



Vuk'uzenzele



Niyethulelwa wuPhiko likaHulumeni Lwezokuxhumana kanye Nokuhlinzeka Ngolwazi (GCIS)

isiZulu/English

UNhlangulana 2015



Ezivela e-Union Buildings

Ikhasi 3



Uhlelo lwezempilo olunamandla kuwona wonke umuntu

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Ikhasi 6

Amahhovisi angomahambanendlwana aya kubantu

Amukelani Chauke

Abantu abahlala ezindaweni ezisemakhaya kuleli sebezokwazi manje ukufaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba ezindaweni eziseduze namakhaya abo.

UNgqongqoshe Wezokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya Nezinguquko Kwezomhlaba uGugile Nkwintu usenze uhlelo lokubuyiselwa umhlaba lwaba lula kakhulu ngoba usanda kwethula eyodwa yamabhasi amane angomahambanendlwana emagcekeni ePhalamende eKapa.

“Nizokhumbula ukuthi ngesikhathi lolu hlelo lwenziwa okokuqala akukaze kube khona mkhankaso owenziwa nguhulumeni ukuthi kuyiwe kubantu. Ngamanye amazwi, akuzange kwenziwe ukuthi kuthathwe imigomo kanye nethuba kuqondwe ngqo kubantu.

“Umpumela wakho konke lokhu-ke manje ukuthi abantu abahlala ezindaweni zasemakhaya le kude kuhlenganisa ngisho nalabo abahlala emalokishini amncane nasemalokishini asemakhaya, akade bengeke bakwazi ukuhambela amahhovisi ethu lapho kufakwa khona izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba, bagcina besala ngaphandle.

“Njengamanje sesinamabhasi kanye namaloli amancane angomahambanendlwana azophuma aye kubantu, kukhulunywe nabantu futhi kunxwe abantu batshelwe ukuthi kunethuba lokuthi bangafaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba.

“Lokhu ngamanye amazwi kusho ukuthi siyaphuma thina ngokwethu manje siya kubantu, kungabi ngabantu abeza kithi,” kusho yena.

Ukuvulwa kwalawa mahhovisi angomahambanendlwana kuza ngemuva kokuba uMongameli Jacob Zuma ephasise uMthetho Oyisichibiyelo Sokubuyiselwa Umhlaba waba ngumthetho osebenzayo ngomhla zingama-30 Nhlanguvana 2014, kanti lokhu kwase kusho ukuvulwa kabusha kohlelo lokufaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba ukuze kuqhubekwe eminye futhi iminyaka emihlanu ukuze kunikwe ithuba labo abangazange bazifake izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba ngesikhathi sesigaba sokuqala elinye ithuba lokuthi benze njalo.

Ngesikhathi sesigaba sokuqala sokufaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba nesavalwa mhla zingama-31 Zibandlela 1998 – iKhomishani Yokubuyiselwa Kwamalungelo Omhlaba yathola izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba eziyizi-80 000.

Ngenkathi ekhuluma neNdlu yabaHoli beNtabuko, ePhalamende, uMongameli watshela abaholi bendabuko ukuthi kudingeka ukuthi bazihlele bona ngokwabo ukuze bakwazi ukusiza abantu ukuthi izicelo zabo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba zibe yimpumelelo.

Balinganiselwa cishe kwizigidi eziyi-7.5 abantu abasuswa emhlabeni wabo kusukela ngemuva kokuba uMthetho Womhlaba wangonyaka we-1913 waphasiswa waba ngumthetho osebenzayo.

Isigaba saphambilini sokubuyiselwa umhlaba saba phakathi kweminyaka we-1994 kanye nowe-1998.

Kunamabhasi amanye angomahambanendlwana amathathu azokwethulwa kwezinye izifundazwe – okuyiMpumalanga Kapa, iFreyistata kanye Nenyakatho Ntshonalanga.

Ukwethulwa kwamahhovisi angomaha-

mbanendlwana kulandela ukuvulwa kwamahhovisi okufaka izicelo ayi-14 kuzona zonke izifundazwe eziyisishiyagalolunye kuleli.

UNgqongqoshe uNkwintu ubuye wathi laba mahhovisi angomahambanendlwana yizimoto eziyisipesheli ezinobuchwepheshe obenza ukuthi abantu bakwazi ukufaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba khona lapho kuleyo ndawo.

UNgqongqoshe uthe phakathi kukaNtulikazi 2014 nomhla ziyisi-8 Mbasa 2015, yizicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba ezibalulelwa kwizi-54 439 esezamukelwe.

Lawa mahhovisi angomahambanendlwana anobuxhakaxhaka bethekholoji obudingekayo ukuthi abantu bakwazi ukufaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba kuleyo ndawo abakuyo – kanti lobu buxhakaxhaka bufaka phakathi amakhompyutha kanye namaphrinta.

Leli bhasi elingumahambanendlwana lenendawo esebenza ngogesi ekwazi ukuqokula labo abaphila nokukhubazeka ukuthi bakwazi nabo ukungena ngaphakathi kuleli hhovisi elingumahambanendlwana ngaphandle kobunzima.

Lawa mahhovisi angomahambanendlwana asethunyelwe ezindaweni ezinjengakoQwaqwa, ePhuthaditjhaba esifundazweni saseFreyistata, esifundazweni saseMpumalanga Kapa kanye naseGauteng, kanti sizokhubeka nokuhambela izindawo eziningi ezahlukene.

Ihhovisi elilodwa nje lizoqonda esifundazweni saseNyakatho Ntshonalanga futhi lizohlala kuleyo ndawo kuze kube uNdasas 2016.

UMnyango uzowazisa amalungu omphakathi ngohla olugcwele mayelana nokuthi laba mabhasi angomahambanendlwana azoba kuziphi izindawo futhi ngaziphi izikhathi kanti sikhuluma nje lolu hla kumanje luvele selukhona emahhovisini oMnyango ayi-14 okufaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba, emahhovisi ezifunda

kanye nakuwebhusayithi yoMnyango.

Kuzophuma amaloli amabili azoya kulezo zindawo lapho kuzoba khona laba mahhovisi angomahambanendlwana ukuze ayolungiselele labo abafisa ukufaka izicelo ukuthi zonke izinto zabo zime ngomumo.

Lolu kuyoba wuhlelo lokuqinisekisa ukuthi bonke abafisa ukufaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba banazo zonke izimfanelo noma banalo lonke ulwazi oluthinta abantu abathile noma izihlobo zabo okungenzeka ukuba bafaka izicelo emagameni azo, ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi izicelo zabo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba azichithwa ngenxa yokungabikho kolwazi olufanele.

UNgqongqoshe uthe ukufaka isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba yinsizakalo kahulumeni emahhala kanti labo abafaneleka ukuthi bangafaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba, basenethuba lokwenza lokho kuze kushaye umhla zingama-30 Nhlanguvana 2019.

“Siyazi ukuthi kunabantu abadlala ngabantu abahamba bethatha izimali zabo bebethembisa ukuthi bazobafakela izicelo zokuthi babuyiselwe umhlaba.

“Umyalezo esifisa ukuwedlulisa kubantu bakithi ukuthi awudingi ukuthi ukhokhe imali ukuze ukwazi ukufaka isicelo sokuthi ubuyiselwe umhlaba.

“Izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba zingafakwa kunoma iyiphi ihhovisi yethu kulawa ayi-14 asemthethweni esinawo ezweni lonkana noma ehhovisi lokufaka isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba elingumahambanendlwana lapho uyothola khona abasebenzi abaqeqeshiwe nabayobe bezimisele ukuthi bakusize ufake isicelo sakho,” kusho uNgqongqoshe.

Funda ikhasi lesi-6 ukuthola ulwazi olubanzi mayelana nokuthi ungasifaka kanjani isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba.

Uhulumeni uzokwenza ngcono ukuhlinzeka ngezinsizakalo

More Matshedio

UNgqongqoshe eHhovisini Lika-Mongameli obhekele Ezokuhlola, Ukuqapha kanye Nokuhlola, u-Jeff Radebe, uthe uMnyango wakhe uzosebenzisana nehovisi Lezezibalo eNingizimu Afrika (i-Stats SA) ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izibalo zisethenziselwa ukwenza ngcono ukusebenza kweminyango kahulumeni.

Ekhuluma eKapa kamuva nje uNgqongqoshe uRadebe uthe iminyango eminingi ayikabi nazo kahle izinhlelo nezinhlelo ezifanele zokulawula ulwazi ukuze zikwazi ukukhiqiza imininingo efanele. Yize kunjalo, uNgqongqoshe uRadebe uthe uMnyango Wokuhlola, Ukuqapha kanye Nokuhlola (i-DPME) usebenza kanzima ukubhekana nale nselelo.

Wengeze ngokuthi ezinye zezinto i-DPME ezibekwe eqhulwini ukuhlola igalelo lezinhlelo zikahulumeni emphakathini wonkana.

UNgqongqoshe uRadebe uthe i-DPME izinhlelo zokuhlola ukusebenza ezingama-39

okumanje seziphothuliwe, nezibhekene nesamba esilinganiselwa kumali kahulumeni esetshenzisiwe eziyigidigidi zamarandi ezingama-50.

Uthe ukubuyekeza okuningi osekwenziwe kukwazile ukuba nomthelela omkhulu ngaphambi kokuthi kuze kwethulwe emphakathini. Ngenxa yaleso sizathu, kunezinto eziningi kakhulu esenziwe ekusebenzeni kwezinhlelo zikahulumeni nokufanele ukuthi zibonakale maduzane nje.

“Sisemkhanasweni wokuthi simeme iminyango ukuthi ibuyekezelwe unyaka wezi-2016/17. Ngenkathi kwenziwa ukubuyekeza kweminyaka yezi-2014/15, kwaphothulwa imibiko yokubuyekeza eyisithupha yathunyelwa kuKhabhinethi. Kanti sihlolwe ukuthi senze ukubuyekeza okungenani okuyisishiyagalombili kulo nyaka wezezimali,” kusho yena.

IMFUNDO EYISEKELO

UNgqongqoshe uRadebe wengeze ngokuthi ukuhlola kokuqala osekuphuthuliwe sikhuluma nje kwenza umehluko omkhulu, ekhuluma

ikakhulukazi ngokuhlola kokuqala okwenziwe Kwiminyaka Yokuqala Yokukhula Komntwana (i-ECD), nokuholele ekutheni kusungulwe inqubomgomo ye-ECD eye yafakwa kusomqulu kahulumeni ngoNdasas 2015.

“Phakathi kokunye, sizogxila kakhulu ekwenzeni ngcono izinga leBanga R ukuze ukwazi ukudlala indima ebonakalayo kubantwana abaswele kanye nakulezo zifundazwe ezingenzi kahle, futhi kuqiniseke nokuqeqeshwa kanye nokuthuthukiswa kothisha beBanga R.”

Uphinde wathi ukuhlolwa kohlelo lweBanga R lubonise ukuthi kubalulekile ukuthi kwenziwe ngcono izingabunjalo lokuhlinzeka ngezemfundo kungabhekwa nje ukuthi iyakhula kuphela.

UHWEBO NOKUTSHALWA KWEZIMALI

Ukuhlola ukusebenza kwe-Business Process Outsourcing Scheme yoMnyango Wezohwebo Nezezimbongi (i-dti) kwenziwa ukuhlola ukuthi ngabe uhlelo lwemivuzo okuyi-Business Process Services (BPS) Incentive Programme oluhlinzekwa i-dti luyasebenza yini ukwakha amathuba emisebenzi kanye nokukhulisa utshalo-mali oluvela

emazweni angaphandle.

“Imiphumela enqala etholakele ibonisa ukuthi kusukela selokhu kuqale uhlelo lwemihlomulo, ingaphezu kwezinkulungwane eziyisi-9 000 imisebenzi eseyakhiwe kanye nokuthi umkhakha we-BPS ungumkhakha ohamba phambili ekuheleni ukutshalwa kwezimali kanye nokwakha amathuba amasha emisebenzi ikakhulukazi kubantu abasha abaneminyaka yobudala ephakathi kwalena: 18 – 35, kanti lapha yikhona kanye-ke lapho khona ukwakhiwa kwamathuba emisebenzi aqondene nabantu abasha kudingeka kakhulu khona,” kusho uNgqongqoshe.

IMINYANGO KAHULUMENI KAZWELONKE NEYEZIFUNDAZWE

I-DPME seyethule amathuluzi amaningi kakhulu ukukhuthaza kanye nokuzinzisiza izindlela zokubheka nokuhlola ukusebenza emkhakheni kahulumeni.

UNgqongqoshe uphinde wengeza ngokuthi uMnyango wethule ithuba elaziwa ngokuthi

Iqhubeke ekhasini lesi-2

OKUQKETHWE

Abantu abasha bayafukulana

Noluthando Mkhize

U-Emmanuel Mogale, oneminyaka engama-23, umuntu osemusha okujabulelayo ukusiza abanye abantu.

Masonto wonke uMogale usiza abafundi baseKaalfontein Secondary School eTembisa, eGauteng. UMogale uyivolontiya lenhlangano engenzi zuzo eyaziwa ngokuthi yi-*Ikamva Youth*, nenika abafundi abavela emiphakathini entulayo ulwazi, amakhono, amanethiwekhi kanye nezinsiza abazidingayo ukuthi bakwazi ukufinyelela emazingeni emfundo ephakeme noma bathole amathuba emisebenzi uma sebepothule umatikuletshe.

"Isizathu esenza ukuthi ngize lapha ukuzosiza abantu abasha ukuthi nami ngenkathi ngenza umatikuletshe kukhona umuntu owayengisiza nowakholelwa kimi ngohlelo lwe-*Ikamva Youth*. Uma ngingakwazi ukubona iningi lalaba bafundi lithola amamaki amahle futhi likwazi nokuthola imifundaze yokuya emanyuvesi, ngiyobabala kakhulu.

"Abantu abasha kulo mphakathi abanawo amathuba enele okuphumelela ngenxa yezimo zezemnotho emakhaya. Mina ngifuna ukubona umphakathi othuthukayo ngemfundo," kusho uMogale.

Lena yindaba esudazane kakhulu nenhliziyo kaMogale. Ngemuva kokuphuthula umatikuletshe ngonyaka wezi-2013, inhlango i-*Ikamva Youth* yamsiza ukuthi athole uxhaso lokufunda, i-*Makro learnership*.

"I-Makro yasihlinzeka ngezifundo zokuthi sikwazi ukusebenza kuyo kodwa futhi sikwazi nokuqhuba izifundo zethu e-University of South Africa lapho senza khona iziqu zethu ze-BCom kwiZifundo Zokuphathwa Kwamabhizinisi. Kuyothi noma sesiqedile ukufunda, bese siqhubeka nokusebenzela le nkampani.

"Ukuba i-*Ikamva Youth* yayingekho, ngangi-

ngeke ngize ngikwazi ukuthola lolu lwazi, yingakho ngibonga yona nje," kusho yena.

UMogale ufundisa isiNgesi, iSayensi, iSepedi, Isifundo Sezendawo kanye neSifundo Ngempilo. "Mina ngikuthanda kakhulu ukuvolontiya. Kuyangijabulisa ukuthi mina njengomuntu omusha ngiyakwazi nami ukufukula abanye abantu abasha futhi ngikwazi ukutshala emiphakathini owangikhulisa."

I-*Ikamva Youth* yasungulwa ngonyaka wezi-2003 yabhaliswa ngokusemthethweni ngonyaka wezi-2004. Le nhlangano inamagatsha ezindaweni ezifana nakoKhayelitsha, eNyanga kanye naseMasiphumelele eNtshonalanga Kapa, e-Ivory Park eGauteng, endaweni yaseMkhumbane (e-Cato Manor) kanye naseMolweni KwaZulu-Natali.

Ukufundisa kwenzeka ntambama nangemuva kokuphuma kwesikole, ekuseni ngeMigqibelo kanye nangamaholide okuvalwa kwezikole.

U-Juliet Mosemedi, oneminyaka eyi-18, umfundi weBanga 11 e-Kaalfontein Secondary ofisa ukwenza izifundo ze-*biomedical studies* ngemuva kokuphuthula umatikuletshe, uthi kusukela selokhu ejoyine i-*Ikamva Youth* imisebenzi iyabonakala ngoba usenza kangcono ezifundweni zakhe.

"Mina njengoba ngihlala elokishini nje, njalo uma kuphuma isikole ngiyahlala nabangani bami ngingenzi lutho. Yiwona mkhuba wabo bonke abantu abasha lona endaweni. Kwakungekho lutho olungiqguzelayo ukuthi ngenze umsebenzi wesikole futhi nami ngangawuboni njengento okumele ngiyibeke phambili."

"Kodwa ngathi uma ngingena kwi-*Ikamva* ekuqaleni konyaka ngaqala ngagquzuleka ukuthi nginake umsebenzi wami wesikole kanti njengamanje imisebenzi iyabonakala. Amamaki ami asengcono kakhulu kanti nezinga nje lokuqonda kwami izinto ezifundiswayo esikoleni lenyuke kakhulu," kusho uMosemedi.

Ngokusho kuka-Clemence Msindo, uMxhuzumani weGatsha le-*Ikamva Youth* esiFundeni saseGauteng, abafundi bangena kwi-*Ikamva Youth* uma sebenza amaBanga 11 no-12.

"Ngonyaka wezi-2014 saba nabafundi abenza umatikuletshe abangama-38 abajoyina i-*Ikamva Youth* kanti lapho sakwazi ukuthi abafundi abaphasayo babe ngama-87%; ngonyaka wezi-



U-Emmanuel Mogale utshala emiphakathini wangakubo.

2013 abafundi bethu baphumelela bonke, sathola i-100% okuphasa kwabo."

Angaphezu kwesigamu amavolontiya e-*Ikamva Youth* nawo aqale abafundi abangaphansi kwayo phambilini emagatsheni ethu asenesikhathi eside ekhona kanti bangaphezu kwama-80% amalungu ekomiti lokuphathwa kwesikhungo sethu esiseKhayelitsha angabantu abazuze kulolu hlelo phambilini.

Ngonyaka wezi-2012, i-*Ikamva Youth* ibinabafundi ababalelwa kuma-743 kumagatsha ayo wonke ayisikhombisa.

UMsindo uthi le nhlangano iphinda yeluleke ngemisebenzi engafundelwa, kanti lokhu kuvuleleke kumphakathi wonkana futhi ifundisa ngeGciwane Lesandulelangulazi (i-HIV) kanye neNgculazi (i-AIDS), iphinde futhi iqeqeshe labo abafisa ukuqeqeshwa.

"Uthisha osuke ezosiza abafundi unikwa abafundi abahlanu ukuthi babe ngaphansi kwakhe abasize ngomsebenzi wasekhaya. Lokhu sikwenzela ukuthi umfundi nomfundi akwazi ukuthola ithuba elanele lokusizakala."

I-*Ikamva* livuleleke kunoma ngubani omunye ofisa ukuvolontiya kuyo."

Labo abafisa ukuvolontiya bangavakashela ku: www.ikamvayouth.org.za ukuze bathole ulwazi olwengeziwe.

Iqhubeka isuka ekhasini loku-1

yi-Management Performance Assessment Tool (i-MPAT) njengendlela yokugxila ekubhekene izindlela zokuphatha ngaphakathi eminyangweni kahulumeni kazwelonke neyezifundazwe.

"NgoMandulo 2014, yonke iminyango kahulumeni kazwelonke neyezifundazwe ibambe iqhaza ohlelweni lokuhlola izindlela zokuphatha nobelugququzelwe yi-DPME.

"Imiphumela yokuqala esisayitholile ibonisa ukuthi izindawo zokusebenza ezingama-29 kwezingama-33 ezikalwe zikhombise ukuthuthuka ngokwezibalo, naphezu kokuba bekwenyuswe kakhulu izinga kwezinye izindawo kwase kugxilwa kakhulu kulokho okuqkethwe ohlelweni lokukwazi ukuzilawula kweminyango."

UCINGO LWEHHOVISI LIKA-MONGAMELI

Malungana Ncingo Lwehhovisi LikaMongameli, uNgqongqoshe uRadebe uthi uhulumeni uqhubekile nokuhlazeka umphakathi ngendlela engcono yokufaka imibuzo kanye nokubhalisa izikhalo zawo onazo.

"Unyaka nonyaka, siyakwazi ukubhekana nezikhalo kanye nemibuzo okusha okubalelwa kuzinkulungulwane ezingama-20 000. Kanti kuze kube yimanje, sesirekhode ukuthi sesithole izikhalo kanye nemibuzo okungama-207 000 kulolu kango lwethu olukhala njalo. Ama-35% alokhu okubuzwayo yizinto ezejwayelekile nje bese kuthi ama-65% bese kuba yizikhalo.

"Ngingabika nje futhi lapha ukuthi kuzona zonke izikhalo kanye nemibuzo esiyitholayo, ama-94% akho abikwe njengezikhalo nemibuzo osekusonjululiwe bese kuthi okuyi-6% asele kusafanele ukuthi kusonjululwe."

UKUKHOKHELA ABAHLINZEKI NGEZINSIZAKALO NGESIKHATHI

UNgqongqoshe uRadebe uthi ukukhokhela abahlizeki ngezinsizakalo ngesikhathi enye yezindawo i-DPME eye yenza ucwaningo ngazo ngeminyango kazwelonke kahulumeni phakathi konyaka wezi-2013 nowezi-2014. Ucwaningo lubonise ukuthi kukhona okungcono okwenziwayo ngesilinganiso senani lama-invooyisi akhokhelwayo zingakapheli izinsuku ezingama-30 efakiwe.

UNgqongqoshe ubuye wengeza ngokuthi iminyango kahulumeni yezifundazwe ibonise ukwenyusa kancane amasokisi ngesibalo esiyi-5% kuzilinganiso zama-invooyisi akhokhelwayo zingakapheli izinsuku ezingama-30 efakiwe.

"Izifundazwe ziye zabika ukuthi zithole ama-invooyisi ayizi-241 332 abeyisamba esibalelwa kwizigidigidi zamarandi ayi-13.4, kanti lawa ma-invooyisi akhokhelwe ngemuva kwezinsuku ezingama-30 efakiwe kwase kuthi ama-invooyisi ayizi-356 079 angabiza imali eyizigidigidi zamarandi angama-21.8, namadala ngaphezu kwezinsuku ezingama-30, awazange akhokhelwe.

"Kunokubuyela emuva ngama-52% kwisilinganiso senani lama-invooyisi amadala ngesikhathi esingaphezu kwezinsuku ezingama-30, nangakakhokha kuze kube yimanje," kusho uNgqongqoshe.

UNgqongqoshe uthi iminyango kazwelonke kahulumeni ibike ukuthi abe nama-invooyisi ayizi-155 572 enani lezigidigidi zamarandi ezi-3.8, nawakhokhwa ngemuva kwezinsuku ezingama-30. Kodwa ngesikhathi esifanayo, ama-invooyisi ayizi-62 887 ayemadala ngesikhathi esingaphezulu kwezinsuku ezingama-30 enani lezigidigidi zamarandi ezi-2.1 - ayengakakhokhwa.

UNgqongqoshe uRadebe uthi ukukhokhela kwabahlizeki ngezinsizakalo zingakapheli izinsuku ezingama-30 kuseyinsalelo enkulu kakhulu, kanti lokhu kunomthelela ongemuhle neze kumabhizinisi amancane, nabambe iqhaza elibonakalayo ekukhuliseni umnotho kanye nasekwakheni amathuba omsebenzi.

"Njengamanje sesizibophezele ekusunguleni uphiko oluyisipesheli oluzolandelela lolu hlelo lokukhokhwa kwama-invooyisi ngemuva kwezinsuku ezingama-30 ngenkuthalo enkulu ukuze sikwazi nokuxegisa lapho kuminyene khona," kwengeza yena.

Ukwakhela abantu abasha baseNingizimu Afrika amathuba

Amukelani Chauke

Intsha yaseNingizimu Afrika kufanele ilandele ezinyathelweni zeNtsha yangonyaka we-1976 ibe ngabakhi bezwe ngokuthi ifise ukuba ngosomabhizinisi abazodlala indima ebonakalayo emnothweni.

Lokhu kushiwo nguMqondisi Ophethe (i-CEO) weNhlango Kazwelonke Yokuthuthukiswa Kwentsha, (i-NYDA) uKhatutshelo Ramukumba, nokusho lokhu ngesikhathi uhulumeni eqedela Inqubomgomo Kazwelonke Yentsha yowezi-2015-2020 (i-NYP 2020) nebukela yehlukile futhi ezodlala indima ebalulekile ekuthuthukiseni abantu abasha bakuleli.

I-NYP 2020, yakhiwe ngobuciko ngokuhlanganyela nabantu abasha ezweni lonkana, kubhekeke ukuthi yelekelele ekwenzeni ukuthi abantu abasha babe ngabasebenzayo futhi babe yizakhamuzi ezinokuthile ezikwenzayo futhi bakwazi ukubeka i-NYDA endaweni efanele ukuthi ikwazi ukusebenza ekubhekeleni izindaba zabantu abasha.

Abantu abasha baqinisekise izindawo ezinqala nokuyilezi: ushintsho kwezomnotho kanye nokubamba iqhaza, zemfundo, ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono kanye namathuba esibili, ezokunakekelwa ngokwezempilo, ukulwa nokuse-tshenziswa kwezidakamizwa kanye nokubumba isizwe; ukunamathelana ngokwenhlalo kanye nokukhuthala kwezakhamuzi.

Ngokwehhovisi Lezezibalo eNingizimu Afrika, abantu abasha benza ngaphezu kwama-40% kubantu abakhona kuleli kanti ama-36% abantu abantu abasha abangasebenzi.



Inqubomgomo Kazwelonke Yentsha yowezi-2015-2020 izonika abantu abasha ithuba lokuqhubekela phambili baphinde babambe iqhaza ekwakheni umnotho.

I-NYP iyosiza ukubhekana nale nselelo ngenhlelo zokuthuthukiswa kwabantu abasha ezihambisana nezidingo zabantu abasha - izinhlelo eziyokwenza ukuthi abantu abasha bakwazi ukuzibambela bona mathupha kwikusasa labo.

I-CEO ye-NYDA uRamukumba utshale i-Vuk'uzenzele ukuthi ukubuyekwezwa kwe-NYP yizindaba ezimnandi kubantu abasha ngoba lo-kho kuzobasiza ukuthi bakwazi ukuthatha indawo yabo ebafanele emnothweni.

"Ngicabanga ukuthi inselelo abantu abasha okufanele ukuthi babhekane nayo njengamanje eyokulwela ukuthi bakhululeke ngakwezomnotho," kusho uRamukumba.

NgoNhlango 1976, abafundi abaqhamuka ezikoleni ezahlukene babulawa ngumbuso wobandlululo ngenkathi amaphoyisa angaleso sikhathi evulela ngenhlamvu edubula abafundi ababengahlomile ababemasha emigwaqeni yaseSoweto belwa nalokho okwakubizwa ngokuthi yi-Bantu Education, noku-kwakuphoqa othisha, phakathi kwezinye izinto, ukuthi basebenzise ulimi lwesiBhunu ukufundisa izifundo ezithile.

Isithombe esasibonisa umzimba osuthule ka-Hector Peterson, umfanyana wesikole owayefunda e-Morris Isaacson Primary School - nesasithathwe ngumthwebuli wezithombe owaziwayo u-Sam Nzima - sethusa abantu aba-

ningi emhlabeni jikelele.

URamukumba uthi uma uqhathanisa abantu abasha bangaleso sikhathi nabantu abasha namhlanje, isizukulwane sanamhlanje sinenhlamba enkulu kakhulu ngoba abaningi kusona bafundile futhi bawatholile namathuba okuzithuthukisa.

"Mina nje ngokwami asikwazi ukuthi kungathi ngemuva kweminyaka engama-21 silawulwa ngentando yeningi labantu kodwa uthole ukuthi sisakhuluma ngokuthi ingane yomuntu omnyama, noma ingane yom-Afrika kufanele iye esikoleni ukuze ikwazi ukuthi iqashwe.

"Umqondo wengane yom-Afrika kufanele ukuthi kube yiwona oshoyo ukuthi ungena emabhizinisini enye indlela engalandelwa ngaphandle kokuthi umuntu aze afune ukuthi aqashwe ukuze abantu abasha nabo ngokwabo bakwazi ukuba ngabaqashi, bakwazi ukuba ngabanikazi bomnotho wezwe labo futhi bakwazi ukuba ngabantu abakha izwe labo.

"Kimina lowo kusewumzabalazo abantu abasha banamhlanje okusafanele ukuthi bawuthathe njengomzabalazo wabo ukuze bakwazi ukukhululeka ngakwezomnotho ngesikhathi sokuphila kwabo," kusho yena.

INQUBOMGOMO YABANTU ABASHA NGAPHANSI KWESO ELIBUKHALI

Isekela likaNgqongqoshe eHhosisini likaMongameli uButi Manamela usanda kuphuthula umkhankaso lapho ebhamba ekhuluma khona nabantu abasha ezweni lonkana maqondana nokubuyekwezwa kwe-NYP ukuthola izimvo zabo, imizwa yabo kanye nalokho abafisa ukukubona kufakwa ohlakeni lwenqubomgomo.

URamukumba uthi ukubuyekwezwa kwenqubomgomo kube yithuba lokuthi abantu abasha bakwazi ukubheka inqubekalaphambili eseyenziwe ekufezekiseni ukuzibophezela kwe-NYP kulesi sikhathi esingaphezu kweminyaka emihlanu esedlule.

"Lokhu ngamanye amazwi kusinikeza ithuba

Iqhubeka ekhasini lesi-6



Ezivele e-Union Buildings

Umyalezo ovela kuMongameli

Ukwakha umphefumulo wesizwe sethu

Ekwenzeni umsebenzi wami woku-sebenzela isizwe, ngingenhlahlakala enkulu yokubona noma iliphi ikhona lezwe lethu elihle.

Ukuhambela kwami imiphakathi kuyo yonke iNingizimu Afrika kuhlala kungilethela imizwa exubene.

Kunezindawo lapho izibazi zobandlululo zisabonakala khona ngokugqamile – ngesimo sezingane ezigodini zasemakhaya ezihamba amabanga amade ukuya esikoleni, noma umonakalo odalwe wukuxhashazwa kotshwala phakathi kwabasebenzi basempulazini kwezinye izindawo ezisemakhaya.

Izibazi zikhona ngesimo samadoda nabantu besifazane abachitha isikhathi sabo behleli dekle emakhoneni omgwaqo noma emashibhini, ngenxa yokuthi amakhono abo kanye nezinga labo lemfundo alibavumeli ukuba babambe iqhaza ngokugcwele emntheni waseNingizimu Afrika.

Futhi zikhona emigwaqweni emincane yasemalokishini lapho imigulukudu ihlalisa lubhojozi abahlali nalapho ukukhohlakala kwasemphakathini okunjengokuxhashazwa kwezidakamizwa, ukukhulelwa kwentsha kanye nodlame lwasekhaya kuyindlela yokuphila kwabaningi.

Ngakolunye uhlangothi mina, ngihlala ngihambela le miphakathi ngenxa yokuthi uhulumeni usebenzisana nezakhamizi ukwenza ngcono izimo zokuphila futhi siyazama ukwenza umehluko, noma se-sivele sesiwenzile umehluko ezindaweni ezinjengalezi.

Lokhu kulapho ngibona izikole ezintsha, imitholampilo kanye nezibani zomgwaqo zikhanya. Kulapho ngibona imifelandawonye yabantu besifazane eyondla iminde-ni futhi ikhiqize izimpahla ezizodayiswa kwamanye amazwe. Kulapho ngihlangana khona nabasebenzi bezempilo abasebenza emajukujukwini ezindawo ezisemakhaya zezwe lakithi ukunakekela abagulayo, noma amaphoyisa abeka izimpilo zawo emgqeni ukubhekana ngqo nemigulukudu enonya olubi.

Kulapho futhi ngibona khona imigwaqo emisha lapho kwakukhona imizila eyibhuqu; amanyuvesi amasha sha kanye nezibhedlela lapho abantu babeywayele ukuhamba inqwaba yamakhilomitha ukufinyelela izi-

nsizakalo zezempilo, amafemu kanye nezinye izimboni zemisebenzi lapho abantu babengasebenzi khona futhi bengenathemba.

Ukubona lesi silinganiso kanye nezinga lentuthuko ezweni lonke kunginika ugqozi lokusebenzela abantu baseNingizimu Afrika, futhi kunginikeza ithemba lokuthi asisoze sahluleka ekuqhubeleni iNingizimu Afrika phambili.

INingizimu Afrika iyisizinda esikhulu sokwakha lapho izicakuli namatilososi emadolobheni ethu amakhulu kusiza khona umnotho wethu ukuba ukhule, ngenkathi ogandaganda nezinkasa kanye nemisebenzi yomphakathi enwetshiwe ezindaweni zethu ezisemakhaya kuletha ingqalasizinda yesimanje kanye namathuba enhlalo kwizakhamizi.

Kodwa-ke ukukhula kwesizwe sethu akukho mayelana nalokho esikwenza ngezandla zethu.

Okubaluleke kakhulu, kumayelana nalokho esikwenza ngezinhliziyiyo zethu kanye nezingqondo zethu.

Izihloko zezindaba azihlali njalo zisitshela indaba ephelele ngeNingizimu Afrika. Kodwa-ke ziyasitshela ngezindaba ezibalulekile – kanye neziphazamisayo kwezinye izikhathi – ezisiphosela inselele yokuthi sisebenze kanzima ekuziphatheni kwethu njengoba senza ezindeni zethu zokwakha.

Kamuva nje, lezi zindaba zibandakanye isehlakalo esabikwa lapho izingane zasesikoleni saseMpumalanga Kapa zanjaba khona ukudla ukudla kwazo ngoba abapheki ekhishini lesikole bachamela emabhakedeni asetshe-nziselwa ukudla. Abantu besifazane abalungiselela ukudla bathi indlela abayihambayo beya ezindlini zangase ngaphandle kwesikole yinde kakhulu.

Kwesinye isihloko esihlukile kunalesi, kube khona ukusatshalaliswa kwevidiyo eshaqisayo eqoshiwe ezeza umphakathi waseWitbank unqaba ukusiza indoda eyavuthiswa ngomlilo njengesijeziso sokuntshontsha izingcingo zethusi esitshini sikagesi.

Abezindaba babika ukuthi indoda yayibonakala incenga ebantwini ukuba babize i-ambulensi ngenkathi esinye isikhumba sayo sasilenga sixebuka emzimbeni wayo. Esikhundleni salokho, abantu baqoqana bamngunga ukuzombuka esezinhlungwini.

Indoda yahamba ngezinyawo yaya emtholampilo osezudane futhi yakwazi ukufika esibhedlela, kodwa yashona emva kwamahora



Imiklamo yengqalasizinda eyenzeka ezweni lonkana isiza umnotho wethu ukuba ukhule. Nakuba kunjalo njengabantu baseNingizimu Afrika sidinga ukwenza ngcono isimo sezinhliziyiyo zethu nezingqondo zethu ukusiza isizwe ukuba sikhule siye phambili.

ambalwa.

Ngesikhathi esithi asifane, kwabikwa ukuthi eFreyistata sekuboshwe indoda ewusomabhinizini eneminyaka engama-47 ubudala kanye nendodana yayo eneminyaka eyi-16 ubudala maqondana nesehlakalo lapho indodana yale ndoda yahlambalaza khona yaphinda yahlukumeza indoda eneminyaka engama-57 ubudala ewunogada ngokuthathainja iyenzise izenzo zocansi nalo nogada.

Ezinye zalezi zigameko azicabangeki nokucabangeka kubantu baseNingizimu Afrika abaningi abathobela umthetho, nabathanda uxolo, kodwa kuyiqiniso ukuthi izenzo ezisabekayo njengalezi ziyingxenye yesakhiwo sethu.

Ezinsukwini ezimbalwa nje ezedlule, kade sigubha uSuku Lwenkululeko; usuku olusukhumbuzela indlela esiyihambile ukufikelela kwiNingizimu Afrika engcono, nengemuva kobandlululo, kanye nosuku olugxilisa imicabanga yethu kuMqulu Wamalungelo kuMthethosisekelo wethu nalokho, ngenye indlela, okuyimigomo nemibandela yenkululeko yethu.

Mayelana nokulingana, uMqulu Wamalungelo uthi akekho noyedwa umuntu okumele abandlululwe.

Maqondana nesithunzi somuntu, uMqulu Wamalungelo uthi wonke umuntu unesithunzi sobuntu esiyisisekelo okufanele sihloliswe.

UMqulu Wamalungelo udalula ukuthi wonke umuntu unelungelo lokuphila, futhi wonke umuntu unelungelo lokungaphathwa noma ajeziswe ngendlela enesihluku, enobulwane noma eyehlisa isithunzi.

UMqulu Wamalungelo uphinde uthi yonke ingane inelungelo lokuthola ukudla okunomsoco, umphele wokukhosela, izinsizakalo zokunakekelwa kwezempilo eziyisisekelo kanye nezinsizakalo zomphakathi, kanye nokuvikelwa ekuphathweni ngendlela engafanele, ukuyekelelwa, ukuhlukunyezwa noma ukwehliswa isithunzi.

Kuyadabukisa ukuthi abantu abaningi baseNingizimu Afrika baphila izimpilo zabo – futhi bacekela phansi izimpilo zabanye – sengathi lawa malungelo awekho nhlobo.

Kuyadabukisa futhi ukuthi uma abantu benza izenzo ezingqubuzanayo noMqulu Wamalungelo, babekelwa izaba noma bavikelwe nga-

malungu emindeneni yabo noma imiphakathi, enqanda amaphoyisa ukuba angenzi uphenyo noma izikhungo zomphakathi ukuba zingangeneleli.

Lokhu kuyaphikisana nemizamo yethu engungqa-phambili yokuqhubela iNingizimu Afrika phambili.

Sidinga ukuba abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bangabheki nje kuphela indlela izwe eliguquka ngayo ngokubuka ukuthuthuka kwendlela esibukeka ngayo, kodwa basize izwe lishintshe libe ngcono ngokuhlola kanye nokwenza ngcono indlela abaziphatha ngayo kanye nokumelana nezibopho zabo njengezakhamuzi.

Asikho isibalo sezindlu ezintsha, imigwaqo, amafemu noma iziteshi zikagesi esizoqhubezela intuthuko yethu phambili ukweddlula umoya kanye nomkhuba wobuntu kanye nokuba yizakhamizi ezinhle.

Ngaphezu kweminyaka eyisishiyagalombili edlule, i-African National Congress yakhapha incwadi yokuxoxisana enesihloko esithi *The RDP of the Soul* eyabeka indlela yokuguqula izwe lethu ngokwakha kabusha kanye nokuthuthukisa umoya wesizwe.

Incwadi yaveza ukuthi kwaku “umoya wabantu baseNingizimu Afrika ogququzela izinhlelo zethu zezepolitiki, ezomnotho kanye nezomphakathi”.

Yathi: “Zonke izinkolo ziyavumelana ngamaqiniso amakhulu omoya agququzela ubuntu, futhi sidinga ukwamukela lesi sivumelwano njengesisekelo sentuthuko entsha. Sinamagugu afanayo noma ngabe uthando, injabulo, noma uxolo; ukuba neqiniso, ubulungiswa noma ubuqotho; umusa, isibopho noma ukwethembeka; kanti konke lokhu kuvuswa ulwazi esinalo ngobuntu.”

Emva kweminyaka eyisishiyagalombili namanje, izinkinga ezifanayo zisasibhekile nangowe-2015.

Izicakuli, omakalabha, imisebenzi kanye namandla okuthenga ngeke kusho lutho uma singenzi ngcono lokho esikucabangayo, esikuzwayo nesikwenzayo ngaphakathi ekujuleni kwezinhliziyiyo zethu.

Ukwakha iNingizimu Afrika engcono



Asisebenzeni sonke ndawonye ukwakha iNingizimu Afrika engcono.



EZEMPILO

Uhlelo lwezempilo olunamandla kuwona wonke umuntu

Amukelani Chauke



UNgqongqoshe Wezempilo, uDkt Aaron Motsoaledi, uthi uhulumeni kudingeka ashintshe uhlelo lwakhe lesabiwomali ukuqinisa uhlelo lwezempilo lomphakathi.

UNgqongqoshe uthi leli cebo liyofaka phakathi ukubeka phambili ukuvikelwa kwesifo kanti nokukhuthaza impi- lo ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abantu bathola ukunakekelwa kwezempilo okuhle nokusezingeni elifanele.

UNgqongqoshe lokhu ukusho kamuva njengoba kade ethula Ivoti Lesabiwomali loMnyango wakhe ePhalamende.

Ivoti Yebhahathi yinkulomo eyaye yethulwe nguNgqongqoshe othile ePhalamende lapha esuke ebalula khona izinhlelo ezisekhaleni loMnyango wakhe.

Uma izwe lethu kanye namanye amazwe ase-Afrika ezimisele ukuqhubela leli zwekazi lase-Afrika phambili, kufanele ukuthi kuqiniseke izinhlelo zezempilo ukusiza umkhakha wezempilo ukwazi ukuvikela kanye nokulawula ukubhe- bhetheka kwezifo ezingomashayabhuqe ezifana ne-Ebola, ikhanda elinkenkethayo, isifo sofuba

(i-TB), i-HIV ne-AIDS kanye novendle, ukwenza isibonelo nje ngezimbawo.

Yingalesi sizathu-ke kuye kwathi kwingqungquthela yeNhlangothi Yezempilo Emhlabeni (i-WHO) esanda kubanjwa kwelase-Benin, oNgqongqoshe bezempilo beye bathatha isinqumo sokuthi esikhundleni sokuthi kube nesabelomali esiqondene nezifo zonke nje jikelele (kufanele kube nezabelomali esiqondene nesifo ngasinye, kube nesabelomali sokulwa nomalaleveva, eyokulwa novendle, eyolwa ne-HIV kanye ne-AIDS, ne-TB, phakathi kokunye) ohulumeni kufanele batshale izimali zabo ezinhlelo zokuqinisa izinhlelo zezempilo yomphakathi.

“Sikholwa ukuthi okuyisiza kakhulu i-Afrika kuyoba izinhlelo zezempilo ezinamandla eziyokwazi ukumelana ngisho nanoma yimuphi umbhedukazwe okungenzeka uqubuke... ngoba eqinisweni lilonke nje silapha asazi ukuthi kusasa sizovuka kuthiwe sikuqubeni kuphi khona.

“Izolo lokhu lokhu besikhala nge-HIV ne-AIDS, namhlanje yi-Ebola ne-TB, kusasa kuzobe kuyini? Sonke asazi kodwa sikholwa ukuthi ngeshwa ukhona omunye umbhedukazwe okumanje uyeza uyasinyonyobela,” kusho uNgqongqoshe.

UNgqongqoshe wengeza ngokuthi ukubhekisa kwalesi zifo akhulume ngazo kungenzeka ukuba kubangelwe ukuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu, ukuhlukunyezwa kwezindawo ezithile ezihlala ezinye izidalwa kwenziwa ngabantu ngoba befuna ukudla, amanzi, kanye nokuqub-

ka kwesikhathi esisha lapho kungasatshe- nziwa khona izibulala mabhakteriya.

UNgqongqoshe uthi ngonyaka wezimali wezi-2014/15, uMnyango wakhe ubulokhu umatasa ngezinhlelo zokuqinisa uhlelo lwezempilo lomphakathi.

“Lokhu kuzofaka phakathi ukuvikela isifo, ukukhuthaza impilo kanye nokuqinisekisa ukuthi abantu bakithi bathola ukunakekelwa kwezempilo okusezingeni elifanele.

“Lona ngumsebenzi wethu futhi sizowenza ngomdlandla nangokuzimisela”.

UKUVIKELA KUNGCONO KUNO- KWELAPHA

UNgqongqoshe uMotsoaledi uthi ukwelapha izifo isikhathi esiningi kuvame ukuthi kuthathwe njengempumelelo yezesayensi, kodwa manje ukuvikela izifo khona akunikwa izinga elifanayo.

Ubuye wathi yingakho-ke uthola ukuthi emkhakheni wezempilo, noma ngabe yini eyenzekayo engeyinhle ivele ithathwe ngokushesha iqhakanjiswa kube sengathi uhlelo lwezempilo selufadabele alusasebenzi.

“Asikhathali ukuthi bathini abaphikisana nesikwenzayo, angeke thina siluyeke noma silushaye indiva uhlelo lwethu lwezempilo lokuvikela, kodwa futhi okunalokho nje, lolu hlelo lwethu lokuvikela yilona kanye oluzoba yisisekelo sokuqinisa uhlelo lwethu lwezempilo.”

UMnyango uye wethula imijovo emisha ngonyaka wezi-2009 ohlelweni lwawo lokuhlala



UNgqongqoshe Wezempilo uDkt Aaron Motsoaledi uthi umnyango wakhe uzoqinisekisa ukuthi abantu bathola ukunakekelwa kwezempilo okuhle nokusezingeni elifanele.

njalo kugonywa iziguli, kanti kuleyo mijovo kukhona nowokulwa nezifo eziyizishiso zamaphaphu, i-pneumococcal conjugate, kanye nowokulwa negciwane elibangela uhudo nesishiso samathumbu amancane, i-rotavirus.

Izifo ezizishiyiso samaphaphu ezifana nemenenjayithisi kanye nenyumoniya enzima zithathwa njengezifo eziyingozi kakhulu lapha eNingizimu Afrika kanye nasemhlabeni jikelele, futhi ziyizifo ezingezesibili ngokubulala kakhulu abantu ngemuva kwe-HIV ne-Aids kubantwana abaneminyaka yobudala engaphansi kweyisihlanu.

UNgqongqoshe uthe imijovo yokuvikela isize kakhulu ukuthi umnyango ukwazi ukwehlisa lezi zifo ngama-70%.

Umdlavuzi wendlala yamadoda: Ungawunqoba

Isikimu Sokwelapha Sabasebenzi Bakahulumeni



Umuntu wesilisa oyedwa kwabangama-23 eNingizimu Afrika uphathwa umdlavuzi wendlala yamadoda. Yize lesi sifo sigadla kwabesilisa abaningi, kodwa asikutholi ukunakwa okufanele.

UUDkt Stan Moloabi, Isiphathimandla: Ukuphathwa Kokunakekelwa Kwezempilo kwiSikimu Sokwelapha Sabasebenzi Bakahulumeni (i-GEMS) ukholwa ukuthi kusekuningi okudingeka ukuthi kwenziwe ukufundisa abantu besilisa maqondana nesifo lesi – ikakhulukazi ngoba uma lesi sifo sisheshe satholakala kusenesikhathi sisuke sisengadambiseka.

“Abesilisa abaningi baseNingizimu Afrika bazi kancane kakhulu ngemidlavuzi yendlala yamadoda kanye nemidlavuzi yamadoda ikakhulukazi,” kusho yena.

Ukwelashwa kwalesi sifo sekuthuthuke kakhulu kule minyaka edule, kanti uma lesi simo sisheshe satholakala, maningi kakhulu amathuba okuthi isiguli esitholakale sinaso sikwazi ukusimama.

Umdlavuzi wendlala yamadoda uphatha abantu besilisa kwizindlala zabo ezithweni zangasese — le ndlala iba yisimo esimise okweqanda kanti itholakala kwisizinda senzalo yomuntu wesilisa. Umdlavuzi wendlala wenzeka lapho uma kuvele kumile amaseli angafanele ukuba ayamila kwindlala yomuntu wesilisa.

NGABE UBANI ONGAPHATHWA UMDLAVUZA WENDLALA YAMADODA NA?

Umdlavuzi wendlala yamadoda uphatha abantu besilisa bazo zonke izinhlanga futhi bayo yonke iminyaka, yize-ke abantu besilisa abaneminyaka yobudala engaphezu kwengama-50 besengcupheni enkulu okuthi bangaphathwa yiwona ukwedlula labo abasebancane.

“Ngokuvamile nje uma umuntu esekhula eba mdala, kanjalo futhi namathuba okuthi aze nalesi sifo nawo ayakhula,” kuphawula uDkt Moloabi.

Abesilisa abaneminyaka yobudala engaphezu kwengama-40 kumele bavakashela odokotela babo kanye ngemuva kweminyaka emibili ukuze bayohlolwa isifo somdlavuzi wendlala lamadoda. Abesilisa abaneminyaka yobudala engaphezu kwama-50 kufanele

ukuthi bahlolwe kanye ngonyaka, kweluleka yena.

UKWELASHWA KOMDLAVUZA WENDLALA YAMADODA

Ukwelashwa komdlavuzi wendlala yamadoda kancika ekutheni isifo sesihambe kangakanani emzimbeni, nanokuthi luhlobo luni lomdlavuzi lokho kanye nempilo jikelele nje yesiguli leso.

Ziningi izindlela ezikhona zokubhekana nomdlavuzi wendlala yamadoda kanti phakathi kwazo kukhona eyokuhlizwa, eyokwelapha ngokushisa, ukwelapha ngokulinda noma ukwelapha ngamahomoni – konke kuncike ekutheni umdlavuzi uthuthuka kanjani.

IZIMPAWU ZOMDLAVUZA WENDLALA YAMADODA

Ezikhathini eziningi umdlavuzi wendlala yamadoda awunazo izimpawu. Lesi esinye sezizathu esenza ukuthi kubaluleke ukuthi abesilisa bahlolwe njalo ngodokotela. Abesilisa kumele babheke lokho okulandelayo:

- Ubunzima lapho bechama.
- Ubunzima ekuqaleni noma ekumiseni ukuphuma komchamo.
- Igazi emchamweni.
- Ubuhlungu noma ukushisa uma uchama.
- Kungaba yinoma yikuphi okukodwa kulokho okungenhla okuhlangene nobuhlungu kwesingezansi ngemuva, phezu namathanga noma ngasokhalweni.

“Yize lezi zimpawu kungenzeka ukuthi zibonise ukutheleleka ngesifo, kodwa futhi kungenzeka ukuba zibe yisiqalo sokungena kwesifo somdlavuzi wendlala, ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuthi zihloliswe lezi zimpawu,” kusho uDkt Moloabi.

INDLELA YOKUZIVIKELA EKHASELWENI WUMDLAVUZA WENDLALA YAMADODA.

Ukuphila impi ephilile kungazivikela izimo zempilo eziningi ezithinta abesilisa kuhlangothi noma umdlavuzi wendlala yamadoda.

“Yidla ukudla okunempilo, vocavoca umzimba, yeka ukubhema kanye nokuphuza kakhulu utshwala ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uhlanga njalo uphilile,” kweluleka uDkt Moloabi.

Uphinde wengeza ngokuthi ukuhlolwa ngodokotela, ikakhulukazi uma kunomlando wabantu asebeke baphathwa umdlavuzi emndenini wakho, kungasiza ukusindisa impi yakho.

Isithuthwane: lokho okudingeka ukuba ukwazi

Isikimu Sokwelapha Sabasebenzi Bakahulumeni



Isifo sokuwa noma isithuthwane esibuye futhi saziwe ngokuthi yisifo sokudlikiza, sithinta amakhulu ngamakhulu abantu bazo zonke izinhlanga nabavela ezindaweni ezahlukene lapha eNingizimu Afrika.

Isithuthwane yisimo esejwayelekile nesithakameza ubuchopho kanye nohlelo lwemizwa. Abantu abalinganiselwa koyedwa kwababi-100 baseNingizimu Afrika abayophathwa yisifo sesithuthwane ngesikhathi esithile ezimpilweni zabo.

UDkt Stan Moloabi, oyiSiphathimandla: Ukuphathwa Kokunakekelwa Kwezempilo ku-GEMS uthi wonke umuntu kufanele afunde ngalesi simo sokugula futhi wonke umuntu kumele azi ukuthi yini okumele ayenze uma kwenzeka kuba nomuntu amazayo omlasela yisifo sesithuthwane.

“Maningi amathuba okuthi abaningi bethu bahlangabezana nomuntu onesifo sesithuthwane, noma umuntu onesifo sokuwa, ngesikhathi esithile ezimpilweni zethu,” kwengeza yena.

“Izithuthwane kungenzeka zibe nezimbangela ezahlukene futhi noma ngubani kungenzeka ahlaselwe yisithuthwane ngesikhathi esithile empilweni yakhe. Abantu baseNingizimu Afrika kufanele bahlale bezibhekile ngaphambi kokuba baze baqale bahleke abantu abanesithuthwane ngoba angeke wazi, kungenzeka nje kusasa kungawe.”

Isifo sokuwa yisimo sokuhluthuka okusagesi okwenzeka ebuchosheni nesithakameza indlela umuntu azizwa ngayo noma enza ngayo izinto ngaleso sikhathi.

Lesi simo singaba yizindlela eziningi ezahlukene futhi singaphatha abantu abaningi abehlukene ngezindlela eziningi ezahlukene. Ezinye izimo zokuphathwa yisithuthwane azizimbi kakhulu, kuyenzeka uthole ukuthi umuntu singamhlasele isikhathana nje esingaba umzuzwana owoyona noma emibili naye aze angaqapheli ngisho nokuqaphela ukuthi ubebanjwe yisithuthwane kube sekuphelile njalo.

Ngezinye izikhathi, uma umuntu ehlaselwe yisithuthwane esikhulu, kungenzeka aquleke ngisho nokuquleka imbala, umzimba wakhe uqine ube wugodo futhi kungenzeka adlikize kakhulu ngendlela enodlame.

Isithuthwane yisifo esilawulekayo futhi siyanqobeka ngemithi kanye nezinye izindlela zokuselapha izikhathi eziningi.

IZIMBANGELA ZESITHUTHWANE ZIFAKA PHAKATHI KWEZINYE LEZI EZILANDELAYO:

- Kuyenzeka isithuthwane sibe wufuzo.
- Izifo ezithile ezihlasela ubuchopho ezifana nemenenjayithisi kanye nesifo sobuhlungu bobuchopho, i-encephalitis.
- Izimila.
- Ukungalingani kahle kwezakhiwo ezithile ebuchosheni okubangelwa yizimo ezifana noshukela ophansi kanye nesifo sikashukela egazini.
- Ukuyeka utshwala.
- Ukusebenzisa izidakamizwa ezithile ezitholakala emigwaqeni.

INDLELA YOKUBHEKANA NOMUNTU ONESIFO SOKUWA

Lokho okulandelayo ngezinye zezinyathelo okufanele zilandelwe uma kubhekene nomuntu onesithuthwane:

- Yenza konke okufanele ukwenze ukuthi ungatatazeli.
- Biza abezimo eziphuthumayo.
- Zama ukuvimbela ukulimala ngokuqinisekisa ukuthi akukho lutho oluseduzane noma lowo muntu onesithuthwane angakwazi ukufinyelela kulo nolungamlimaza.
- Mela kude – asikho isidingo sokuzama ukubamba umuntu onesifo sokuwa.
- Ungalokuthi ufake okuthile emlonjeni womuntu onesithuthwane.
- Uma lowo muntu obehlaselwe yisifo sesithuthwane esesindle, mbeke endaweni ekahle. Mjikise ikhanda lakhe ukuze uma ezizwa sengathi engaphalaza, akwazi ukuphalaza kahle ngokukhululeka futhi yenza isiqiniseko sokuthi lowo muntu uphefumula ngendlela efanele neyeywayelekile.
- Ungamniki lutho oluphuzwayo, noma oluwumuthi noma ukudla kuze kuba uphaphama ngokwanele.
- Hlala nomuntu lowo kuze kuba uyelulama kahle, nokufanele ukuba kungaba semuva kwesikhathi esiyimizuzu ephakathi kwemihlanu kuya kwengama-20.

“Khumbula ukuthi abantu abaningi abanesifo sesithuthwane imithi abayisebenzisayo ibasebenzela kahle nangendlela, ngakho-ke noma ngabe ubani onalesi simo kumele akhuthazwe ukuthi abonane nodokotela wakhe,” kwengeza uDkt Moloabi.

OKUQUKETHWE

Albert Pule

Uhlelo lokubuyiselwa umhlaba luvumela abantu abasuswa ngesankahlu emhlabeni wabo ngaphansi kobandlululo ukuthi bafake izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba kule minyaka emihlanu ezayo.

Ukuvulwa kabusha kohlelo lokufaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba kuhloswe ngakho ukuthi kusizakale labo bantu abasala ngaphandle esikhathini esingumqamulajuqu sangonyaka we-1998.

Vuk'uzenzele ikunika umhlahlandlela obanzi nowendlelekile okuchazela konke ngokuthi ungasifaka kanjani isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba na.

NGABE SIYINI ISICELO SOKUBUYISELWA UMHLABA?

Isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba yisicelo esibhalwe phansi esenziwa ngumuntu, isizukulwane esiqonde ngqo salowo muntu, ngumabi wefa lomuntu ongasikho noma ngumphakathi ukuze kubuyiswe umhlaba kumnikazi noma kubanikazi bawo.

NGABE LIYINI ILUNGELO LOMHLABA NA?

Ilungelo lomhlaba yilungelo elibhalisiwe noma elingabhalisiwe, izifiso zabaqashi abangabesebenzi bomhlaba kanye abatshali bezitshalo ngokubambisana, izifiso zangokomthetho womdabu noma ukusebenzisa umhlaba ngokunenzuzo isikhathi esiyiminyaka engaphezu kweyishumi.

Abantu kufanele ukuba babe ngabantu asebehlale kulowo mhlaba noma kufanele ukuthi babe nobufakazi obuyiphepha eliphathekayo noma obubhaliwe, isibonelo, kungaba yitayitela, yimvume yokusebenzisa umhlaba, njl, ukuze babe nelungelo lomhlaba kuleyo ndawo.

NGABE UBANI ONELUNGELO LOKUFAKA ISICELO SOKUBUYISELWA UMHLABA NA?

Kungaba ngumuntu noma umphakathi owaphucwa umhlaba ngemva komhla ziyi-19 Nhlanguvana 1913 ngenxa yemithetho yaphambili eyayicwasa ngokobuhlanga futhi ongazange ethole ukunxeshelwa okufanele ngesikhathi wephucwa lowo mhlaba.

NGABE UBANI-KE ONGEKE AKWAZI UKUFAKA ISICELO SOKUBUYISELWA UMHLABA NA?

Labo asebeke bazifaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba phambili futhi bawuthola umhlaba noma bathola ukunxeshelwa ngezimali angeke bakwazi ukuthi baphinde bafake izicelo zokuthi bathole lelo lungelo elifanayo elabahlalekela.

Uma uke wasifaka isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba phambili kodwa ungaxeshelwa kuze kube yimanye, qinisekisa ukuthi ihhovisi lesifundazwe linaso isicelo sakho sokubuyiselwa umhlaba owawusifakile ngaphambi kokuba uphinde uthumele isicelo esifanayo futhi sokuthi ubuyiselwe umhlaba. Ungasifaki isicelo esisha sokubuyiselwa umhlaba uma isicelo sakho sokubuyiselwa umhlaba sisacutshungulwa. Kuyicala ukufaka isicelo

sokubuyiselwa umhlaba ungabe usabdalula nabanye okungenzeka ukuba nabo babeyingxenywe yalowo mhlaba ofisa ukubuyiselwa wona ngoba lokho kuwukukhwanisa.

AMAPHEPHA OKUFANELE UKUTHI UZE NAWO UMA UZOFAKA ISICELO SOKUBUYISELWA UMHLABA

- Ikhophi eqinisekisiwe yomazisi wakho waseNingizimu Afrika oluhlaza onamagabelo noma uMazisi Wekhadi.
- Incwadi esayindiwe egunyaza ukuthi uwena onelungelo egameni lomndeni wakho noma lomphakathi ukuthi ungasifaka isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba, kanti leyo ncwadi kufanele isayindwe ngofakazi ababili (abakunika amandla okuthi wenze izinto egameni labo), uma kuwukuthi isicelo lesi usifaka egameni lomndeni wakho noma lomphakathi.
- Uhla lwabantu obamele.
- Incwadi evela ku-Master waseNkantolo Ephakeme uma ungumlawuli wamafa omuntu okufakwa isicelo egameni lakhe.
- Isinqumo esibhalwe phansi esivela emhlanganweni womphakathi, nesisayinwe ngumuntu owayephethe umhlangano, uma ufaka isicelo egameni lomphakathi (isisombululo esathathwa ngumphakathi).

NGABE YILUPHI ULWAZI OLUDINGEKAYO NA?

- Kudingeka incwadi yomhlaba odinga ukubuyiselwa wona, isib. igama lepulazi, inombolo yegceke noma inombolo yesiza uma kusendaweni esedolobheni.
- Unyaka owephecwa ngawo umhlaba lowo.
- Isinxephezelo owanikwa sona ngaleso sikhathi.
- Imininingwane yomuntu okunguyena owalahlekelwa yilungelo lomhlaba.
- Imininingwane yomuntu ofaka isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba kanye nesikhundla noma igunya akwenza ngaphansi kwalo lokho, isib. ungumuntu omele umphakathi, uyindodana yomuntu owephecwa umhlaba, ungumlawuli wefa lomuntu owephecwa umhlaba, njl.
- Umlando wokwephecwa umhlaba.

INDLELA YOKUFAKA ISICELO SOKUBUYISELWA UMHLABA

Izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba kufanele ukuthi zenziwe emahhovisi okufaka izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba anqunyele kusetshenziswa ifomu elifanele, kanti lesi sicelo siyobe sesifakwa ohlwini ngekhompyutha ngaso lesi sikhathi sokwenziwa kwaso. Akukho mafomu ayokhishwa anikwe abantu. Kudingeka ukuthi uye ehhovisi lokufaka isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba.

Unethuba kuze kube mhla zingama-30 Nhlanguvana 2019 ukufaka isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba. Amahhovisi angamahambanendlwana ayovakashela izifunda ngesikhathi sokufakwa kwezicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba.

Indlela yokufaka isicelo sokubuyiselwa umhlaba

IZINYATHELO EZILANDELWAYO UMA KUFAKWA ISICELO SOKUBUYISELWA UMHLABA

ISINYATHELO 1: Indawo yokwamukelwa

Abasebenzi abasehhovisi lokwamukela bayofike babheke ukuthi ngabe unawo wonke yini amaphepha adingekayo nafanele bese bekwelulekaakunika teluleko



UKUFAKA ISICELO KUMAHHALA

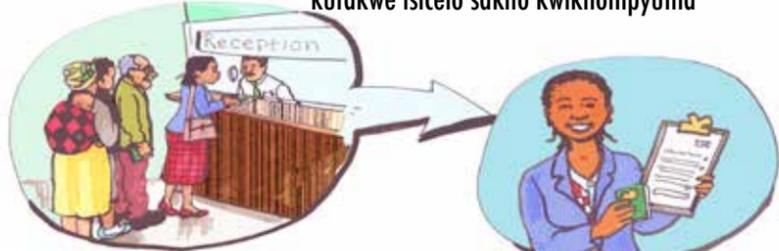


ISINYATHELO 4: Ukwaziswa

Uyobe usuthola i-SMS engakapheli amahora angama-48 ngemva kokufaka isicelo neyobe iqinisekisa ukuthi sitholiwe isicelo sakho. Isicelo sakho sizophenywa bese uyaziswa maqondana nokuqhubeka kwesicelo sakho ngezikhathi ezahlukene, noma wena ucele ukwaziswa.

ISINYATHELO 2: Ukuthathwa kweminingwane

Abasebenzi abasebenza ophikweni lokufakwa kwezicelo kumakhompyutha bayokusiza ukuthi kufakwe isicelo sakho kwikhompyutha



ISINYATHELO 3: Ukuqinisekiswa

Uyothola incwadi ngemva kokuba imininingwane mayelana nesicelo sakho sokubuyiselwa umhlaba isifakiwe kwikhompyutha. Leyo ncwadi iyoba nenombolo yereferensi eyehlukile eyobe iwubufakazi bokuthi wena ukwazile ukufaka isicelo ngempumelelo.

INDLELA YOKULANDELELA ISICELO:

Ungashayela kule nombolo yamahhala ethi: 0800 007 095 noma uxhumane nanoma yiliphi ihhovisi lokubuyiselwa umhlaba kulawa ayi-14 akhona ezweni lonkana.

NGABE UNGASIFAKA KUPHI ISICELO SAKHO?

EGauteng: 9 Bailey Street, Corner Steve Biko and Johannes Ramokhoase, Arcadia, ePitoli. Ucingo: 012 310 6500

EFreyistata: Old Postbank Building, (Corner East Burger and Selbourne, Bloemfontein). Ucingo: 015 430 0444

KwaZulu-Natal: Umhlaba House, 139 Langalibalele Street, Pietermaritzburg kanye naku-158 -160 High Street, Vryheid. Ucingo: 033 341 2674

EMpumalanga Kapa: Old SARS Building, 22 Station Street, East London naku-66 Prince Alfred Street, Queenstown. Ucingo: 043 722 1487

ENyakatho Kapa: Hyesco Arcade, 4 - 8 Old Main Road, Kimberley. Ucingo: 053 807 5700

ENyakatho Ntshonalanga: Unit 4 Batlhaping Street, (Eduzane Nebhiliidi lakwaSARS), Mmabatho kanye nasePrime Plaza Building 52 Market Street, Vryburg. Ucingo: 018 389 9658/9600

ENTshonalanga Kapa: Van der Sterr Building, Rhodes Avenue, Mowbray, Cape Town naku-33 Shamrock Place, 97 York Street, George. Ucingo: 021 658 4300

ELimpopo: 61 Biccard Street, Polokwane. Ucingo: 015 284 6300 House Corner Botha and Rhodes Streets, eMalahleni. Tel: 013 752 4054

EMpumalanga: Restitution House, 30 Samora Machel Drive, eMbombela naku-23 Hi-tech House Corner Botha and Rhodes Streets, eMalahleni. Ucingo: 013 752 4054

Umthombo: YiKhomishani Yokubuyiselwa Kwamalungelo Omhlaba.

Iqhubeka isuka ekhasini lesi-2

lokuthi sisho ukuthi yikuphi esikubeke phambili kule minyaka emihlanu edlule futhi siveze ukuthi ngabe sesikwazile yini ukuzuzana na kodwa futhi ngokufanayo leli yithuba lokuhlola ukuthi ngabe izimo ezibhekene nabantu abasha sezikwazile yini ukushintsha kusuka ngaleso sikhathi na.

“Uma izimo ezibhekene nabantu abasha zikashintshi kuze kube yimanye, kudingeka ukuthi siqhamuke nezisombululo ezintsha zokukwazi ukubhekana nalezi zinselelo futhi sikwazi nokwakha isimo lapho abantu abasha bezokwazi ukusizakala khona,” kwengeza yena.

URamukumba uthi inqubomgomo kufanele, kuthi lapho zonke izimvo ezimalungana nayo sezifakiwe ohlakeni lwayo, ibe nezincwadi zokuthi kungenzeka kanjani ukuthi kube nesimo esizokhuthaza ukuthuthukiswa kwabantu abasha.

“Ngokubona kwami kufanele ukuthi kwakhiwe isimo lapho khona labo abafisa ukubuyela esikoleni bakwazi ukubuyela esikoleni.

Ngokunjalo futhi, nalabo othola ukuthi ngenxa yezizathu eziningi ezahlukene, bayehluleka ukuphuthula umatikuletheni, nabo futhi kufanele ukuthi banikezwe ithuba lesibili ukuze singabacisheli ikusasa labo.

“Labo bantu abasha abangakwazanga ukuqhubeka nokufunda futhi abangenayo imfundo efanele ukuthi bakwazi ukuqashwa ezindaweni ezinhlle noma abangenawo amakhono abangakhangisa ngawo kwimakethe yemisebenzi kufanele ukuthi banikezwe ithuba lokuthi bakwazi ukuthola amakhono, ubuchule noma amakhono emisebenzi yezandla ukuze nabo kube khona abakwazi ukukuleveza kwimakethe yemisebenzi.

“Kanti nangale kwalokho, uma kunamakhono okungenzeka ukuthi laba bantu abasha banawo, kufanele besekwe ukuthi bakwazi ukungena emabhizinisini ukuze bakwazi ukubamba iqhaza emnothweni, noma ngabe bakhetha ukusebenza noma ukuziqalela amabhizinisi abo,” kusho yena.

KUNOHLELO OLUSHA LWEMISEBENZI OLULONGOZWAYWO

URamukumba wengeze ngokuthi sekuqokwe ithimba longoti ukuthi libheke yonke iminxo

yomnotho ukubheka ukuthi ngabe yiziphi izimbongi ezingakwazi ukuthatha abantu abasha zibafake zibanike imisebenzi. Lezi zimbongi zifaka phakathi kwazo ukuthuthukiswa kabantu abasha kuyona yonke imikhakha kahulumeni, imikhakha ezimele, izinhlangano ezingekho ngaphansi kukahulumeni, (ama-NGO) kanye nezinhlangano ezizinze emphakathini.

Leli thimba liyobe selidweba uhlaka oluyobe selubheka izinselelo kanye nezibalo zokukhula ezihlosiwe Ohlelweni Lokuthuthukiswa Kwezwe (i-NDP) – umbono kahulumeni kanye nohlaka lwenqubomgomo yokuthuthukisa izwe ngonyaka wezi-2030 – ukubheka ukuthi yiziphi izinhlelo ezikhona ezingakwazi ukusiza abantu abasha ukuthi bakwazi ukuthola imisebenzi.

“Lolu hlelo lokuqashwa kwabantu abasha luyozisholo lona ukuthi yimaphi amaprojekthi okufanele ukuthi asetshenzwe – nokuyobe kususelwa kusidingo sokukhulisa umnotho njengalokhu sisiqonda ngokwe-NDP kusukela manje kanye nonyaka wezi-2030 bese sisho ukuthi yiziphi izindawo noma yiziphi izimbongi okufanele ukuthi kugxilwe kuzona ukuze kwakhiwe amathuba amaningi omsebenzi kubantu abasha,” kusho yena.

Leli thimba longoti lifaka phakathi osolwazi abaqhamuka emanyuvesi ehlukene kuhlanganisa nezikhulu ezivela kwa-Stats SA nezivela Kumkhandlu Wokucwaningo Lwezesayensi Nemisebenzi (i-CSIR).

URamukumba uthi i-NYDA, ngokusebenzisa zonke izinhlelo zayo, yakwazi ukusiza ngokuthuthukiswa kwabantu abasha.

“Izibalo zibonisa ukuthi kumabhizinisi abhaliswe neKhomishani Yezinkampani Nobunikazi Bolwazi (i-CIPC), ngama-30% kuphela akwazi ukuzisimamela ngokwawo isikhathi esingaphezu kwezinyanga eziyi-12.

“Thina sesihlinzeke ngohlelo Lwemixhaso Lukazwelonke Kubantu Abasha, iminyaka emibili manje, kanti ngalesi sikhathi, sesikwazile futhi nokubuyekeza lawo mabhizinisi ebesiwaxhasa ngalolu hlelo. “Ucwaningo lwethu lubonisa ukuthi amabhizinisi angama-54% awaxhaswa ngokohlelo lwethu akwazile ukusimama isikhathi esingaphezu kwezinyanga eziyi-12,” kwengeza yena.

Ukuthola kabanzi Ngenqubomgomo Kazwelonke Yentsha vakashela: www.gov.za