

Vuk'uzenzele



Produced by Government Communications (GCIS)

English/isiZulu

|UMandulo 2017 Ushicilelo 2

EC youth sail to their dreams

NINETY-SEVEN youngsters took to the sea with MSC Cruises to gain work experience and increase their maritime skills.



■ The Eastern Cape Maritime Youth Development Programme gives the youth skills and creates jobs in the maritime sector.

Siya Miti

Nearly 100 youngster, many from impoverished areas in the Eastern Cape, will be trained in cruise liner hospitality, for nine-months, as part of Operation Phakisa Oceans Economy.

The announcement was made hot on the heels of Cabinet recently approving the Coastal and Marine

Tourism Implementation Plan, which forms part of Operation Phakisa Oceans Economy and aims to grow the economy and boost tourism.

The oceans have the potential to contribute up to R177 billion to the gross domestic product (GDP) and create just over one million jobs by 2033.

A send-off event was held at Port St Johns on Eastern Cape's Wild Coast for the 97

youngsters who have joined MSC Cruises' vessels.

Youth development programme

The Eastern Cape Maritime Youth Development Programme (MYDP), recently launched by Premier Phumulo Masualle, is a government, private sector and non-governmental organisation initiative, to equip the youth with skills and create jobs in the maritime sector.

Joint partners in the initiative are the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA), the Eastern Cape Provincial Government and Harambee.

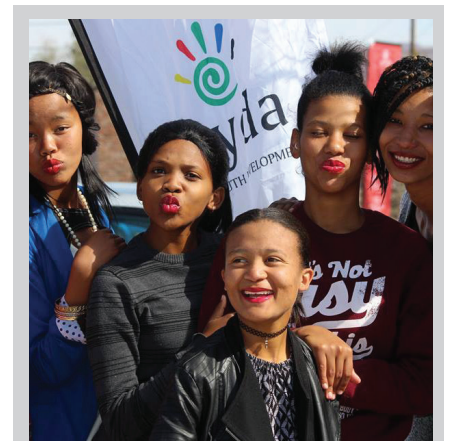
The youngsters were also part of a group of 128 youth who recently completed specialised training in basic marine skills. This is the first group under the MYDP programme in the Eastern Cape, but the second one nationally, since launch of the initiative a year ago.

The SAMSA says marine tourism ranks among the top four subsectors of the country's maritime sector, which is projected to have phenomenal growth in the next two decades.

According to the authority, it contributed R19 billion to the country's GDP in 2013, with projections indicating yields as high as R44 billion in 2020, rising rapidly to R134 billion in 2033, generating between 800 000 and one million jobs.

More than half the youngsters are from Port St Johns, an area that has been targeted this year for a series of maritime sector-related projects in maritime awareness,

● **Cont. page 2**



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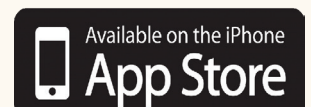


Human trafficking victim speaks out

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100 YEARS



Lungiselela owezi-2018!

Kuvulwe mhla lu-1 kuNcwaba ukufakwa kwezicelo zoxhaso-mali olwenzelwe bonke abafundi beBanga le-12, kubandakanya nabantu abasha asebhophuthile esikoleni, intsha engasebenzi, izitshudeni zamanyuvesi kahulumeni kanye nezamakolishi ezobuchwepheshe nemisebe-

nzi eyenziwa ngezandla (ama-TVET).

Intsha efanelekile ukufakwa ohlelweni lwemfundo ephakeme, engenawo amandla okukhokhela imfundo yawo, ingafaka izicelo zokuxhaswa ngezimali ngaphambi kosuku lokuvala mhla zingama-30 kuLwezi 2017.

Uhlelo Lukazwelonke Lokuxhasa Abafundi Ngezimali (i-NSFAS) selubambisene noPhiko Lukazwelonke Lokuthuthukiswa Kwentsha (i-NYDA) ukulekelela abafundi ukuba bafake izicelo kunoma yimaphi amagatsha e-NYDA ayi-15 ezweni lonke noma emahhovisi endawo anga-

phezu kwama-50 asungulelwe ukuhlinzeka intsha ngosizo.

A mahhovisi endawo asungulelwe ukuhlinzeka intsha ngosizo atholakala ezikhungweni zohulumeni basekhaya kuzo zonke izifundazwe eziyisishiyagalolunye, okwenza kube lula ukufaka izicelo zokuxhaswa ngezimali,

entsheni engakwazi ukufinyelela noma ukusebenzisa izikhungo ze-inthanethi.

Lolu bambiswano seluvule futhi namathuba etoho kubafundi abaneziqumfundo ephakeme abayi-115 abebengasebenzi esikhathini esedlule, abavela kuzo zonke izifundazwe zakuleli eziyisishiyagalolunye.

Sifakwa kanjani isicelo



- Okokuqala, abafundi bangavakashela iwebhu sayithi ye-NSFAS ku: www.nsfas.org.za, lapho bezocelwa khona ukuba babhalise futhi bazivulele i-akhawunti ye-inthanethi. Emva kwalokho, bazokwazi ukugcwalisa ifomu lokufaka isicelo nge-inthanethi.
- Okwesibili, bangavakashela noma yiliphi igatsha le-NYDA noma ihhovisi lendawo elisungulelwe ukuhlinzeka intsha ngosizo esifundeni sabo, lapho bezolekelwa khona ukugcwalisa nokuthumela ifomu lokufaka isicelo ngesandla.
- Abafakizicelo kumele babe namakhophi aqinisekisiwe ezincwadi ezeseke izicelo zabo, ngaphambi kokuba baqale inqubo yokufaka isicelo, kungakhathalekile ukuthi lokho bakwenzisa nge-inthanethi noma ngesandla.



Ngaphambi kokufaka isicelo

Ngaphambi kokufaka isicelo abafundi kumele bazi ukuthi yimuphi umsebenzi abafuna ukuwufundela futhi kuyiphi inyuvesi kahulumeni/ikolishi le-TVET, njengoba bezokhethiswa kulokhu ngenkathi begcwalisa ifomu lokufaka isicelo.

Qinisekisa ukuthi unamakhophi aqinisekisiweyo alokhu okulandelayo:

- Umazisi waseNingizimu Afrika (i-ID) noma umazisi wekhadi noma isitifiketi sokuzalwa.
- Omazisi babazali noma bomlondolozu (noma isitifiketi sokufa, lapho kufanelekile).
- Umazisi womuntu ngamunye ohlala naye ekhaya.
- Isiliphu somholo/incwadi yokuqashwa/isiliphu sempesheni (esingekho ngaphezu kwezinyanga ezintathu ubudala).



! Okumele ukwenze:

Thola ku-inthanethi ifomu lokuhlinzeka ngemvume, uligcwalise bese ucela umzali wakho/umlondolozu wakho ukuba alisayine.

Ngeke neze zamukelwe noma zicutshungulwe izicelo ezingahambisani nefomu lokuhlinzeka ngemvume elisayinwe yibona bonke abantu okudalulwe imihlo yabo efomini lesicelo.

Uma unokukhubazeka, kumele ungene ku-inthanethi uthole ifomu leSithasiselo A Sokukhu-

bazeka bese uligcwalisa.

Uma uhlinzeka ngenombolo kamakhalekhukhwini kwifomu lesicelo, qinisekisa ukuthi leyo nombolo iyasebenza, futhi ungalokothi uyishintshe emva kwalokhu, njengoba i-NSFAS izosebenzisa leyo nombolo ukuxhumana nawe ngenkathi icubungula isicelo sakho, futhi izoyisebenzisa nangenkathi seyiphothuliwe inqubo yokucutshungulwa kwesicelo sakho. Ungahlinzeki inombolo yomunye umuntu njengenombolo yakho yokuxhumana.

Uzodinga futhi nekheli le-imeyili. Uma ungenalo ikheli le-imeyili, ungalakha kalula ku-inthanethi (uma ungakwazi ukwenza lokhu ungalakha ukuba sikusize).

Ungasifaki isicelo uma:

- Ususifakile phambilini futhi usunenombolo eyinkomba.
- Ungahlosile ukufaka isicelo sokufunda enyuvesi kahulumeni noma ekolishi eliyi-TVET.
- Ususifakile isicelo soxhaso-mali lwe-NSFAS sowezi-2017.
- Ungesona isakhamuzi sa-

seNingizimu Afrika.

- Uhlose ukufaka isicelo seziqu eziphezulu ezenziwa emva kokuphuthula ezokuqala (*i-post-graduate*).

Izicelo zeziqu eziphezulu ezenziwa emva kokuphuthula ezokuqala

Ngabafundi abahlose ukwenza iziqu eziphezulu ezenziwa emva kokuphuthula ezokuqala ezilandelayo kuphela abavumelekile ukufaka izicelo:

- *I-B Tech - i-Architecture/ Architectural Technology.*
- *I-B Tech - i-Biokinetics/ Biomedical Technology/ Biotechnology.*
- *I-Post-graduate Certificate in*

Education.

Abafundi abahlose ukufundela ezinye iziqu ezingabaliwe lapha bayacelwa ukuba bangazihluphi ngokufaka isicelo.

Ukuze uthole ulwazi oluthe xaxa vakashela ku:
www.nsfas.org.za

Uthi bewazi nje?

Ngowezi-2017 i-NSFAS ixhase okungenani abafundi abayizi-524 950, futhi kulesi sibalo abafundi abayizi-246 640 bafunda emakolishi angama-50 angama-TVET bese kuthi abafundi abayizi-278 310 kube ngabafundi abafunda emanyuvesi kahulumenii angama-26.

Isisulu sokushushumbiswa kwabantu siphumela obala

U-GRIZELDA GROOTBOOM

wasuka eKapa walibangisa eGoli, ethenjisiwe umsebenzi kanye nekusasa eliqhakazile.

Dineo Mrali
noNoluthando Motswai

U-Grootboom wayeneminyaka eyi-18 ubudala ngenkathi eehwa wumngani wakhe ukuba eze eGoli ngesethembiso sokumtholela umsebenzi omuhle. Wabona emva kwendaba ukuthi wayeshaywe ngenge iphindiwe futhi eyengwe ngabashushumbisi babantu.

“Uma ngifika lapho umngani wami wangithatha wangihambisa endlini ethile e-Yeoville, lapho ngazithola khona sengivalelwe kuleyo ndlu ngingasakwazi ukuphuma. Wayengitshele ukuthi leyo

kwakuyindlu yakhe, ngakho-ke nami ngamkholwa.”

Inhlupheko ka-Grootboom njengesisulu sokushushumbiswa yadonsa amaviki amabili. Wazithola eseyisigqila sokuthengisa ngomzimba futhi wayephuma engena ezifundazweni ezihlukahlukene njengoba abathumbi bakhe babemthatha kulesi sifundazwe bamthumele kwesinye.

“Ngafundiswa umsebenzi wokudansa nqunu nokusebenzisa izidakamizwa. Bengingakwazi ukuya emaphoyiseni ngoba ngangidla izidakamizwa,” kusho yena.

Abathumbi bakhe bamkhulula bazitholela amantombazane amasha, futhi wazithola esehlala emgwaqeni esewum-

lutha wezidakamizwa.

U-Grootboom, njengamanje oseneminyaka engama-36 ubudala, wagcina ngokuzihambisa esikhungweni sokwelapha nokuhlumelelisa abantu asebekhahlanyezwe yizidakamizwa.

“Ngafakwa ohlelweni lokwelashwa nokuhlunyelelisa oludonsa isikhathi esingunyaka owoodwa, kodwa emva kokuphuthula lolu hlelo ngazithola sengibuyele emgwaqeni ngoba ayikho enye indawo engangingaya kuyona. Kwangithatha iminyaka eyisithupha ngaphambi kokuba ngiyeke ukusebenzisa izidakamizwa.”

Ngenkathi eneminyaka engama-26, u-Grootboom wathunyelwa ekhaya elinakekela izingane ezilahliwe.

“Ngasebenza lapho isikhathi esingangonyaka. Emva kwalokho ngaqala uhambo



U-Grizelda Grootboom yisisulu esasinda ekushushumbisweni kwabantu. Manje usengumuntu osekela ezinye izisulu ezinjengaye. (Isithombe: Grizelda Grootboom)

Iwami njengelunga leMpi Yosindiso, i-Salvation Army, lapho ngathola khona amandla okuqala kabusha impilo yami.”

Izigameko nezinsalelo ahlangebezana nazo zaholela ekutheni abe yisishosho futhi aqwashise abantu ngesihlava sokushushumbiswa

kwabantu.

Seyishintshile impilo ka-Grootboom. Manje usesekela izisulu ezinjengaye ezingaphansi kohlelo lokwelashwa nokuhlunyelelisa, futhi ungumbhali wencwadi enesihloko esithi *Exit*, elandisa ngempilo ayeyiphila emgwaqeni. ■

Ukushushumbiswa kwabantu yisenzo sobugebengu

Dineo Mrali
noNoluthando Motswai

Ukushushumbiswa kwabantu yisenzo sobugebengu esenzeka emhlabeni wonke jikelele, esikhahlameza izinkulungwane ngezinkulungwane zabantu abayizisulu zalesi sihlava.

Abenzi balobu bugebengu basebenzisa izindlela ezihlukahlukene ukuheha nokuyenga izisulu zabo, kubandakanya nokubakhohlisa ngokuthi bazobafaka emsebenzini.

Umeluleki Wezomthetho woMnyango Wezobulungiswa Nokuthuthukiswa Komthethosisekelo (i-DoJ&CD) u-Joseph Mogoshane uthi amalungu omphakathi kumele avakashele isikhungu soMnyango Wezabasebenzi esiseduze nabo ukuze bathole futhi baqinisekise ukuthi ukhona ngempela yini umsebenzi abathenjisiwe wona – ikakhulukazi uma kuwumsebenzi ongaphandle kwesifundazwe sabo, noma ezweni langaphandle.

“Bikela abomthetho mayelana noma yiziphi izenzo ezisolisayo enkampanini ekuthembisa umsebenzi noma abameleli bayo,” kusho uMogoshane.

Wangeza ngokuthi kwezinye izigameko zokushushumbiswa kwabantu,

abenzi balo mkhuba basebenzisa indluzula futhi bazithumbe izisulu zabo.

UMogoshane wathi umthethosisekelo ukubeka ngokucacile ukuthi akekho umuntu okumele azithole engaphansi kobugqila noma aphoqelelwe ukuba asebenze.

“Lo Mthetho uhlose ukubhekana ngokuphelele nesihlava sokushushumbiswa kwabantu, kuzo zonke izimo okutholakala kuzona.”

Njengomzamo wokulwisana nalesi sihlava kanye nokuqalisa ukusebenza kwesibopho seNingizimu Afrika ngaphansi kwesiVumelwano seNhlangothi Yezizwe Yokuvimbela, Ukunyathela kanye Nokujezisa Izenzo Zokushushumbiswa Kwabantu – ikakhulukazi abesifazane nezizingane – uhulumeni wethula uMthetho Wokuvimbela Nokulwisana Nokushushumbiswa Kwabantu.

“Lo Mthetho uhlose ukubhekana ngokuphelele nesihlava sokushushumbiswa kwabantu, kuzo zonke izimo okutholakala kuzona, futhi uhlinzekela ukuvikelwa kanye nokulekelelwa kwezisulu zokushushumbiswa kwabantu,” kusho uMogoshane. ■

Ubonakala ngani umuntu oyisisulu sokushushumbiswa kwabantu:

- Esikhathini esiningi akakwazi ukukhuluma ulimi lwendawo.
- Ubonakala sengathi akakwazi ukuphuma emsebenzini wakhe noma endaweni ahlala kuyona.
- Kungenzeka abe nemihuzuko kanye nezinye izimpawu zokuhlukunyezwa ngokomzimba.
- Akanawo amaphepha okuzazisa (iphasiphothi, umazisi, amaphepha-mvume okukhosela kwelinye izwe).

Amacebo angaba wusizo ekuvimbeleni ukushushumbiswa kwabantu:

- Baxwaye abantu – amadoda kanye nabantu besifazane – abakuthembisa umsebenzi ozokuholela imali eningi ngesikhathi esincane.
- Fundisa izingane ukuba zibaxwaye abantu abadala abazisondeza kuzona bezama ukuba ngabangane bazo, kungakhathalekile ukuthi lokho bakwenza ubuso nobuso noma ngomakhalekhukhwini noma ezinkundleni zokuxhumana ze-inthanethi.
- Xhumana nezikhulu ezilawula ukungena nokuphuma kwabantu ezweni eMnyangweni Wezasekhaya, okungabantu abadlala indima esemqoka ekuvimbeleni ukushushumbiswa kwabantu phakathi kwamazwe ahlukahlukene.
- Bikela iziphathimandla zendawo yangakini mayelana nezindawo osola sengathi kugcinwe kuzona abantu abashushumbisiwe (isibonelo, izindawo okusebenzela kuzona abantu abathengisa ngomzimba, amafemu kanye nezindawo ezithengisa ngotshwala).

Izikhungo ezibalulekile ongaxhumana nazo:

- Inombolo ye-SAPS Yokulwisana Nobugebengu: 08600 10 111 noma uthumele i-SMS ku-Crime Line: kule nombolo 32211 ukubika abashushumbisi babantu.
- Uphiko loMnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komphakathi Oluhlinzeka Ngosizo Olutholakala imini nobusuku kule nombolo yamahhala: 0800 428 428 – lapho abantu abashayela le nombolo bengakhuluma khona nosonhlalakahle abazobahlizeka ngosizo nokwelulekwa. Abantu abashaya ucingo bangabacela futhi osonhlalakahle kulolu phiko ukuba babafonele ngokushayela u:*120*7867# (mahhala) kunoma yimuphi umakhalekhukhwini.
- Inhlangothi i-Child Welfare South Africa: kulezi zinombolo zocingo 0861 424453 / 011 452-4110. Iimeyili: info@childwelfare.org.za