

Vuk'uzenzele

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English / isiXhosa

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Avoid becoming a human trafficking victim

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Lucky leads flourishing gaming business

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SA rolls up sleeves to recover from COVID-19



“This is a plan through which all of us as South Africans should work together to build a new economy.”

in the economy, securing our energy supply, and freeing up digital infrastructure,” he added.

This plan directly responds to

and reliable energy supply within two years;

- Create and support over 800 000 work opportunities in the immediate term to respond to job losses;
- Unlock more than R1 trillion in infrastructure investment over the next four years;
- Reduce data costs for every South African and expand broadband access to low-income households;
- Reverse the decline of the local manufacturing sector and promote reindustrialisation through deeper levels of localisation and exports;
- Resuscitate vulnerable sectors such as tourism, which have been hard hit by the pandemic.

According to the modelling done by National Treasury, the implementation of this plan will raise growth to around three percent on average over the next 10 years.

the immediate economic impact of COVID-19 by driving job creation and expanding support for vulnerable households.

“We aim to do this primarily through a major infrastructure programme and a large-scale employment stimulus, coupled with an intensive localisation drive and industrial expansion,” says President Ramaphosa.

According to the President, the interventions outlined in this plan will:

- Achieve sufficient, secure

More Matshediso

President Cyril Ramaphosa recently announced government's Reconstruction and Recovery Plan to help South Africa recover from the devastating economic impact of the COVID-19

pandemic.

The announcement was made at a Joint Hybrid Sitting of Parliament.

The President says it is important to get people back into the jobs they lost during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

“We are determined to create more employment opportuni-

ties for those who were unemployed before the pandemic or who had given up looking for work,” the President says.

“This means unleashing the potential of our economy by, among others, implementing necessary reforms, removing regulatory barriers that increase costs and create inefficiencies

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Ukuvuselela uqoqosho olusebenzayo

Ukuphehlelelwa kwesiCwangciso sikaMongameli sokuDala iMisebenzi kwiveki ephelileyo kubonise utshintsho olukhulu kwindlela yethu yokulw nentswela-ngqesho. Senza utyalo-mali loluntu olukhuthazayo noluchaphazela abantu abaninzi kwizakhono nolwazi lwabantu, apho urhulumente njengomvelisi kunye nomenzi wemisebenzi. IsiCwangciso sikaMongameli sokuDala iMisebenzi asizange senziwe ngaphambili ngokobukhulu nangokobubanzi baso, kuquka utyalo-mali loluntu lweebhiliyoni ezili-R100 zeerandi kule minyaka mithathu izayo.

Siza kuyikhusela futhi siyivelise imisebenzi exhaswa ngezimali ngokuthe ngqo kunye nenkxaso yokuphila ngelixa imariki yezabasebenzi ibuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo kulo bhuhane wentsholongwane i-corona. Nganye kwezi ikulungele ukuphunyezwa, futhi yongezwa kwizibophelelo ezikhoyo.

Ngelixa amanye amangenelelo esakha kwiinkqubo ezikhoyo ezinamandla, ukuvuselela kukwaquka iindlela ezintsha kunye nokuqaliswa kwezinto ezintsha.

Oku kuquka ukugxila kwinto esiyibize ngokuba 'kukuqeshwa koluntu'. Sisebenza kuluvo lokuba akukho kunqongophala komsebenzi ekufuneka kwenziwe ukulungisa iingxaki ezininzi zoluntu kwiindawo esihlala kuzo. Injongo kukuxhasa ubuchule obukhulu bokuyila, izakhono zenyathelo lokuqala kunye nezeziko elikhoyo kuluntu ngokubanzi ukubandakanya abantu kumsebenzi onenzuzo kumntu wonke. Lo msebenzi uchaphazela uluhlu lwemixholo emininzi, equka ukhuseleko lokutya, ukupheliswa kobundlobongela obusekelwe kwisini, ukuphuculwa kweendawo zoogobityholo nokunye okuninzi.

Oku kuza kongeza iinzame zecandelo likarhulumente, elivumela ukubandakanywa kwabantu abaninzi kunye nefuthe lezentlalo kunye neendlela ezintsha zobambiswano nabantu abohlukeneyo ababandakanyekayo kwezentlalo.

Isicwangciso siquka inkqubo entsha yesizwe yokuqesha ootitshala nabancedisi bezikolo ezikolweni. Izikolo ziyaqesha ngoku, zibonelela ngamathuba amatsha kuluntu lonke kubude nobubanzi belizwe. Ukuqeshwa koluntu asingomsebenzi ongenasakhono kuphela. Kukho ukugxila okuchaphazela abanezidanga, ngamathuba kubongikazi, abanezidanga kwezenzululwazi, amagcisa kunye nabanye.

Isicwangciso kwakhona siza kukhusela imisebenzi kumacandelo asemngciphekweni athe antlithwa ngulo bhuhane. Inkxaso iza kunikezelwa kumagcisa oPhuhliso lwaBantwana aBasakhulayo, ingakumbi amanina azisebenzelayo. Angaphezulu kwama-74,000 amafama amancinci aza kuzifumana nawo izibonelelo zongenelo lwemveliso.

Njengesizwe, sifuna ubugcisa kunye nenkcubeko ukuvuselela imimoya yethu kwakhona – isicwangciso sinikezela ngenkxaso-mali entsha ukunceda icandelo ukuba libuyele esimeni salo, kuquka nenkxaso yokuvelisa umxholo wedijithali kunye nokwandiswa kwamaqonga orhwebo nge-intanethi.

Oku kuza kwenza ukuba amagcisa akwazi ukuziqhelanisa neemeko ezintsha zorhwebo ezenziwe ngulo bhuhane kuthi sonke futhi athathe la mathuba matsha okukhula.

Isibonelelo esibalulekileyo esibanzi sokudala imisebenzi, esenziwe sabaluleka ngakumbi ngenxa yalo bhuhane, lunxibelelwano. Ukoyisa iyantlukwano yedijithali, ukuvuselela kuza kunikezela nge-intanethi ehamba ngesa-

ntya esiphezulu ngexabiso eliphantsi, kumakhaya afumana imivuzo ephantsi ngendlela yeenkxaso yonxibelelwano loqaliso lwezinto ezintsha kunye nokwandiswa kwe-WiFi yasimahla yoluntu.

Njengokuba ilizwe lethu libuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo emva yentshabalalo yalo bhuhane wentsholongwane i-corona, asithandabuzi ngobukhulu bomsebenzi ophambi kwethu.

Kufuneka siphumeze ukubuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo koqoqosho olukhawulezayo futhi nolubandakanyayo. Kufuneka senze ukuba abantu bethu abaninzi babuyele emisebenzini kwakhona kangangoko kunokwenzeka. Kwakhona kufuneka sizuze inkxaso esiphulukene nayo yobonelelo ngeenkono ezisisiseko kunye neziseko ezingundoqo ezibalulekileyo, ukujongana nemiceli-mngeni kwezentlalo nokuguqula iilokishi kunye noluntu lwasemaphandleni. Ukuqeshwa koluntu sisixhobo esinokukwenza konke oku kungentla: ukuvelisa imisebenzi kangangoko ngexesha elifutshane ngelixa iimariki zibuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo, kunye nokuvelisa ixabiso lentlalontle kwangaxeshanye.

Umzekelo uhlala ukhanyanya kwinkqubo enkulu yemisebenzi karhulumente eyenziwa yiMelika emva kokuDakumba okuKhulu kwamashishini kwiminyaka yowee-1930. Oku yayingekuko nje ukuvuselela, kodwa yayikukukhuthaza ukuthatha inxaxheba kwezentlalo kunye nokuqukwa.

Mininzi imizekelo yeenkqubo zemisebenzi yoluntu yokuqaliswa kwezinto ezintsha kwilizwe elisakhulayo, kuquka e-India, e-Ethiopia nalapha eMzantsi Afrika. Ezi nkqubo zenza utyalo-mali oluthe ngqo kuqoqosho lwasekhaya, zifikelela kwiindawo ezihlwempuzekileyo kuqala, zixhasa amashishini amancinci asekuhlaleni zize zidluliselwe kuqoqosho olubanzi ukusuka apho.

Zikwakhuthaza ukuthatha inxaxheba kwezentlalo kunye nokuqukwa, kokubonelelwa koluntu ngeendlela zokutshintsha ubomi balo nje ngoko luqala iintlobo ezintsha zomsebenzi. Ngokwenza njalo, luba negalelo kutshintsho kwinqanaba lasekuhlaleni kunye nololuntu ngokubanzi.

Utyalo-mali loluntu oluthe ngqo kukuxhasa ingqesho kunye nokuvelisa amathuba ezoqoqosho avelisa ixabiso lentlalontle oluya kwenza ngaphezulu kunokujongana nengxaki yentswela-ngqesho.

Iyaphendula, kuba isebenzisa izixhobo zikarhulumente ukusabela kwiimfuno zoluntu, nokuba zezeendawo zoluntu eziqulathe umhlaba onengca neentyatyambo, ukhuseleko lokutya, amaziko ophuhliso lwabantwana abasakhulayo, okanye iindlela ezingcono nezifikelekayo nangakumbi.

Inenkqubela-phambili, kuba inikezela ngokhuseleko lwezentlalo kunye nokhuseleko lwemivuzo kwabo bajongene nokuswela ngenxa yokuba bengakwazi ukufumana umsebenzi.

Lutyalo-mali lwexesha elizayo, kuba luxhasa i-ajenda yokuvuselelwa ngokubanzi kwezoqoqosho ngokuthi kubuyiselwe ngokukhawuleza abantu bethu ukuba basebenze ekuphuculeni iziseko zethu ezingundoqo zesizwe nezikamasipala.

Ngenxa yongenelelo kuvuselelo, sidala imisebenzi kwabo bayidingayo, ngelixa sishiya ifuthe eliya kuhlala lihleli ixesha elide kuluntu luphela.

Njengeenkqubo zokuqesha zikarhulumente kwihlabathi jikelele, oku kuvuselelwa kwengqesho kuxhasa kwaye kufezekisa indima ebalulekileyo yecandelo labucala ekuveliseni imisebenzi. Kuyinto ejikelezayo, kuba njengoko ukubuyela kwimeko yesiqhelo kuqhubela phambili, inqanaba lokuqeshwa koluntu luza kuhlala.

Amava omsebenzi kunye nezakhono ezifunyenwe ngabaxhamli bokuVuselela iNgqesho nguMongameli aya kuphucula amathuba abo okufumana ingqesho esemgangathweni.

Amava afunyenweyo akwayindlela eya kwi-misebenzi yezorhwebo. Abathathi-nxaxheba baza kuphucula izakhono zabo kunye namandla abo okuqala amashishini abo, futhi banokusebenzisa umvuzo ozinzi-leyo obonelelwa yingqesho karhulumente ukuhlumisa eminye imisebenzi engenisaimali.

Bendisoloko ndiqinisekisa ukuba ingxaki ye-COVID-19 ikwalithuba lokwakha ngcono kwakhona.

Ngeli xesha lesiphithiphithi esikhulu, siya kube singazince-di ngokuthi senze izithembiso ezingafezekisekiyo eziphakamisa ulindeleko, kuze kwenzeke ukuba singaphumeleli xa zingahlangatyezwanga. Yiyo loo nto eminye yemisebenzi kunye namangenelelo enkxaso yokuphila exhaswa ngemali ngokupheleleyo, sinesisicwangciso sokuphumeza esicacileyo.

Isicwangciso sengqesho asikho malunga nokuzibophelela okungacacanga kangangexesha elithile kwixesha elizayo, kodwa kumalunga nemisebenzi eveliswayo apha nangoku.

Isicwangciso sisiphumo sothetha-thethwano olubanzi namasebe esizwe, awamaphondo kunye nawezixeko ezimbaxa ukuba kuyilwe ngokukhawuleza iinkqubo zemisebenzi ezinokuthi zikhutshwe okanye zandiswe kwixesha leenyanga ezintandathu.

Amasebe afezekisayo kunye namanye amahlakani ahloliswe ngokungqongqo ukuba anawo kusini na umthamo wokufezekisa.

Kuzo zonke iinkqubo eziwela phantsi kokuvuselela, anezithuba eziza kubhengezwa ngokubanzi futhi ukufunyanwa kwabasebenzi kuza kwenziwa ngobulungisa, kuvuleke kwaye kubonakale.

Iinjongo esizibeke ngokwethu ziyinyani, zinokulinganiswa kwaye zinokufikeleleka, futhi sifunde namava adlulileyo kunye nezenzo ezilungileyo zamanye amazwe.

Abantu bethu bakulungele kwaye bazimisele ukusebenza. Obu buchule bukhulu kufuneka busetyenziswe, kwaye izakhono zomdibaniselwano wethu kunye nobuchule ziziswe ekwakheni ilizwe lethu emva kwentsholongwane i-corona.

IsiCwangciso sikaMongameli sokuDala iMisebenzi sibonelela ngekhetho kwiintsapho eziye zanyamezela ubusika obude nobunzima zinemivuzo enciphe kakhulu, kunye nabantu abachithe iminyaka emininzi bengenamisebenzi.

Umsebenzi wokwenyani, nonesidima lilungelo lomntu wonke. Yinto efunekayo ekuhluleni koqoqosho nakuzinzo lwezentlalo.

Ngokufezekisa eli lungelo libalulekileyo, isiCwangciso sikaMongameli sokuDala iMisebenzi senza igalelo elibonakalayo ekwakheni uluntu olusebenzayo.

Kuphephe ukuba lixhoba lokurhweba ngabantu



Silusapho Nyanda

Njengokuba inani lamatya-la okurhweba ngabantu lisanda, kuba-lulekile ukuba uthathe amanyathelo ukuqinisekisa ukhuseleko lwakho. Ukuphepha ukuba lixhoba lokurhweba ngabantu kufuneka uphephe uku-

hamba wedwa, ebusuku, okanye kwizitalato ezingenabantu. Kubalulekile ukuba uyazi indawo ekungqongileyo ngawo onke amaxesha. Ukuphaphama kuza kukunceda ukuba ubone into engalunganga. Ukuba ubona umntu okanye imoto ekulandelayo, khangela indawo enabantu abaninzi kwaye uqhagamshelane

namapolisa okanye umntu omthembileyo ngoko namagoko. Abantu abarhweba ngabantu badla ngokuloba amaxhoba wabo ngokuwathembisa ngemisebenzi okanye uhlobo oluthile lwethuba xa befuna ukuwaxhwila. Olu hlobo lokurhweba ngabantu lungenzeka naphi na – nakumakhasi oluntu onxibele-

lwano oluntu, ezikolweni, kumaziko anodederhu lweevenkile nasesangweni lekhaya lakho. Qiniseka ukuba uqhuba uphando olucokisekileyo malunga nabaqeshi ngaphambi kokuya kudibana nabo buqu kudliwano-ndlebe. Oku kunokwenziwa ngokuqinisekisa ukuba inkampani ikhona ngokwenene ngokukhangela kwi-Companies and Intellectual Property Commission. Kuza kufuneka ukuba uxelele umntu omthembileyo xa usiya kudliwano-ndlebe uze umcele ukuba akutsalele umnxeba emva kwexesha elithile. Ukuba kunokwenzeka, hamba nomnye umntu. Lumka xa usebenzisa amakhasi oluntu onxibelelwano, ingakumbi xa umntu ongamaziyo efuna ukunceda, efuna ukuphimali, ukunika indawo yokuhlala okanye ithuba lomsebenzi kuba ebone into obuyibhalile kumakhasi oluntu onxibelelwano.

Ukuba uzakuphuma uyokudibana nomntu oza kuqala ukudibana naye, yenza oko kwindawo esesidlangalaleni kwaye uxelele umntu omthembileyo apho ukhoyo. Xa uphuma nabantwana, basondeze kuwe kwaye uqiniseke ukuba uyababona ngamaxesha onke. Ungaze uthume umntwana ngaphandle komntu omdala omthembileyo ukuba abagade. Ziqhelanise nokukhangela abantwana bakho rhoqo, ukuze wazi ukuba baphi.

Olu lwazi lunikezelwe iSebe lezobulungisa noPhuhliso loMgaqo-siseko.

Ngolwazi oluthe vetshe ngokurhweba ngabantu qhagamshelana nezikolesizwe lokurhweba ngabantu, i-National Human Trafficking Hotline, ku: 0800 222 777. Ukuxela ukurhweba ngabantu qhagamshelana namapolisa ku: 10111.

Healing childhood trauma

A NON-GOVERNMENTAL organisation is working hard to help young children deal with past hurts and trauma in the Western Cape

Silusapho Nyanda

The Community Keepers non-governmental organisation (NGO) is addressing child abuse by providing 28 schools in the Western Cape with trauma counselling services. The NGO has counsellors and social workers permanently located at schools in Cape Town and the Cape Winelands. The team of professionals assist pupils who have been victims of violence



at home or their local communities. The NGO's Chief Executive Officer Gerrit Taning says

they treat pupils with different traumatic experiences through group and individual sessions. "We work in disadvantaged communities where violence is prevalent. We help children who have experienced adverse childhood experiences such as abuse, loss, poverty and other challenges that are faced by children," says Taning. One of the key topics the NGO seeks to address during sessions with the pupils is the belief that 'men don't cry'. The organisation aims to teach young boys to be in tune with their feelings and emotions. This will encourage young boys to talk about their feelings and experiences. Taning says that trauma can cause behavioural problems in children.

"When there is a cycle of traumatic experiences that builds up it often affects children negatively. A quiet child will start lashing out and engaging in risky behaviour. A child that was outgoing suddenly becomes withdrawn. Some pupils go from the brightest students to not being able to keep up with their peers." He says that trauma can be dealt with, but it requires proactive teaching of children before the cycle is repeated.

Schools looking to partner with Community Keepers can call 072 781 5535 or email info@community-keepers.org.