-liso elithe phuhlu.
- **Iqhuma:** Isisu kunye nesinqe, intloko kunye nentamo, amalungu omzimba, amatyhalarha kunye namadlala.
- **Okungachazekiyo:** Umkhuhlane wexesha elide elingaphezulu kweeveki ezimbini, ukuncipha, imbonakalo exwebileyo

engenampilo, ukudinwa, ukugruzuka lula okanye ukopha.

- **Ukuqaqamba:** Amathambo, amalungu omzimba, umqolo kunye nokwaphuka lula.
- **Iimpawu zemithambo-luvo:** Utshintsho okanye ukujingxela kwindlela ohamba ngayo, uthantamiso okanye intetho, ukubuyela umva kokukhula komntwana, intloko ebuhlungu engaphezulu kweveki ugabha okanye ngaphandle kokugabha kunye nentloko enkulu.

## Imihlaza yabantwana

Imihlaza yabantwana yahlukile kwimihlaza echaphazela abantu abadala. Zisoloko zisenzeka kumalungu omzimba, zikhangeleka ngokwahlukileyo phantsi kwesibonakhulu kwaye zisabela kakuhle kunyango, utshilo u-Seegers. “Amazinga onyango kuninzi lwemihlaza yabantwana aphakame kakhulu

kunalawo omhlaza omninzi wabantu abadala. Namhlanje, kumazwe asakhasayo, uninzi lwemihlaza yabantwana lunokunyangwa ngokusebenzayo kakhulu, kwaye phakathi kwe-50% ukuya kwi-60% inokunyangwa. Kumazwe anengeniso ephezulu, izinga lokusinda linokubaphakathi kwe-85% ukuya kwi-90%.”

Abantwana abaninzi kufuneka bafunyaniswe ngelixa isifo sisekumanqanaba okuqala kwaye bafumane unyango oluchanekileyo – kumaziko onyango akhethekileyo ukusuka kwiingcali ezifanelekileyo - ukuba izinga lokusinda kufuneka liphuculwe. [1](#)

Ngeenkukacha ezithe vetshe, qhagamshelana nomnxeba woncedo we-CHOC ku-0800 333 555.

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