

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English/isiXhosa

EyeDwarha 2021 Ushicilelo 1



**COVID-19
vaccines:
Your questions
answered**

Page 5



**MukapuZA, a
new food range
for diabetics**

Page 11

COVID-19 cases declining but don't wait to vaccinate

PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA has moved South Africa to Adjusted Alert Level 2 and encouraged citizens to get vaccinated.



Restrictions on movements of people and gatherings have been eased in South Africa following a steady decline in new COVID-19 infections.

This was announced by President Cyril Ramaphosa during an address to the nation recently. The President announced the move from Adjusted Alert Level 3 to Adjusted Alert Level 2 of the lockdown.

The President said the decrease in the number of new infections across the country spurred the decision to move the country to a lower level of restrictions.

"While the third wave is

not yet over, we have seen a sustained decline in infections across the country over the last few weeks."

President Ramaphosa said that after thorough consultations, Cabinet decided on the following measures for Adjusted Alert Level 2:

- The hours of curfew now start at 11pm and end at 4am.
- Non-essential establishments like restaurants, bars and fitness centres must close by 10pm to allow their employees and patrons to travel home before the start of the curfew.
- All gatherings have been

Cont. page 2



To read Vuk'uzenzele download the GOVAPP on:



Search for SA Government on Google playstore or appstore

CONTACT US

Website: www.gcis.gov.za
www.vukuzenzele.gov.za

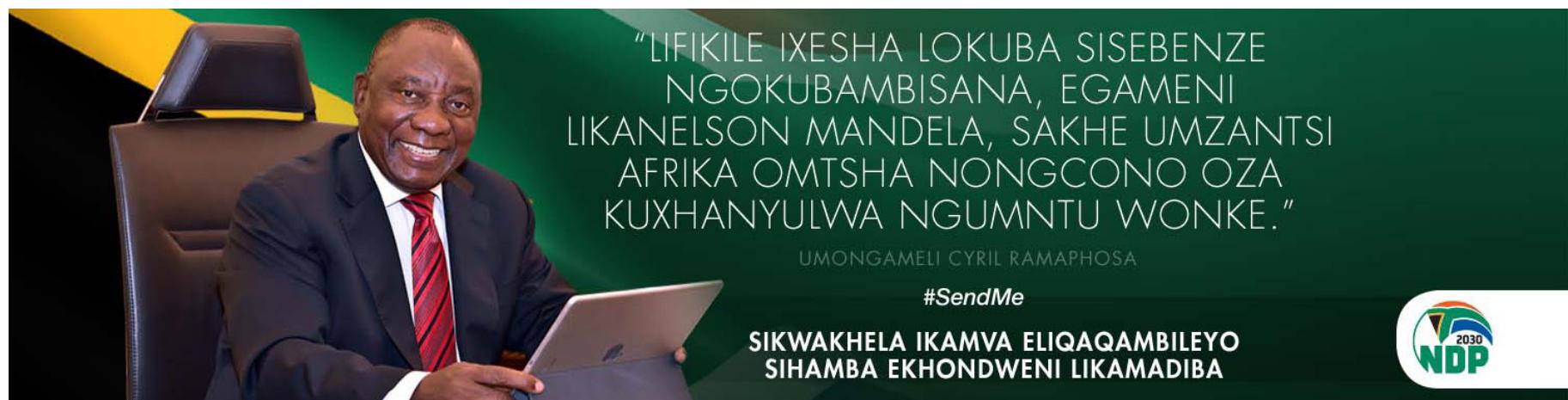
Tshedimosetso House:
1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets, Hatfield, Pretoria, 00083

Vuk'uzenzele

@VukuzenzeleNews

Email: vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za
Tel: (+27) 12 473 0353

FREE COPY NOT FOR SALE



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

UMONGAMELI CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

#SendMe

SIKWAKHELA IKAMVA ELIQAQAMBILEYO
SIHAMBA EKHONDWENI LIKAMADIBA



I-BRICS yinto ebaluleke kakhulu ekukhuleni koMzantsi Afrika

Kunyaka ongaphambo konyulo lokuqala lwentando yesinanzi, uMongameli Nelson Mandela wabhala inqaku kwiphephancwadi le-*Foreign Policy* malunga nomgaqo-nkqubo weza ngaphandle omtsha wo-Mzantsi Afrika.

Ecinga ngotshintsho kumanzano Iwehlabathi oluziswe kukuphela kwe-Cold War, wabhala ukuba amazwe kwakuza kufuneka ukuba "ayiphose kwakhona iminatha yayo" ukuba ayeza kuvuna iinzuzu kwimiba yamazwe ngamazwe.

Oko kwabakho utshintso olumandla luka-1994 ngethuba sithabatha isigqibo sokwahlukana hayi nocalucalulo nje kuphela kodwa nendlela ababubona ngayo ubudlelwane namazwe ngamazwe abayili balo, umgaqo-nkqubo wamazwe ngamazwe woMzantsi Afrika uqhubeka nokuphawulwa koku "kuphosa umnatha kwakhona".

Umgaqo-nkqubo wethu wamazwe ngamazwe ubeka phambili umanyaniso lopolitiko noqoqosho Iwengingqi, ukuzingela uphuhliso Iwe-Afrika, ukuzibandakanya kwamazwe amaninzi kunye nokuphakanyiswa kwentando yesinanzi, uxolo nama-lungelo oluntu.

Ukuza kuthi ga ngoku, sibumbe umanyano lobuchule namazwe eHlabathi aseZantsi kunye nentsebenziswano ezuzisa amacala omabini namazwe aseMantla.

Ukuzibandakanya neqela lamazwe e-BRICS ngo-2010 kwaba yimbalasane kwi-phulolethu lokuhuba ezethu izinto ezhamba phambili ekuphuhliseni isizwe sethu

ngokwenza ubumbano olo-meletele nangakumbi kunye namazwe abalulekileyo ano-qosho osele lubukukhula ase-Brazil, e-Russia, e-India nase-China.

Xa ejongwa onke ngokupheleleyo, amazwe e-BRICS enza malunga neepesenti ezingama-41 zoluntu lwehlabathi kwaye anikela malunga neepesenti ezingama-24 kwimveliso yelizwe yonyaka kunye neepesenti ezili-16 kurhwebo Iwehlabathi. Sivune iinzuzu zobulungu beli qela lamazwe, ngokukodwa kwintsebenziswano yezoqosho.

Urhwebo Iwamazwe amabini luhulile, ingakumbi kunye ne-China ne-India, aphi urhwebo lwempahla eya ngaphandle nemphala eyenziweyo ilolona luhamba phambili. Amazwe e-BRICS aqhubeka nokuba yimithombo ebalulekileyo yotyalomali oluthe ngqo lwamazwe angaphandle kumacandelo abalulekileyo afana nezimbiwa, izithuthi, uthutho, amandla ombane acoceki-leyo, iinkonzo zezemali kunye nobugcisa bonxibelewano.

Uhlaziyo lwethu lobulungu luka-2018 yinkampani yeenkonzo zobuchule bomsebenzi i-Deloitte Iwaqaphela ukuba amaqabane e-BRICS "atyale imali ephindwa kathathu kweli lizwe xa kuthel-kiswa neminyaka esixhenxe ephambi kuka-2011". Olu tyalo-mali nezi projekthi zithe ke zakhokelela ekudalweni okubonakalayo kwemisebenzi.

Oko kwabunjwa i-New Development Bank, ene-ofisi yengingqi eseGoli, uMzantsi Afrika oko ufumana uncedo Iwenkxaso-mali nenkxaso yobugcisa kwiiprojekthi

zawo ezikwezothutho, amandla ombane acoceki-leyo, ukukhuselwa kokusingqo-ningileyo, amaseko amanzinokucuthwa kokuhutshwa kwestilahle.

Oko kwaqhambuka ubhuhane we-COVID-19, uMzantsi Afrika sele ufumene inkxaso-mali eyi-R28 yeebhiliyoni kwi-New Development Bank phantsi kweNkqubo yeMali-mboleko yeMeko kaXakeka ye-COVID-19 ukulwa lo bhubhane noku-xhasa ukuvuselewa koqo-qosho lwethu.

Kube kwakho nentsebenziswano ebonakalayo namaqabane ethu e-BRICS ekufumaneni izixhobo zokuzikhuela kunye nentsebenziswano malunga nokufumana nokuhanjiswa kwamachiza okugonya.

Sisandula ukuthabatha inxa-xheba kwiNgqungquthela ye-BRICS ye-13, aphi amazwe e-BRICS aye avuma ukwenza nzulu intsebenziswano yokulwa i-COVID-19 nokushukumisa inkxaso yezopolitiko kunye nezi-xhobo zezezimali ezidingekeyo ukulungela ukuphendula kubhubhane kwixesha elizayo.

Oko kuquka ukusekwa kweZiko loPhando noPhuhliso IweChiza lokuGonya le-BRICS elikwi-intanethi kunye neNkqubo ye-BRICS yeNdibanisela yokuLumkisa kwangeThuba eza kuqikelela uqhambuko Iwezifo ezosulelayo phambi kokuba zenzeke kwixesha elizayo.

Enye indawo ebalulekileyo yesivumelwano ibekukunanzwa kwamawebhu okugonya nenqubo yokuvavanyela i-COVID-19 ngamacala onke – into eza kubaluleka kakhulu ku-

kenketho olunqumla imida kwixesha elizayo. Ingqiqo yentsebenziswano ezuzisa amacala onke iza kubaluleka ngokukodwa ekuvuselelweni koqoqosho Iwehlabathi, aphi uphuhliso olungalinganiyo luthetha ukuba amanye amazweaza kubuyela kwimo yesiqhelo msinyane, ngethuba amanye esilela ngasemva.

Ukuxhasa ukuvuselelwa koqoqosho, amaqaqabane e-BRICS aye avuma ukomeleza intsebenziswano kumacandelo enza ukuba izinto zenzeke afana namandla ombane, ubugcisa bonxibelewano, inzululwazi, ubugcisa nemveliso yezinto ezintsha, ulimo noqoqosho enjongo yalo ikukucutha umonzakalo nomgcipheko kokusingqongileyo. Onke la ngamacandelo abalulekileyo achongwe kwisiCwangciso soKwakhiwa ngokutsha nokuVuselelwa koQoqosho esibhengezwe kulo nyaka uphileleyo.

Intsebenziswano namanye amazwe e-BRICS, ingakumbi kwicandelo lophando oluvelisa izinto ezintsha, iza kuncedisa ukukhawulezisa kokunikwa amandla kwamashini kweli lizwe ze isincede sifezekise iminqweno yethu ye-Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Ngoko ke, kwaye kwabanjwa iingxoxo malunga nokudalwa kwamaqonga asesikweni e-BRICS ukwabelana ngezona ndlela zizizo zokwenza izinto, ulwazi nobungcali, kuquka ukusetyenziswa kwamaqonga obugcisa obufumaneka naku-bani na.

Amaqabane e-BRICS aye avuma ukuba amazwe asakhulayo adinga uncedo ukuphumeza iiNjongo

ezizinzileyo zoPhuhliso zeZizwe eziManyeneyo, kwaye amazwe anikelayo kumelwe ukuba akwenze oko azibophelele kuko. Oku kubaluleke nangakumbi kumxholo wentshukumo yemozulu.

Njengamazwe amaninzi, uMzantsi Afrika ufuna uku-hamba kwindlela evelisa izinga eliphantsi lekhabhoni, ebandakanyayo, ezinzileyo nethabathela ingqalelo indawo yethu njengelizwe elisakhulayo. IQonga le-BRICS loPhando ngaMandla oMbane oluyiNtsebenziswano liza kuxabiseka xa sizama ukufumana imithombo eyahlukeneyo yamandla ethu ombane.

Kule minyaka eli-11 oko sazibandakanya ne-BRICS, ubulungu bethu buzihubele phambili kakhulu iinjongo zethu zesizwe. Ukuba lilungu le-BRICS kuyiphucule indawo yethu njengoqoqosho olukhulayo olubalulekileyo.

Kwenze ukuba sikwazi ukufumana ubungcali bemigaqo-nkqubo neyobugcisa boqoqosho Iwamazwe amakhulu nazinzileyo, kunye nokufumana inkxaso ye-National Development Bank.

Komeleze ubutshantliziyo bethu kwiqonga lehlabathi, ingakumbi xa kufikwa kwi-inguqu yamaziko amazwe amaninzi.

Sizuzile ekubeni yinxalenye yelizwi lamazwi amaninzi alwela ukuphumeza ubume behlabathi obusekelwe ekuhloniphaneni nakulawulo oluzimeleyo olulinganayo lwezizwe.

I-BRICS ibaluleke kakhulu kwiqhingga lelizwe lethu, kwaye iza kuqhubeka nokuba njalo ixesa elide elizayo.

Amachiza okugonyela i-COVID-19: Impendulo zemibuzo yakho

Allison Cooper

Njengokuba inkqu-bo yoMzantsi Afrika yokugonyela iSifo seNtsholongwane ye-Corona (i-COVID-19) iqhuba ngokupheleleyo, i-Vuk'uzenzele ifunele uluntu u-Iwazi kwiSebe lezeMpilo leSizwe ukuphendula eminye yemibuzo eqhe-lekileyo.

Umbuzo: Ingaba ichiza lokugonya lingayibangela i-COVID-19 okanye lingandenya ndifumaniseke ndinayo xa ndivavanywa?

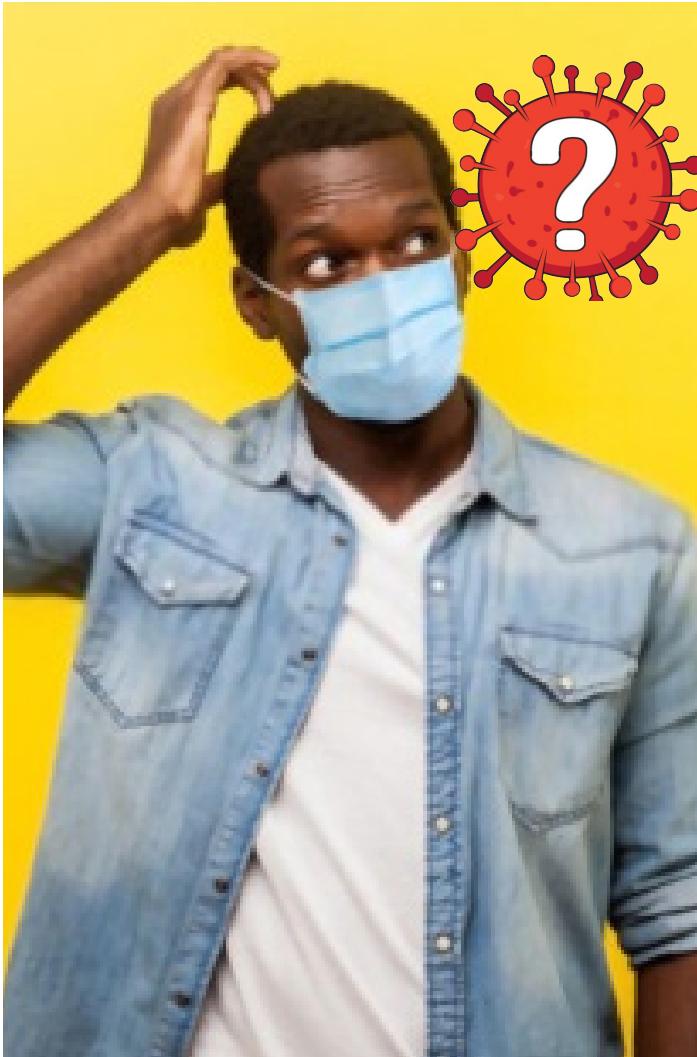
Impendulo: Hayi. Akukho nalinye kumachiza okugonya asetyenziswa eMzantsi Afrika elinentsho-longwane ephilayo ebangela i-COVID-19. Ngoko ke ayinakho ukubangela intsho-longwane kwaye awuzikufumaniseka unayo xa uva-vanywa emveni kokuba ugonyile.

Umbuzo: Ingaba yinyani ukuba la machiza okugonya anetshiphu encinane elandela umkhondo weentshukumo zabantu?

Impendulo: Hayi. Akukho tshiphu encinane okanye sixhobo sokulandela umkhondo kumachiza okugonya. Abavelisi bama-chiza okugonya kufuneka bachaze izithako kwiGunya-bantu eliLawula iiMveliso zezeMpilo loMzantsi Afrika (i-SAHIPRA) phambi kokuba ichiza lokugonya liphunye-zwe ukuba lingasetyenziswa.

Umbuzo: Ndikhe ndeva kusithiwa amachiza okugonya anophawu IweRhamncwa – elingu-666. Ingaba yinyani le?

Impendulo: Hayi. Amachiza okugonya awananto iwadibanisa namaqela ezenkolo kwaye awanakho ukufakwa imimoya okanye



ezinye izithako ezingaphathekiyo.

Umbuzo: Ingaba kumelwe ukuba ndigonye ukuba ndikhulelw?

Impendulo: Amathuba okuba umntu okhulelwego afumane i-COVID-19 makulu. Ukugonya kungathintela owasetyhini okhulelwego ekuguleni kakhulu.

Umbuzo: Ingaba kumelwe ukuba ndiyeku na ukuncanca ukuze ndigonye?

Impendulo: UMbutho weHlabathi wezeMpilo kunye neSebe lezeMpilo abacebisi ukuba uyeke ukuncanca ukuze ugonyelwe i-COVID-19. Kucetyiswa ukuba amachiza okugonya asetyenziswe ngoomama abancancisayo.

Umbuzo: Ndingagonya msinyane emva kokuba ndosuleleke yi-COVID-19?

Impendulo: Hayi. Nabani na owosoleleke yi-COVID-19

kufuneka alinde ubuncinane beentsuku ezingama-30 ukususela ekupheleni kweempawi.

Umbuzo: Ndineempawuze-COVID-19, ingaba kuhuselekile ukuba ndigonye?

Impendulo: Hayi. Aku-melanga ukuba ugonye ukuba uneempawu ze-COVID-19. Kungcono uva-vanywe.

Umbuzo: Ndingalifuma ithamo lam lesibini lechiza lokugonya lakwa-Pfizer zingaphelanga iintsuku ezingama-42 emva kwesitofu sam sokuqala?

Impendulo: Hayi. Use-lungelweni lokufumana isi-tofu sesibini kuphela emveni kweentsuku ezingama-42.

Umbuzo: Ikhona imfuneko yokuba ndigonye ukuba ndithe ndaphila kwi-COVID-19? Umzimba wam awunakho ukwazi ukuzi-lwela esi sifo ngokwawo,

ngaphandle kokugula emva kokugonya?

Impendulo: Ubungqina bubonisa ukuba ukulwa komzimba wakho xa ugula ngenxa ye-COVID-19 kubuthathaka kwaye kumfutshane kunokulwa kwawo kwichiza lokugonya. Ukugonya kuza kukunika ukulwa kwamajoni omzimba okomeleleyo nokwexesha elide.

Ukugula emva kokugonya kuncinci kwaye akuthathi ixesha elide kunosuku olunye okanye iintsuku ezimbini, ngethuba ukugula ngenxa ye-COVID-19 kungabangela ukuba ulaliswe esibhedlele okanye ufe.

Umbuzo: Ingaba abantu abanezifo ezingapheliyo, ezifana noxinzelelo Iwegazi oluphezulu, bangagonya?

Impendulo: Abantu abanezifo ezingapheliyo bakumngcipheko ophezulu wokufumana i-COVID-19 eqatha. Ngoko ke ngabona baza kuzuza kakhulu ngo-kugonya.

Umbuzo: Ukuba bendikhenataliwa liyeza okanye ichiza lokugonya, ingaba kumelwe ukuba ndigonye?

Impendulo: Nabani na onemvelaphi yokwaliwa ngamanye amachiza okugonya okanye amayenza kumelwe ukuba aqale athethe nomsebenzi wakhe wezempiro.

Umbuzo: Kunobungozikangakanani na ukwaliwa lichiza lokugonya?

Impendulo: Ukwaliwa okuqatha kumbalwa kakhulu. Kudla ngokwenzeka kwimizuzwana okanye imizuzu engephi emveni kokugonya. Yiyo loo nto bonke abantu kunyanzelike ukuba balinde kwindawo yokujongwa imizuzu engama-15 emva kokugonya.

Umbuzo: Kukhuselekile

ukugonya ukuba amaqanda ayandala?

Impendulo: Ewe. Akukho nalinye kumachiza okugonyela i-COVID-19 elineeprotheyni zeqanda.

Umbuzo: Ndikhe ndeva ngabantu abolupheleyo abaswelekayo kungekudala emveni kokugonya. Ingaba eli chiza lokugonya libalungele abantu abolupheleyo?

Impendulo: Ichiza lokugonya likhuselekile kwaye lisebenza kakhu-lu ukuthintela isifo se-COVID-19 esiqatha kunye nokufa. Ngokusetyenziswa kwechiza lokugonya, sibona ukwehla okukhulu kukufa okubangelwa yi-COVID-19 kubantu abolupheleyo kumazwe amaninzi.

Umbuzo: Kutheni abanye abantu besafumana i-COVID-19 kwisithuba seeveki ezimbini emveni kokugonya?

Impendulo: Umntu ugo-nyeka ngokupheleleyo kuphela kwiintsuku ezi-ingama-30 emveni kokufumana ichiza lokugonya lakwa-Johnson & Johnson okanye iiveki ezimbini emveni kokufumana ithamo lesibini lechiza lokugonya lakwa-Pfizer.

Umbuzo: Ingaba ichiza lokugonya likuthintela ngo-kupheleleyo ekosulelekeni yi-COVID-19?

Impendulo: Hayi. Nasen-veni kokuba ugonywe ngokupheleleyo usenga-yifumana i-COVID-19. Kodwa, ichiza lokugonya lehlisa umngcipheko oqatha wosuleleko, ukulaliswa esibhedlele kunye nokufa.

Ngeenkukacha ezithe kraty iya ku- <https://sacoronavirus.co.za>