



Vuk'uzenzele

YEYASIMAHLA

Iziswa yiNkonzo yezoNxibelelwano neNkqubo yoLwazi kaRhulumente (GCIS)

isiXhosa/English

EkaCanzibe 2015



Ezivela
kwiZakhiwo
zoMdibaniso

Iphepha 3



Urhulumente
ulwa ne -TB

Iphepha 5



Inkqubo entsha
yokwakha idala
imisebenzi

Iphepha 8

Ukuphucula oorhulumente basekhaya

Ongezwa Manyathi

Emva kweminyaka eli-15 loorhulumente basekhaya, uluntu lwaseMzantsi Afrika lufikelela ngcono kwiinkonzo ezifana nokubonelelwa ngamanzi, ugutyulo nombane.

Ulwakhiwo lwezindlu ludale uluntu oludlamkileyo olunamaziko afana nezikolo-mpeliso, iikliniki nezikolo. Urhulumente wakhe nezindlu ezisemgangathweni neenkono ezingundoqo endaweni yemimandla yamatyotyombe engama-500 kule minyaka mihlanu idlulileyo. "Senze inkqubo encomekayo ukususela mhla kwafika ulawulo lwentando yesininzi ukuhlangabezana nomyalelo othi kobakho izindlu, ukhuseleko nokuphila kamnandi, ngokukhanywe kuMqulu weNkululeko," utshilo uMongameli uJacob Zuma.

Ethetha kwiNdibano yeSizwe yaMalungu (i-NMA) oMbutho woMasipala waseMzantsi Afrika (i-SALGA) ebibanjelwe eMidrand kutsha nje.

I-NMA yintlanganisano yeenkokheli zoorhulu-

mente basekhaya apho zihlangana zikhangele inkqubo eyenziwe koorhulumente basekhaya kwakunye nokukhangela iindlela zokomeleza oorhulumente basekhaya nokuphucula ukuhanjiswa kweenkonzo.

Umxholo wengqungquthela yalo nyaka ubusithi "Ukubhiyozela iminyaka eli-15 yooRhulumente baseKhaya boLawulo lweNtando yesiNinzi. Ukubuyela kundalashe ukudibanisa ngokungena nzulu kulawulo lwentando yesininzi lwasekhaya oluphuhlayo nolugxile eluntwini."

UMongameli uthe uluntu oluninzi sele luyixhamla inkqubo ngokufumana iinkonzo ezingundoqo.

"Ukukhutshwa kwengxelo yoBalo-bantu yowama-2011 kuyawungqina umgama omde osele uhanjwe kubonelelo lweenkonzo ezingundoqo. Lo mzila wenkqubo womelezwe yingxelo yokugqibela kubalo-bantu loomasipala olungabandakanyi zimali nekhutshwe ngomhla we-2 kweyoMsintsi yowama-2014," utshilo.

Ngokutsho kwale ngxelo, iinkonzo ezinikezelwe ngumasipala ziyinciphisile indlala.

Le ngxelo isibonisa ukuba yimidi ezizigidi ezi-5.3 efumana iinkonzo ezingundoqo zasimahla kwaye kwezizigidi ezi-11.8 efumana iinkonzo ezingundoqo zamanzi, ezizigidi ezi-2.5 kuyo ixhamla kwinkxaso yabasokola kakhulu.

Imizi esokola kakhulu yileyo iselungelweni lezaphulelo okanye iinkonzo ezisisibonelelo.

Yimidi ezizigidi ezilishumi efumana iinkonzo zogutyulo lwamanzi amdaka nogutyulo lwelindle koomasipala eMzantsi Afrika kwaye ama-31.1% ale mizi ifumana iinkonzo zogutyulo lwamanzi amdaka nolwelindle zasimahla.

"Nangona ubomi bezigidi zabantu buphucuke ngokuncomekayo, basebaninzi abanye abasalindileyo, abasadinga ukubona ubomi babo buphucuka busiba ngcono.

Bafuna amanzi, umbane, izindlu, iindlela nezikolo ezindilisekileyo kufutshane namakhaya wabo," ugxininise watsho uMongameli uZuma.

IBALI ELIMYOLI LOMZANTSI AFRIKA

UMongameli uchazele abathunywa ukuba kuninzi okuhle okuthe kwenzeka eMzantsi Afrika kule miNyaka ingama-20 yeNkululeko idlulileyo kwaye eli lizwe libali elimyoli elinokulibalisa.

"Eli libali likarhulumente okhathalayo, nosebenzayo nothe wasebenza ngobulumko nokuzinikela ukwenza iinguqu ezinzulu nezithembisayo kubomi babantu ekwenza oku enezixhobo zokusebenza ezinganelanga.

"Eli libali lomsebenzi omhle kwaye namaziko okugqwesa athe avela kwiinkalo zonke zelizwe lethu, kumaphondo nakwinqanaba loorhulumente basekhaya."

UMongameli ukhuthaze oorhulumente basekhaya ukuba mabasebenzisane baze



UMongameli uJacob Zuma uthi kusekuninzi ekufanele kwenziwe ukuphucula ubomi babantu baseMzantsi Afrika.

babelane ngoko akufundileyo.

"Kukho oomasipala abasebenza kakuhle, neenkqubo zezopolitiko ezisebenza kakuhle nezezolawulo, nophichotho-zincwadi lwanqaphakathi olungqingqwa namaqonga olawulo lwezezimali," utshilo uMongameli uZuma.

Uthe aba masipala banamacandelo ezolawulo angenachaphaza apho abasebenzi bekubeka phambili ukuthintelwa kobuqhethseba no-

Iqhubeka kwiphepha lesi-2

Ukuphucula umgangatho wemfundo eMzantsi Afrika

Allison Cooper

ISebe leMfundo esiSiseko (i-DBE) lesizwe lenze konke okusemandleni ukuphucula umgangatho wemfundo elizweni jikelele, ingakumbi xa sithetha ngezibalo, inzululwazi nobuchwepheshe.

KwiNgqungquthela yeZibalo, iNzululwazi nobuchwepheshe (i-MST) yesithathu yakutsha nje, uMphathiswa weMfundo esiSiseko u-Angie Motshekga uthe nangona kusekuninzi ekusafanele kwenziwe ukuphucula amanani

abafundi abakhetha izifundo ze-MST nabaziphumelelayo, akukho mathandabuzo ngokuba mde umgama ohanjiweyo.

Isebe seliseke iCandelo loLawulo lwe-MST olusebenza ngokupheleleyo nangokuzinikela, noluhuba isicwangciso sokuphucula i-MST noluthle lwangena phantsi kwenkqubo yohlolo olunzulu.

"Izicwangciso zokuguqula izibonelelo zethutyana zeDinaledi nezezikolo zobuchwepheshe zibe yentsha inkqubo edibeneyo yezibonelelo ebanzi ziyaqhuba - iSibonelelo se-MST - kwaye ingxoxo noNondyebo weSizwe seziphambili," utshilo.

IDinaledi liphulo le-DBE eligxile ngokukodwa kwizibalo nenzululwazi.

Ukongeza apho, i-DBE iphumeze iLebhu eNkulu yeziPhumo eziKhawulezileyo ze-MST ukuba iqulunqe isicwangciso-qhinga sexesha elide sokuphucula ulwazi lomxholo kootitshala kwezi zifundo.

"Ilebhu ye-MST iza kuvelisa iindlela zokukhuthaza ngokumandla ukuba abafundi

bakhetha izifundo ze-MST ize iqukumbele isicwangciso sezemfundo esidingekayo kuphuculwe amazinga okuphumelela kwezi fundo," utshilo uMphathiswa uMotshekga.

UKUJONGANA NGQO NEMINGENI

UMphathiswa noSekela Mphathiswa u-Enver Surty babalule inani lemingeni malunga ne-MST ngethuba bekwiNkqubo kaMabonakude ye-The New Age kutsha nje. Equka ukubonelela ngemithombo, ukuxhotyiswa kootitshala, ukubeka esweni nenkxaso.

Le mingeni ibonwe liQela eliSebenzayo labaMphathiswa ebiliqwalasela i-MST.

Eli qela likwafumanise ukuba amaphondo awanazo izicwangciso ezaneleyo zenkxaso okanye izivumelwano zentsebenziswano namashishini azimeleyo okanye imibutho engekho phantsi kukarhulumente (ii-NGO).

"Oku ngamanye amaxesha kubangela ukugxalathelana kwee-NGO ezikolweni, kodwa oku zikwenza ngaphandle kwendlela ecetyiweyo okanye elawulwayo. Izihlandlo



UMphathiswa weMfundo esiSiseko u-Angie Motshekga.

Iqhubeka kwiphepha lesi-4

EMINYE IMIBA GABALALA

Amacebo aqiqisiweyo ukuncedisa koorhulumente basekhaya

Ongezwa Manyathi

UMphathiswa woLawulo lweNtsebenziswano neMicimbi yezeMveli uPravin Gordhan ubongoze bonke abathunywa abaze kwiNdibano yeSizwe yaMalungu (i-NMA) yoMbutho woMasipala waseMzantsi Afrika (i-Salga) ukuba mabenze lukhulu ngokuncinci.

Kwintetho yakhe kwi-NMA ebibanjelwe eMidrand kutsha nje, uMphathiswa uthetha: "Sinengxaki yezezimali eMzantsi Afrika. Umbuzo ngowokuba ungenza njani lukhulu ngokuncinci. Kule minyaka imbalwa ezayo, kuphela kombuzo oza kuwuba lo." UMzantsi Afrika, njengawo onke amazwe ehlabathini, ujongene nemingeni yezoqoqosho. Oku kuthetha ukuba urhulumente ephelile ingakumbi oorhulumente basekhaya, kuza kufuneka avele namacebo azisisombululo ukubonelela uluntu ngeenkono.

Ngelinge lokukhuthaza oomasipala ukuba bacinge ngendlela yobuchule, abameli abambalwa bakamasipala bathe babelana noogxa babo kwi-NMA ye-SALGA ngamacebo ezisisombululo.

"Ukucinga ngamacebo amatsha kubaluleke kakhulu ekusebenzeni ngemingeni yoorhulumente basekhaya. Sisisizwe

esinamacebo amatsha nezinye zezona mbono zethu zintsha zivele kwezona ndawo zi-yimiqwebedu zeli lizwe," litshilo iGosa eliyiNtloko yesiGqeba leZiko lokuVelisa iziNto eziNtsha leeNkonzo zikaRhulumente (i-CPSI), uThuli Radebe.

Uthe qho ngonyaka eli lizwe libona oku kuveliswa kwezinto ezintsha kumsitho weeMbasa ze-CPSI, apho elona nani likhulu labaphumeleleyo livela koorhulumente basekhaya.

UKUVELISA IZINTO EZINTSHA KUSONDEZA IINKONZO ELUNTWINI

Uninzi loomasipala kweli lizwe jikelele lusebenzisa ukuveliswa kwezinto ezintsha ukubonelela ngonikezelo-nkonzo kuluntu lwabo. Omnye woomasipala abanjalo licandelo laManzi noGutyulo loMasipala waseThekwini (i-EWS).

I-EWS iphethe amanzi nogutyulo kuMasipala wase-eThekwini kwaye isebenze, nala maziko phakathi kokunye, i-*Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation*, neBhanki yeHlabathi.

Ngowama-2014, eli candelo liphumelele iMbasa yeCandelo lezaManzi yaseStockholm "njengelona candelo lezamanzi livelisa okutsha nelinenkqabela e-Afrika". Ummeli wecandelo le-EWS, uDave Wilson, ucacise ukusetyenziswa kwemigqomo yeekhonteyina elungisiweyo njengezindlu zangasese ukusombulula umngeni wokungabi nazinkonzo zogutyulo kwimimandla engamatyotyombe.

Le migqomo ilungisiweyo isetyenziswa njengezindlu zangasese zincede imimandla yamatyotyombe emalunga nama-600.

"Le mimandla yamatyotyombe ikhethwe ukuba kuzakwakhwa izindlu ezifanelekileyo kuzo ngomasipala," utshilo uWilson.

Ukuza kuthi ga ngoku yimigqomo eli-1100 esetyenziswa njengezindlu zangasese eThekwini kwiindawo ezingama-600 jikelele eThekwini. Umqomo omnye usetyenziswa ngamatyotyombe amalunga nama-50 akungama olirhangqileyo onganemitha ezingama-200.

"Umasipala uqeshe abantu bokuzigcina ezi zindlu zangasese namagosa onxibelelwano asekuhlaleni, ukanti ke amaphepha nesepha zikhutshwa leli candelo," utshilo uWilson.

Ngaphandle nje kokudala imisebenzi nokuvuselela uphuhliso lwamashishini amancinci, le projekthi ikwakhusela nempilo yoluntu ekuhlaleni.

ISixeko saseTshwane ngomnye umasipala osebenzisa amacebo amatsha okuphucula ubomi babantu ngephulo lakhe lobuchwepheshe bedijithali elibizwa iProject Isizwe.

IProject Isizwe seyiphumeze iziza ze-Wi-Fi ezimalunga nama-600, ukuza kuthi ga ngoku, inxhanyulwa ngabantu abangaphezulu kwezigidi ezibini. Ngokutsho kukamasipala, ngabantu abathelelelwa kwizigidi ezithathu abaza kuxhamla kule Wi-Fi yasimahla ekupheleni kowama-2015.

"Uqhagamshelwano lwe-intanethi kufuneka luphathwe njengenkono engundoqo. Abantu baye besiba batsha, into ke leyo ethetha ukuthi urhulumente kufanele ahambelane nokuhamba kwamaxesha, ingakumbi xa kuthethwa ngolutsha," utshilo uSodolophu waseTshwane uKgosientsi Ramokgopa.

Ngenyanga yeNkanga kulo nyaka uphelileyo, iSixeko naso samisela umabona-kude iTshwane Wi-Fi, nethe yafikelela kumlinganiselo wababukeli abasisigidi phaya ekuqaleni kweyoMdumba kulo nyaka.

I-Tshwane Wi-FiTV ineenkqubo ezifana nezomculo, iindaba ezisematheni, ezamashishini, ezenkolo, ezemisebenzi nezemidlalo.

"Abadidiyeli befilmu be-Wi-Fi bezi nkqubo babengaphangeli ngaphambili okanye bengaqeshwanga ngokwezakhono zabo," utshilo uRamokgopa.

Enye inkqubo yokuvelisa izinto ezintsha eyamisela siSixeko ye-DigiMbizo, uhlobo lweembizo oluqhutywa nge-intanethi olufana nezoo urhulumente kazwelonke



Icandelo laManzi noGutyulo loMasipala wase-eThekwini lusebenzisa imigqomo ezikhonteyina elungiselelweyo ukuhlangabezana nemingeni yogutyulo ematyotyombeni kweli phondo.

azibamba kweli lizwe jikelele ngeenjongo zokudibana nabahlali ubuso ngobuso.

"I-DigiMbizo inika abahlali baseTshwane ithuba lokubamba Imbizo noSodolophu bezihlalelele emakhayeni wabo," utshilo uRamokgopa.

Abahlali bayakwazi ukusebenzisa i-Twitter ukubhekisa imibuzo yabo okanye iinkxalabo zabo kuSodolophu besebenzisa u-#DigiMbizo okanye #AskRamokgopa baze afumane impendulo ngoko nangoko.

Nge-DigiMbizo, umasipala uyakwazi ukunxibelelana nabo bangafane baye kwi-indibano eziqhelekileyo, ucacise watsho uRamokgopa.

"Ikwasinceda ukuba sikwazi ukusezela umoya nokwazi izimvo zoluntu size sisabele kuzo ngokukhawuleza."

Iqhubeka isuka kwiphepha loku-1

lawulo lwemingcipheko.

Aba masipala, uthi uMongameli, abakunyamezeli ukungasebenzi kakuhle, kwaye bakwenza rhoqo ukuhlolwa komsebenzi baze basebenzisa amanyathelo okulungisa apho kukho imfuneko khona.

"Yile nto kufanele ukuba yenziwa ngabo bonke oomasipala, kuba ke oorhulumente basekhaya bakho ngenjongo yokusebenzela abantu. Lowo ngoyena ndoqo"

Ubancomile bonke oomasipala abathe benza umahluko ekuguquleni ubomi babantu.

"Umsebenzi wenu uqaphelekile kwaye uyanconywa," utshilo.

UMongameli uhlabe ikhwelo kubathunywa ukuba basebenze ngcono nangamandla ukwenza uMzantsi Afrika ube yindawo engcono kumntu wonke.

"Kufanele senze ngcono ukuphucula iinkonzo ezifana neziseko ezingundoqo zamanzi, ulawulo lwenkunkuma okanye ukubonelelwa ngombane.

"Ezi ziinkonzo nje ezingundoqo ezinokuthi ukuba, zihanjiswa kakuhle, zenze ukuba amava wabantu bakuthi malunga norhulumente basekhaya abe ngamnandi."

UKUPHUCULA INDELELA ABASEBENZA NGAYO OORHULUMENTE BASEKHAYA

Ukuze oorhulumente basekhaya bakwazi ukusombulula eminye yemingeni abajongene nayo badinga ukulawulwa ngabantu abanezakhono nemfundo efanelekileyo.

Ngokutsho kukaMongameli uZuma, urhulumente usabele kumba wokuphucula ulawulo nendlela abasebenza ngayo oorhulumente basekhaya ngokwenza izilungiso kumthetho woorhulumente basekhaya ofana noMthetho-siHlomelo weNkqubo kaMasipala.

"Kufanele kungathandiswa mntu ekuqinisekiseni ukuba amagosa anazo ezona zakhono zicinci zifunekayo," utshilo.

UMongameli uthetha amagosa azintloko ze-

zimali, iinjini nabanye abasebenzi bezobuchwepheshe kufanele babenezakhono kwaye babe ziingcali kwimisebenzi yabo.

UMbutho woMasipala waseMzantsi Afrika (i-Salga) wenze amalunge okuphucula ubunkokheli nokuqinisekisa ukuba kukho izakhono ezifanelekileyo koorhulumente basekhaya ngokuvulisa iinkqubo zokwamkela nokwazisa ezilungiselelwe zafanela ukunceda ooceba ukuba baziqonde ngcono iindima nemisebenzi yabo.

Ngokutsho kukaSihlalo we-SALGA, uThabo Manyoni, lo mbutho uqhube ngokuyimpumelelo inkqubo yokulinga eyiNkqubo yokuPhuhlisa ubuNkokheli.

UKUBUYELA KUNDALASHE

KwiMbizo yooRhulumente baseKhaya kaMongameli, ebikwabanjelwe e-Midrand, kweyoMsintsi yowama-2014, amagosa oorhulumente basekhaya avumelene ngamxhelo-mnye ukubuyela kundalashe ukubonelela uluntu ngeenkono ezisemgangathweni.

Inkqubo yokuBuyela kuNdalashe igxile ekwakheni oomasipala abahlangabezana neemfuno zoluntu, abakhathalayo nabakwaziyo ukuphendula bacacise.

"Sizinikelele ekuqinisekiseni oomasipala bayakwazi ukubonelela ngamanzi, umbane, iipaka, izibane zezitalato, ukuthuthwa kwenkunkuma, ukuvala izizingqi ezindleleni, ukujongana neengxaki zokuphazanyiswa kweenkqubo zokuhanjiswa kweenkonzo, kunye neengxaki zokukhutshwa kweengxelo zemizi zamatyala eenkonzo zikamasipala," ubakhumbuze watsho abathunywa.

Uthe oomasipala kufuneka banxulumane ngokucacileyo baze banikezele ingxelo kuluntu abalusebenzelayo.

"Ukubuyela kundalashe kuthetha ukuhlaziywa kwenkqubo yeziniki-maxabiso nokulwa ngendlela ehlaniphelelyo norhwaphilizo olukhoyo kwinkqubo yokuthenga nokuthengisa iinkonzo koorhulumente basekhaya."

UMongameli uqaqambise ukuba oomasipala mabasebenze ngokuthe chatha ukwandisa

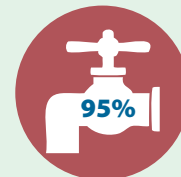
iinkqubo zokulwa indlela ezifana neNkqubo yemiSebenzi yoLuntu, ethi ixhobise abantu ngezakhono bafumane namathuba emisebenzi.

"Ukubuyela kundalashe kukwanika oomasipala umyalelo wokuba bakhulise uphuhliso lwesemaphandleni ngokuxhasa amashishini amancinci, oopopolotyeni kunye namafama anemihlatyana emincinci kwiidolophu zsemaphandleni nasezilalini."

Ubongoze abathunywa ukuba bazinikele ngokutsho ekusebenzeni ngocoselelo kuwo omathathu amaqoqo karhulumente.

UNIKEZELO-NKONZO NGOKWAMANANI:

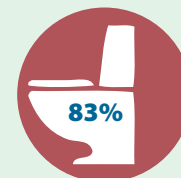
- Ama-95%** – Ngumlinganiselo ngo-kweepesenti wemizi ebifumana amanzi asisiseko esingundoqo ngowama-2012. Oku kunyuka kusuka kuma-60% ngowe-1994.



- Ama-86%** – Ngumlinganiselo ngokweepesenti wemizi ebinombane ngowama-2014. Oku kunyuka kusuka kuma-50% ngowe-1994.



- Ama-83%** – Ngumlinganiselo ngokweepesenti wemizi ebifumana iinkonzo zogutyulo olusisiseko ngowama-2012. Oku kunyuka kusuka kuma-50% ngowe-1995.



- Izigidi ezili-9.1** – inani lemizi ebithuthelwa inkunkuma rhoqo ngowama-2011. Eli nali linyuka lisuka kwizigidi ezi-6.3 ngowama-2001.



- Ama-73%** – inani loomasipala abanemizi engaphezulu kwama-90% enombane. Oku kukuphucuka ukusuka kumasipala omnye kuphela obenangaphezulu kwama-90% yemizi efumana umbane.



- Ama-72%** – Ngumlinganiselo ngokweepesenti wemizi ethuthelwa inkunkuma. Oku kunyuka kusuka kuma-55% ngowama-2009.





Ezivela kwizakhiwo zoMdibaniso

Umyalezo ovela kuMongameli

Masibhinqe omfutshane silwe ukuhlaselwa kwabemi bangaphandle

Bantu baseMzantsi Afrika, kutsha nje sibone iziganeko ezihambisa umzimba nezingamkelekanga zodushe obelujoliswe kubemi bamazwe angaphandle kwiindawo ezithle KwaZulu-Natal, eKungokuzi nwenwelwe kwezinye iindawo eGauteng. Iziganeko ezikumila kunje zakhe zenzeka eSoweto ngeyoMqungu.

Akukho zikhalazo nakunganeliseki kunokusetyenziswa njengesizathu sokuhlasela abemi bangaphandle nokutyhuthulwa kweevenkile zabo.

Silugxeka kakhulu olu dushe. Ezi ziganeko zohlasel zinxamnye nayo yonke into uMzantsi Afrika oyimeleyo, ingakumbi ukuxabisa ubomi bomntu, amalungelo oluntu, isidima somntu kunye nobuntu.

Sililizwe sizikhaba ngawo omane izenzo zokunganyamezelani ezifana nokucalula ngokobuhlanga, ukubukula abo bamazwe angaphandle, ukucekisa abo bathandana nabantu besini esinye kunye nokucalula ngokobuni.

Sivakalisa amazwi ethu ovelwano kuzo zonke iintsapho ezinamalungu aye aphulukana nobomi kwaye sinqwenelela nabo bathe bonzakala ukuba bachache ngokukhawuleza.

Siyalubongoza uluntu ukuba luthobe umoya, luphelisa udushe. Akufuneki sivume ukusetyenziswa zizaphulimthetho egameni lokuba nazo zihamba nathi kwiingxaki esinazo zibe zona zifuna ukuhlwayelwa uqhushululu nokudunga uxolo.

IINGXOXO-MPIKISWANO

Naziphi na iingxaki okanye imiba ekhathaza abemi boMzantsi Afrika kufuneka zisonjululwe ngoxolo nangokuthethana.

Amapolisa anikwe umyalezo wokuba kufuneka asebenze imini nobusuku akhusele abemi bangaphandle kunye nabemi beli kwaye abambe abo batyuthuthula iivenkile kunye nabo baphambili kwizenzo zodushe.

Siyalubongoza uluntu ukuba luncedise amapolisa ngokuwanika ulwazi ngeziganeko zodushe ezenzeke eGauteng naKwaZulu-Natal ukuze abo baphula umthetho babanjwe baphoswe ngaphaya kwezitshixo.

Siyazibulela iinkokeli zezenkolo, imibutho engekho phantsi kukarhulumente kunye namanye amahlakani ethu ngokuzisa uncedo lwezintlangantle kwabo bantu bachaphazelekileyo.

Siyazigxibha sizigxeka iziganenke zohlaselo, siyayazi kwaye siyayiqonda eminye imiba ebekwayo ngabemi boMzantsi Afrika abachaphazelekayo.

Siyaphinda kwakhona sithi uninzi lwabemi boMzantsi Afrika ayigobantu bacalula abantu ngokobuzwe. Ukuba bekunjalo, ngesingeanabo aba bantu baninzi sinabo basuka kumazwe angaphandle sihlala nabo kwiindawo esi-

hlala kuzo kulo lonke eli lizwe, kwiidolophi, izixeko nakwimimandla esemaphandleni.

Ikhona imiba enxulumene nezozoqosho nezentlalo evezwa ngabantu kwaye ithathelwa ingqalelo.

Le miba iquka izikhalazo ezingabafuduki abangekho zincwadini nabakweli lizwe ngokungekho mthethweni, ukwanda kweevenkile okanye amashishini amancinci athathwe ngabemi bamazwe angaphandle kunye noluvo lokuba abemi bamazwe angaphandle bayabandakanyeka kulwaphulo-mthetho.

Sifuna ukukubethelela ukuba nangona abanye abemi bamazwe ngaphandle sele bebanjiwe bebanjelwa izenzo zolwaphulo-mthetho ezahlukeneyo, kuyalahlekisa kwaye akulunganga ukuquka bonke abemi bamazwe angaphandle njengokuba bayabandakanyeka kulwaphulo-mthetho kweli lizwe.

Ukongeza koku, ayingabo bonke abemi bamazwe angaphandle abakweli lizwe abalapha ngokungekho mthethweni.

Uninzi lwabo bakweli ngokusemthethweni kwaye banegalelo oluhle kuqoqosho nophuhliso lwentlalo kweli lizwe. Uninzi lwabo lwezakhono ezinqongopheleyo ezisincedayo ukuba siphuhlise uqoqosho kwaye bamkelekile ukuba bahlale kweli lizwe lethu.

Abanye beza eMzantsi Afrika njengeembacu ezibaleka kwizidube-dube zongquzulwano okanye iimfazwe kumazwe angamakhaya abo, kanye ngale ndlela uninzi lwabemi boMzantsi Afrika abashiya ngalo eli bebhacela kumanye amazwe kweli lizwekazi nangaphaya kwemida yalo.

Sasiphethwe kakuhle ngobubele, ngesidima nangembeko ngoodade kunye nabantakwethu beli lizwekazi liphela. Asisoze sibulibale obo bubele kunye noku kubambisana.

Inkxaso esayifumana kumazwe akumaZantsi e-Afrika ayencedisa kwidabi lomzabalazo kunye nesayifuma kuMbutho weMbumba ye-Afrika yayibaluleke kakhulu kumzabalazo wokufumana inkululeko nolawulo lwentando yesininzi esizixhamlayo kunamhlanje.

UXANDUVA LWETHU

Ukulandela koku, uRhulumente uza kuqhubeleka edlala indima yakhe esenza nemisebenzi kunye noxanduva esinalo njengolungu lweMbumba ye-Afrika kunye neZizwe eziManyeneyo.

Iimbacu kunye nabo bamazwe angaphandle bafuna indawo yokukhuselwa baza kunikwa uncedo ngokwemithetho nemimiselo yehlabathi, ngenkxaso ye-Arhente yeeMbacu yeZizwe eziManyeneyo.

Siyababongoza abantu beli ukuba banike inkxaso bakhusele iimbacu kunye nezoiimbacu zifuna ukukhuselwa.

Ndithumele uMphathiswa wezamaPolisa, owoKhuseleko lweLizwe kunye noweMicimbi yezeKhaya ukuba basebenzisana norhulumente wePhondo laKwaZulu-Natal balwe udushe bazise nozinzo. Mhle umsebenzi asele bewenzile kodwa le ngxaki ifuna amanyathelo okungenelela abanzi nangazi kuwa esithubeni.

Ke ngoko lo msebenzi ndiye ndawunika yonke iNtlanganisela yeZobuLungisa, uGcino-mthetho kunye noKhuseleko ukuba iwuxovule ngobunono ide iwucokise, idibane kunye noMphathiswa woPhuhliso loLuntu, owezoRhwebo noShishino kunye nowoPhuhliso lwamaShishini amaNcinci.

Intlanganiselo yezokhuseleko kunye namasebe ezoqoqosho sele eqalisile ukusebenza ngalo mba, kulandela iziganeko ezifana nezi zenzeka eSoweto ngeyoMqungu.

ULUNTU

Ngoku ndibayalele ukuba basebenze ngokukhawuleza kwaye basebenzisane noluntu lwemimandla echaphazelekileyo, imibutho emele abemi bangaphandle, amashishini, imibutho engekho phantsi korhulumente kunye namanye amahlakani ethu ukuba basabele kwizikhalo eziphakanyiswa ngabo bonke abachaphazelekayo.

Injongo yethu kukuthintela izenzo ezifana nezi kwilixa elizayo ngokuphucula ubudlelwane nokukhuthaza ukuhlalisana ngoxolo phakathi kwabemi beli kunye nabantu bakuthi beli lizwekazi, kwakunye nabanye abantu abaphuma kwamanye amazwe angaphandle.

Siza kufuna noncedo kunye nentsebenziswana kwezinye ii-ofisi zozakuzo ezilapha eMzantsi Afrika. UMphathiswa weMicimbi yezeKhaya udibene nooNozakuzaku bamaZwe ase-Afrika kwezi ntsukwana zidlulileyo.

UMphathiswa weZobuLwandle bamaZwe ngamaZwe neNtsebenziswano naye uza kuthathela apha kwezi ngxoxo kwiintlanganiselo aza kuba nazo nooNozakuzaku bamaZwe ase-Afrika ngomhla we-17 kwekaTshazimpunzi.

Siyawacela amaLungu ePalamente ukuba nawo asebenzisane nathi, kwimimandla ephantsi kolawulo lwawo, ukuphucula ubudlelwane kunye nokukhuthaza ukuhlalisana ngoxolo phakathi kwabantu beli kunye nabantu bamazwe angaphandle.

Amalungiselelo ayenziwa ukuphucula indlela imida elawulwa ngayo kunye nemithetho yokufudukela kweli lizwe.

Kulo umba, uRhulumente uqhuba kakuhle kumsebenzi wakhe wokuseka i-Arhente yokuLawula imiDa, eza kujongana nemida kunye nawo onke amazibuko okungena kweli.

ISebe leMicimbi yezeKhaya liyaxhotyiswa ngezakhono ukuze likwazi ukumelana nemiba yezokufuduka ingakumbi kwii-ofisi ezikwimida yeli.

Kulo umba, uMkhosi weSizwe wezoKhuseleko (i-SANDF) uza kukhupha amajoni angama-350 aye kwiSebe leMicimbi yezeKhaya ukuze asebenze njengamagosa ezokufuduka kwii-ofisi ezikwimida yeli.

Ukongeza koku, i-SANDF ityale amajoni kwimida yeli kumaphondo asixhenxe ukuthintela imikhuba yolwaphulo-mthetho kwimida kunye nabo batyhobozwa kwimida ngokungekho mthethweni.

Bantu baseMzantsi Afrika, Siyanibongoza nonke ukuba nizole kwaye nizibambe.

Siyanicela ukuba nisebenzise amajelo oluntu ezonxibelelwano, nahlukane nokukhwezela udushe ku-Facebook, i-Twitter nakumanye amaqonga.

Sinoxanduva lokukhuthaza intsebenziswano phakathi koluntu, ukuhlalisana ngoxolo kunye nemvano kweli.

Abemi bamazwe angaphandle bayasinceda ukuba sijongeke njengomfanekiso omhle wezizwe neentlanga ezahlukeneyo kwaye siyakuthanda ukuba khona kwabo kweli. Sifuna nokuba ande amanani abakhenkethi abatyelela kweli abaphuma kweli lizwekazi kunye nokwabelana ngamathuba okushishina njengenxalenye yokukhuthaza uhlumo oluzinzileyo loqoqosho kweli lizwekazi.

SONKE SINGAMA-AFRIKA

Imibhiyozo yeNyanga ye-Afrika iza kusinika ithuba lokuba sibonakalise ukuzingca ngobu-Afrika bethu kunye nobudlelwano obushushu nabantu bakuthi bamanye amazwe eli lizwekazi.

Siyilinde ngolanga zelelo imibhiyozo yoSuku lwe-Afrika kuwo onke amaphondo ngomhla wama-25 kwekaCanzibe.

Bantu bakuthi, siyanqanda sithi masithobeni umoya.

Ukuhlaselwa kwabantu bamazwe angaphandle kweli lizwe akwamkelekanga konke.

Safumana uncedo kumazwe amaninzi ngethuba sisilwela inkululeko. Abazange basigxotho okanye basiphathe kakubi.

Siyaziva iingxaki ezibekwayo ezifana nokuba abanye abantu bamazwe angaphandle abanamvume yokuba seMzantsi Afrika.

Abanye baphinde bakhale nangolwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwa ngabanye kwaba bantu baphuma kwamanye amazwe nokuba bathatha amathuba emisebenzi nawokurhweba.

Siyaziva zonke ezi zikhalazo kwaye siza kuzilungisa. Kodwa siyakubethelela ukuba akukho okunokwenza olu dushe ukuba lwamkeleke. Siyalugxeka kakhulu.

Njengorhulumente senza konke ekusemandleni ukuphucula ukhuseleko kwimida yeli ukuze abantu bangangeni ngokungekho emthethweni kweli lizwe. Sesityale namajoni ukuze ancidesi iSebe leMicimbi yezeKhaya kule ngxaki.

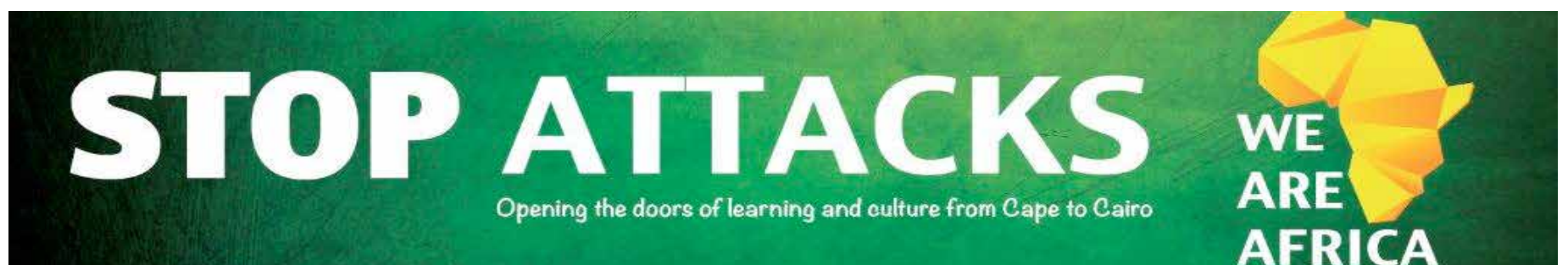
Masisebenzisane sinike inkxaso kubo bonke abemi bamazwe angaphandle abachatsazelwe lolu dushe.

I-AFRIKA ENGCONO

UMqulu weNkululeko uthi makubekho uxolo nobuhlobo. Uxanduva lwethu kukukhuthaza lo moya wokuhlalisana ngoxolo siwuqhubele phambili.

Siyakubethelela nokuzibophelela kwethu kuxanduva lwethu lokufaka isandla kwi-Afrika engcono nehlabathi elingcono.

Masisebenzisane senze eli lizwe lethu libe yindawo engcono yabo bonke abalapha kulo.



EZEMFUNDO

Ukutshintsha inkangeleko yezikolo zaseMzantsi Afrika



Urhulumente wakha izikolo apho abafundi banokukhula khona baze ootitshala bakhuthazeke ukuba bafundise. Ezi zikolo ziza kusinceda sinyuse umxakatho size sakhe ingomso eliaqambileyo.

Amukelani Chauke

Kwiminyaka emithathu edlulileyo urhulumente wathatha isigqibo esinzima sokuphelisa zonke izikolo zodaka kweli lizwe aze aphucule imeko abafunda phantsi kwazo abantwana baseMzantsi Afrika.

Kwisithuba esingaphantsi nje kwe-minyaka emithathu emva koko, iSebe leMfundo esiSiseko lakhe izikolo ezingaphezulu nje kwi-100 kwelilizwe jikelele.

UMphathiswa weMfundo esiSiseko u-Angie Motshekga unikezele ngesikolo sama-99 esasichithiwe sakhiwa ngokutsha eRiverton eNtshona Koloni kutsha nje.

Ekunikezelweni kwesikolo iValhalla Primary, uMphathiswa uthe, asiyompumelelo nje, kodwa kubalulekile kuba kuza kudala indawo yokufunda nokufundisa ekhuthazayo kubafundi nootitshala besi sikolo.

"Into esiza kuyizisa kuluntu sisiseko esingundoqo esinokuba luncedo ngeendlela ngeendlela, kuba singasetyenziswa njenge-holo yoluntu ukuze kubekho ubudlelwane obuhle phakathi kwesikolo nabahlali. Lo nto ithetha ukuthi sikwazisela abahlali into eza kuba lulutho kubo.

"Kuthi lulutho esiluzisela uluntu olu. Liziko elakuhlala naphakade eliyindawo yokusebenza neyokufunda ekhuthazayo kubantwana bethu elinazo zonke izixhobo ezidingekayo esikolweni," utshilo.

Ukunikezelwa kwesi sikolo bekuyinxalenye yePhulo lokuKhawuleziswa uKwaxhiwa kweziKolo (i-ASIDI) elixabisa iibhiliyoni zeerandi ezisi-8.2.

I-ASIDI yinqubo enkulu yokusebenzisana phakathi kukaRhulumente namashishini abucala egxile ekwakheni ngokutsha izikolo ezimalunga nama-510 ezazingakhawanga

kakuhle esizweni jikelele.

Isikolo iValhalla Primary savulwa ngowe-1980, sachithwa saqalwa ngokutsha ukwaxhiwa ngemali ezizigidi zeerandi ezingama-34.

Ukusuka kwisikolo esasilungele abafundi abangama-600 ngowama-2006, ngoku si-ngathatha abafundi abali-1 047 kumagumbi okufundela angama-32, ngoku sinethala leencwadi nelaboretri yezenzululwazi.

Apho bekukho khona isakhiwo esidala kuza kwaxhiwa ibala lebhola ekhatywayo.

Inqununu yesi sikolo, u-Andrew Lochner, uthe esi sikolo sitsha siza kuwunyusa umgangatho wokufunda.

"Sisnike ela themba lokwakha ingomso elingcono kwaye ndingatsho nje ukuthi into yokuba sibe sise-Elsies River ayithethi ukuba kufanele samkele izinto ezingekho mgangathweni.

"Kufanele sibaxelele abafundi size sibabonise ukuba kufanele sinyuse umxakatho size sakhe ingomso elingcono," utshilo.

Wongeze wathi esi sikolo besilikhayiya loluntu lwasekuhlaleni, kwaye wavuya

kakhulu akufumana iindaba zokuba isikolo sakhe siye sachongwa njengexalenye yenkqubo ye-ASIDI.

"Siza kubafundisa abafundi bethu kwaye siyathemba ukuba bayakusonwabela esi sakhiwo size sibakhuthaza njengabafundi. Akufuneki balindele ukuba kubekho into eyenzekayo. Kufuneka bafike kwinqanaba lokuba bathi 'ndiza kudlala indima yam ukuze izinto zenzeke'," utshilo uLochner.

Ngelo xesha kwekaTshazimpunzi kulo nyaka, isebe linikezele isikolo se-100 eKroonstad eFreystata njengexalenye yenkqubo ye-ASIDI.

Esi sikolo sithiywe ngongasekhoyo u-Dorrington Matsepe, nongutata wongasekhoyo owasekubba nguMphathiswa wezoNxibelelwano uGq Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri.

Savulwa ngowe-1992 saze saqala ngabafundi abangama-500 nootitshala abali-15 – namhlanje esi sikolo sinabafundi abali-1 100.

Uninzi labafundi kwesi sikolo ziinkedama, kodwa nangona kukho lo mingeni, esi sikolo siqhuba kakuhle kuHlolo loNyaka lweSizwe (i-ANA). Kulo nyaka uphelileyo sifumene imbasa yobhedu kwizibalo (ama-60% ukuya kuma-69%) saza saba sesinye sezikolo ezingama-50 eziphambili kwiphondo.

AMANQAKU AKHAWULEZILEYO

Zili-106 zizonke izikolo ezigqityiweyo ukuza kutsho ngoku:

84 eMpuma Koloni
11 eNtshona Koloni
4 kwiphondo ngalinye eMpumalanga naseFreystata
2 eLimpopo
1 eMntla Koloni

- Amanzi: izikolo ezingama-318 zifumene amanzi okokuqala.
- Ugutyulo: izikolo ezingama-351 zifumene iinkonzo zogutyulo olundilisekileyo okokuqala.
- Ukufakelwa umbane: izikolo ezingama-279 zifakelwe umbane okokuqala.



UMphathiswa u-Angie Motshekga noSekela Mphathiswa u-Enver Surty becacisa izicwangciso zesebe zokuphucula umgangatho wemfundo kweli lizwe kwinkqubo kamabonakude yakusasa ye- *The New Age*

Iqhubeka isuka kwiphapha loku-1

ezininzi, ii-NGO zikhetha izikolo zingakhange zizidibane okanye zilixelele isebe zidibana ngqo neenqununu zezo zikolo zixhamlayo," utshilo uMphathiswa uMotshekga.

"Kungoko iBhunga labaPhathiswa beze-Mfundo bethe babeka umyalelo, kweyeThupha yowama-2014, ukuqinisekisa ukuba izivumelwano zentsebenziswano zilawulwa ngokukuko ukwenzela ukuba kuxhanyulwe kuzo kangangoko. I-Trasti yeNtsebenziswano kwezeMfundo yeSizwe (i-NECT) iza kudlala indima engundoqo ekuququzeleleni ezi zivumelwano," utshilo.

Imibutho efana neTeachSA nayo iza kuba nemidima ebalulekileyo emayiyidlale ukuqulunqa isicwangciso sokubonelela ngootitshala,

ukusetyenziswa nokuphuhlisa kwabo ukuxhobisa iziphumo zabafundi, inani labakhetha izifundo ze-MST kunye nezinga lokuphumelela.

Ingqungquthela ye-MST ikwajonge ukudala iqonga lokwabelana ngolwazi nokomeleza intsebenziswano nobudlelwane nee-NGO.

Ingqungquthela yesithathu ye-MST igqibe ekubeni:

- Komelezwe isiCwangciso-Qhinga se-MST seSizwe.
- Kuphuculwe amanani abafundi abakhethe izifundo ze-MST nezinga abaphumelela ngalo.
- Kuziwe nenkqubo-sikhokelo yezi-vumelwano zentsebenziswano phakathi kukarhulumente namashishini abucala ukuze izixhobo zokusebenze zifike

ezikolweni kusetyenziswano ne-NECT.

- Kubonelelwe ngesicwangciso esidibeneyo sokubonelela ngootitshala, ukusetyenziswa nokuphuhlisa kwenkqubo ye-MST ngokusebenzisana neTeachSA.
- Kuchongwe amaqonga ohlukahlukeneyo ukusebenzisa ubuchwepheshe bonxibelelwano lolwazi (i-ICT) ukukhulisa intatho-nxaxheba nezinga lempumelelo ezikolweni.

UKUSEBENZISELA I-ICT UKUBA IXHAMLISE IZIKOLO

Ubuchwepheshe bonxibelelwano lolwazi (i-ICT) ikwa sesinye sezifundo isebe eligxile kuzo, ingakumbi kwizikolo ezikwiindawo zasemaphandleni, ezenza ama-25% zezikolo kweli jikelele.

I-DBE sithetha nje ivala ezinye zezikolo zasemaphandleni ezincinci, ezingazinzanga; lixhase ezo zizinzileyo lize liqalise i-ICT kwezo kungakwaziyo ukuthinteleka ukuba nama-banga akwimigagatho eyahlukeneyo.

"Sisicwangciso-qhinga esixananaze kakhulu," utshilo uMphathiswa uMotshekga.

USekela Mphathiswa uSurty uthe isebe lisebenzisana namasebe walo akumaphondo ukuqinisekisa ukuba izithili zezemfundo zigxile ekusebenzeni ngokovimba weenkukhacha.

"Siyayazi ukuba umfundi ngamnye uqhuba njani kwisifundo sezakhono zokufunda nokubhala nakwesezibalo, kwaye siyakwazi nokulinganisa indlela abaqhuba ngayo. Sifake amagama abafundi abazizigidi ezingaphezulu kwezili-10.8 kwikhompyutha kwaye iinjongo kukuba noluhlu oluthebileyo oluneeenkukhacha zonke ngomfundi ngamnye kweli lizwe ekupheleni konyaka. Oku kuza kunceda izithili ukuba zithathe izigqibo ezifanelekileyo,

ezisekwe ngokobungqina obukhoyo."

Ngaphambili, eMpuma Koloni, zizikolo ezingaphantsi kwe-18% ebezinobuxhaka-xhaka be-ICT kwaye bezingakwazi ukusebenzisa iNkqubo yoLawulo lweZikolo yaseMzantsi Afrika.

"Namhlanje, ngaphezulu kwama-92% zezi zikolo ziqhaganyishelwe kwaye iinkukhacha zifumaneka lula," utshilo uSekela Mphathiswa uSurty.

Inani labaPhathiswa bezeMfundo bamaPhondo nabo bebhona ngethuba leNkqubo ye-*The New Age*. UMphathiswa wezeMfundo waseGauteng uPanyaza Lesufi ubongoze abazali ukuba babe "ziintsika zezikolo zethu ngokuthi bathathe inxaxheba kwiibhodi ezilawula izikolo."

"Kukuthanda kwakho. Luxanduva lwakho. Faka isandla," utshilo.

UMphathiswa wezeMfundo waseMpumalanga uReginah Mhaule uthethe ngendlela iphondo lakhe elisebenzisana ngayo nezithili ukuqinisekisa ukuba umgangatho wemfundo uphucukile kwela phondo.

"Siyazivala izikolo zasezifama, ezo zingazinzanga zibe zingenamabanga akwimigagatho eyahlukeneyo, kodwa hayi zonke kuba kufanele sikufezekise oku kwiminyaka eliqela. Sakhe izikolo ezihlala abafundi ngaphakathi ezihlanu, ezine kuzo sezivuliwe saze savala izikolo ezingaphezulu kwama-20 ukuza kuthi ga ngoku."

Nangona uMphathiswa uMotshekga kunye nabaPhathiswa bakhe kuMaphondo bezimisele ukuphucula umgangatho wezikolo zaseMzantsi Afrika, bayavuma ukuba imfundo yingxaki yoluntu ekuhlaleni.

"Abazali banendima ebaluleke kakhulu yokuxhala imfundo ukuze kuncedakale bonke abantwana beli lizwe."



EZEMPILO

Urhulumente ulwa ne-TB

Bathandwa Mbola

Urhulumente umisele iphulo elikhulu leminyaka emithathu lokuhlola isifo sephepha (i-TB) eliza kunceda ukunciphisa inani labo bosuleleka okokuqala nabasweleka zizifo ezinxulemene nayo.

USekela Mongameli uCyril Ramaphosa noMphathiswa wezeMpilo uGq Aaron Motsoaledi basungule eli phulo eMntla Ntshona njengexalenye yemibhiyozo yoSuku lweSifo sePhepha lweHlabathi ngomhla wama-24 kweyoKwindla.

UMzantsi Afrika ukwindawo yesithathu kuluhlu lamazwe achaphezelekileyo ehlabathini. Esi sifo sisesona siphambili ngokubulala kweli lizwe nangona sinyangeka kwaye sithinteleka. Singunobangela wokufa kwabantu abangama-120 000 ngonyaka. Urhulumente ufuna ukulinciphisa eli nani libe ngaphantsi kwama-20 000.

Njengexalenye yeli phulo, urhulumente uza kugxila kwawona maqela asemngciphekweni nanokusuleleka lula yi-TB. Aquka amabanjwa akumaziko ezoluleko, abasebenzi migodini, uluntu oluhlala kwimimandla enemigodi kunye nabantwana, ingakumbi abo bangaphantsi kweminyaka emihlanu.

"Iimeko zentlupheko kwezintlo noqoqosho ezigqubayo kuluntu, ingakumbi izindlu ezingekho mgangathweni nokungabikho kokutya, ziyindawo yokuzalela izifo ezifana ne-TB, babe bona abantwana bezizisulu ngokukodwa," utshilo uSekela Mongameli uRamaphosa xa bekumiselwa eli phulo.

Amaziko okuPhuhlisa aBantwana abasaKhulayo (i-ECD), uSekela Mongameli uthe, angancedisa ekunciphiseni usuleleko phakathi kwabantwana aze ancede nasekuboneni abasulelekileyo kusengethuba.

Urhulumente ukwakhetha izithili ezithandathu eziphambili kweli phulo lokuhlola.

Ezi zezi zilandelayo: Lejweleputswa eFreytata, iNtshona Randi eGauteng, iSekhukhune ne-Waterberg eLimpopo neBojanala ne-Dr Kenneth Kaunda eMntla Ntshona.

Eli phulo lokuhlola liza kwenziwa ngezigaba. Kunyaka wokuqala kule mithathu, uSekela Mongameli uRamaphosa, uthe urhulumente uza kuhlola amabanjwa angama-135 000 ubuncinane akumaziko ezoluleko kunye nesiqingatha sesigidi sabasebenzi mgodini.

"Kwezi zithili zithandathu, sijonge ukuhlola abantu abamalunga nezigidi ezihlanu kunye nabantwana abasisigidi esi-1.2 eziko-lweni, kumaziko e-ECD nezikolo-mpeleso."

Urhulumente sele ehlole amabanjwa angama-59 000.

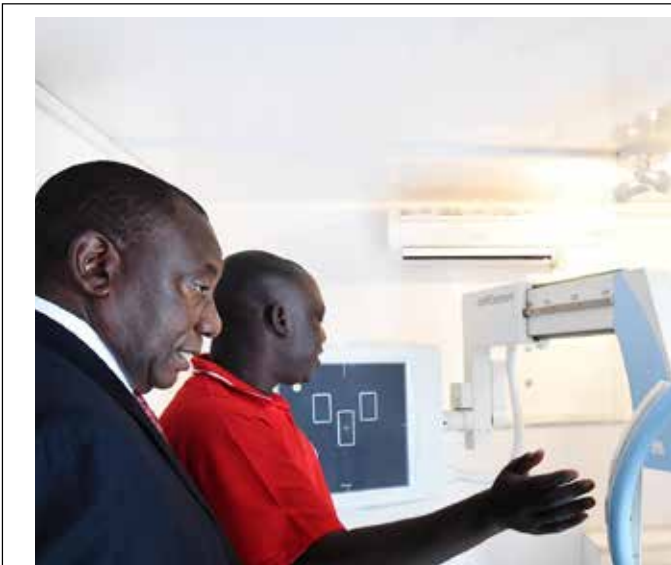
"La ngamabanjwa angumlinganiselo osisinye esithathwini amabanjwa onke agwetyiweyo nalawo aseluvalelweni asalindele ukuxoxa. Le nkqubo isendleleni yokuhlola ngaphezulu kwama-90% kweyoKwindla yowama-2017," utshilo uSekela Mongameli uRamaphosa.

Le nkqubo sele ikwahlolwe nabantu abangama-140 000 kwezi zithili zithandathu.

Kumiselwe abahloli abalithoba ukuba bancedise isebe lezeMpilo ukongamela ukubonelelwa kweenkonzo ze-TB emigodini.

Kunyaka wesibini weli phulo lokuhlola, kuzakubakho ukugxila okongezelelweyo koomsipala abambaxa. Kunyaka wesithathu, urhulumente uza kongeza amaphondo eMpuma Koloni, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal neNtshona Koloni kuluhlu lweendawo aza kujolisa kuzo.

Khona ukuze uqinisekise ukuba izigulana ze-TB ezifumana unyango ziyalusebenzisa kwaye ziyalugqiba unyango lwazo njengoko kumiselwe ngabasebenzi bezempilo, urhulumente uza kuqalisa inkqubo yokula-



Usecela Mongameli uCyril Ramaphosa uhlola umatshini wokuhlola i-TB. Bangaphezulu kwama-200 abasebenzi bezempilo abaqeqeshwe kunyango lwe-TB ewakhabayo amayeza.

ndela umkhondo wezo zigulana zidukileyo kunyango kwakunye nokuqhagamshelana nezo zaziwayo izigulana ze-TB.

Kwakhona, kuqeqeshwe abongikazi abangaphezulu kwama-200 ukuqalisa ngezigulana ezikunyango lwe-TB ewakhabayo amayeza, kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo nezifikelekayo kuluntu.

Okwangoku uMzantsi Afrika uneendawo ezingama-298 ezahlukeneyo nezifikelekayo kuluntu.

Usecela Mongameli uthe ukuziswa kweenkonzo kufutshane noluntu kuza kuba ngomnye umba oqwalaselwayo ngexesha leli phulo kuba oku kwenza kube lula ngakumbi kwizigulana kuze kubangele iziphumo zonyango ezingcono.

Eli phulo, alanelanga nje ekugxileni kuhlolo nonyango lwe-TB, utshilo.

"Sikwagxile ekunciphiseni usuleleko. Bonke abemi boMzantsi Afrika bangathatha amanyathelo ekunciphiseni amathuba okusuleleka," utshilo uSekela Mongameli, wongeza athi into elula efana nokubeka isandla emlonjeni xa ukhohlela ingenza umahluko omkhulu.

Igazi lakho lingawenza umahluko

South African National Blood Service

Abantu abaninzi abakuqondi ukuba ukunikezela ngegazi kungenza umahluko omkhulu kubomi babanye. Ukunikezela ngomlinganiselo nje omnye wegazi yinkonzo ebalulekileyo nefuneka kakhulu enokusindisa ubomi kwabaninzi.

Ngokunikezela ngegazi, abanikezeli-gazi banceda iNkonzo yeGazi yaseMzantsi Afrika yeSizwe (i-SANBS) ukuba ibe negazi lokubonelela ngoncedo xa kukho umntu ekufuneka ethiwe igazi ngokungxamisekileyo.

EMzantsi Afrika rhoqo ngemizuzwana engama-48 kukho umntu othiwa igazi, ubuncinane yimilinganiselo engama-810 000 yegazi elidingeka rhoqo ngonyaka ukufikelela kumyinge wegazi elifunekayo eMzantsi Afrika.

Ukuthiwa igazi yinkqubo yezonyango yokusindisa ubomi eyenzelwa ukubuyisela igazi umntu aphulukane nalo ngexesha umntu esenziwa uqhaqho okanye ngenxa yomonzakalo omasikizi. Igazi usenokulithiwa ukuba ngaba umzimba wakho awukwazi ukwenza igazi ngokufanelekileyo.

Sithetha nje i-SANBS, ngumbutho ongenzi ngeniso obonelela ngokuthiwa igazi lomntu eMzantsi Afrika, unabanikezeli-gazi abangama-432 000 kuphela kuluhlu lwawo, nani elo lingaphantsi kwipesenti enye yabantu beli bebonke. Oku kuthe ukuthi kusafuneka abanikezeli-gazi abaninzi ingakumbi kuba i-SANBS ixhomekeke kuphela kubanikezeli-gazi abanikezela igazi ngokuzithandela besenzela ukuncedisa ekusindiseni ubomi.

NGUBANI ODINGA IGAZI?

Igazi lidingeka kakhulu yonke imihla kwaye zininzi izigulana ezidinga ukuthiwa igazi qho ngeveki ukuze ziphile. Abantu abadinga ukuthiwa igazi:

- Ngabasetyhini abophiswa ziingxaki zokukhulelwa
- Abantwana abanomhlaza wegazi
- Amaxhoba eengozi
- Izigulana ebezenziwe utyando nezinesifo somhlaza.

AWUNAKUNIKEZELA NNEGAZI UKUBA NGABA:

- Unoxinzelelo lwegazi olusezantsi
- Unoxinzelelo lwegazi oluphezulu
- Unegazi eline-ayoni encinci
- Ukhulelwe
- Ubusanda kwenziwa uqhaqho.

INGABA KUKHO MINGCIPHEKO IKHOYO NA?

Akukho mngcipheko ukhoyo xa unikezela ngegazi. Kwenziwa uvavanyo lokuncuntswa ngenaliti emnweni ukukhangelana izinga le-ayoni egazini lakho ukuba ikumlinganiselo ofanelekileyo na ukuba unganikezela ngegazi.

Izixhobo ezisetyenziswa xa unikezela ngegazi, kuquka inaliti, iingxowa zokugcina igazi, iityubhu nenaliti yokuncuntswa emnweni, zicocekile zingentsholongwane kwaye ziyahlala xa zigqibile ukusetyenziswa. Xa sezisetyenzisiwe zifakwa kumgqomo wenkunkuma owenzelwe oko zize zitshatyalaliswe.

Abantu abaphila ngeendlela engakhuselekanga efana nokwabelana ngesondo ngokungakhuselekanga, ababelana ngesondo ngokungakhuselekanga bengabesini esinye indoda, okanye abasebenzisa iziyobisi ezifakwa ngenaliti bace-tyiswa ukuba banganikezeli ngegazi.

IINGCEBISO ZAPHAMBI KOKUNIKEZELA NNEGAZI

- Yitya ukutya okunazo zonke izakha-mzimba kwisithuba esimalunga neeyure ezine ubuncinane phambi kokunikezela ngegazi.
- Khangela ukuba uvumelekile ukunikezela ngegazi na.

IINGCEBISO ZASEMVA KOKUNIKEZELA NNEGAZI:

- Yitya ngokwaneleyo ukwandisa ukubuyisela amanzi emzimbeni wakho izithuba esingangeyure ezine ukuya kwezintandathu.
- Musa ukutshaya kangangesithuba semizuzu engama-30 ubuncinane
- Ungaphakamisi izinto ezinzima ngale ngalo ubusebenzisa yona ukunikezela igazi, izithuba esingangeyure ezimbini ubuncinane.

I-'hayi-hayi': Ngumbulali othe cwaka

Government Employee Medical Scheme

Uninzi lwabantu abanehayi-hayi amaxesha amaninzi abazazi ukuba banayo.

Ihayi-hayi, nechaphazela ngaphezulu komntu omnye kubantu abadala abathathu ehlabathini jikelele, yaziwa njengoxinzelelo lwegazi oluphezulu kwaye phantse ibe ngama-50% ababhuhayo bebulawa sisifo sokufa icala nesifo sentliziyo, ngokutsho kuMbutho wezeMpilo weHlabathi (i-WHO).

"Uxinzelelo lwegazi oluphezulu kuxa uxinzelelo lwegazi kwimithambo yakho ethwala igazi elisuka entliziyweni lunyuke ngamandla. Sisigulo esiqheleke kakhulu. Asingobantu abahlala bexhalabile kuphela abafunyanwa yiyo," utsho uGq Stan Moloabi, olilungu lesiGqeba: kuLawulo lwezeMpilo kwiSkimu sezoNyango sabaSebenzi bakaRahulumente (u-GEMS).

"Abantu basenokuba nehayi-hayi iminyaka bengayazi lo nto, kungoko inobungozi obungaka."

USuku leHayi-hayi lweHlabathi lukhunjulwa ngomhla we-17 kuCanzibe kwaye imibutho yezempilo noorhulumente ehlabathini jikelele basebenzisa olusuku ukufundisa ngayo.

Esi sigulo sikwangunobangela wesifo sezintso, isifo samehlo nesokulibala.

IGAZI: AMANDLA OBOMI ABANGELA UKUBETHA KWE-NTLIZIYO

Ngalo lonke ixesha intliziyo yakho ibetha, uyacacisa uGq Moloabi, igazi limpontshelwa emzimbeni wakho ngemitambo ethwala igazi elisuka entliziyweni. Uxini-nzelelo lwegazi kukumpontshwa kwegazi ligcwaliswe imithambo ithwala igazi elisuka entliziyweni.

"Oku kutyhala kubalulekile kuba igazi lakho kufanele lise i-oksijini nezakha-mzimba emzimbeni wakho wonke.

Nangona kunjalo, ukuba ngaba uxini-nzelelo luphezulu, intliziyo kufanele impompe ngamandla, oko kusenokuyonzakalisa imithambo yakho yegazi kuze kubangele iingxaki kwimpilo yakho."

Zininzi izinto ezinokuchaphazela uxini-nzelelo lwegazi.

"Usemgciphekweni ophezulu wokuba nehayi-hayi ukuba umdala kuba imitambo yakho yegazi iya iqina ngokuya usiba mdala, naxa kukho umntu okanye abantu abanesifo sehayi-hayi kowenu.

"Nangona kunjalo, noxa ungena kwenzanto malunga nezi zinto, zikhona izinto ezingoonobangela ababangelwa zindlela esiphila ngazo ngokuqinisekileyo singakwazi ukuzilawula zona. Oko kuquka izinto ezifana nobunzima bomzimba wakho, indlela otya ngayo notshaya ngayo

kunye nendlela osebenzisa ngayo utywala netyuwa.

ZAZI IINOMBOLO ZAKHO

UGq uMoloabi ugxininisa ukubaluleka kovavanyo lwehayi-hayi.

"Kufanele utyelele ugqirha wakho qho ngonyaka ukuya kwemibini uyokwenza uvavanyo lwehayi-hayi, ukuze ukwazi ukuqinisekisa ukuba uxini-nzelelo lwakho lwegazi luphakathi kwizinga elifanelekileyo, elili-120 kuma-80,"

Nangona kunjalo, uGq Moloabi ucebisa ukuba xa unesifo seswekile, esentliziyo, neengxaki yezintso okanye izinga loxinzelelo lwegazi lakho langaphambili lalingaphezulu kwe-120 kuma-80, xa kunjalo kufuneka uye kuhlololwa ihayi-hayi nokuba kukanye ngonyaka ubuncinane.

INDLELA YOKUNYANGA NO-KUTHINTELA IHAYI-HAYI

Nangona ekhona amayeza ehayi-hayi, ukutshintsha indlela oyiphethe ngayo impilo yakho kungakunceda kwihayi-hayi:

- Nciphisa ukutya ityuwa eninzi
- Yenza imithambo yokuzivocavoca rhoqo
- Yitya izidlo ezisempilweni
- Gcina ubunzima bomzimba wakho usempilweni
- Musa ukusela kakhulu utywala
- Musa ukutshaya
- Nciphisa amazinga wakho wokuxhalaba