

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English / isiNdebele

May 2020 Edition 2



**Health sector
readied for
COVID-19
spike**

Page 6



**Jobless
to receive
distress
funding**

Page 9

Schools to re-open in phases

SCHOOL PERSONNEL are returning to work on set dates during May to prepare for the return of Grade 7 and matric students in June, with subsequent grades being phased in over a period of time.

More Matshediso

The Department of Basic Education has revised the school calendar to keep learners and teachers safe as South Africa continues to fight the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Basic Education Minister Angie Motshekga says the plan is that Grade 12 and 7 learners go back to school on 1 June 2020. Office-based staff returned to

work on 4 May, school management teams on 11 May and teachers on 18 May to allow sufficient time for schools to be prepared for the return of the first batch of learners.

The school calendar will be gazetted once the administrative work has been completed.

Furthermore, special arrangements will be made to permit learners and teachers who are currently in other towns or cities, provinces and/or neighbouring countries to return to

their schools and places of residence.

A special dispensation will also put in place for learners who experience barriers to learning.

Catch-up programme

Following the announcement of the national lockdown by President Cyril Ramaphosa, the Council of Education Ministers agreed to focus on a catch-up programme for when learners return to school and, in the

meantime, to double efforts to promote learning and teaching in homes.

“We are grateful that our partners have made great strides to reach out to as many learners as possible, with the provision of curriculum support during the COVID-19 lockdown,” Minister Motshekga says.


The department has used 123 radio stations and six television channels, with a total reach of over 35 million people, to minimise the impact of the national

lockdown on schoolchildren by putting learning support within their reach.

In addition to the 13 radio stations of the SABC, which broadcast in all official languages, 110 community radio stations are also involved in carrying curriculum content on a daily basis.

The radio lessons provide curriculum support lessons to learners in various grades, including early childhood de

• Cont page 2



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"SEKUSIKHATHI SOKOBANA
SISEBENZISANE, NGOKUHLONIPHA
U-NELSON MANDELA, SAKHE ISEWULA
AFRIKA ETJA NENGCONO YABANTU BOKE."

UMENGAMELI CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

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SIKWAKHELA INGOMUSO ELIKHANYAKO NELINEPUMELELO
NGOKUGADANGA EMTLHALENI KAMADIBA



Asibumbane Ekulweni Ne-COVID-19

Iphasi mazombe lingaphasi kwe-gandelelo elingarhobhiko loku-sahlelwa mbulalazwe oyingogwana i-corona, ukuratjheka kwayo esele kukhambe ngebelo eliphezulu. Umtjhoga wayo awukabukufumaneka. Ephasini mazombe, abantu abangaphezu kweengidi eziyi-3.4 baqinisekiswe bona ngabathelelekile begodu abangaphezu kweenkulungwana ezima-240,000 bahlongakele ngenca yobulwelobu. Lezi ziinkhathi ezibudisi kwamambala.

Lokha nakumenyenzelwa ubujamo behlekelele elizweni loko eemvekeni ezisithandathu ezadlulako, iSewula Afrika gade inezehlakalo ezima-61 eziqinisekisiweko zokungenwa yingogwana i-corona. Ije isibalwesi sasiphasi kangaka, izeluleko zabososayensi nokuqala indlela esele kwenzeka ngayo kamanye amazwe, kwabonakala bonyana ukurharjheka kobulwelobu kusazokubhehdedlha. Ngatjho bonyana kuzokufanela kuthathwe amagadango arhabako nakatelela ukutjhu-gululwa kwesikopilo yangamalanga.

Amagadango layo – afaka hlangana ukuqinteliswa kweminye imisebenzi namakhambo kwelizwelo nokuvalwa kwemikhawulo yelizwe lekhethu – abonakele asebenza khulu ekuriyadiseni ukurhatjheka kobulwele.

Lokhu kuphumelele ngombana inengi lamaSewula Afrika lithobele imilayo yokuqinteliswa kweminye imisebenzi namakhambo, ukuhlala nokujama maqalanga kwabantu nokufaka amamaski wobuso. Nginethulela ingwani ngalokhu nokhunye ukuzinikela okunengi enikwenzileyo.

Kilelizinga lokuraga kokwanda kombulalazwe, amanye amazwe abe nenani eliphezulu labantu abatheleleke ngobulwelobu kunelelizwe lekhethu. Njenganje – sekumalanga ama-46 solo kwabikwa isehlakalo se-100 sokuthelaleka ngengogwana i-corona – sinezehlakalo eziqinisekisiweko eziziinkulungwana ezisi-6 783. I-Italy, enesibalo sabantu esilingana neselizwe lekhethu, ibe nezezhlakalo ezingaphezu kwe-140,000 kwathi i-Amerikha yona yaba nezezhlakalo zokungenwa yingogwana le eziqinisekisiweko ezilinganiselwa eenkulungwaneni ezimakhulu alikhomba (i-700 000) elangeni lama-46.

Kodwana lokhu akutjho bonyana ingozi sele idlule. Asikabukufikelela pheze esithlorini sokurhatjheka kobulwelobu ngeSewula Afrika. Yoke imifuziselo

yesayensi itjengisa bonyana izinga lokuthelaleka ngobulwelobu lizokuraga nokukhula ngebelo elirhabako eenyanguzi ezimbalwa ezizako.

Nanyana kunjalo, ibelo ingogwana le ezokurhatjheka ngalo nesibalo sabantu abazokugcina bathelelekile kuyame kilokho esikwenzako gadesi. Kungebangelo ukugedliswa kwemithetholawulo yokuqinteliswa kweminye imisebenzi namakhambo kufuze kwenziwe ngeengaba nangokuyelela. Kungebangeli imithetholawulo eminenzi kufuze ihlale isebenza begodu kuqakatheke khulu bonyana abantu bayithobele. Ngiyazi bonyana kubudisi kangangani lokhu ezakhamuzini zelizwe lekhethu begodu ngiyawuzwisisa umnako wokobana imithetholawulo le ibeka imibandela ephazamisamalungelwabo. Kodwana koke lokhu kwenziwa ngoba kufanele. Umnqopho wethu omkhulu kuhlenga amaphilo.

Ukuba maqalanga kwabantu nokulandela ukuziphatha okufaneleko kezamaphilo kusese ziindlela eziqakathekileko esimele sizilandele zokuzivikela eziphuma phambili ekujamelaneni nepile. Lokhu kungikho okukhambisana nemithetholawulo esiyethulileko yesi-Gaba sesiNe sokujamelana nobulwelobu. Ukutjheja kwethu kususelwe ebufakazini berhubhululo, imininingwana yesayensi neyezomnotho godu nekambiso yamazwe ngamazwe.

Kusahlulelo seKhotso yomThethosisekelo somnyaka we-1995 esaqunta bona isigwebo sentambo sipheliswe besithathwe njengokwepulwa komthetho, iJaji eliKhulu u-Arthur Chaskalson watlola wathi: "Amalungelo wokuphila nesithunzi aqakatheke khulu kunawo woke amalungelo wabantu begodu amthombo wawo woke amalungelo womuntu ngamunye. Ngokuzibophelela kwethu emphakathini osekulwe ekuhlonipheni amalungelo wabantu silindeleke bona sithabele amalungelo amabili la ngaphezu kwawo woke amanye."

Imithetholawulo le esiyimemezeleko isekelwe kilesosibopho sepilo nesithunzi, okuvumelana – ebuja men i obudlulele khulu – iinqinteliso zesikhatjhana kamanye amalungelo, njengelungelo lokukhamba nokuhlanganyela.

Ngokwenza lokhu, iSewula Afrika ayikahluki kamanye amazwe amanengi.

Isibalo sabantu ephasini esilinganiselwa emuntwini munye kabahlanu singaphasi kokuvalwelela nofana ukuqinteliswa kwe-

minyemisebenzi namakhambo kwelizwelo, ngesibalwesi esikhula msinyana samagadango wokujamelana nokurhatjheka kwengogwana okukhulako. Lokhu kufaka hlangana amazwe anesibalo sabantu esiphezulu khulu kunesethu, njenge-India enesibalo sabantu abayibhiliyoni yinye nesiquntu (i-1.5 billion).

Amazwe amanengana amemezele isikhathi sokubuya emakhaya njengaleso esele sisebenza ekhethwapha. Imibandela yamakhambo sele isetjenziswa namanye amazwe anjenge-United Kingdom ne-Paris eyihloko dorobha ye-France, ukuzithabulula umzimba komphakathi kubekelwa ama-awara athileko begodu nebanga elithileko ukusuka ekhaya lomuntu ozibandulako.

Amagadango wokukhanda ubulwele afana newelizwe lekhethu ayasetjenziswa emazweni athileko. Isibonelo, ukuthengiswa kotjwala ngesikhathi sokuqinteliswa kweminye imisebenzi namakhambo kuphungulwe nofana kuvalwe eendaweni ezithile ngokwemithetho yaborhulumente bemakhaya, lokhu kwenzeka emazweni anjenge-Mexico, i-Hong Kong ne-Greenland, lezo ngenyanga ephelileko zimemezele ukwalelwa ukuthengiswa kotjwala ngesikhathi sokuqinteliswa kweminye imisebenzi namakhambo ngomnqopho wokunciphisa ukuthelaleka ngobulwele ngalanye 'nokukhanda izehlakalo zenturhu eqothele abomma nabantwana.'

Kube khona ukuvezwa kwamaziso okukhulu emphakathini ngesiqunto sakarhulumente sokungezelela isikhathi sokwalelela ukuthengiswa kwegwayi esiGabeni sesiNe. Isiqunto esifana nalesi kungenzeka silethe indabapikiswano, kodwana akusikuhle ukudlumbana bona kunaboNgqongqotjhe nofana uMengameli abenza nabakhuluma umathanda kilendaba.

Mhlana ama-23 kuSihlabantangana, ngamemezela bonyana kuzokuvunyelwa ukuthengiswa kwegwayi esiGabeni sesiNe sokuqinteliswa Kweminye imisebenzi namaKhambo. Lokhu bekususelelwa embonweni womKhandlu oLawula iNgogwana ye-Corona weliZwelo (i-NCCC), ebegade kumumethwe mtlamo olitlhatlha ebegade usazokufaka amaziso womphakathi ngaphambi kokuphasiswa.

Ngemva kokucabangisisa nokukhulumisana, i-NCCC ibuyekeze umbono wayo ngegwayi. Ngebangelo, imithetholawulo ephasise yiKhabinethi begodu yamenyenzelwa nguNgqongqotjhe

uNkosazana Dlamini-Zuma mhlana ama-29 kuSihlabantangana lapha kwavela khona bona seluliwe isikhathi sokwalelwa kwegwayi.

Lesi kwaba siqunto esihlanganyelweko begodu neentatimende ezakhutjhelwa emphakathini ngimi noNgqongqotjhe zenziwa egameni lomkhandlu, zagunyanzwa ngokuhlanganyela ngaphasi koburholi bami.

Yoke imithetholawulo esiyimemezeleko itjhejisise. Kube khona nokukhulumisana nabosolwazi bezamaphilo, imikhakha namabubulo ahlukahlukene. Sihlahlwe ziinhlango zentjhabatjhaba nalokho esele kwenzeka kamanye amazwe.

Iqiniso kukobana silinga amanzi ngedondolo ebuja menobu. Kusese kunengi khulu okumayelana nengogwana le esingakwaziko. Kungcono ukuba ngehlangothini eliphephileko kunokujamelana nomphumela omumbi oyihlekelele yesikhathi esizako ngenca yeenqunto ezingakafaneli esazithathako.

Nanyana kunemibono engafaniko ngezinye iinqunto esizithetheko – godu kezinye iinkhathi lokhu kubangele ukuhlukana ngemibono – urhulumente usebenza ngamandla ngendlela yokwenza ngcono amalungelo wepilo nesithunzi sabantu boke.

Ukulalela abantu bekhethu neminako yabo ngesikhathesi kube ngelinye lamatshwayo aveleleko kobana thina njengorhulumente sikghone bunjani ukulawula umbulalazwe lo. Siyara ngokulalela iminako yabantu bekhethu begodu sizimisele ukuhlalisa kuhle iindawana ezilungisa iintjhihilo abaqalene nazo ngesidingo sokuhlenga amaphilo.

Esikhathini lesi esibudisi, ihlanganyela yamandla wethu kufuze itjheje ekuqinisekiseni kobana amaphilo nepilo kuyahle ngwa, bonyana ukulethwa kokudla, amanzi, isizo lezamaphilo, iidingo zomphakathi zezehlalakuhle neembonelelo zezehlalakuhle akuphazanyiswa.

Ngaphasi kobujamobu obungakajayeleki, njengorhulumente, njengabantu nanjengomphakathi kuzokwenzeka ngezinye iinkhathi senze iimphoso. Lokha lokhu nakwenzekako, sizozilungisa. Kodwana kufuze siragele phambili, singalahlekelwa sibindi nokuzimisela kwethu.

Ubuja men esizifumana siqalene nabo bufuna isibindi nokubekezela. Bufuna umnqopho omuhle nokuthembana hlangana kwenu, nizizakhamuzi norhulumente wenu nahlangana kwenu.

Igadango Ngalinye Elimhlahlandlela Wokusebenzisa Imaski Yobuso



athimulako.

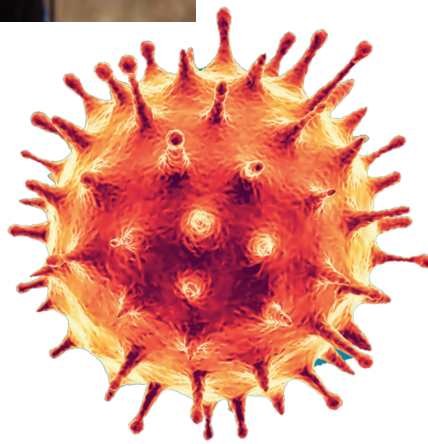
Kuqakatheke khulu bona amamaski wetjhila asetjenziswe ngendlela efaneleko. Nakasetjenzi-swa ngendlela engakafaneli angafaka abasebenzisi bawo engozini yokurhatjha i-COVID-19.

Nanyana uzivale nge-maski kusafuneka bona:

- Uhlambe izandla zakho
- Utjheje ukuba maqalanga nabanye
- Ukhumbule bona ku mele uthimulele namkha ukhohlelele endolwaneni yakho.

Uyisebenzisa njani imaski yakho yetjhila

1. Sebenzisa imaski ehlanziweko beya-ayinwa.
2. Hlamba izandla zakho ngaphambi kokufaka imaski.
3. Faka imaski ngehangothi elifaneleko uyiqalise ngebusweni bakho, uqinisekise bona ivala ipumulo nomlomo kuhle.
4. Bopha uqinise iintambo ngemva kwehlokwakho, namkha nangabe usebenzisa iregere, qinisekisa bona iqinile.
5. Qinisekisa bona ihlala kuhle. Ikhambakhambise ukwenzela bona ihlezi kuhle. Ungathinti ihlangothi elinye letjhila.
6. Nasele ufake imaski, UNGASATHINTI UBUSO BAKHO godu bekube kula uyikhupha khona.
7. Nawuyikhuphako, tjhaphulula iintambo, begodu uyibhince kuhle ngokuyelela bona ilingaphakathi libe ngaphandle, ibambe ngentambo namkha iregere bese ufaka imaski esikhwanyaneni esenzelwe ukuyibeka bona uzoyihlanza.
8. Hlambisisa izandla zakho begodu uzisule ngaphambi kokwenza okhunye.
9. Umuntu ngamunye kufuze abe namamaski amabili ukwenzela bona ukwazi ukuhlanza enye bese uba nenye elungele ukusetjenzi-swa nakunesidingo.
10. Amamaski kufuze ahlanzwe ngamanzi afuthumeleko anesibha, apulwe kuhle beka-ayinwe.



Um Nyango wezamaPhilo weliZwelo ke unyula bona boke abantu beSewula Afrika bavale ubuso babo ngemaski yetjhila (eyaziwa njengemaski engasingeyabasebenzi bezamaphilo) nabahlangana nabantu.

Abakhweli beenthuthi abakhamba ngamateksi nezinye iinthuthi zomphakathi nabantu abaqeda isikhathi esinengi baseendaweni lapho khona bakateleleka bona bahlangane ngobunengi, ngibo khulukhulu abakateleleke bona bahlale bavale ubuso babo ngamamaski wobuso.

Unobangela omkhulu wokobana omunye nomunye umuntu azivale

ngemaski yobuso mzamo wokwehlisa nokukhanda izinga lokurhatjheka kweNgongwana i-Corona (COVID-19) ekhohlelewe ngilabo esele bangenwe nanyana bathelelekile, ngalokho ke ukuvala lokho kwehlisa ukurhatjheka kwayo ngamathosi wamathe.

Njengobana abanye abantu abanengogwana i-corona bangakhombisi ukuba namatshwayo wayo namkha bangazazi bona batheleleke ngengogwana, kufuneka bafake imaski yobuso.

Imaski yobuso yetjhila nokuphefumula okuhlazekileko

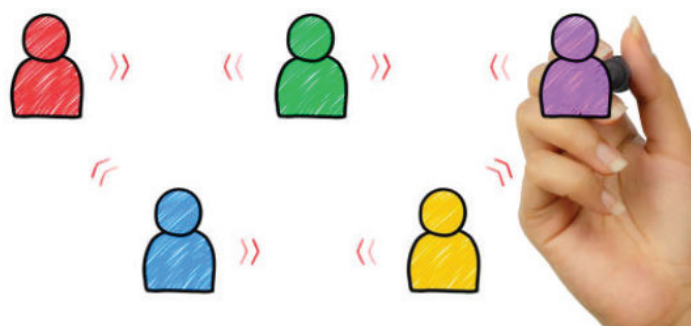
Amamaski wobuso

wetjhila anyulwa nje ngalawo aletha ukuphefumula okuhlazekileko nofana ikambiso efaka hlangana ukukhohlelela nokuthimulele endolwaneni egotjiweko namkha ithitjhu. Imaski yobuso imele ivale ipumulo nomlomo ngokupheleleko. Imaski yobuso akukafaneli bona yehliswe lokha umuntu nakakhulumako, akhohlelelako namkha

- Ungathinti amehlo, ipumulo nomlomo wakho ngezandla ezingakahlazekile.

Akukafaneli bona umphakathi usebenzise amamaski (wabasebenzi bezamaphilo) namkha amamaski wokuphefumula we-N-95 ngombana lawo abekelwe abasebenzi bezamaphilo nabanye abantu abasebenza ngesizo lokuthoma lezamaphilo. **U**

UKUQALANGANA NOKUZIKKHUPHA ENENGINI



Ukuqakatheka Kokuba Maqalanga Kwabantu

Emizameni yokulwisana nengogwana i-COVID-19 erhatjheka ngebelo, ukuba maqalanga kwabantu kuqakatheke khulu njengombana kuyakukhanda ukurhatjheka kobulwelo elizweni loko.

Ukuba maqalanga kwabantu kutjho isikhala sokutjhidelana okuphephileko okulibanga elingaba mamitha amabili kunabanye ukwenzela bona wehlise ikhona ngokudlulisa i-COVID-19.

Lesisenzo siqakatheke khulu njengoba sisararwe mbulazwe oyingogwana i-corona erhatjheka ngendlela yokuthi isuka emuntwini iye komunye umuntu ngomuntu osele athelelekile nanyana atshwayelekile ngokudlulisa amathosana wamathe abangwa kuthimula, kukhohlela namkha kukhuluma.

Ukuthoma kokusetjenzi-swa kwehlelo lokujama nokuhlala maqalanga kwabantu nokuqinteliswa kweminye imisebenzi namakhumbo eSewula Afrika kuqakatheke khulu ekuriyadiseni ukurhatjheka kombulazwe lo bewufike esithorini, lokho kubonakala ngokwehla kwenani labantu esele bange-nwe yingogwana le.

Umlayezo lo uwethulelwa mNyango wezamaPhilo.