



# Vuk'uzenzele

YEYASIMAHLA

Iziswa yiNkonzo yezoNxibelelwano neNkqubo yoLwazi kaRhulumente (GCIS)

EyeSilimela 2015



**Ezivela kwiZakhiwo zoMdibaniso**

Iphepha 3



**Inkqubo yezempilo eyomeleleyo yomntu wonke**

Iphepha 5



**Indlela yokufaka ibango lomhlaba**

Iphepha 6

## Ii-ofisi ezingomamba-nandlwana ziya ebantwini

Amukelani Chauke

**Abantu** abahlala emaphandleni baza kukwazi ngoku ukubhalisela amabango omhlaba kufutshane namakhaya abo.

**U**mPhathiswa wezoPhuhliso lwamaPhandle noBuyekezo lwemiHlaba, uGugile Nkwinti uphelele ii-ofisi ezingomamba-nandlwana ziza kwenza ukubhalisela ibango lomhlaba kube lula kubantu abakwiidolophana nasemaphandleni.



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weyo wokuBuyekeza Kwemihlaba ukuba ube ngumthetho ngomhla wama-30 kweyeSilimela ngowama-2014, kwakulo nkqubo wavulela ukuba inkqubo yembuyekazo yongezwe isithuba seminyaka emihlanu ukunikeza ithuba kwabo bangazanga bafake amabango kwityeli lokuqala ukuba bawafake.

Kwityeli lokuqala elaphelelwa ngomhla wama- 31 kweyoMnga ngowe- 1998 – iKhomishini yokuBuyekazo koMhlaba yamkela amabango omhlaba angama-80 000.

Xa ebethetha kutshanje kwiNdlu yee-Nkokheli zeMveli ePalamente, uMongameli waxelela iinkokheli zemveli ukuba kufuneka zidibane ukuze zancedise abantu baphumelele kwizicelo zabo zamabango omhlaba.

Kuqikelelwa ukuba abantu abazizigidi ezisi- 7.5 baphulukana nemihlaba yabo emva kokuphunyezwa kutyikitywe uMthetho Wemihlaba ngowe-1913 .

Isihlandlo sokuqala sangaphambili sokufa-

ka senziwa phakathi kowe-1994 nowe-1998.

Ezinye iibhasi ezintathu ezingomahamba-nandlwana ziza kusiwa kwamanye amaphondo, eMpuma Koloni, eFreystata naseMntla Ntshona.

Ukufika kwee-ofisi ezingomahamba-nandlwana kulandela ukuvulwa kwee-ofisi ezisigxina kuwo osithoba amaphondo.

UmPhathiswa uNkwinti wathi ezi ofisi zingomahamba-nandlwana zixhotyiswe ngendlela eyodwa ngetheknoloji ukwenzela ukuba izicelo ziphunyezwe kwalapho apho zikhoyo.

UmPhathiswa wathi phakathi kweyeKhala ngowama- 2014 nomhla we-8 kuTshazimpuzi ngowama-2015, amabango angama- 54 439 amkelwa.

Ezi ofisi zingomahamba-nandlwana zifakelwe itheknoloji efunekayo yokwamkela amabango kwalapho apho zikhoyo, kubandakanywa iikhompyuta kunye neeprinta.

Le ofisi ikwafakelwe ubuxhakaxhaka bombane ukuze incedise abo bakhubazekileyo bakwazi ukuqabela baye kufika edesikeni yoncedo.

Iiloli ezingomahamba-nandlwana sele zaba seQwaqwa, ePhuthaditjaba eFreystata, eMpuma Koloni naseRhawutini, yaye ziza kujikeleza ziye kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo.

Enye i-ofisi engumahamba-nandlwana iza kudlulela kwiphondo laseMntla Ntshona ekupheleni kweyeThupha, yaye iza kuhlala apho de kube yeyoKwindla ngowama- 2016.

Isicwangciso esipheleleyo samaxesha okuba

ezi bhasi zingomahamba-nandlwana ziza kuyaphi, kuquka iindawo namaxesha, siza kwaziswa kubahlali lisebe, yaye esi sicwangci-so sele sifumaneka kwii-ofisi ezili- 4 zesebe kwii-ofisi zengingqi okanye kwiwebhusayithi.

Iiloli ezimbini ezingomahamba-nandlwana ziza kuya kwimimandla apho kuza kubakho ii-ofisi ezingomahamba-nandlwana ukuze kulungiselelwe abo bafake izicelo kakuhle.

Le iza kuba yinkqubo yokuqinisekisa ukuba banento yonke efunekayo ukuze kwafake isicelo sebango esisizo, ukususela kwizazisi okanye iinkcukacha ngabantu okanye izihlobo abafaka amabango egameni zazo, ukuqinisekisa ukuba amabango awakhatywa ngenxa yokungoneli kweenkcukacha.

UmPhathiswa wathi ukufakwa kwebango, yinkonzo karhulumente engahlawulelwayo kwaye abantu abanelungelo banikwa kude kube ngumhla wama-30 kweyeSilimela ngowama-2019 ukufaka ibango.

“Siyazi ukuba kukho abantu abajikelezayo bethatha imali kubantu abazizisulu ekuhlaleni bebathe mbisa ukubafakela amabango.

‘Umyalezo kubantu bethu ngowokuba awudingi kuhlawula mali xa ufaka ibango lomhlaba.

“Amabango angafakwa kuphela kulo naliphi na iziko lokufaka amabango elizweni liphela okanye kwii-ofisi ezingomahamba-nandlwana zokufaka amabango apho amagosa aqeqeshiweyo alindele ukukunceda,” utshilo.

**Funda kwiphepha lesi-6 ukufumana ulwazi oluphangaleleyo ngendlela yokubhalisela ibango lomhlaba.**

## Urhulumente uzimisele ukuphucula iinkonzo

More Matshediso

**U**mPhathiswa kwi-Ofisi kaMongameli kwiSebe lezokuCwangcisa, ukuHlola nokuVavanya (i-DPME) uJeff Radebe, uthe isebe lakhe liza kusebenzisana neziko lezeeNkcukacha-manani zoMzantsi Afrika (i-Stats SA) ukuqinisekisa ukuba iinkcukacha-manani zisetyenziselwa ukuphucula ukusebenza kwamasebe karhulumente.

Ethetha eKapa kutsha nje, umPhathiswa, uRadebe uthe amasebe amaninzi akakabi nazo iinkqubo ezichanekileyo zokugcina ulwazi ukuze kufumaneka iinkcukacha ezizizo. Kodwa ke, uthe i-DPME isebenza nzima ukujongana nalo mngeni.

Wongeze ngelithi omnye wemigomo ephambili ye-DPME kukuvavanya ifuthe leenkqubo zikarhulumente kuluntu ngokubanzi.

UmPhathiswa uRadebe uthe i-DPME sele igqibe yavavanya imiba engama-39 exabisa malunga nebhiliyoni zeerandi ezingama-50 kwinkcitho karhulumente.

Uthe uvavanyo oluninzi lube nefuthe elikhulu nangaphambi kokuba laziswe eluntwini.

Ngenxa yoko, ukuphucuka okukhulu ekuphumeleleni kweenkqubo zikarhulumente kumele kubonakale.

“Sikwiphulo lukumemelela ukuvavanya kweminyaka yowe-2016/17. Ngowama-2014 /15, zintandathu iingxelo zovavanyo ezigqityiweyo yaye zangeniswa kwiKhabhinethi. Sizimisele ukuqalisa ubuncinane iimvavanyo ezisibhozo kulo nyaka-mali sikuwo.

**IMFUNDO ESISISEKO**

UmPhathiswa uRadebe waleke ngelithi uvavanyo lokuqala lwenza umahluko omkhulu, ebhekise ngqo kuvavanyo lokuqala lweMfundo

yabaQalayo (i-ECD) , oluthe lwazala inkqubo entsha kwiMfundo yabaQalayo kwinkqubo ethe yaveliswa yaza yafakwa kwiphephandala lakwarhulumente ngeyoKwindla ngowama-2015.

“Phakathi kwezinye izinto, kuza kugxilwa ekuphuculeni ikharithyulam yeBanga R ukuze kukhulele ifuthe leli banga kubantwana abahlu-phekayo nakumaphondo angaqhubi kakuhle, kuqine ukuqeqesha nokuphuhlisa ootitshala bebanga leBanga R. Uthe ukuvavanywa kweBanga R kubonakalisa ukubaluleka komgangatho wokuphuculwa kokunikezwa kwemfundo kungekuko nje ukunaba kwayo.

**USHISHINO NOTYALO-ZIMALI**

Uvavanyo lwe-Business Process Outsourcing Scheme yeSebe lezoRhwebo noShishino (i-dti) lwenziwa ukuba kuhlolwe ukuba ingaba iNkqubo yeziBonelelo ze-Business Process Services (i-BPS) eyayinikwe yi-dti yawavelisa na



UmPhathiswa uJeff Radebe.

**Iqhubeka kwiphepha lesi-2**



## EMINYE IMIBA GABALALA

## Abantu abatsha bayaxhobisana

Noluthando Mkhize

**U-Emmanuel** Mogale ufaka isandla kwingingqi ahlala kuyo.

**U**-Emmanuel Mogale omyaka ingama-23 ngumntu omtsha ovuyiswa kukuxhobisa abantu abatsha.

Iveki nganye ufundisa abafundi besikolo samabanga aphezulu eKaalfontein Secondary School eTembisa, eGauteng.

UMogale livolontiya kumbutho ongajonge nzuzo owaziwa ngokuba yi-Ikamva Youth othi unike abafundi beengingqi ezihlelelekileyo ulwazi, izakhono, abantu abanokubanceda nezixhobo ezifunekayo ukuze bakwazi ukufumana imfundo yamabanga aphakamileyo okanye kumathuba engqesho nje ukuba baphumelele imatriki.

"Isizathu sokuba ndize kufundisa abantu abatsha apha kungenxa yokuba ngexesha ndandikwimatriki kukho umntu owandifundisayo, yaye wakholelwa kum ngenxa ye-Ikamva Youth. Ukuba ndingabona uninzi lwaba bafundi lufumana amanqaku amahle neebhasari zaseyuni-vesithi, ndingavuya kakhulu.

"Kulo mmandla, abantu abatsha banamathuba ambalwa okuphumelela ngenxa yeemeko zoqoqosho emakhaya abo. Ndifuna ukubona uluntu oluqhubekayo ngemfundo," utsho uMogale.

Ngumba awuthanda kakhulu lo uMogale. Emva kokuphumelela imatriki ngowama-2013, *Ikamva Youth* yamnceda uMogale wafumana uncedo lokusebenza efunda ngabakwaMakro.

"UMakro wolula isandla sokuba sifundiswe sibasebenzela ngethuba ndifundakwiYuni-vesithi yoMzantsi Afrika ndifundele isidanga se-BCom kwizifundo zoLawulo lweShishini. Sakufumana esi sidanga siza kuqhubeka sisebenzela le nkampani.

"Ukuba *Ikamva Youth* yayingekho, ngendigazanga ndalufumana olu lwazi, ndifanele

ukuba ndibabulele," watsho.

UMogale ufundisa isiNgesi, isiFundo seze-Nzululwazi ngoMzimba, iSepedi, iJografi neziFundo ngezoBomi.

"Ndiyakuthanda ngenene ukuvolontiya. Kundi nika olwa vuyo lokuba njengomntu omtsha, ndibe nakho ukuxhobisa abanye abantu abatsha nokubulela uluntu ngokulusebenzela."

*Ikamva Youth* yasekwa ngonyaka wama-2003 yaza yabhaliswa ngokusesikweni ngowama-2004.

Iziko eli linamasebe eKhayelitsha, eNyanga naseMasiphumelele eNtshona Koloni, eIvory Park eGauteng, eMkhumbane (eCato Manor) naseMolweni KwaZulu-Natal.

Ukufundiswa kuqhubeka emva kwemini sakuba siphumile isikolo, ngemiGqibelo kusasa nangeholide zesikolo.

UJuliet Moseamedi, oneminyaka eli-18 ubudala weBanga 11, ongumfundi kwisikolo samabanga aphezulu iKaalfontein Secondary School ofuna ukufunda i-biomedical emva kokuphumelela imatriki, uthi oko wazibandakanya ne-Ikamva Youth, waqhuba kakuhle kwizifundo zakhe.

"Kuba ndihlala kwilokishi, yonke imihla ukuphuma kwesikolo bendidla ngokuhlala nezihlobo zam singenzi nto. Yinto yemihla ngemihla kubantu abatsha abahlala kule ngingqi yam. Akuzange kubekho nkuthazo ukuba mandenze umsebenzi wam wesikolo kwaye nam andizange ndikubone kungumba otshisayo ebomini bam".

"Ndathi ndakufika e-Ikamva ekuqaleni konyaka, ndakhuthazeka ukuba ndigxile kumsebenzi wam wesikolo, oku ngoku kuneziqhomo. Amanqaku am ayaphucuka kwaye neqondo lokuqonda umsebenzi wam wesikolo liyaphucuka," utsho uMoseamedi.

NgokukaClemence Msindo, uMnxulumanisi weSebe le-Ikamva Youth kwiNgingqi yaseGauteng, abafundi babhalisela i-Ikamva Youth xa bekwiBanga le-11 nele-12. "Ngowama-2014 saba nabafundi abangama-38 bematriki abathi babhalisa kwi-Ikamva Youth baza abangama-



**U-Emmanuel Mogale utshala emphakathini wangakubo.**

87%aphumelela, ngowama-2013 kwaphumelela i-100%". Ngaphezu kwesiqingatha samavolontiya kumasebe asele wona enethuba esebenza ngabafundi ababelapha kwaye ngaphezu kwama-80% labaphathi baseKhayelitsha ngabafundi abaxhamla kule nkqubo.

Ngowama-2012, i-Ikamva Youth yamkela abafundi abangama-743 kuwo onke amasebe asixhenxe.

UMsindo uthi lo mbutho unika iingcebiso ngamakhondo anokufundelwa, yaye uvulelele kubahlali, ufundisa nangeNtsholongwane kaGawulayo (iHIV) kunye noGawulayo (i-AIDS), kunye nangengebiso ngobomi gabalala. "Umhlohli unikwa abafundi abahlanu ukuze abancedise ngomsebenzi wesikolo wasekhaya. Oku kukuqinisekisa ukuba abafundi bafumana ukuhoywa okufunekayo." I-Ikamva ivulelele nakubana ina ofuna ukuvolontiya.

**Abo bangathanda ukuvolontiya bangatyelela kwi: [www.ikamvayouth.org.za](http://www.ikamvayouth.org.za) ukuze bafumane ulwazi oluthe vetshe**

## Ukuvulela amathuba ulutsha loMzantsi Afrika

Amukelani Chauke

**Ulutsha** lwaseMzantsi Afrika kufuneka lulandele umzekelo wolutsha lowe-1976, babe ngabakhi belizwe bejonge ukuba ngoosomashishini abaza kudlala indima ephambili kuqoqosho.

**O**ku kungokukaKhatshelo Ramukumba, uMlawuli wesiGqeba (i-CEO) we-Arthente yeSizwe yoPhuhliso loLutsha (i-NYDA), obethetha ngexesha ngethuba urhulumente equkumbela uMgaqo-nkqubo weSizwe woLutsha wowe-2015 ukuya kowama-2020 (i-NYP 2020) eza kudlala indima emandla, ukuphuhlisa ulutsha lweli lizwe.

I-NYP 2020, exovulwe kunye nolutsha oluphuma nkalo zonke zeli, kulindlekelele ukuba incedise ukwakha ulutsha oluza kuthatha inxaxheba lube ngabemi abanesakhono kwaye bahlangahlengise i-NYDA isebenze ngamandla kwimiba yabantu abatsha.

Abantu abatsha bagxininise kule miba ingundoqo iyile: iinguqu kwezoqoqosho nokuthatha inxaxheba, imfundo, uphuhliso lwezakhono nokunika ithuba kwakhona, ezempilo nokulwa iziyobisi nokwakha isizwe, intsebenziswano ekuhlaleni nabemi abathatha inxaxheba

Ngokweziko leeNkcukacha-manani zoMzantsi Afrika, ulutsha lungaphezu kwama-40% abantu kwaye ama-36% yalo aluqeshwanga.

I-NYP 2020 iza kunceda ukujongana nalo mngeni ngenkqubo zokuphuhlisa ulutsha



**UMgaqo-nkqubo weSizwe woLutsha wowe-2015-2020' uza kunika ulutsha amathuba okuphuhlisa luncedise ekwakheni uqoqosho.**

ezithi zisabele kwizidingo zolutsha - iinkqubo ezithi zivumele abantu abatsha balithathele kubo uxanduva lokwakha ikamva labo.

I-CEO yeNYDA, uRamukumba uxelele iintatheli zika-Vuk'uzenzele ukuba ukuhlaziywa kwe-NYP 2020 kwaba ziindaba ezimnandi kakhulu kubantu abatsha njengoko kuza kubanceda bathabathe inxaxheba eyiyo kuqoqosho

"Ndicinga ukuba umngeni kubantu abatsha namhlanje ekufuneka bajijisane nawo kukuzama ukulwela iinguqu kuqoqosho," utshilo.

NgeyeSilimela ngowe-1976, abafundi kwizikolo eziliqela babulawa ngokumasikizi ngurhulumente wengcinezelo xa amapolisa ogcino-cwangco adubulaabafundi ababengaxhobanga besenza umncelele kwizitalo zaseSoweto besilwa imfundo yocalucalulo nengcinizelo eyayinyanzela ootitshala, phakathi kwezinye izinto, ukuba bafundise ngesiBhulu kwizifundo ezininzi. Umfanekiso womzimba kaHector Peterson, inkwenkwe yesikolo samabanga aphantsi iMorris Isaacson,

owafotwa ngumfoti ophum'izandla, uSam Nzima - walothusa lonke ihlabathi.

URamukumba uthi xa kuthelakiswa nelo qela labo bantu batsha, ulutshal lwanamhlanje lunethamsanqa kuba uninzi lwabo lwafunda kwaye kuvuleleke namathuba okuziphuhlisa ngokwabo.

"Ndithi mna iminyaka engama-21 yenkululeko, kumntwana ontsundu okanye umntwana wom-Afrika akanakuya esikolweni esiya kufuna imfundo ukuze nje aqesheke.

Indlela yokucinga yomntwana womntu oNtsundu mayibe yileyo ithi, ukuba ngusomashishini yenye indlela yokuphila ukuze babe nakho ukuba ngabaqeshi, babanganani boqoqosho lweli lizwe bakwazi ukuba ngabakhi beli lizwe labo.

"Kum, idabi labantu abatsha kule imihla mabaqhubele phambili idabi labo ukuze bafumane inkululeko yezoqoqosho nabo besadla amazimba," utshilo.

**Iqhubeka kwiphepha lesi-6**

**Iqhubeka isuka kwiphepha loku-1**

amathuba emisebenzi namathuba otyalo-mali avela ngqo kumazwe angaphandle.

"Iziphumo ezingundoqo zibonisa ukuba oko kwaqaliswa isikimu sezibonelelo, ngaphezu kwama-9 000 ezithuba zomsebenzi zavuleleka kwaye icandelo le-BPS lingundoqo ekutsaleni utyalo-mali nasekuvuliseni izithuba ezitsha, ngakumbi kwabasithuba se-18 ukuya kwesama-35 seminyaka ubudala, apho amathuba engqesho abantu abatsha adingeka khona kakhulu," utshilo umPhathiswa.

### AMASEBE KANLUNKULU NAWAMAPHONDO

I-DPME ivelise iinkqubo ezininzi zokukhuthaza nokumiliselela ukubeka iso kurhulumente.

Waleke ngelithi isebe livelise iNkqubo yokuVavanya uLawulo loMsebenzi (i-MPAT) eyindlela egqale ekubekeni iso kumasebe kazwelonke nawamaphondo.

"Ukususela kweyoMsintsi ngowama-2014, onke amasebe kazwelonke nawamaphondo athabatha inxaxheba kuhlobo lweendlela zokulawula ze-DPME.

"Iziphumo zexeshana zabanisa ukuba imimandla yokusebenza engama-29 kwengama-33 eyahlolwayo yabonakalisa ukuphucuka kumanqaku noxa eminye imigangatho inyukile, nto leyo egxila kwisiquqatho senkqubo yokuhlola."

### UMNXEBA WEZINGXAMISEKILEYO KAMONGAMELI

Ngokubhekisele kumnxeba wezingxamisekileyo kaMongameli, umPhathiswa uRadebe uthe urhulumente uyaqhubeka ukunikeza inkonzo eluntwini yokuba bafake imibuzo nezikalazo.

"Kunyaka ngamnye siyakwazi ukujongana nezikalazo kwanemibuzo emitsha engama-20 000. Kungoku nje, sibhalise izikalazo nemibuzo engama-207 000 kulo mnxeba. Kule mibuzo engama-35% yimibuzo nje, aze ama-65% ibe zizikalazo.

"Ndingazisa ukuba zonke izikalazo nemibuzo esiyifumeneyo, ezingama-94% zibhaliswe njengezisonjululweyo kwaye i-6% ayikasonjululwa."

### UKUHLAWULA ABANIKI-ZINKONZO NGETHUBA

UmPhathiswa uRadebe uthe ukuhlawulwa kwabaniki-zinkonzo ngethuba ngomnye wemiba apho i-DPME yenze uhlatutyo lwamasebe kazwelonke phakathi kowama-2013 nowama-2014. Olu hlatutyo lubonakalise kukho ukuphucuka kumyinge wamanani ee-invoyisi ezithe zahlawulwa kwisithuba seentsuku ezingama-30.

Waleke ngelithi, amasebe kumaphondo abonakalisa ukuphucuka kancinci nge-5% kumyinge wee-invoyisi ezihlawulwe kwisithuba seentsuku ezingama-30.

"Amaphondo achaze ukuba ama-241 332 ee-invoyisi ezixabisa iibhiliyoni zeerandi ezili-13.4 ezathi zahlawulwa emva kweentsuku ezingama-30, nee-invoyisi ezingama-356 079 ezixabisa iibhiliyoni zeerandi ezingama-21.8 ezingahlawulwanga.

"Oku kungama-52% zokubuyela umva kumyinge wamanani ee-invoyisi ezingahlawulwanga ezingaphezu kweentsuku ezingama-30," utshilo umPhathiswa.

Uthe amasebe kazwelonke achaze ii-invoyisi ezingama-155 572 ezixabisa iibhiliyoni zeerandi eziyi-3.8 ezahlawulwa emva kweentsuku ezingama-30. Kodwa ngaxeshanye, ii-invoyisi ezingama-62 887 ezingaphezu kweentsuku ezingama-30 ezixabisa iibhiliyoni zeerandi ezi-2.1 -azizange zihlawulwe. UmPhathiswa uRadebe uthe ukuhlawulwa kwabaniki-nkonzo kungaphelanga iintsuku ezingama-30 kusengumngeni omkhulu, kunefuthe elikhulu kumashishini amancinane, athi ancedise ekukhuliseni uqoqosho nokudala amathuba engqesho.

"Siye ke sagqiba kwelokuba siseke icandelo elilodwa eliza kujongana ngamandla nokuhlawula iintsuku ezingama-30 zingaphelanga kudede nemiqobo ekhoyo.





# Ezivelela kwiZakhiwo zoMdibaniso

## Umyalezo ovela kuMongameli

# Ukwakha umoya wesizwe sethu

**E**msebenzini wam kwesi sizwe, ndinenyweba enkulu ukubona iimbombo zonke zeli lizwe lethu lihle. Utyelelo lwam kubahlali kuMza-ntsi Afrika uphela lusoloko ludala iimva-kalelo ezahlukahlukeneyo.

Kukho iindawo apho izivubeko zocalucalulo zisabonakala ngamandla – xa abantwana basezilalini besahamba imigama emide ngeenyawo ukuya ezikolweni, okanye umonakalo wokusetyenziswa gwenxa kotywala ngabasebenzi basezifama kwezinye iindawo.

Izivubeko ungazibona ngamadoda nabasetyhini abayabula behambisa ixesha labo ezikoneni zezitalato okanye kwiindawo ezithengisa utywala, kuba izakhono zabo nemfundo abanayo ayibavumeli ukuba bathathe inxaxheba ngokupheleleyo kuqoqosho lwaseMzantsi Afrika.

Kwaye bancathame phaya ezikoneni ezilokishini apho amaqela emigulukudu agrogrisa khona abahlali nezenzo ezibi kwezintlalo ezifana nokusetyenziswa gwenxa kwezinyobisi, ukumitha kwabantwana abaselula nokuphathana kakubi emakhaya yindlela abaphila ngayo abaninzi.

Kanti ke, ndidla ngokutyelela olu luntu kuba urhulumente usebenza kunye nabemi ukuphucula iimeko zokuphila kwaye sizama ukwenza umahluko, okanye sele siwenzile umahluko kwiindawo ezinjalo.

Kuxa ndibona izikolo ezitsha, iikliniki kufakelwa neerobhothi. Kuxa ndibona ookopolotyeni babantu basetyhini abondla iintsapho bevelisa nemveliso yokuthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe. Kuxa ndidibana nabasebenzi bezonyango besenza ngokuzinikela kwiindawo zethu ezisemagolokongxweni emaphandleni kweli lizwe ukuya kunika iinkonzo zezonyango abo bagulayo, okanye amapolisa athi abeke ubomi bawo esichengeni ukuya kuqubisana nabophuli-mthetho abayingozi.

Kwakhona kuxa ndibona iindlela ezintsha apho kwakukho khona iindlela zegrabile; iidyunivesithi ezintsha nezibhedlele kwiindawo apho abantu babesakuhamba imigama emide ukuze bakwazi ukufika eziko-

lweni bafumane imfundo okanye kwiinkonzo zezonyango. Imizi-mveliso namanye amashishini apho abantu babedla ngokungaphangeli bephelelewe nalithemba.

Ukubona eli zinga nenqanaba lophuhliso elizweni lethu jikelele kuyandivuselela ekusebenzeleni abantu baseMzantsi Afrika, kwaye kundinika ingqiniseko yokuba asisokuze sisilele ekuqhubeleni uMzantsi Afrika phambili.

UMzantsi Afrika yindawo apho wonke ubani amaxada-nxada apho izilenge nabasebenzi kwizixeko zethu ezikhulu bancedisa ukukhulisa uqoqosho lwethu, ngeli xesha iiteletele, imisele nemisebenzi yoluntu enatyiwayo kwimimandla yethu yasemaphandleni zidibanisa iziseko ezingundoqo zala maxesha namathuba ezentlalo kubemi.

Kodwa ke uhlumo lwesizwe sethu alukho nje mayela noko sikwenzayo ngeezandla zethu.

Okona kubaluleke ngakumbi, kokumayela noko sikwenza ngeentliziyo neengqondo zethu.

Oonondaba abasoloko besixelela ibali elipheleleyo malunga noMzantsi Afrika. Kodwa bayasixelela amabali abalulekileyo – ngamanye amaxesha aphazamisayo – basinika umngeni ukuba masisebenze ngamandla kwindela esiziphethe ngayo njengoko sisenza kwiziza zethu zokwakha.

Kutsha nje, la mabali ebequka isehlo apho abantwana abakwisikolo esiseMpuma Koloni bengavumanga ukutya ukutya kwabo kuba abapheki ekhitshini bechamele kumabhakethi asetyenziselwa ukutya. Aba bantu basetyhini bangabapheki bathe indlela abayihambayo ukuya kwizindlu zangasese ngaphandle kwamasango esikolo inde kakhulu.

Kwisihloko esahlake ngokupheleleyo, kubekho ukusasazwa kwevidiyo eyothusayo ebobonisa uluntu lwase-Witbank lusala ukunceda indoda ethe yatshiswa njengesohlwayo sokuba iingcingo zekopa kwisikhululo esincinci sombane.

Amajelo eendaba akhuphe ingxelo ethi le ndoda ibonwe icenga abantu ukuba bayibizele inqwelo yezigulana ngeli xesha olunye lolusu lwayo belujinga apha emzimbeni wayo. Ndaweni yoko, abantu basuke bahlanganisana beyingqongile ukuba nje bayibukele isifa zintlungu.

Le ndoda ihambe yaya kwikliniki ekufu-



**Iiprojekthi zeziseko ezingundoqo eziqhubeka kweli lizwe jikelele ziceda ukuba uqoqosho lwethu lukhule. Noxa kunjalo njengabemi boMzantsi Afrika sifanele ukuba siphucule ubume beentliziyo neengqondo zethu sicede esi sizwe ukuba sikhule ukuya phambili.**

tshane yaza yakwazi ukufika esibhedlele kodwa ya-sweleka emva kweyure ezimbalwa.

Malunga naxesha nye, kukhutshwe ingxelo esuka eFreystatha yokuba usomashishini ominyaka ingama-47 nonyana wakhe ominyaka ili-16 babanjwe ngamapolisa malunga nesehlo apho unyana wayo etyholwa ngokuthoba isidima nokungcungcuthekisa unogada ominyaka ingama-57 ngokuthi amenzise izenzo zokwabelana ngesondo nenja ngaphandle kwemvume yakhe.

Ezinye zezehlo zizinto zimasikizi kuninzi lwabemi boMzantsi Afrika abathobela umthetho, abathanda uxolo, kodwa yinyaniso ukuba izenzo ezibi kangako ziyinxalenye yentla-lo yethu.

Kwiintsukwana nje ezimbalwa ezidlulileyo, besibhiyozela uSuku lweNkululeko; usuku olusikhumbuzela ngendlela esiyihambileyo ukuza kutsho kuMzantsi Afrika ongcono, osemva kocalucalulo, nolulusuku olwenza ukuba ingqwalasela yethu igxile kuMqulu wamaLungelo kuMgaqo-siseko wethu, ngenye indlela, yimimiselo nemiqathango yenkululeko yethu. Ngokumalunga nokulingana uMqulu wamaLungelo uthi akukho mntu omakacalucalulwe.

Ngokumalunga nesidima sobuntu, uMqulu wamaLungelo uthi umntu ngamnye unesidima sakhe sobuntu esingundoqo nekufuneka sihlonitshiwe.

UMqulu wamaLungelo uvakalisa okokuba wonke umntu unelungelo lokuphila, kwaye wonke umntu unelungelo lokungaphathwa okanye ohlwaywe ngendlela ekhohlakeleyo, engenabantu okanye ngendlela emthoba isidima.

Kwakhona uMqulu wamaLungelo ukwathi umntwana ngamnye unelungelo lokondliwa okungundoqo, indawo yokuhlala, iinkonzo zezempilo ezingundoqo, neenkonzo zezentlalo, nokukhuselwa ekungaphathweni kakuhle, ukushiywa, impatho-mbi okanye ukulanjiswa.

Imbi into yokuba uninzi lwabemi boMzantsi Afrika luhlala ubomi balo – lube lusonakalisa ubomi babanye – ngokungathi la malungelo awekho.

Kukwakubi ukuba xa abantu bophule imi-selo yoMqulu wamaLungelo, bayathethe-

lelwa okanye bakhuselwe ngamalungu eentsapho zabo okanye luluntu, oluthi luthintele amapolisa ekuphandeni okanye ii-arhente zezentlalo ekungeneleleni.

Oku kunxamnye namalinge wethu okuqhubela uMzantsi Afrika phambili.

Sidinga abemi boMzantsi Afrika abangazokwanela nje kukukhangela ukuba eli lizwe litshintsha njani ngokukhangela kwimbonakalo yophuhliso kuphela, kodwa abazakulinceda eli lizwe litshintshe libe ngcono ngokuzihlola baze baziphucule indlela abaziphethe ngayo baze bamele uxanduva lwabo njengabemi.

Akukho nani lezindlu ezintsha, iindlela, imizi-mveliso okanye zikhululo zombane zinokuqhubela phambili uphuhliso lwethu ngaphezulu komoya omhle nokubonakalisa ubuntu nokuba ngummi olungileyo.

Ngaphezulu nje kweminyaka esibhozo eyadlulayo, uMbutu weSizwe (i-ANC) wavelisa ixwebhu lengxoxo elisihloko salo sithi: *The RDP of the Soul* elicacisa indlela yokuguqula ilizwe lethu ngokwakhiwa ngokutsha kuphuhlise umoya wemvakalelo weSizwe.

Eli xwebhu lalisithi “ngumoya wemvakalelo wabemi boMzantsi Afrika oqhuba iinkqubo zethu zezopolitiko, zoqoqosho nezentlalo”.

Lalisithi: “Zonke iinkolo ziyavumelana ngobona bukhulu bobunyani bemvakalelo yomoya nethi iqhuba ubuntu, kwaye kufanele sikwamkele oko kuvumelana njengenathelo lokumisela olu phuhliso lutsha. Sigcine kwa ezo zithethe ngokufanayo nokuba luthando, ulonwabo, okanye uxolo; ukunyaniseka, ubulungisa okanye isidima; ububele, uxanduva okanye ukunyaniseka; ezo ke zivela ekuxhamleni ubuntu.”

Kwiminyaka esibhozo, kwa lomba ufanayo sisaxakene nawo ngowama-2015.

Izilenge zethu, iminqwazi yethu eqinileyo, imisebenzi namandla okuchitha akazokuba nantsingiselo ukuba ngaba asikuphuculi oko sikucingayo, sikuvayo size sizifune nzulu ngaphakathi kuthi.

Ukwakha uMzantsi Afrika ongcono kuqala ngaphakathi; masisebenzeni.



**Masisebenzisane sisonke ukwakha uMzantsi Afrika ongcono.**





## EZEMPILO

## Inkonzo yezempilo eyomeleleyo kubo bonke

Amukelani Chauke



**UMphathiswa** wezeMpilo, uGq Aaron Motsoaledi, uthi urhulumente kufuneka atshintshe indlela alujola ngayo uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali ukuze inkqubo yezempilo yomelele karhulumente.

**U**Mphathiswa oku kuquka ukubeka phambili ukuthintela izifo nokukhuthaza impilo ukuqinisekisa ukuba abantu bafumana iinkonzo zezeempilo ezisemgangathweni omhle.

UMphathiswa uthethe oku xa ebesandlala uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali lwesebe lakhe kutshanje. IVoti yoHlahlo lwabiwo-mali, yintetho eyenziwa nguMphathiswa edandalazisa izicwangciso, amabalengwe kunye nemiba emayiqwalaselwe ngokungxama kumasebe abo.

Ukuba ilizwe namanye amazwe ase-Afrika afuna ukubeka eli lizwekazi phambili, iinkqubo zezempilo maziqinise ukunceda eli candelo lezempilo ukunqanda nokulawula ukuqha-

mbuka kwezifo ezinjenge-Ebola, ukudumba kwenwebu yobuchopho (i-meningitis), isifo sephapha (i-TB), uGawulayo (i-Aids) neNtsholongwane yayo (i-HIV), ukwenza umzekelo.

Kungenxa yesi sizathu ukuba kwinkomfa yoMbuthe weHlabathi wezeMpilo ebibanjewe eBenin kutsha nje abaPhathiswa bezeMpilo bathabatha isigqibo sokuba endaweni yokuba kubekho iinkqubo ezihamba ngaxeshanye, (imali eyodwa eyabelwa ukulwa isifo sengcongconi, eyodwa yepholiyo, ye-Aids ne-HIV, i-TB, phakathi kwezinye) urhulumente makazimisele ukuqinisa iinkqubo zikarhulumente zezempilo.

“Sikholelwa ekubeni into enganceda i-Afrika ziinkqubo eziqinileyo zezempilo eziza kuthi zikwazi ukumelana naluphi na uqhambuko lwesifo kuba ...asazi ukuba sesiphi isifo esiza kuqhambuka.

Ngezolo ibiyi-Aids ne-HIV, namhlanje yi-Ebola ne-TB, ingaba ngomso iza kuba yintoni? Asazi kodwa sikholelwa ukuba ukuqhambuka kwezinye izifo ngelishwa kungenzeka,” utshilo uMphathiswa.

Waleke ngelithi ukuqhambuka kwezifo azikhankanyileyo kungabangwa kukutshintsha kwemo-zulu, ukwanda kwemimandla ethathwa ngenkani ngabantu kwezinye izidalwa kuba befuna ukutya, amanzi nokwakha iindawo zokuhlala, kwakunye nexesha esiphila kulo elixabise izibulala-ntsholongwane

kakhulu.

UMphathiswa uthe ngonyaka-mali wowa-2014/15, isebe lakhe belixakeke zizicwangciso zokomeleza inkqubo yezempilo zikarhulumente

“Oku kuza kubandakanya ukuthintela izifo, ukuphucula impilo ukuqinisekisa ukuba abantu bethu bafumana uncedo lwezempilo olukumgangatho omhle. Lo ngumsebenzi esisike lwe wona kwaye siza kuwenza ngokuzimisela”.

**UKUKHUSELA KUNGCONO KUNOKUNYANGA**

UMphathiswa uMotsoaledi uthi ukunyangwa izifo kudla ngokuthathwa njengempumelelo yezenzulwazi, ngelixa ukhuselo lunganikwa bunganga bufanayo. Uthe oku kusisizathu sokuba kwicandelo lezempilo likarhulumente, xa kuthe kwakho isihlo esingesihle esithe senzeka, sijongwa njengokuwa kwenkqubo yezempilo karhulumente.

“Nokuba abagxeki bangathini, asisokuze silahle okanye siyeelelele ukubethelela ukubaluleka kokukhusela kunokunyangwa, endaweni yoko ukukhusela kuza kuba sisiseko senkqubo yethu yokomeleza iinkonzo zethu zezempilo.

Isebe livelise amachiza amatsha ngowama-2009 kwinkqubo yalo yesiqhelo yogonyo, kuquka namachiza ogonyo e-pneumococcal conjugate kunye ne-rotavirus.

Izifo ze-pneumococcal ezinjenge-meningitis



**UMphathiswa wezeMpilo uGq Aaron Motsoaledi uthi isebe lakhe liza ukuqinisekisa ukuba abantu bafumana iinkonzo ephucukileyo yezempilo.**

kunye nenyumoniya exhalabisayo zibonwa njengezifo eziyingozi kakhulu kwaye eMzantsi Afrika nakwihlabathi jikelele zikwindawo yesibini kwizifo ezibulala kakhulu emva kwe-HIV ne-Aids, ebantwananeni abaneminyaka engaphantsi kwemihlanu,

UMphathiswa uthe amachiza okukhusela abangele ukuba isebe linciphise ezi zifo ngama-70%.

## Umhlaza wedlala lobudoda : Ungawoyisa

Isikimu sezoNyango sabaSebenzi bakaRhulumente



**Kumadoda** angama-23 eMzantsi Afrika indoda enye ihlaselwa ngumhlaza wedlala lobudoda. Noxa esi sifo sichaphazela amadoda amaninzi, asifumani ngqwalasela ngokwaneleyo.

**U**Gqirha uStan Moloabi, onguMphathi weNkonzo zezeMpilo kwiSikimu sezoNyango sabaSebenzi bakaRhulumente (i-GEMS) ukholelwa ekubeni kuninzi ekufanele kwenziwe ukufundisa amadoda aseMzantsi Afrika ngesi sifo - ingakumbi kuba esi sifo xa sibonwe ngethuba, sinyangeka.

“Amadoda amaninzi aseMzantsi Afrika akanalwazi lungako ngomhlaza wedlala lobudoda namalungu obudoda,” utsho.

Unyango lwesifo luye lwaphucuka ngokuhamba kweminyaka, kwaye xa siqatshelwe kwangethuba, amathuba okunyangeka kwesigulana maninzi.

Umhlaza wedlala lobudoda wenzeka kwidlala lamadoda- kwidlala elincinane elimile okweqanda neliyinxenye yenzala yobudoda. Umhlaza wobudoda wenzeka xa iiseli ezingalunganga zikhula kumadlala obudoda.

**NGUBANI ONGAHLASELWA NGUMHLAZA WEDLALA LOBUDODA?**

Umhlaza wedlala lobudoda uchaphazela amadoda azo zonke iintlanga, abadala nabatsha, noxa amadoda aneminyaka engaphezulu kwengama-50 ekumngcipheko omkhulu kunalawo asematsha.

“Ngokubanzi ukuya esiba mdala ubani, mkhulu umngcipheko wokuba nesi sifo,” wongeza watsho uGqirha Moloabi.

Amadoda aneminyaka engaphezulu kwengama-40 ubudala kufuneka atyelele ugqirha, ahlolwe esi sifo somhlaza wedlala lobudoda kanye kwiminyaka emibini. Amadoda aneminyaka engaphezulu

kwengama-50 kufuneka ahlolwe kube kanye ngonyaka, ucebise ngelitshoyo.

**UNYANGO LOMHLAZA WEDLALA LOBUDODA**

Unyango lwesi sifo luxhomekeke ekubeni sele sihambe kanganani na, nokuba loluphi uhlobo lomhlaza, nempilo yalowo simhlaseleyo. Zininzi iindidi zonyango ezifumane-kayo zokulwa umhlaza wedlala lobudoda, ziquka utyando, ukutshiswa, ukulinda ngomonde kujongiwe okanye ukunyangwa kwencindi yedlala – konke kuxhomekeke ekubeni umhlaza ukhula usendela njani.

**IIMPAWU ZOMHLAZA WEDLALA LOBUDODA**

Kumaxa amaninzi umhlaza wedlala lobudoda awunazo iimpawu. Esi sesinye sezizathu sokubaluleka kokuba amadoda ahlolwe ngugqirha wawo. Amadoda kufuneka ajonge oku kulandelelayo:

- Ubunzima bokuchama
- Ubunzima bokuqalisa okanye ukugqiba ukuchama
- Ubukho begazi emchameni
- Ukuva ubuhlungu okanye ukutshiswa xa echama
- Zonke ezi mpawu xa zidibene neentlungu emazantsi omqolo, phezulu emathangeni okanye kwinyonga.

“Noxa ezi mpawu zingaba zidiza nje ubukho besifo, kungachaza nokuqalisa kokungena komhlaza wedlala lobudoda, ngoko ke kubalulekile ukuba ziphandwe,” utsho uGqirha uMoloabi.

**INDLELA YOKUKHUSELA UMHLAZA WEDLALA LOBUDODA**

Ukuphila ubomi obusempilweni kungakhusela izifo ezininzi, ezichaphazela amadoda, kuquka nomhlaza wedlala lobudoda.

“Yitya ukutya okunezakha-mzimba, shukumisa umzimba ngemithambo, yeka ukutshaya nokusela kakhulu, ukuze uqinisekise ukuba uhlala usempilweni entle,” ucebisa njalo uGqirha Moloabi.

Wongeza ngelithi ukuhlola ngabonyango rhoqo ngonyaka ngakumbi ukuba kukho umntu kowenu owakhe wahlaselwa ngumhlaza, kunganceda kusindise ubomi bakho.

## Isifo sokuwa: omawukwazi

Isikimu sezoNyango sabaSebenzi bakaRhulumente



**Isifo** sokuwa nesaziwanjengokuxhuzula, sichaphazela amakhulu amawaka abantu azo zonke iintlanga eMzantsi Afrika.

**U**kuxhuzula sisifo esiqhelekileyo esithi sichaphazele ingqondo kunye nesixokolelwano semithambo-luvo. Kuqikelelwa ukuba umntu omnye kwabali-100 eMzantsi Afrika uhlaselwa sisifo sokuxhuzula ngaxesha lithile ebomini bakhe. UGqirha Moloabi, oyintloko ka-GEMS uthi wonke ubani kufuneka afunde ngesi sifo kwaye azi ukuba mazenze ntoni xa ubani ethe waxhuzula. “Abaninzi bethu bangahlalanga nemeko yomntu onesifo sokuwa, okanye oxhuzulayo, ngathuba lithile ebomini bethu,” wongeza ngelitshoyo.

“Ukuxhuzula kungabangwa zizinto ezininzi kwaye wonke ubani angahlaselwa sesi sifo ngaxesha lithile ebomini. Abemi baseMzantsi Afrika, mabayikhumbulele nto phambi kokuba bahlekise ngabo bahlaselwa kukuxhuzuka okanye isifo sokuwa.”

Ukuxhuzula kukwenzeka kwezinto ngokombane engqondweni okuthi kube nefuthe kwindlela ubani ava ngayo okanye enza ngayo izinto ngethuba elithile.

Kungenzeka ngeendlela ezininzi, kwaye kuhlasela abantu abaninzi ngeendlela ezininzi. Okunye ukuxhuzula akuxhomi-si mehlo, umntu angeva kusuke kwathi siba nje imizuzwana embalwa kwaye angaqapheli nokuqaphela ukuba ebekhe waxhuzula.

Kwezinye iimeko ukuxhuzula okumandla, ubani angawa acinyelwe zizibane,

umzimba uqine okanye wome okanye umzimba uxhuzule kakhulu.

Isifo sokuwa singalawuleka ngamayeza okanye ngezinye iindlela zonyango kwimeko ezininzi.

**IZINTO EZIBANGELA UKUXHUZULA ZIQUKA OKU:**

- Ukuxhuzula kungafuzwa.
- Izifo ezichaphazela ubuchopho njenge-meningitis okanye i-encephalitis
- Amathumba.
- Ukungalungelelani kweekhemikhali ebuchotsheni kusenziwa zimeko ezinjengokuhla kweqondo lweswekile egazini nesifo seswekile.
- Ukuyeka utywala
- Ukusetyenziswa kweziyobisi.

“Khumbula ukuba abantu abaninzi abaxhuzulayo bayathomalala ngonyango, ngoko ke nabani na onesi sigulo makakhuthazwe ukuba aye kwagqirha,” wongeza ngelitshoyo uGqirha Moloabi.

**INDLELA YOKUNCEDA UMNTU OXHUZULAYO**

La alandelayo ngamanyathelo amawathatyathwe xa ubani exhuzula:

- Zicenge ungabhabhazeli
- Biza aboncedo olukhawulezileyo
- Zama ukuba angenzakali ngokuthi uqiniseke ukuba akukho nto ikufutshane kulo mntu inokumenzakalisa.
- Mela kude- akukho ndlela onganqanda ngayo umntu angaxhuzuli.
- Ungafaki into emlonyeni womntu oxhuzulayo
- Xa eyekile ukuxhuzula, mbeke kwindawo yokumphumisa. Jika intloko yakhe, ukuze ukuba ufuna ukugabha, akwenze oko lula, yaye uqinisekise ukuba uphefumla kakuhle.
- Musa ukumnika into eselwayo, iyeza okanye ukutya ade abe uthe dlwe ngokupheleleyo.
- Hlala nalo mntu ade abuyele kwisimo sakhe, oko kungaba sisithuba semizuzu emihlanu ukuya kwengama-20.



## EMINYE IMIBA GABALALA

Albert Pule

**Indlela** yokufaka ibango lomhlaba ivumela abantu ababesuse ngetshova kwimihlaba yabo phantsi korhulumente wengcinezelo ukuba bafake amabango omhlaba kwiminyaka emihlanu ezayo.

**U**kuvulelwa ukufakwa kwamabango ngokutsha kugxile kubantu abangazange bakwazi ukuwafaka phambi kwexesha elalimisiwe ngowe-1998.

IVuk'uzenzele ikunika isikhokelo esicacileyo sokuba lifakwa njani ibango.

### YINTONI IBANGO LOMHLABA?

Ibango lomhlaba sisicelo esibhaliweyo esenziwa ngumntu, isizalwane ngqo somntu, umabi-mafa okanye uluntu ukuze kubuyiswe umhlaba.

### YINTONI ILUNGelo LOMHLABA?

Ilungelo lomhlaba lilungelo elibhaliweyo okanye elingabhalwanga lomhlaba, ilifa labasebenzi abaqeshileyo nabalimi, ilifa ngokomthetho wesiNtu okanye amalungelo kwilifa ngenxa yokuba behleli isithuba esingaphezu kweminyaka eli-10. Abantu mababe bebengabahlali kulo mhlaba okanye babe neziqinisekiso ezingamaxwebhu, umzekelo: amaxwebhu ngelungelo elithile lomhlaba, imvume yokuhlala, njalo-njalo, ukuze babe nelungelo kulo mhlaba.

### NGUBANI ONOKUFAKA IBANGO LOMHLABA?

Umntu okanye abahlali abathathelwa umhlaba emva komhla we-19 kweyeSilimela ngowe-1913 ngenxa yomthetho owadlulayo wobuhlanga, yaye bengazanga bafumana mbuyekezo iyiyi ngelo xesha lokuthathelwa kwabo umhlaba.

### NGUBANI ONGENAKUFAKA IBANGO?

Abo babefake amabango ngaphambili bafumana umhlaba okanye imbuyekezo eyimali abanakufaka mabango kwakhona kwangeli lungelo linye.

Ukuba wawufake ibango lakho ngaphambili, kodwa awukabuyekezwane, qinisekisa ukuba i-ofisi yephondo inalo ibango lakho lokuqala phambi kokuba uphinde ufake elinye kwakhona.

Ungafaki elinye ibango ukuba

ibango lakho lisasetyenzwa. Ku-kwaphula umthetho ukufaka ibango lobuqhetseba ngokungabachazi abanye abantu abanokuchaphazeleka.

### ZIZIPHI IZINTO OMELE KUKUZA NAZO XA UFAKA IBANGO

- Ikopi yencwadi-sazisi esiluhlaza esamkelekileyo saseMzantsi Afrika esiqinisekisiweyo okanye ikhadisazisi.
- Ileta etyikitywe lusapho lwakho, ikunika igunya lokuba ufake ibango egameni losapho okanye abahlali, ityikitywe ngamangqina amabini (isigunyaziso somthetho), ukuba wenza oko ngegunya losapho lwakho okanye uluntu.
- Uluhlu lwabantu obameleyo
- Incwadi evela kuMphathi omkhulu weNkundla ePhakamileyo ukuba ungu-mabi-mafa.
- Isigqibo esibhaliweyo esisuka kwintlanganiso yoluntu, sityikitywe ngumntu obeqquzelela loo ntlanganiso, ukuba ufaka ibango egameni loluntu (isindululo soluntu).

### ZIZIPHI IINKCUKACHA EZIFUNEKAYO?

- Inkcazelo ngomhlaba, umzekelo: igama lefama, isiza okanye inombolo yesiza ukuba yindawo esedolophini.
- Unyaka wokuxuthwa umhlaba.
- Imbuyekezo eyahlawulwayo ngelo xesha.
- Iinkcukacha zomntu owalahlekelwa lilungelo.
- Iinkcukacha zombangi nokuba ulifaka ngabuni ibango, umzekelo: ummeli woluntu, unyana, umabi-mafa, njalo, njalo.
- Imbali yokuhluthwa umhlaba.

### INDLELA YOKUFAKA IBANGO

Ibango lifakwa kwi-ofisi emiselwe oko kwifomu eyenzelwe oko, ekuza kuthi iinkcukacha zithathwe ngobuxhaka-xhaka bekhompyutha xa ufaka ibango.

Iifomu azizi kuhanjiswa ebantwini. Kufuneka uye kwi-ofisi yokufaka amabango xa ufuna ukufaka ibango.

**Unexesha lokufaka ibango lakho kude kube yeyeSilimela ngowama-2019. Ii-ofisi ezingoomahambanandlwana zokufaka izicelo ziza kutyelela izithili ngexesha lokufaka amabango.**

# Indlela yokufaka ibango lomhlaba

## AMANYATHELO AMAWALANDELWE XA UFAKA IBANGO

### INYATHELO 1: Ulwamkelo

Abasebenzi kwidesika yolwamkelo baza kukhangela ukuba ingaba onke amaxwebhu angawo na, aze akucebise.



### UKUFAKA IBANGO AKUHLAWULELWA



### INYATHELO 4: Ukuqinisekisa

Uza kufumana ileta emva kokuba zithatyathiwe iinkcukacha zebango lakho. Loo leta iza kuba nenombolo eyiphawulayo eyodwa ebonisa ukuba lingenile ngenene ibango lakho.

### INYATHELO 2: Ukufaka iinkcukacha kwikhompyutha

Abasebenzi kwicandelo lokuthabatha iinkcukacha baza kukunceda ukuthabatha ezo nkcukacha ngobuxhakaxhaka bekhompyutha.



### INYATHELO 3: Ukwaziswa

Uza kufumana i-SMS zingaphelanga iiyure ezingama-48 emveni kokuba ulifakile ibango, iqinisekisa ukuba lingenile. Ibango lakho liza kuphandwa uze waziswe ngenkqubela.



### INDLELA YOKULANDELELA:

Tsalela umnxeba ongahlawulwayo kule nombolo: 0800 007 095 okanye uye kwii-ofisi ezili-14 zokufaka amabango kulo lonke eli.

### UNGALIFAKA PHI IBANGO LAKHO?

**EGauteng:** 9 Bailey Street, Corner Steve Biko and Johannes Ramokhoase Street, Arcadia, Pretoria. Inombolo yomnxeba: 012 310 6500

**EFreyistata:** Old Postbank Building, (Corner East Frey and Selbourne Street, Bloemfontein). Inombolo yomnxeba: 015 430 0444

**KwaZulu-Natal:** Umhlaba House, 139 Langalibalele Street, Pietermaritzburg nase-158 -160 High Street, Vryheid. Inombolo yomnxeba: 033 341 2674

**EMpuma Koloni:** Old SARS Building, 22 Station Street, East London nase 66 Prince Alfred Street, Queenstown. Inombolo yomnxeba: 043 722 1487

**EMntla Koloni:** Hyesco Arcade, 4 - 8 Old Main Road, Kimberley. Inombolo yomnxeba: 053 807 5700

**EMntla Ntshona:** Unit 4 Batlhaping Street, (Kufutshane neSakhiwo sakwa-SARS), Mmabatho and Prime Plaza Building 52 Market Street, Vryburg. Inombolo yomnxeba: 018 389 9658/9600

**ENTshona Koloni:** Van der Sterr Building, Rhodes Avenue, Mowbray, Cape Town nase-33 Shamrock Place, 97 York Street, George. Inombolo yomnxeba: 021 658 4300

**ELimpopo:** 61 Biccard Street, Polokwane. Inombolo yomnxeba: 015 284 6300

**EMpumalanga:** Restitution House, 30 Samora Machel Drive, Mbombela nase-23 Hi-tech House Corner Botha and Rhodes Streets, eMalaheni. Inombolo yomnxeba: 013 752 4054.

**Umthombo:** IKhomishini yokuBuyiselwa kwaMalungelo oMhlaba.

### Iqhubeka isuka kwiphapha lesi-2

### UMGAQO-NKQUBO UJONGWE NGELISO LOKHOZI

USekela Mphathiswa kwi-Ofisi kaMongameli, uButi Manamela kutshanje uqumbeleli apho ebekhangana nabatsha besuka nkalo zonke zelizwe, kuhlaziywa i-NYP ukuze bafumane igalelo, inkxalabo, iziphakamiso kumgaqo-nkqubo oyilwayo.

URamukumba uthe uhlaziyo lomgaqo-nkqubo lithaba labantu abatsha ukuba baqwalasele umgama osele uhanjwe ukuzimisela kwe-NYP kule minyaka mihlanu idlulileyo.

“Ke ngoko isinika ithuba lokuthi zeziphi iindawo esithe sazibeka phambili kule minyaka mihlanu kwaye ingaba sivune nto na kwezo nto besizimisele kuzo, kwaye ngaxeshanye, savavanya na ukuba iimeko zokuphila zabantu abatsha zitshintshile kusini na emva koko.

“Ukuba iimeko zokuphila zabantu abatsha azitshintshanga, kulindeleke ngoko ukuba size nezisombululo ezitsha zokujongana

nemingeni nokudala imo evumayo,” wongeza ngelitsho.

URamukumba uthe umgaqo-nkqubo akuba onke amagalelo ebandakanyiwe kwidrafti kufuneka ube nezindululo zokudala imeko yokuphuhlisa ulutsha.

“Ngokoluvo lwam, sifanele ukuzama ukuba sancedise abo bafuna ukuya esikolweni baye esikolweni. Ngokukwanjalo, abo ngazizathu zithile, bangakwazanga ukuphumelela imatriki, mabanikwe ithuba lesibini ukuze singalithshabalalisi ikamva labo.

Abo bantu batsha basiyekileyo isikolo, baza abafunda ngokwaneleyo okanye bangenezakhono zokuba bangaqesheka mabanikwe ithuba lokufumana izakhono, ubuchule okanye ubuchwephesha abanokuthi bubaqeshise.

Ngapha koko, izakhono abangaba banazo, mabakhuthazwe kushishino, ukuze bathathe inxaxheba kuqoqosho, nokuba babekhethe ukusebenza okanye ukuqala amashishini abo amancinane,” utshilo.

### IMISEBENZI EMITSHA EZA KUVELA

URamukumba wongeze ngelithi iqela

loochwephesha lichongwe ukujonga onke amacandelo ezoqoqosho ukubona ukuba ngawaphi amacandelo ezorhwebo angaqesha abantu abatsha. La macandelo ezorhwebo aquka uphuhliso lolutsha kuwo onke amaqoqo karhulumente, amashishini abucala, imibutho engekho phantsi korhulumente (i-NGO) nemibutho yasekuhlaleni.

Eli qela liza kwenza isicwangciso esiza kujonga imingeni kunye namazinga okukhula isicwangciso seSizwe soPhuhliso (i-NDP)-esizibekela wona - umbono karhulumentemte nomgaqo-nkqubo wokuphuhlisa ilizwe ngowama-2030, ukujonga ukuba zeziphi iinkqubo ezikhoyo ezingabangela abantu abatsha bazuze imisebenzi.

“Esi sicwangciso sengqesho siza kutsho elubala ukuba zeziphi iiprojekti ezingenziwayo, kujongwe ukukhulisa uqoqosho njengoko siqonda ngokwe-NDP phakathi kwangoku nowama-2030, kwaye sitsho ukuba yeyiphi imimandla yoshishino emakugxininiswe kuyo kuze kuvulelwe amathuba engqesho amaninzi abantu abatsha,” utshilo. Iqela loochwephesha lakuba noonjingalwazi abavela kwiiyunivesithi eziliqela kwakunye

namagosa avela kwiziko leeNkcukachamanani zoMzantsi Afrika kunye neBhunga loPhando lwezeNzululwazi nezoshishiso (i-CSIR).

URamukumba uthe i-NYDA, kuzo zonke iinkqubo zayo incedisa ukuphuhlisa ulutsha. Iinkcukacha-manani zibonisa ukuba kumashishini abhalisiweyo kwiKhomishini yeeNkampani nobuNikazi boLwazi (i-CIPC) ngama-30% kuphela kuzo ekwaziyo ukuma ngaphezu kweenyanga ezili-12.

“Besiloko sixhasa ngenkqubo yesiBonelelo seSizwe soLutsha iminyaka emibini, ngeli xesha sihlaziye onke amashishini ebexhaswa yile nkqubo.

Uphando lwethu lubonakalisa ukuba ama-54% yamashishini ebesiwaxhasa ngenkxaso yezi nkqubo zezibonelelo akwazile ukuqingqa ema kwada kwagqitha iinyanga ezili-12,” utshilo.

**Ukuze ufumane ulwazi oluthe vetshe ngoMgaqo-nkqubo weSizwe woLutsha yiya ku: [www.gov.za](http://www.gov.za)**