

Vuk'uzenzele

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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

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

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"MANJE SESIFIKILE ISIKHATHI SOKUTHI SONKE
SISEBENZISANE, NGENHLOSO YOKUHLONIPHA
U-NELSON MANDELA, SAKHE ININGIZIMU AFRIKA ENTSHA
FUTHI ENGCONO KUMUNTU WONKE WAKULELI."

UMONGAMELI CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

#SendMe

SIKWAKHELA INGOMUSO ELINGCONO
SIHAMBA EZINYATHELWENI ZIKAMADIBA



Asibumbane Ekulweni ne-COVID-19

Umhlaba wonke awuphelile amandla ekubhekane nobhubhane lwegciwane le-corona, eselibhethethise okomlilo wequbula. Umgomo walo okusamele utholakale. Emhlabeni jikelele, bangaphezu kwezigididi ezi-3.4 abantu ekwaziwa ukuthi basulelekile futhi bangaphezu kwezi-240 000 asebeshonile. Lezi ngempela izikhathi ezinzima.

Ngesikhathi kumenyezelwa isimo senhlekelele kazwelonke emavikini ayisithupha adlule, iNingizimu Afrika yayinezigekeko ezingama-61 kuphela eziqinisekisiwe zabasuleleke ngegciwane le-corona. Ngaphandle kokubuka inani eliphansi, umbono wongoti kanye nesikubone kwamanye amazwe apheya kubonise ukuthi ukusuleleka kusazokhuphuka ngendlela eyisimanga. Ngabe sengithi kuzodingeka kuthathwe izinyathelo ezinkulu futhi eziphuthumayo.

Lezo zinyathelo – okubandakanya ukuvalwa kwezwe jikelele nokuvalwa kwemingcele – okubonise ukuthi kuyasebenza ngempela ukubambazela uku-bhebhethetha kwesifo.

Lokhu kuyenzeka ngenxa yokuthi abantu abaningi base-Ningizimu Afrika bayilande imiyalelo yokuvalwa kwezwe, ukuqhelelana nabanye abantu kanye nokugqoka izifonyo zobuso. Nginyanibonga kakhulu ngalokhu nangakho konke ukuzinikela esenikwenzile.

Kulesi sigaba sokudlondlobala kobhubhane, amanye amazwe abenani labasulelekile elipheluzulu ukwedlula thina. Njengamanje – okungusuku lwama-46 selokhu sabika isigameko se-100 segciwane le-corona – sesinezi-

gameko eziqinisekisiwe eziyizi-6 783. Izwe lase-Italy, elinenani labantu elifanayo nelethu, libe nezigameko ezingaphezu kwezi-140 000 kanye neMelika ibe nezigameko eziqinisekisiwe ezilinganiselwa ezi-700 000 esikhathini sezinsuku ezingama-46.

Kodwa lokhu akusho ukuthi ubungozi sebudlulile. Asikafiki esihlokweni sokusuleleka eNingizimu Afrika. Lonke ucwaningo lwesayensi lubonisa ukuthi izinga lokusuleleka lisazoqhubeka likhuphuke ngesivini esikhulu ezinyangeni ezimbalwa ezizayo.

Noma kunjalo, isivini elibhebhethetha ngaso igciwane nenani labantu abasulelekayo lizolawulwa ukuthi thina senza manje. Yingakho ukuxegiswa kokuvalwa kwezwe kudinga kwenziwe kancane kancane nangokucophelela. Kungalesi sizathu ukuthi imithethonqubo eminingi kumele ihlale ikhona futhi kungani kubalulekile kakhulu ukuthi abantu bayilande. Ngiyazi ukuthi kunjama kanjani lokhu futhi ngiyakuqonda ukukhathazeka abantu bakithi abaningi abanako ngokuthi le mithethonqubo igxambukela futhi ibeka imikhawulo kumalungelo abo. Inhlosongqangi yethu ngukugcina impilo.

Ukuqhelelana nabantu nokuhlazeka kuseyizona zikhali zethu ezihamba phambili kulo mzabalazo. Ilokhu okulawula imithethonqubo esiyibekile esigabeni sesine sokubhekana negciwane. Ukucabangela kwethu kususelwa ebufakazini obuqanda ikhanda, ulwazi lwesayensi nomnotho kanye nokusebenza okuhamba phambili kwamazwe ngamazwe.

Ngesahlulelo sowe-1995 seNkantolo Yomthethosise-

kelo eyakhipha emthethweni isigwebo sentambo, u-Justice Arthur Chaskalson wabhala wathi: "Amalungelo empilo nesithunzi yiwona abaluleke kakhulu kuwawonke amalungelo omuntu futhi angumthombo wawo wonke amalungelo omuntu. Ngokuzinikela kwethu emphakathini owakhiwe ngokwamukela amalungelo abantu sidingeka ukuba siwaqhambise la malungelo amabili okudlula wonke amanye."

Le mithethonqubo esiyibekile ibekelwe phezu kwalokho kuzinikelela empilweni nesithunzi, futhi ezithethelela – kulezi zimo ezibucayi – imikhawulo yesikhashana kwamanye amalungelo, njengokuba nelungelo lokuya lapho uthanda khona nokuba nanoma ubani ofuna ukuba naye.

Ekwenze lokhu, iNingizimu Afrika ayifani namanye amazwe.

Inani labantu emhlabeni elilinganiselwa koyedwa kwabahlanu livalelwe ngenxa yesifo noma lisekuvalweni kwezwe, ngaleli nani elikhulu ngesivini ngenxa yokukhula kwenani labasulelekayo. Lokhu kubandakanya amazwe anenani labantu elikhulu kunelethu, njenge-India enabantu abayisigidigidi esi-1.5.

Inqwaba yamazwe isibeke izikhathi zokubuya ekhaya njengalesi esisibekile lana. Imikhawulo ekuhambeni ibekiwe emazweni amaningi. E-UK kanye nakunhlokodolobha yase-France, e-Paris, ukuzivocavoca ngaphandle kunemikhawulo yamahora athile ebangeni elithile ukusuka ekhaya lomuntu.

Izindlela zokugcina nokugwema ezifanayo nezethu zibekiwe emazweni amaningi. Isibonelo, ukudayiswa kotshwala ngesikhathi sokuvalwa kwezwe kunemikhawulo ethile noma kumisiwe ezindaweni eziningi ngo-

hulumeni bendawo, kubandakanya i-Mexico, i-Hong Kong kanye ne-Greenland, ngenyanga edlule eyabeka ukuvalwa ukudayiswa kotshwala ngesikhathi sokuvalwa kwezwe ukunciphisa ukusuleleka kodwa futhi 'nokwehlisa udlame olubhekiswe kwabesifazane nezingane.'

Sekube nemibono eminingi yomphakathi ngesinqumo sikhulumeni sokwelula ukuvinjelwa kokudayiswa kwemikhaziso yogwayi esigabeni sesine. Isinqumo esifana nalesi kulindelekile ukuthi silethe impikiswano, kodwa akukuhle ukucabanga ukuthi kunoNgqongqoshe noma uMongameli owenza noma osho noma yini afuna ukuyisho ngalolu daba.

Mhla zingama-23 kuMbas, ngamemezela ukuthi ukudayiswa kogwayi kuzovumeleka esigabeni sesine. Lokhu kwakususelwa embonweni wo-Mkhandlu Kazwelonke Obhekene Negciwane Le-corona (NCCC), futhi okwakuqokethwe ohlakeni olwalungakaphasiswa olwaluchicilelwe ukubonisana.

Emva kokucabangisisa okunzulu nokuxoxisana, i-NCCC yabuye yabuyekeza isinqumo sayo egwayini. Yingakho ke, imithethonqubo eyavunyelwa yiKhabhinethi neyamenyezelwa nguNgqongqoshe uNkosazana Dlamini-Zuma mhla zingama-29 kuMbas yelula ukuvalwa kogwayi.

Lesi kwaba yisinqumo esathathwa ndawonye nezitatimende ezethulwa emphakathini yimina noNgqongqoshe zethulwa simele, sigunyazwe, yithimba engiliholayo.

Wonke umthethonqubo esiwubekile ucatshangisiswe kanzulu. Ngesikhathi senza lokho kube khona ukubonisana nongoti bezokwelapha, izifunda ezehlukene kanye nezimboni

ezehlukene. Besiholwa izinhlangano zamazwe ngamazwe kanye nalokho amanye amazwe asedlule kukhona.

Iqiniso ukuthi sizwa amanzi ngobhoko. Kusekuningi kakhulu okumayelana nalolu bhubhane lwegciwane okungaziwa. Kungcono ukuphambukela ohlangothini lokucophelela kunokuthi kusasa silahlekelwe ngokwahlulelwa.

Ngesikhathi kusenokwehluka kwemibono kwezinye zezi-nqumo esizithathile – kwesinye isikhathi lokhu kunombono owehlukana abantu – uhulumeni wenza yonke imizamo ukukwenza ngendlela ezokwenza ngcono amalungelo empilo nesithunzi sabobonke abantu bakithi.

Ekulaleleni abantu bakithi nokukhathazeka kwabo ngalesi sikhathi kube ngeye yezinto ezehlukile esinazo zokuthi uhulumeni ululawule kanjani lolu bhubhane. Siyaqhubeka ukulalela ukukhathazeka kwabantu bakithi futhi sizimisele ukwenza izinguquko ezizohambisana nokukhathazeka kwabantu ngezinqinamba abahlangabezana nazo nesidingo sokuphephisa izimpilo.

Kulesi sikhathi esinzima, amandla ethu sonke kumele siwabhekise ekuqinisekiseni ukuthi ezempilo nempilo kuyagcinwa, ukuthi ukuthuthwa kokudla, amanzi, usizo lwezempilo, ukuphepha komphakathi nokwesekwa komphakathi akuphazamiseki.

Ngaphansi kwalezi zimo ezingajwayelekile, njengohulumeni, njengomunye nomunye nanjengomphakathi ngesinye isikhathi amaphutha sizowenza. Uma lokho kwenzeka, sizowalungisa. Kodwa kumele siqhubekela phambili, singangenwa itwetwe noma singalahlekelwa ukuzimisela.

Isimo esizithola sikuso sidinga isibindi nokubekezela. Sidinga ukufiselana okuhle nokuthembana phakathi kwakho, isakhamuzi, kanye nohulumeni, naphakathi komunye nomunye.

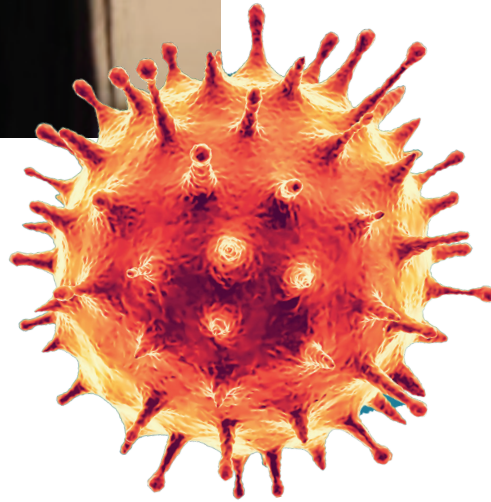
Izindlela okumele uzilandele zokusebenzisa isifonyo sobuso



ukuthi izifonyo ezenziwe ngendwangu zisetshe-nziswe ngendlela efanele. Ukusetshenziswa ngendlela engalungile kungahle kuholele ekutheni labo abawafakile bazibeke engcupheni yokusabalalisa i-COVID-19.

Nalapho ufake isifonyo kufanele:

- ugeze izandla zakho
- ulandele umyalelo wokuqhelelana nabantu
- khumbula ukuthimulela nokukhwehlelela endolwaneni yakho



UMnyango Wezempilo Kazwelonke uncoma ukuthi wonke umuntu waseNingizimu Afrika afake isifonyo sobuso esenziwe ngendwangu (okungesona isifonyo sezokwelapha) uma esemphakathini.

Abagibeli abahamba ngamatekisi nezinye izindlela zezokuthutha zomphakathi, kanye nabantu abachitha isikhathi ezindaweni lapho kunzima khona ukuqhelelana kwabantu, bayaphoqelelwa ukuthi bafake izifonyo zobuso ezenziwe ngendwangu.

Inzuzo enkulu ngokuthi abantu bonke bagqoke izifonyo zobuso ukunciphisa inani legciwane le-corona (COVID-19) elisatshalaliswa ngokukhwehlelela yilabo asebethelilekile ngokunciphisa ukusabalala kwalo ngamathonsana.

Njengoba abanye abantu asebehaqwe igciwane le-corona kungenzeka bangabi nazimpawu noma bangazazi ukuthi banegciwane, wonke umuntu kufanele afake isifonyo sobuso.

Ukugcina isifonyo sobuso sihlanzekile

Izifonyo zobuso ezenziwe ngendwangu ziyanconywa njengengxenyane yomkhuba

noma inqubo yenhlanzeko kwezokuphefumula ehlanganisa ukukhwehlelela nokuthimulela endololwaneni efinyeziwe noma ephapheni lokufinya.

Isifonyo sobuso kumele semboze ikhala nomlomo ngokuphelele. Izifonyo zobuso akufanele zehlise lapho umuntu ekhuluma, ekhwehlele noma ethimula. Kubaluleke kakhulu

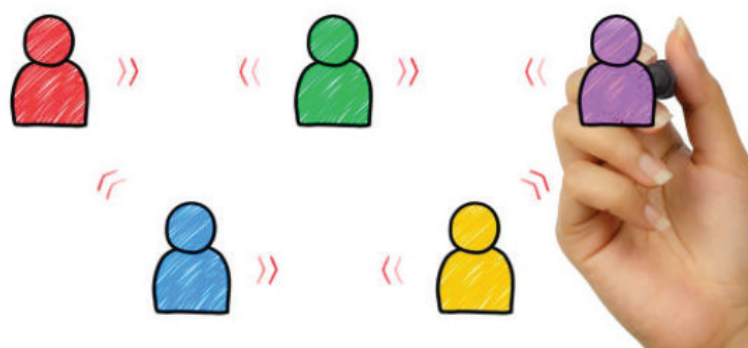
- gwema ukuthinta amehlo akho, ikhala noma umlomo ngezandla ezingcolile.

Umphakathi akumele usebenzise isifonyo sodokotela (sezokwelapha) noma isifonyo i-N-95 ngoba lezo zigcinelwe abasebenzi bezempilo nabanye ababizwa kuqala ezimweni zezempilo. **U**

Indlela yokunakekela isifonyo sakho sendwangu

1. Sebenzisa isifonyo esiwashiwe sa-ayinwa kuphela.
2. Geza izandla zakho ngaphambi kokufaka isifonyo.
3. Gqoka isifonyo kahle uhlangothi olufanele lubheke ebusweni bakho, futhi uqiniseke ukuthi semboza ikhala nomlomo wakho kahle.
4. Bopha izintambo ngemuva kwekhanda lakho, noma uma usebenzisa esinamabhande elastiki, qiniseka ukuthi aboshwe aqina.
5. Qiniseka ukuthi sikulingana kahle. Sinyakanyakazise ukuze sime kahle. Ungalokothi uthinte ingxenyane yendwangu ngesandla.
6. Uma usufake isifonyo, UNGALOKOTHI UTHINTE UBUSO BAKHO futhi kuze kube lapho usikhumula.
7. Lapho ususikhumula, qaqa izintambo, bese usonga ngokucophelela isifonyo kusuka ngaphakathi kuya ngaphandle, usibambe ngezintambo / ngelastiki bese usifaka esitsheni esenzelwe ukuwasha isifonyo esenziwe ngendwangu.
8. Gezisisa izandla zakho kahle bese uzisula ngaphambi kokwenza enye into.
9. Kufanele umuntu ngamunye abe okungenani nezifonyo ezimbili ukuze ukwazi ukuthi uma uwashe esisodwa esinye sibe sihlanzekile sikwazi ukusetshenziswa.
10. Izifonyo kufanele ziwashwe ngenisipho namanzi ashisayo, zihlanjuliswe futhi zi-ayinisiswe.

UKUQHELELANA NABANTU



Ukubaluleka kokuqhelelana nabanye abantu

Kule mpi yokulwa negciwane le-COVID-19 elihamba ngamandla, ukuqhelelana kwabantu kusemqoka kakhulu ukusiza ukunqanda ukusabalala kwalesi sifo ezweni lonke. Ukuqhelelana kwabantu kuchaza ukuba buqamama ngebanga elingaba amamitha amabili kwabanye abantu ukuze kuncishiswe ukuthelana nge-COVID-19.

Lo mkhuba ubaluleke kakhulu ngenkathi siphakathi nalolu bhuhane lwegciwane le-corona lapho leli gciwane lisabalala lisuka komunye umuntu liye komunye umuntu ngomuntu othelekile edlulisela amathonsana alo ngokuthimula, ukukhwehlelela noma ukukhuluma.

Ukuqaliswa kohlelo lokuqhelelana kanye nokuvalwa kwezwe laseNingizimu Afrika kusemqoka ukuze kuncishiswe isivinini sokuthelana kwabantu, nokubonakala ngokwehla kwenani labantu abathelekile.

Lolu lwazi luhlinzekwe nguMnyango Wezempilo.