

# Vuk'uzenzele

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English / isiXhosa

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

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**Jobless  
to receive  
distress  
funding**

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# 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**

**T**he 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

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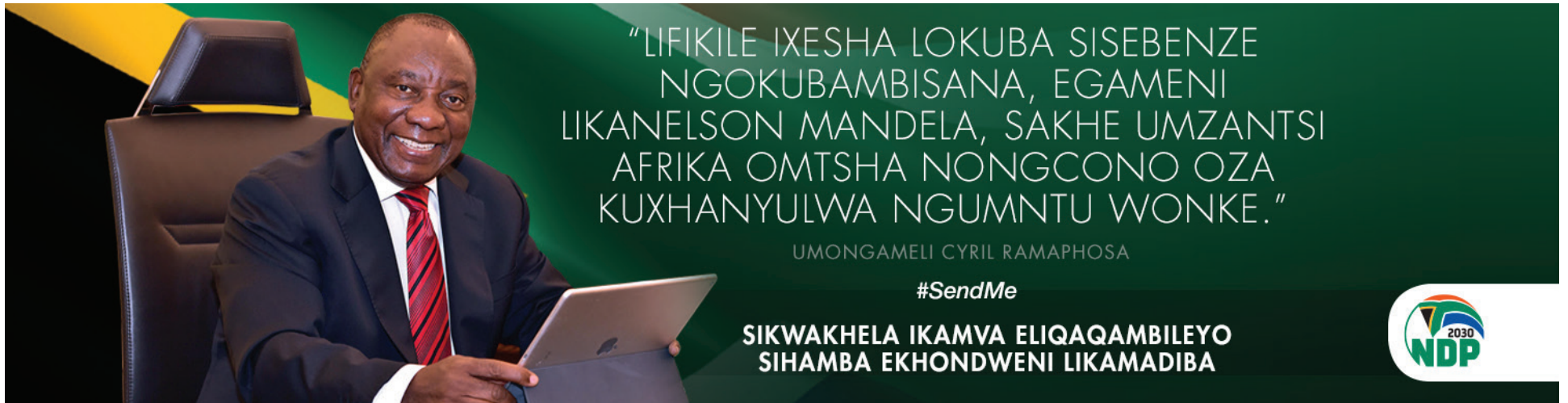
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**CONTACT US**

Website: [www.gcis.gov.za](http://www.gcis.gov.za) Email: [vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za](mailto:vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za)  
[www.vukuzenzele.gov.za](http://www.vukuzenzele.gov.za) Tel: (+27) 12 473 0353

Tshedimosetso House:  
 1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0083



"LIFIKILE IXESHA LOKUBA SISEBENZE  
NGOKUBAMBISANA, EGAMENI  
LIKANELSON MANDELA, SAKHE UMZANTSI  
AFRIKA OMTSHA NONGCONO OZA  
KUXHANYULWA NGUMNTU WONKE."

UMONGAMELI CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

#SendMe

SIKWAKHELA IKAMVA ELIQAQAMBILEYO  
SIHAMBA EKHONDWENI LIKAMADIBA



## Masibambisaneni ekulweni kwethu i-COVID-19

Ihlabathi liphela liphantsi kohlaselo olungadambiyi lobhubhane wentsholongwane i-corona, okunwenwa kwayo kuphinda-phindene ngokoyikisayo. Ichiza lokutofa ukuyithintela alikafumaneki. Ehlabathini jikelele, ngabantu abangaphezulu kwezigididi ezi-3.4 abaziwanjengabosulelekileyo baze babe ngama-240,000 abaswelekileyo. Ngokwenene la ngamaxesha anzima nokuphelelwa lithemba.

Ekubhengezweni kwexesha lentlekele kwilizwe lonke kwiveki ezintandathu ezidlulileyo, uMzantsi Afrika ubunehlo zosuleleko ezingama-61 kuphela ezingqiniweyo. Nangona ilinani eliphantsi elo, iimbono zeengcaphephe namava ezizwe ngezizwe abonakalise ukuba usuleleko luza kwanda ngokucacileyo. Ndithe kudingeka ukuba kuthathwe amanyathelo angxamisekileyo nangqongqo.

Loo manyathelo – naquka ukuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile nokuvalwa kwemida yethu – kuye kwabonakalisa ukusebenza ekulibaziseni ukunwenwa kwesi sifo.

Oku kwenzekile kuba uninzi lwabemi baseMzantsi Afrika bayithobele imiqathango yokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile, ukulandela ukungasondelelani kwabantu nokunxiba iziqubuthelo-buso. Ndinohulela umnqwazi ngako oko kunye nazo zonke ezinye izinto enizincamileyo.

Xa kungoko ekuqhubeleni phambili kwalo bhuhane, amanye amazwe anezehlo zosuleleko ezingaphezulu kunezethu. Okwangoku – zintsuku ezingama-46 ukususela sashicilela isehlo se-100 sentsholongwane i-corona – sinama-6,783 sezehlo zosuleleko ezingqiniweyo. I-Italy, nenabemi abalinganayo nabethu, inezehlo ezingaphezulu kwe-140, 000 ize i-Melika ibe namalunga nama-700,000 ezehlo ezingqiniweyo xa bephawula iintsuku ezingama-46.

Kodwa oku akuthethi ukuba siphumile engozini. Asikafikeleli encotsheni yosuleleko singuMzantsi Afrika. Zonke iinkqubo zobunzululwazi zibonakalisa ukuba izinga losuleleko liza kuqhubeka nokwenyuka ngesantya esikhawulezileyo kwezi nyanga zimbilwa zilandelayo.

Kodwa ke, isantya enwenwa ngaso le ntsholongwane kunyenenani labantu abosulelekayo ekugqibeleni liya kuxhomekaka koko sikwenzayo. Kungoko ukunyenyiswa kweqondo lokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile kufanele kwenziwe ngokuthe ngcembe nangobulumko. Kungenxa yeso sizathu kanye uninzi lwemimiselo kufanele ihlale isebenza kwaye kubalulekile ukuba abantu kufuneka beyihloniphile. Ndiyayazi ukuba kunzima kangakanani kwaye ndiyiqonda inkxalabo abathandi besizwe bakuthi abaninzi abanayo malunga nokuba le mimiselo iwachaphazela kwaye iwathintela njani na amalungelo abo. Kodwa konke oku kuyimfuneko. Eyona njongo yethu ibalaseleyo kukukhuselwa kobomi.

Ukungasondelelani kwabantu nokugcina imithetho yezempilo lolona khuseleko lungcono nekukuphela kwalo esinalo kulo mlo. Kuko oku ekusekelle kuko imimiselo esiyimisele inqanaba lesi-4 lokusabela kwethu. Iingqwalasela zethu zisekwe kubungqina obugxile kumava, kwiindaba ezaziwayo, kwezenzululwazi noqoqosho nezona ndlela zingcono zokwenzisa kwezizwe ngezizwe.

Kwisigwebo sowe-1995 se-Nkundla yoMgaqo-siseko esenza ukuba singabikho mthethweni isigwebo sentambo, uJaji Arthur Chaskalson wabhala wathi: "Ilungelo lokuphila nelungelo lesidima ngawona malungelo abaluleke kakhulu kunawo onke amalungelo oluntu kwaye angunozala wawo onke amanye amalungelo

umntu anawo. Ngokuzibophelela kwethu kuluntu olusekwe ekuhlonipheni amalungelo oluntu, silindeleke ukuba siwaxabise la malungelo mabini ngaphezu kwawo nawaphi na amanye amalungelo."

Le mimiselo siyimiseleyo isekwe kwesi sibophelelo sobomi nesidima, nesinika ilungelo – kwezi meko zinzima – isithintelo sethutyana kwamanye amalungelo, afana nelungelo lokuhamba ngokukhululekileyo nokuzibandakanya.

Ngokwenza njalo, uMzantsi Afrika awohlukanga kwamanye amazwe amaninzi.

Kuthelekelelwa ukuba sisinye kwisihlanu sabantu kuluntu lwehlabathi jikelele oluphantsi kokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile, nokukhula kwelani ngokuphinda-phindana ngokuphendula kusuleleko olwandayo. Oku kuquka amazwe anoluntu oluninzi kakhulu kunolwethu, afana ne-Indiya enabantu bayo abafikelela kwi-1.5 yeebhiliyoni zabantu.

Uninzi lwamazwe lumisele imiqathango yokuba kuhlalwe ngendlu nexesha ekungahanjwa ngalo efana naleyo ikhoyo ngoku apha. Amazwe amaninzi amisele ukuthintelwa kokuhamba koluntu. E-UK nakwidolophu eyintloko yase-Fransi, i-Paris, ukuzivoca-voca kwindawo kawonke-wonke kumiselwe ukuba kwenzeke phakathi kwamaxesha athile naphakathi komgama othile ukusuka kwikhaya lomntu lowo.

Amanyathelo omthamo nokuthintela afana nala wethu amiselwe kuninzi lwamazwe. Umzekelo, ukuthengiswa kotywala ngexesha lokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile bekuthintelwe okanye bekuvaliwe kwimimandla ethile nangorhulumente bamakhaya, kuquka nemimandla ethile yase-Mexico, e-Hong Kong nase-Greenland, nethe kule nyanga iphelileyo yamisela ukuvaleleka kokuthengiswa kotywala

ngexesha lokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile ukuthintela usuleleko kodwa 'kwanokunqanda ubundlobongela obujolise kumanina nabantwana.'

Kuye kwabakho ukunxakama okukhulu koluntu ngesigqibo sikarhulumente sokwandisa ukuthintela kokuthengiswa kweemveliso zecuba kwinqanaba lesi-4. Isigqibo esikumila kunje bekulindlekile ukuba siza kudala ingxokozela yokuphikisana, kodwa ke akulunganga ukunika iingqondo zokuba kukho abaPhathiswa okanye uMongameli owenza nothetha nantoni na ayithandayo kulo mba.

Ngomhla wama-23 kuTshazimpuzi, ndavakalisa ukuba ukuthengiswa kwemidiza kuza kuvumeleka ngexesha lenqanaba lesi-4. Oko kwakususela kwimibono yeBhunga leSizwe loLawulo lweNtsholongwane ye-Corona (i-NCCC), nokwakuqulathwe kwinkqubo-sikhokelo eyilwayo neyayishicilelelwe ufa kwano-mlomo.

Emva kokuqwalasela ngobunono nokuxoxa, i-NCCC iphinde yasiqwalasela ngokutsha isigqibo sayo kulo mba wecuba. Ngenxa yeso sizathu, imimiselo eqinisekise ye iKhabhinethi eyavakaliswa nguMphathiswa uNkosazana Dlamini-Zuma ngomhla wama-29 kuTshazimpuzi ikwandisile ukuthintelwa kokuthengiswa kwecuba.

Esi ibe sisigqibo sendibanisela yethu sonke kwaye neentetho ezenziwe elubala ndim nezenziwe nguMphathiswa zenziwe egameni, kwaye zigunyaziswe, yindibanisela ekhokelwa ndim.

Nawuphi na ummiselo esiwumiselayo uqwalaselwe kakuhle nangobunono. Apha ethubeni kuye kwabakho ukufakana imilomo kunye neengcaphephe kwezonyango, imimandla ethile kunye namashishini awohlukeneyo. Siye sakhokelwa yimibutho yezizwe ngezizwe kunye namava wamanye amazwe.

Ubunyani bobokuba siqhuba isikhephe emanzini angabahlwanga ndlela emephini. Kusekuninzi okungaziwayo malunga nendyikityha yale ntsholongwane. Kungcono senze impazamo ngokubaxa ukulumka kwethu kunokuba sihlawule ixabiso elikukutshabalala kwixesha elizayo ngenxa yempazamo yokudelela kwethu.

Lo gama kukho iimbono ezahlukeneyo kwezinye zezigqibo esizithathileyo – kwaye kwezinye iimeko ezi iba ziimbono eziphikisanayo kwakumntu lowo wazo – urhulumente wenza onke amalinge okuba asebenze nge ndlela ekhokelisa ubomi nesidima sabo bonke abantu bakuthi.

Ukumamela abantu bakuthi neenkxalabo zabo ngeli xesha ibe zezinye zempawu ezibalulekileyo zokuba thina singurhulumente siwulawule njani lo bhuhane. Siyaqhubeka nokumamela iinkxalabo zabantu bakuthi size silungiselele ukwenza uhlanga-hlengiso oluzamana neenkxalabo zabantu kunye nemingeni abajongene nayo ukusindisa ubomi babo.

Ngeli xesha linzima kangaka, amandla ethu edibene kufuneka ajolise ekuqinisekiseni ukuba impilo nobomi buyakhuselwa, ukubonelelwa ngokutya, amanzi, inkathalelo yezempilo, ukhuseleko lwezintlalo nenkxaso yezentlalo ayiphazanyiswa.

Phantsi kwezi meko zingaqhelekanga kangaka, njengorhulumente, njengabantu ngabanye-ngabanye nanjengoluntu ngamanye amaxesha siza kuzenza iimpazamo. Xa oko kusenzeke, siza kuzilungisa. Kodwa kufuneka siqhubeke, singasilahli nakanye isibindi sethu nokuzingisa kwethu.

Imeko esizibhaqa siphantsi kwayo idinga ukuba sibe nesibindi nomonde. Ifuna inzo ndelelo nokuthembana phakathi kwenu, nina ningabemi, norhulumente wenu, naphakathi komnye nomnye.

# Isikhokelo senyathelo ngenyathelo lokusetyenziswa kwezigqubuthelo-buso (iimaski)



ukuba izigqubuthelo-buso zelaphu zisetyenziswe ngendlela echanekileyo. Ukungasetyenziswa kwazo kakuhle kusenokukhokelela ekubeni abasebenzisi bazibeke emngciphekweni wokusasaza i-COVID-19.

Nokuba unxibe izigqubuthelo-buso kusafuneka ukuba:

- uhlambe izandla zakho
- ungasondeli kwabanye abantu
- ukhumbule ukuthimlela nokukhohlelela engqinibeni yakho
- ukuthintele ukuthinta

## Indlela yokuphatha isigqubuthelo-buso sakho selaphu

1. Sebenzisa kuphela sigqubuthelo-buso ethe sahlanjwa yaza ya-ayinwa.
2. Hlamba izandla zakho phambi kokuba unxibe sigqubuthelo-buso.
3. Beka icala elichanekileyo sigqubuthelo-buso ebusweni bakho, uze uqinisekise ukuba iyigquma kakuhle impumlo yakho nomlomo ngokunjalo.
4. Bophelela imitya yaso emva kwentloko yakho, okanye ukuba usebenzisa eselastiki, qinisekisa ukuba siqine nkqi.
5. Qinisekisa ukuba sikulingana kakuhle. Sise ngapha nangapha ide silingane kakuhle. Ungaze ulithinte icala lelaphu.
6. Wakuba usinxibile sigqubuthelo-buso, MUSA UKUTHINTA UBUSO BAKHO kwakhona ude usikhulule.
7. Xa usikhulula, khulula amaqhina, uze usisonge ngononophelo imaski icala langaphakathi libe ngaphandle, sibambe nge-mitya/ngelastiki uze usifake sigqubuthelo-buso kwisikhongozele esisetyenziselwa ukuhlamba isigqubuthelo-buso selaphu.
8. Hlamba izandla zakho kakuhle uze uzosule phambi kokwenza nayiphi na enye into.
9. Kufuneka umntu ngamnye abe zigqubuthelo-buso ezimbini ubuncinane ukuze akwazi ukuthi xa ehlabembe enye, abe nesinye ecocekileyo esilungele ukusetyenziswa.
10. Izigqubuthelo-buso kufuneka zihlanjwe ngamanzi ashushu anesepha, zipu-lwe kakuhle zandule uku-ayinwa.

**I**Sebe leSizwe lezeMpilo licebisa ukuba wonke umntu eMzantsi Afrika ufanele ukuba anxibe isigqubuthelo-buso enziwe ngelaphu (ekwaziwa ngokuba yimaski engasetyenziswa kwezonyango) xa ephakathi koluntu.

Abakhweli beeteksi nezinye iintlobo zezithuthi zikawonke-wonke, ngokunjalo nabantu abachitha ixesha bekwiindawo ekunzima kuzo ukungasondelelani, banyanzelwa ngakumbi ukuba banxibe izigqubuthelo-buso ezenziwe ngelaphu.

Inzuzo ephambili yomntu wonke onxiba imaski isigqubuthelo-buso kucutheka kobungakanani

bentsholongwane i-Coronavirus (i-COVID-19) ekhohlelwa ngabantu abosulelekileyo okuzekuncitshiswe ukusasazeka kwayo ngamathontsana.

Njengoko abanye babantu abanentsholongwane i-Coronavirus besenokungabi nazimpawu okanye besenokungayazi ukuba bosulelekile, wonke umntu makanxibe isigqubuthelo-buso.

## Ucoceko lomjelo wokuphefumla ngesigqubuthelo-buso selaphu

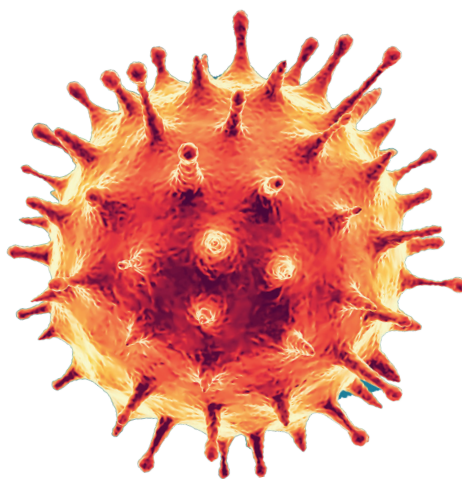
Kucetyiswa ukuba izigqubuthelo-buso zelaphu zisetyenziswe njengenxa lenye yococeko lomjelo wokuphefumla okanye njengemimiselo yokuziphatha ekuqaleni ukukhohlelela

nokuthimlela engqinibeni egotyweyo okanye kwiphetshana lokosula impumlo. Isigqubuthelo-buso mayigqume impumlo nomlomo ngokupheleleyo.

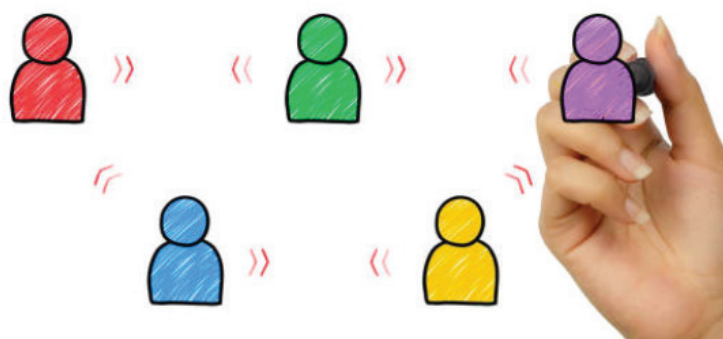
Isigqubuthelo-buso akufanelanga ukuba zehliselwe ezantsi xa kuthethwa, kukhohlelwa okanye kuthimlwa. Kubaluleke kakhulu

amehlo akho, impumlo okanye umlomo ngezandla ezingacocekanga.

Uluntu malungazisebenzi -zigqubuthelo-buso ezisetyenziswa kuqhaqho (kunyango) okanye ezezixhasi zokuphefumla ze-N-95 kuba ezo zigcinelwa oonompilo kunye nabanye abasebenzi boncedo lokuqala. **V**



## UKUNGASONDELELANI KWABANTU



## Ukubaluleka ngokungasondelelani kwabantu

Kwidabi lokulwa nentsholongwane ye-COVID-19 enosulelo oluphezulu, ukungasondelelani kwabantu kubaluleke ngokugqithisileyo ekuncedeni ukunqanda ukusasazeka kwesi sifo elizweni jikelele.

Ukungasondelelani kwabantu kuthetha ukugcina umgama onokhuseleko omalunga neemitha ezi-2 kwabanye ukuze unciphise ukudluliselwa phambili kwe-COVID-19.

Esi senzo sibaluleke kakhulu njengoko sisephakathi kubhubhane wentsholongwane i-Coronavirus apha intsholongwane isasazeka ukusuka komnye umntu isiya komnye ngokudluliswa ngumntu owosulelekileyo okhupha amathontsana xa ethimla, ekhohlela okanye ethetha. Ukuphuyezwa kokungasondelelani kwabantu nokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile eMzantsi Afrika kubalulekile ekuthotyweni kweqondo losuleleko, elibonakala ngokwehla kwamanani abantu abosulelekileyo.

Ezi nkcukacha zinikezelwe liSebe lezeMpilo.