

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English/isiXhosa

EyoKwindla 2021 Ushicilelo 2



Stay alert during COVID-19 level 1

PEOPLE MUST continue to wear their face masks and follow all other safety protocols so that South Africa can overcome the pandemic and regrow the economy.

Sphelele Ngubane

The country has moved to Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) alert level 1 but government urges people to continue with all the precautionary measures aimed at curbing the spread of the virus.

The wearing of face masks remains compulsory and there are still some restrictions to maintain low levels of infections and, in particular, to prevent super-spreading events. It has been a year since the first case of COVID-19 was reported in South Africa. More than 1.5 million

people have been infected and over 50 000 have died from the disease.

Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, has provided details of the regulations that have changed, including the new curfew, which is from midnight to 4am. People may only be out of their properties during this time if they have a permit or a security or medical emergency.

Gatherings

The maximum number of people attending a religious, social, political or cultural gathering is 100

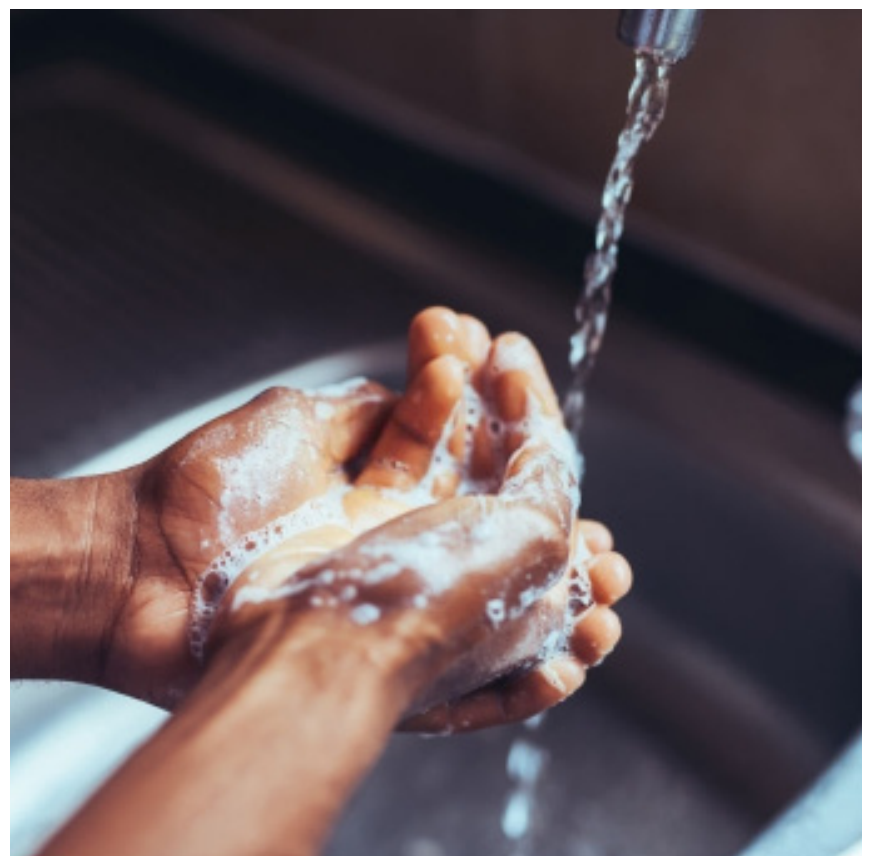
indoors or 250 outdoors, provided that the venue is big enough to allow for social distancing.

The number of people attending a funeral is limited to 100. If the venue is too small for people to be at least one-and-a-half metres from each other, then not more than 50% of the capacity of the venue may be used. Night vigils or after-funeral gatherings, including 'after-tears' gatherings, are not allowed.

Borders

- Land borders: Nothing changes as the 20 land borders which have

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

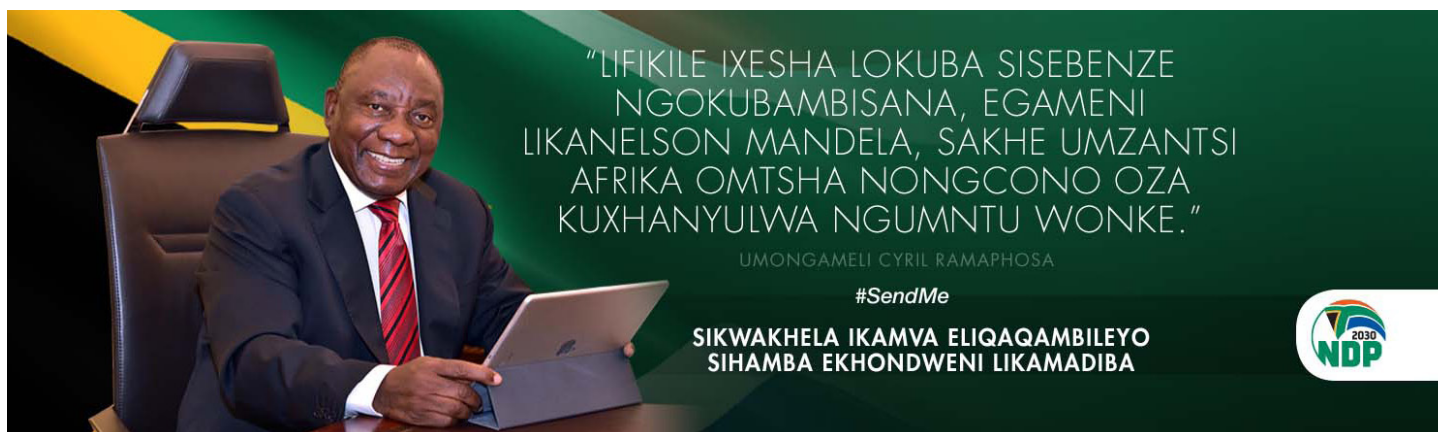
Email: vukuzenzele@gcis.gov.za
Tel: (+27) 12 473 0353

Tshedimosetso House:

1035 cnr Frances Baard and Festival streets, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0083



FREE COPY NOT FOR SALE



Imisebenzi karhulumente enobuchule

Xa ndandonyulwa kwisikhundla sokuba nguMongameli woMzantsi Afrika, ndathi ukwakha umbuso osebenzayo, onesakhono noziphatha kakuhle ongenalo urhwaphilizo zezona zinto zam eziphambili.

Kuphela ngumbuso onesakhono, osebenzayo, oziphatha kakuhle kunye nojoli-se kuphuhliso onokunikezela ngeenkonzo ngokuzinikela ekuphuculeni ubomi babantu beli lizwe.

Oku kuthetha ukuba imisebenzi karhulumente kufuneka ibenabasebenzi abangamadoda nabasetyhini abaqeqeshiweyo, abanezakhono, abangazicingeliyo nabathembakeleyo.

Kufuneka bazinikele ekuxhaseni iindlela zokuziphatha zoMgaqo-siseko, kwaye kufuneka, njengoko nditshilo kwintetho yam yokungeniswa esikhundleni, "bangabingabo abasebenza ngokuthembakeleyo kwezinye iinjongo ngaphandle kwezo zikarhulumente".

Kwezi veki zimbini zidlulileyo, uthethathethwano noluntu belusenziwa ku-xwebhu lomgaqo-nkqubo obalulekileyo oluza kunika amandla amakhulu kwiinzame zethu zokuxhasa, ukuqinisa, kunye nokuxhobisa abasebenzi bakarhulumente.

Umthetho osaqulunqwayo weNkqubo-sikhokelo wo-kuPhunyezwa kweSizwe kuQeqesho lwaBasebenzi bakaRhulumente lujolise ekwakheni umbuso osebenzela ngcono abantu bakuthi, olukhuselweyo kungenelelo olungafanelekanga lwezopolitiko nalapho ukuqeshwa kwenziwa ngokwezakhono

kunye nemfundo.

Le Nkqubo-sikhokelo yavunywaziKhabhinethi kweyeNkanga kunyaka ophelele kwaye uthethathethwano olucwangcisiweyo kunye namacandelo ohlukeneyo oluntu ngoku luyaqhuba.

Iminyaka engamashumi amabini anesixhenxe kulawulo lwentando yesininzi, kunokuthethwa ngemisebenzi karhulumente ukuba, ngelixa kukho imisebenzi eyenziwe kakuhle, sinemiceli mngeni emandla kumasebe amaninzi karhulumente malunga nezakhono, ubuchule kunye nobungcali.

Rhoqo, abantu baye baqeshwa bonyuselwa kwizikhundla eziphambili abangazifanelanga okanye abangazifundelanga. Oku kuchaphazela ukusebenza kukarhulumente, kodwa kukwa negalelo ekuqesheni ngokuzalana, ungenelelo lwezopolitiko kumsebenzi wamasebe, ukunqongophala koxanduva lokuphendula, ukuphatha gwenxa kunye norhwaphilizo.

Kukwakho ingxaki ehambelana nokungenelela kwezopolitiko nongenelelo lwabaphathi kulawulo lwemisebenzi karhulumente. Umntu kufuneka ajonge kuphela ekungazinzini kumasebe karhulumente xa kutshintshwa abaphathi abaphezulu okanye bethathelwa indawo ngabanye abaphathi ngalo lonke ixesha xa kuqeshwa uMphathiswa omtsha.

Abalawuli-Jikelele kunye neentloko zamasebe ephondo bayachaphazeleka ngokukodwa. Kwamanye amasebe, ii-DGs, ii-HoDs

kunye nabaphathi abaphezulu babe nozinzo lwengqesho, okwenza ukuba amasebe asebenze ngokuphazamiseka okuncinci. Kwinkoliso yala masebe apho kukho uzinzo kubunkokheli, iziphumo zophicotho-zincwadi zihlala zintle kwaye neengxowamali zikarhulumente zithathelwa ingqalelo. Apho kukho iinguqu zeentloko zamasebe, kuhlala kukho ingxwabangxwaba kulawulo.

Esinye sezindululo eziphambili ezenziwe kulomthetho osaqulunqwayo wenkqubo-sikhokelo kukuba imisebenzi karhulumente kufuneka ingenziwa upolitiko kwaye amasebe karhulumente kufuneka akhuselwe kwezopolitiko.

Ukuqeqeshelwa umsebenzi kuyafuneka ukuze kubekho uzinzo kwimisebenzi karhulumente, ingakumbi kwizikhundla eziphezulu. Abasebenzi bakarhulumente kufuneka babenakho ukuqhubeka nokwenza imisebenzi yabo "ngaphandle kwazo naziphi na iinguqulelo zaBaphathiswa, aMalungu eBhunga oLawulo oluPhezulu okanye ooCeba ngaphakathi kwiqela elilawulayo elongamele ulawulo, okanye utshintsho kwimibutho yezopolitiko emva konyulo".

Siphakamisa uninzi lweenguqu ezibanzi, ezinje ngokwandisa ixesha lokuhlala kweenNtloko zamaSebe ngokusekelwe kwisakhono nemfundo kunye nokusebenza, ukwenza uvavanyo lokubanako ukusebenza olubhekiselele kumsebenzi kunye nokubandakanya iKomishoni yezeMisebenzi ka-

Rhulumente kudliwano-ndlebe lwaBalawuli-Jikelele kunye noSekela Balawuli-Jikelele.

Ukwazisa iimvavanyo zokunyaniseka kubo bonke abagqatswa abakuluhlu olufutshane kuza kunceda ukuze sikwazi ukufumana abasebenzi bakarhulumente abanokusebenza ngokunyanisekileyo. Sikwafuna ukwandisa iimviwo zokungena ezinyanzelekileyo esazazisa ngeyeTshazimpunzi wama-2020 emva kwabaphathi abaphezulu. Amazwe asaphuhlayo aphumeleleyo anamanyathelo afanayo anceda ukuqhubelelisa phambili ubuchule kwimisebenzi karhulumente.

Njengoko siqaphela kulomthetho osaqulunqwayo wenkqubo-sikhokelo, "imithetho exabileyo ebambezelayo kufuneka iqhubekwe ngokuthembeka nangokuzimisela ukufezekisa igunya lezopolitiko elibekwe ngabavoti kunye neqela, kodwa bayeke ukuba ngabidlali bezopolitiko ngokwabo."

Siphakamisa indlela ebukhali ngakumbi ekugayweni nasekukhetheni abasebenzi bakarhulumente, ukuqesha esikhundleni kunye nolawulo lokusebenza. Oku kubandakanya ukufunda okuqhubekayo kunye nendlela ecacileyo yophuhliso lomsebenzi kuso sonke isisebenzi sikarhulumente.

Umthetho osaqulunqwayo weNkqubo-sikhokelo ubeka ugxininiso kwimfuneko yokuba abasebenzi bakarhulumente baphendule ngezenzo ezinxaxhileyo, ukuze kupheliswe isiqhelo sokungohlwaywa kulawulo olugwenxa kunye nokusetyenziswa

gwenxakwezixhobo zombuso.

Ukusebenza ngobuchule kwimisebenzi karhulumente kubandakanya uqeqesho lwamagosa anoxanduva kuwo onke amanqanaba karhulumente ngezibonelelo zomthetho ezifanelekileyo.

Isikolo seSizwe sikaRhulumente sinendima ebalulekileyo ekufuneka siyidlalile malunga noku.

Ubuchule abuphelelanga nje ekubeni ubeneziqinisekiso zemfundo ezifanelekileyo kunye nezakhono zobugcisa, kodwa bukwamalunga nokubanemigangatho efanelekileyo yentlonipho, imbeko nentembeko ekusebenzisani namalungu oluntu.

Imisebenzi karhulumente yahlukile, inoluhlu olukhulu lwezakhono, iziqinisekiso zemfundo kunye namandla okusebenza. Uninzi lwabasebenzi bakarhulumente banezakhono ezikhethlekileyo eziyimfuneko eku-nikezelweni kweenkonzo ngokufanelekileyo. Ngoko ke ayonyani into yokuba sifuna abasebenzi bakarhulumente abancinane: eyona nto siyifunayo abasebenzi bakarhulumente abafanele injongo abanezakhono ezifanelekileyo, indlela yokuziphatha efanelekileyo kunye nokuzibophelela ekusebenzeleni abantu.

Amadoda nabasetyhini abasebenza kurhulumente kufuneka baxhotyiswe ukuze badlale indima yabo ekuqhubeni uphuhliso nasekuqiniseni ulawulo lwentando yesininzi. Esi sisiqinisekiso sethu esifanelekileyo sombuso osebenzela iimfuno zabemi.

Ndihlaba ikhwelo kuni ukuba nibe yinxalenye yenkqubo yokubonisana noluntu malunga nomthetho osaqulunqwayo wenkqubo-sikhokelo, olufumaneka kwiwebhusayithi yeSikolo Sizwe sikaRhulumente, kwaye wenze ilizwi lakho livakale.

Imisebenzi karhulumente ayisiyo eyalo naliphi na iqela elinye, kwaye ayifanelanga ukuba ibe lulawulo lwalo naliphi na iqela elinezimvo ezifanayo. Akufanelanga ukuba ibengumthetho kulo.

Imisebenzi kahulumeni ngeyabantu boMzantsi Afrika. Kufuneka isebenzele bona kwaye isebenzele bona bodwa. **U**

Local doctor opens free clinic for Chatsworth community

COMMUNITY-FUNDED clinic gives patients with COVID-19 a fighting chance.

■ Dr Diveshni Govender helping a COVID-19 patient at the Havenside Clinic.



A new clinic opened by a Durban-based doctor is assisting the community in the fight against the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

and it is doing it for free.

The clinic, operating from the Havenside Community Hall in Chatsworth, was established by Dr Diveshni Govender (39) in a bid to

cope with the second wave of COVID-19 infections. Hundreds of patients have been treated at the clinic since it opened its doors in January.

"The number of COVID-19

patients we were seeing increased to the point where I had to treat some patients in their cars, in the shopping complex where my practice is located," she says.

Dr Govender contacted community activists to assist with getting her access to use the Havenside Community Hall as a makeshift clinic. Govender says that the clinic is run on donations from several non-governmental organisations, businesses and members of the community.

The 30-bed clinic has helped patients like Jeeveshni Abraham (47) and her family. Abraham, her husband and two children were admitted to the clinic after her symptoms started to worsen.

"At the clinic, we received quality care and medication. We also had access to oxygen to help with breathing a little easier when we were in distress. The clinic also admitted my brother, his wife and children when they con-

tracted the virus," she says.

When Abrahams and her family were discharged from the clinic they received medicine packages to take home.

Dr Govender says that the free medicine they dispense from the clinic is made possible through donations from members of the community.

According to her, the clinic mainly treats patients who are above 45 years of age, with about 10% of patients under the age of 12. She says that the clinic has also partnered with a private ambulance company to transport patients who need elevated care to a hospital, at no cost.

Dr Govender says: "The partnership has saved several lives as patients who are in urgent need of transport to a hospital no longer have to wait a long time for an ambulance."

Dr Govender is assisted by two nurses and has also employed a cleaner to assist at the clinic. **U**

Usuku lweHlabathi lokuBhiyozela i-Down Syndrome

Kgaogelo Letsebe

UMbutho weHlabathi we-Down Syndrome uqinisekile ukuba umhla wama-21 kweyoKwindla ibelusiSuku lweHlabathi lwe-Down Syndrome lokubhiyozela abo balwela ukubandakanywa kwezithandwa zabo eziphila nesi sigulo.

I-Down Syndrome (i-DS) kukuphazamiseka kwee-chromosome (imiso-ntwana) okuvela ngexesha lokukhulelwa. Ugqirha wase-Mpumalanga- uGqr Midah Maluleka uthi, "Kukho inani elingaphezulu kwama-21 lee-chromosome (i-Trisomy 21) elibangela ukulibaziseka ekukhuleni ngokwasemzimbeni nango-kwasengqondweni. Akukho sizathu sibambekayo sale-



chromosome ingaphezulu. Kuye kwangqinwa ukuba akunanto yakwenza nobudala, ubume bezoqoqosho bezentlalo, ubuhlanga okanye inkolo. Kananjalo ayilulo ufuzo."

UMaluleka wongeza ukuba i-Down Syndrome kokona kuphazamiseka kwee-chromosome kwiintsana ezisandul' ukuzalwa. "Usana olunye kwiintsana ezili-1 000 zizalwe kumazwe aphuhlileyo ehlabathi nosana olunye kwiintsana ezingama-650 zizalwe kumazwe

asaphuhlayo, njenga wethu, ziyachaphazeleka. Ubuncinane i-80% yabantwana abachatshazelwe yi-DS bazalwa ngoomama abangaphantsi kweminyaka engama-35, ngaphandle kwabasetyhini abangaphezulu kweminyaka engama-35 bathathwa nje ngabasemngciphekweni ophezulu wokuba nomntwana one-Down Syndrome."

Uthi ngenxa yokuba ukuphazamiseka kunokubonwa ekukhulelweni, kukho iimpawu ezikuxelelayo ekufuneka uzijongile. "Kwizigaba

zokuqala zokukhulelwa, ukujonga umntwana esiswini sikanina kwiveki ye-12 ukuya kweye-13 kuyacetyiswa. Oku kulinganisa ngokuchanekileyo ukubangqindilili kolwelo emva kwentamo yosana, obubizwa ngokuba yi-nuchal translucency. Oku kudla ngokuba kukhulu kwiintsana ezine-Down Syndrome.

Olunye uvavanyo lwaphambi kokubeleka lubizwa ngokuba i-amniocentesis. Apho kuqokelelwa ulwelo i-amniotic fluid luthunyelwe kuhlalutyo lwee-chromosome. Olu vavanyo lumalunga ne-98% echanekileyo kuxilongo."

UMaluleka uthi abantwana abane-DS bayakwazi ukuphila ubomi obupheleleyo, obunempilo nobude.

Nangona lungekho unyango, abantu abane-Down syndrome baxhamla kumakhaya anothando, ku-

nyango olufanelekileyo, kungenelelo lwangethuba, kwiinkonzo zemfundo kunye nezakhono. Ngenxa yonyango olunenkqubela-phambili, uninzi lwabantu abazalwe bene-Down syndrome namhlanje banexesha lokuphila ubomi obumalunga nemi-nyaka engama-55. Abantu abane-DS baneemvakalelo neemfuno ezifanayo naye namphi na omnye umntu kwaye bafanelwe ngamathuba kunye nokhathalelo olufanayo, utshilo uMaluleka.

Ututshala waseMntla Ntshona uTshepo Kekana uthi, "Ayingabo bonke abafundi abakhubazekileyo abadinga ukuya kwizikolo zokukhubazeka kunye nezikhethekileyo. Bambalwa abakwaziyo ukumelana nezikolo zesiqhelu. Ngokuqhubeka nokufunda, ukuxhaswa kunye nomonde, abafundi banokuphumelela." **U**