

Vuk'uzenzele

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whistle-
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sets her sights
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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.

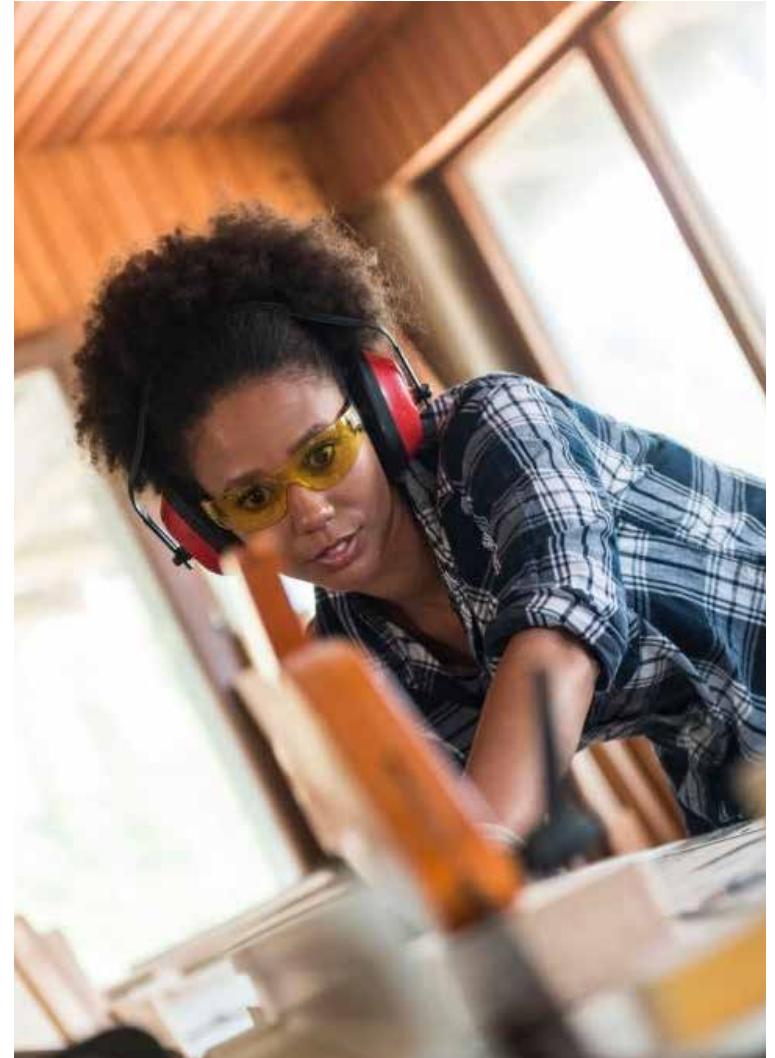
He said initiatives such as the Basic Education Employment Initiative will continue, with the aim of creating jobs for the youth who have assisted in schools as part of the response to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

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 EERP.

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 EERP 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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INingizimu Afrika yethulela isigqoko izingede

Esikhathini esingangeminyaka emithathu iKhomishana Yokuphenya ngokuQhwagwa koMbuso yaqala umsebenzi wayo, siziwile ngokujula kwezenzo zabbabhebezeli benkohlakalo ukuthi zihambe kanganani ukuze bafihle ububibabo.

Kube ngumsebenzi onzima kakhulu ukuqaqa ukuxhuma okube nomthelela oholele kwinkohlakalo. Phakathi kwezinye izinto, imixhantela ezinkampanini yasungulelwu ukuhambisa imali futhi ifihle izinkokhelo ezenziwe kubantu abaxhume nezopolitiki.

Izindlela ezifanayo zibonakele kuphenyo oluningi olwenziwu wuPhiko Olukhetekile Oluphenya Izenzo Zobugebengu (i-SIU), Umkhakha Ophenya Amacala Obugebengu Abekwe Eqhulwini, Umkhakha Wezokuphenya woPhiko Lwezokushushisa Kuzwelone kanye nabanye.

Ngesikhathi lolu phenyo luqhubela phambili futhi nonoxhaka uqala ukuvalela abantu abathintekayo, sibonile ofakazi besongelwa, iminden yabo isatshiswa, iphoqwa ukuba icashe, futhi ibulawa nokubulawa.

Ukubulawa kuka-Babita Deokaran, isikhulu esiphezulu sezezimali eMnyangweni weZempilo e-Gauteng, kuyisikhumbuzzo esikhulu sobungozi obubandakanyekayo emzamweni wethu wokubambisana wokususa lesi sihlava emphakathini wethu.

Ngesikhathi singakazi kahle hle imbangela yokubulawa kwakhe, wayengufakazi oqavile wophenyo lwe-SIU mayelana nokuthengwa kwezinsiza zokuzivikela kulo mnyango.

UPhiko Lwamaphoyisa aseNingizimu Afrika (i-SAPS) kanye namaqembu ezokuvikela azimele abophe abasolwa abayisikhombisa muvanje kufanele banconywe ngomsebenzi wabo. Idokodo labo seledluliselwe kuPhiko loKlebe, kanti futhi uphenyo luzoveza eminye imininingwane yokuthi kungani uNkk Deokaran abulawa.

Ngaphandle kwezimo zale nhlekelele, uNkk Deokaran ubeyiqhawe futhi ethanda izwe lakhe. Njengoba ziziningi izingede, ezizibeka engozini enku, ezsiza ekuvundululeni izenzo zobubi, ukuphatha budedengu, ubugebengu bokujashana ngobuhlobo kanye nokweba.

Ngaphandle kokungenelela kwazo ngesibindi kanye nangezimiso, besingeke si-kwazi ukuveza obala labo abenza inkohlakalo.

Nakuba ukugxila kwethu esikhathini samanje bekusezingedeni emkhakheni kahulumeni, kusafanele sibonge nezingede ezikumkhakha ozimele izenzo zazo ebezingatholi ukunakwa kangako, kodwa-kenazo zibaluleke ngokulinganayo.

Izingede zingabalondo-lozi ababaluleke kakhulu entandweni yethu yeningilabantu. Ziqaphelisa ngezenzo kanye nemikhuba engamukelekile kuhulumeni nasezinhlanganweni.

Zikhulumu ngokuzethemba okuhle nangokulindela okufanelekile hhayi kuphela ukuthi kuzothathwa izinya-thelo ngalokhu ezikudalulile, kodwa nokuthi zizovikelwa ekuhlukunyezweni noma ekubandlululweni.

ENingizimu Afrika kunokuvikela okubanzi komthetho wezingede, kubandakanya Umthetho Wokuvikela Okudaluliwe, Umthetho Wobudlelwano Emsebenzini, Umthetho Wezinkampani, Umthetho Wokuvikela Ukuhlukunyezwu, kanye no-Mthethosisekelo uqobo.

Ukwengeza kulokhu, uMnyango Wezobulungiswa kanye Nokuhlunyelelisa Kwezimilo, usebenza namanye ama-ejensi aqinisekisa ukuthotshelwa komthetho, ulawula iHhovisi Lokuvikelwa Kofakazingokuhlinzeka ukwesekelwa kofakazi ababuthakathaka kanye nabasthiswayo kunoma yiluphi udaba lomthetho.

Ukuba ngaphansi kohlelo lokuvikela kofakazi ukwenza ngokuthanda kwakho, futhi akekho namunye phakathi kwe-SAPS noma i-NPA ongaphoqa ufakazi ukuthi enze kanjalo.

Uma ngabe ufakazi uthola izinsongo ngempilo yakhe noma ezizwa engaphephile, kumele azise abaphenyi bese efaka isicelo sokwamukelwa kulolu hlelo. Lolu hlelo olu-yimpumelelo ludlale indima emqoka ekushushiseni okuyimpumelelo selokhu lwasungulwa, ikakhulukazi maqondana nobugebengu obuhleliwe.



Sekusobala manje ukuthi njengoba impi yokulwisana nenkohlakalo iza ngamandla, kudingeka sibuyekeze ngo-kuphuthuma indlela yethu yamanje hhayi ukuvikela ofakazi kuphela, kodwa nokuvikela okubanzi kwezingede.

Ngesikhathi kunezinhlelo eziningi ezikhona ezivumela izingede ukuthi zibike ngokungadalulwa, sidinga ukuqinisa izinhlelo ezikhona futhi sihlizeke ukwesekwa okuthe xaxa kulabo abaphumela obala ngolwazi abanalo.

Njengomphakathi, sidinga ukubonisa lapho imithetho kanye nezinqubomgomgo ezikhona kunganele eku-vikeleni izindlela zabantu zokuziphilisa, isithunzi kanye nokuphepha kwezingede - futhi sisebenzisane ukubekana nalokhu.

Inhloso yezigebengu ezi-bulala izingede akukhona nje ukuthulisa abantu abathile - kodwa futhi ukuthumela umyalezo nakwezinye izingede ezifisa ukuhlaba umkhosi. Usuku nosuku, kunabantu baseNingizimu Afrika abanesibindi abafana no-Babita Deokaran abasmile ekutheni ngeke babe yingxene yenkohlakalo

futhi bakulungele ukuvuma ukuthi baphumele obala bafakaze ngayo.

Njengabantu baseNingizimu Afrika simethulela isigqoko nazo zonke izingede emikhakheni kahulumeni nezimele abadalula inko-hlakalo elukhuni futhi eyethusayo. Bakwenza konke lokhu ngaphandle kokulindela ukubongwa noma ukuthola umklomelo. Okubalulekile nje kubona ngumsebenzi womphakathi osezingeni eliphezulu.

Angeke neze sikwazi ukuzidumaza. Kumele, futhi sizoqinisekisa ukuthi lokho ezikudalulile kuholela ekushushisweni futhi senze okuningi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi zivikelekile ekulimaleni.

Njengabantu baseNingizimu Afrika, sifuna ukuthumela umyalezo oqinile wokuthi ngeke neze sisatshiswe. Labo abayimbangela yokubulawa kofakazi kanye nezingede bazobosha futhi babhekane nengalo yomthetho, njengabobo bonke labo abazotholwa benecala lenkohlakalo lezi zinswelaboya ezizama ukuyifihla. **V**

Yazi ukubona izimpawu zomdlavuza ezinganeni

INYANGA YOKUQWASHISA Ngomdlavuza Ezinganeni, okwenzeka njalo ngoMandulo, kusiqwashisa ngomdlavuza owehlukahlukene ezinganeni



Allison Cooper

Umdlavuza ezinganeni uyenyuka emhlabeni jikelele, ngesilinganiso sengane eyodwa kwezingama-408 emhlabeni jikelele ihlonzwa ngokuthi inomdlavuza ngaphambi kokuba ibe neminyaka eyi-15 yobudala.

Ngokusho kuka-Taryn Seegers, uMxhumanisi weNhlangano Yomdlavuza Ezinganeni eNingizimu Afrika i-Childhood Cancer

Foundation of South Africa (i-CHOC), kukholakala ukuthi izingane ezimbili kwezintathu ezinomdlavuza azikutholi ukwelashwa futhi lezo ezithola ukwelashwa kujwayeleke ukuthi izinga lesifo selivele seliphezulu.

Kusukela ngowezi-2011, i-CHOC ibilokhu isebe-nzisana noMnyango Wezempiro nabaphi bendabuko ukuhlinzeka ngochwephe-she bezempilo, abasebenzi bezempilo, abalaphi benda-buko kanye nemiphakathi

ngolwazi ngomdlavuza ezinganeni.

"Laba bantu bafundiswa ngezimpawu zokuqala ze-Siluan futhi bafunde noku-cacisa izinkoleoze kanye nesihlava emiphakathini," kusho u-Seegers.

Izimpawu zokuqala ze-Siluan yilezi:

- Thola usizo uma kune-zimpawu zokuqala futhi ezibeleseli.
- **Ihlo:** Ihashaza elimhlophe ehlweni, ukuqhunsula amehlo, ukungaboni, ukukhukhumala kwamehlo.
- **Isigaxa:** Esiswini nasokhalweni, ekhanda nasentanayeni, ezithweni, emasendeni nasezindlaleni.
- **Okungachazeki:** Imfiva engapheli emavikini amabili, ukwehla kwesisindo somzimba, ukupaphaphethka kwsikhumba, ukukhathala, ukusheshe

ulimale noma wophe masinyane.

□ **Ukuqaqanjelwa:** Kwa-mathambo, amalunga omzimba, iqolo nokushe-sha ukuphuka.

□ **Izimpawu zezinzwu:** Uku-shintsha noma ukwehla ekuhambeni, ukuzimela noma ukukhulumu, ukubuyela emuva koku-khula kwengane, ikhanda elibuhlungu elithatha ngaphezu kweviki elihambisana noma elingahambisani nokuhlanza kanye nokukhula kwekhanda.

"Amazinga okwelapheka kwemidlavuza eminingi yezingane makhulu ka-khulu kunemidlavuza ehlasela abantu abadala. Namuhla, emazweni asa-thuthuka, iningi lemidlavuza yezingane ingalapheka ngempumelelo, futhi epha-kathi kwama-50% nama-60% ingalashwa. Emazweni ace-bile, izinga lokusinda lingaba phakathi kwama-85% kuya kuma-90%."

Izingane eziningi kudinga zihlonzwe ngesikhathi isifo lesi sisesemazingeni aphansi futhi bathole ukwelashwa okuyikho – ezikhungweni zokwelapha okukhethe-kile okunikezwa ngongoti abafanele – uma sifuna ukuthuthukisa izinga lokulapheka. 🎉

Ngeminingwane ethe xaxa, thinta inombolo yosizo ye-CHOC ku-0800 333 555.