

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English / Siswati

March 2020 Edition 2



Environmental education centres share the joy of nature

Page 7



Running around the world for charity

Page 16

JOBS INSIDE:

All-woman firefighting team makes history

■ With the world celebrating International Women's Day on the 8th of March, the Juliet Crew is shattering gender stereotypes by proving that women can tame raging fires.

Image: by Jurie Senekal



• Cont page 2



To read Vuk'uzenzele download the GOVAPP on:



Search for SA Government on Google playstore or appstore

CONTACT US

f Vuk'uzenzele

@VukuzenzeleNews

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

"Manje sesikhatsi setfu sonkhe sekutsi sisebentisane, sihloniphe Nelson Mandela, sakhe iNingizimu Afrika lensha, lencono yawonkhewonkhe."

MENGAMELI CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

#SendMe

SIKWAKHELA LIKUSASA LELINCONO
KUFUNDZA KULOKO LOKWENTIWA NGUMADIBA



Asisebente ngekuhlanyanyela kute silungise simo setfu setetimali

Sabelomali lesetfulwe yiNdavuna Yetetimali Tito Mboweni siveta simo lesibucayi kakhulu semnotfo wetfu.

Tinombolo tikubeke kwacaca bha kutsi nangabe singatsatsi tinyatselo manje kute sigucule tintfo, tikhatsi letitako titawuba matima kakhulu.

Nasikubeka ngemavi lalula-nje, sisebentisa imali lengetulu kwaleyo lesiyitfolako.

Umphumela waloko-ke, siboleka kakhulu, futsi netindleko tekukhokhela leso sikweleti tiyenyuka. Ecinisweni, tindleko tekukhokhela sikweleti manje ngito letingumkhakha welusebentisomali lowenyuka ngesivinini lesikhulu. Sisebentisa imali lenengi ekukhokheleni sikweleti kunekutsi sikhokhele temphilo, temfundvo netekutfutukisa tenhlalo letitfolako imali kakhulu.

Lesimo sibucayi kakhulu futsi asikasimami.

Kudzingeka kutsi sente tingucuko letimcoka letinkulu futsi kudzingeka kutsi sitente nyalo.

Kunetizatfu letinengi letente kutsi sitikhandze sikulesimo lesikuso nyalo. Umnotfo wetfu awuzange ukhule lokuyaphi kuleminyaka lelishumi leye-ncile, ikakhulu ngenca yesimo lesibucayi setetimali emhlabeni wonkhe sanga-2008 kanye nekwehla kwekufuneka kwe-timbiwa lesititsengisela emave langephandle. Umphumela waloko, kugcgcwa kwemalingena kube butsakatsaka futsi kwadzingeka kutsi siboleke kute sisimamisa kusetjentiswa kwemali kutentfutuko, kutakhiwonchani kanye nasemiholweni. Kusenjalo, kubanjwa kwembuso ngabhongwane kanye nenkhohlakalo kube nemtselela kutekwengamela, ekusebenteni ngemphumelelo kanye nekusimama ngekwetetimali etikhungweni letinengi tahulumende, lokufaka ekhatsi tinkampani tembuso (ema-SOE).



Imitamokuleminyaka lemibili leye-ncile yekuvusetela umnotfo kanye nekwehla kabusha tikhungo, nyalo seyentelwe phasi yinkinga lenkhulu yagezi, kuchubela embili sihibe sekukhula futsi kwenta kutsi kube nemtfwalo lowengetiwe etimalini tahulumende.

Bomentiwakucala betfu kulesabelomali ngako-ke kutsatsa umnotfo siwubuyisele endleleni yekutsi ukhule, sinciphise lusebentisomali yahulumende futsi sisimamisa sikweleti setfu.

Lesabelomali siyincenye lemco-ka yemtamo wetfu wekukhula lokungukhukhulelangoco, kusungulwa kwemisebenti, lutjalomali kanye nembuso lokhona kwenta tintfo tenteke.

Sitsatse sincumo ngemabomu sekutsi singalandzeli indlela yekunciphisa lusebentisomali yahulumende. Indlela lenjalo ngabe ibange kutsi kube nekwehliwa kakhulu kwelusebentisomali yetinsita tetenhlalo bantfu labaphuyile labaphila ngato. Bekutawufaka ekhatsi nekwehliwa kakhulu kwemiholo yetisebenti tahulumende, bungako betinsita tahulumende, kunciphisa emabhonasi netimphesheni, kwenyuswa kwemitselo kanye nekutsengisa timphahla tembuso letimcoka.

Sabelomali sekunciphisa lusebentisomali yahulumende ngabe kumoshe timo tekukhula kwetfu kakhulu futsi kwacedza emandla umbuso kutsi ukhutsate inshukumo kutemnotfo futsi uhlangebetane netidzingo tebantfu.

Esikhundleni saloko setfule sabelomali lesicuketse tinyatselo letisimeme futsi leticatangwe kahle kute kulawulwe

lusebentisomali, kukhuliswe imalingena futsi kugcugcutelwe kukhula.

Kuleminyaka lemitsatfu letako, silindzele kutsi siphumelele konga lokulinganiselwa etigidzigidzini letinge-R261 ngekutsi kuncishiswe tabelomali tematiko lamanengi kanye nekunciphisa silinganisomali yekuholela tisebenti tahulumende lenyuka ngaso. Kusenjalo, nanome kunjalo, kutawudzingeka kutsi sisebentise imali kakhulu kute sisekele kwakhiwa kabusha kwema-SOE njenge-Eskom ne-SAA. Ngenca yaloko, silindzele kwehla ngesamba lesitigidzigidzi leti-R156 kulusebentisomali lete intalo kulethemu lesemkhatsini.

Loku kutawusita ekutseni kunciphise kuswelakala kwemali bese kunciphisa tidzingo tetfu tekuboleka.

Incenye lenkhulu yekonga itawuvela ekunciphiseni silinganiso sekwenyuka kwemali yekukhokhela tisebenti. Loku kutawudzinga kutsi kube nekucocisana lokugcilile emkhatsini webalingani betenhlalo, kodvwa kakhulu netinyonyane temkhakha wetisebenti tahulumende. Lokucocisana kudzinga kutsi kwentiwe ngemoya wekufuna tisombululo. Ngiyakhutsateka kubona kukhombisa umoya wekuvuma kwemacambu onkhe kutsi kubanjwe tinkhulumiswano letibalulekile lokuhloswe ngato kutsi kutfolwe sisombululo.

Indlela yetfu lesiyilandzelako kutsi singasuki nje sincamule bungako betisebenti tahulumende, kodvwa kuhlolwe lizinga lekwenyuka kwemiholo. Imiholo yetisebenti tahulumende ngekwet-avareji yenyuke

ngelizinga lelisetulu kakhulu kwengca emandla emali eminyakeni leminyenti leye-ncile, futsi sidzinga kutsi sikulungise loku nangabe sifuna timali tahulumende kutsi tilawuleke. Loku kuphindze futsi kufake ekhatsi lulawulo lwetimali talowo nalowo muntfu, nangabe kukhona lapho lusebentisomali lwentfo lwenyuka ngelizinga lengca emandla emali – kungaba ngematharifu agezi, ematharifu amakhalekhikhini nome ekudla – kutawubeka sabelomali sanome ngabe ngumuphi umuntfu kanye netetimali takhe ngaphasi kwekucindzeteleka kanye nekungasimami.

Imali yekukhokhela tisebenti siyincenye lenkhulukati yelusebentisomali ngekuya kwetemnotfo. Kukhula kwesikweleti sekukhokhela tisebenti sekucale kwenta kutsi imali ingasasetjentiselwa imiklamo lemikhulu yekukhula kwesikhatsi lesitako kanye nasetintfweni letimcoka tekwetfulwa kwetinsita.

Imali yekukhokhela tisebenti tahulumende akusiyo kuphela indzawo lapho sehlisa khona tindleko. Ngincume kutsi tisebenti letisetulu tahulumende tingenyuselwa umholo kulomnyaka. Loku kulandzela kuncishiswa kwetinzuzo lokusukela etingucukweni letiseBhukwini leTindvuna. Sitawushicilela umtsetfo lomusha lonyaka setfule luhlakamsebenti lwemiholo yetikhungo tahulumende kanye netinkampani tahulumende kute kuvinjelwe kukhokhelwa ngalokwecile kwemalunga ebhodi kanye newetigungu letiphetse.

Balingani betfu betinyonyana tetisebenti tikubeka kahle kakhulu natitsi kufanele kutsi ngendlela lekhombisako sikuvikele kuvuta kwetimali tahulumende ngekutsi sicedze inkhohlakalo, kucedvwe kusetjentiswa kwetimali ngalokungekho emtsetfweni, kucedvwe ludebentisomali lolute inzuzo kanye nekusaphata timali. Sitawukwenta loko kanye nalokunye lokunyenti.

Nanome kulawula timali tekukhokhela imiholo yetise-

benti tahulumende kuyintfo lemco-ka ekusimamiseni timali tahulumende, kwenta ncono kusebenta kwemkhakha wahulumende kubalulekile nangabe sifuna kwakha umbuso lokhona nalonelikhono. Sidzinga kakhulu bantfu labafanele kutsi babe setikhundleni letifanele.

Njengaloku silawula kusebentisa imali yembuso, sihlolose kutsi kube nekukhula. Kungaleso sizatfu-ke kutsi, nanome kunelibebe kutetimali tahulumende, kute kwenyuka lokukhulu emtselweni. Esikhundleni saloko, kukhona kuhhamuleka lokutsite kulabo nalabo labakhokha umtsetfo kanye netinyatselo letinengi tekwandzisa sitinto semtsetfo wemabhizini. Sichubukele embili futsi nangetingucuko letinemtselela lobanti etindzaweni letifanana nekuphakelwa kwagezi, kuminyele yaselwandle yekunge-na nekuphuma kulelive kanye netetitimela netekuchumana kute kuncishiswe tindleko tekuchuba ibhizinisi. Ngeku-sebentisa Sikhwama seTakhiwonchani sihlolose kuhlenganisa ndzawonye lusito lwetetimali loluvela kumitfombolusito leminengi kute kutjalwe timali kuluhlelo lolukhulu lwekwakha. Ngeku-sebentisa lisubuciko letetimboni kanye nesikhutsati selutjalomali sivula tindzawo letimcoka tekukhula.

Silungisa tetimali tetfu tahulumende kute kutsi sente kutsi kube nekukhula lokungukhukhulelangoco kanye nekudala imisebenti kwenteke. Tikhatsi letinjengaleti tisibita kutsi sente tintfo ngeliciniso, singabi bantfu labangafuni kuphikiswa. Tikhatsi letifuna kutsi sebente ngekuhlanyanyela, hhayi kungcubutana. Kutawudzinga kutsi kube nekuyekelwa loko umuntfu labekubambile kuphindze futsi kube nekuvumela. Sisonkhe kuloku, futsi sinekutibopha lokufanako sonkhe kutsi kwekutsi sitsatse tigwedli tetfu, sigwedle kanyekanye, sicondzise lelive letfu kutsi liphumele ngale kwaletivunguvungu lelibukene nato.

Kusekelwa kwetigulane kumcoka ekulweni ne-TB

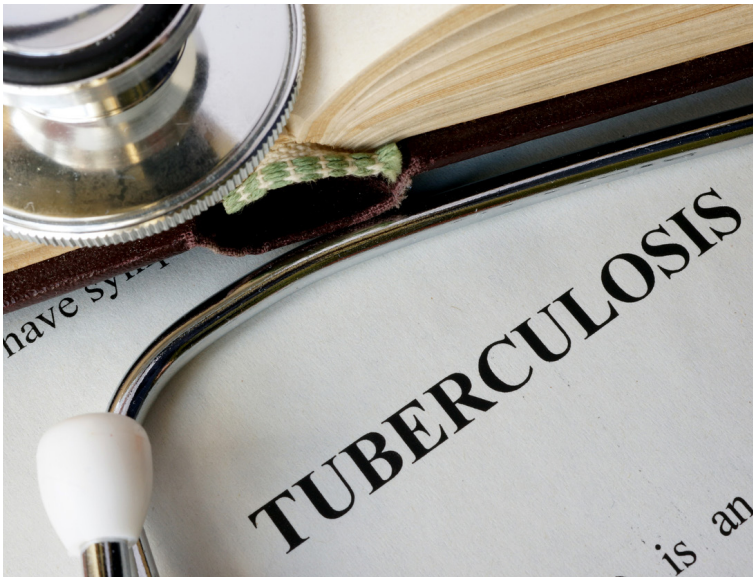
Dale Hes

Lomklamo we-US AID weSifo seSifuba eNingizimu Afrika ukhomba kuba sibonelo lesikahle sekutsi hulumende, imimmango kanye nema-NGO bangasebentisana njani kulwa nesifo sesifuba (i-TB) ngekwesekela tigulane ngalokufanele.

INingizimu Afrika itsetse sincumo sekuba ngumholi kulemphi yemhlaba wonkhe yekulwa ne-TB, futsi I- ejensi yaseMelika Yekutfutfukisa Emave eMhlaba (i-USAID) nayo ingenele kute isite.

Lomklamo weminyaka lesihlanu, locale ngemnyaka we-2016, wentiwa ngekubambisana neLitiko Lavelonkhe Letemphilo etifundzeni tase-Ningizimu Afrika letisiphohlongo.

Kunye kwaletincenye letimcoka kakhulu talomklamo kusekela ema-NGO lasekela ummango. Lomklamo unika



ema-NGO lange-21 lasekele tigulane letingetulu kwale-3500 imali, linyenti lato lise-maphandleni.

Mosamoria eFreyistata

IMosamaria yaseMangaung, ingulenye yema-NGO latfole imali kulumklamo. Lenhlangano inelicembu letisebenti temmango tetemphilo, umphatsi wemklamo kanye nesisebenti lesitsatsa imininingwane, bonkhe basebenta kucinisekisa kutsi tigulane tifola kwelashwa kute

tiphile ngesikhatsi lesitinyanga letisitfupha.

“Sicashe banakekeli labange-74 kulomklamo. Eku-caleni besisebenta ngetigulane letinge-200, tabese tiba nge-400, kantsi kulenkontileka yetfu yanyalo sinetigulane letinge-500 lesisebenta ngato onkhe emalanga. Letigulane tiftunyelwa kitsi uma kutfolakala kutsi tine-TB emitfolamphilo lehlukahlune leyimfica yeLidolobhakati iMangaung,” kusho umchumanisi weMosa-

maria Trudie Harrison.

IMosamaria yenta umkhankhaso wekuhlola njalo ngenyanga ngekungena likhaya nelikhaya kute itfole tigulane te-TB letisha bese ticala kwelashwa leso sikhatsi.

Harrison utsi umsebenti weMosamaria unciphise kukhishwa inyumbatana lokumayelana ne-TB, yakha budlelwane lobucinile nemmango futsi lobuholele kutsi kube nemanani lancono ekulashwa ngalokunemphumelelo.

“Sibonelo, ngemnyaka we-2015, tigulane tetfu letinge-514 talashwa taphila,” kusho Harrison.


Harrison usicocela indzaba yalesinye sigulane seMosamaria. Sesekelwa onkhe malanga ngumnakekeli weMosamaria, lowacinisekisa kutsi sinatsa emaphilisi aso onkhe malanga futsi wasisita ngempuphu nangetimphahla letisha.

“Sacedza kwelashwa futsi saphila. Sabuyela emuva emsebentini waso ngoba umcashi bekasibekele umsebenti

waso,” kusho Harrison.

Tati timphawu te-TB

Uma una letinye taletimphawu letilandzelako, kufuneka leso sikhatsi uvakashele umtfolamphilo lodvutane nawe noma sibhedlela kute uhlolwe i-TB:

- Kukhwehlela sikhatsi lesimaviki lamatsatfu noma langetulu
- Kukhwehlela kuphume ingati
- Kuba netinhlungu esifubeni, noma kuva buhlungu uma uphefumula noma uma ukhwehlela
- Kuncipha kwemtimba lokungakahloswa
- Kukhatsala
- Kuba nemfiva/umkhuhlane. 

Kutfola lwatiso lolubanti mayelana neMklamo we-USAID TB waseNingizimu Afrika, shayela ku: 012 484 9300.

All you need to know about hearing loss

Allison Cooper

When you struggle to hear, your ability to communicate effectively is compromised and it can become difficult to enjoy taking part in daily activities such as outings with friends, business meetings, talking on the phone or listening to the television at normal level.

According to the South African National Deaf Association, hearing loss exists when there is diminished sensitivity to the sounds normally heard.

Hearing impairments are categorised by:

- their type, severity and the age of onset (before or after language is acquired), and can exist in only one ear or both ears.

- can occur in the outer or middle ear (conductive hearing loss) or in the inner ear (sensory-neural hearing loss), or both (mixed hearing loss).
- In the outer and middle ear, typical problems include too much earwax, infection of the auditory canal or infection of the eardrum, or otosclerosis, which is the abnormal growth of bone.
- In the inner ear, the majority of hearing problems result from damaged inner ear structures caused by aging, excessive exposure to loud noise, injury, illness and certain medications.

Hearing loss can range in severity from mild to profound and can be temporary or permanent.

A person with mild hearing loss is unable to hear soft

sounds and has difficulty understanding speech in noisy environments; with moderate hearing loss, they are unable to hear soft and moderately loud sounds and have considerable difficulty understanding speech, particularly with background noise; with severe hearing loss, they are unable to hear most sounds; and with profound hearing loss, some very loud sounds are audible but communication without a hearing instrument is difficult.

Signs of hearing loss

In adults, hearing loss can develop gradually over several years. When this happens, most people are not aware of it until family or friends bring it to their attention.

Risk factors for hearing loss, that should be evaluated by an


audiologist, include;

- trouble understanding people;
- dizziness or a balance problem;
- ringing in the ears (tinnitus);
- muffled or plugged ears;
- ear or head trauma and a family history of hearing loss.

Signs of hearing loss in children:

- not being startled by loud sounds;
- can't locate the source of sounds;
- often touching or pulling on one or both ears;
- stop babbling or make more high-pitched screaming sounds at six to eight months;
- need louder sound levels to function;



- often misunderstand spoken directions;
- not responding when called;
- withdrawing from social contact. 

This information was supplied by the South African National Deaf Association (www.sanda.org.za)

If you suspect that you could be suffering from hearing loss, visit your nearest clinic or an audiologist.

Victories recorded in the war on rhino poaching

More Matshediso

Rhino poaching in South Africa has declined from 768 rhino killed for their horn in 2018 to 594 in 2019.

This is according to Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries Barbara Creecy.

She says the decrease is the result of additional steps taken by government to curb poaching and paid tribute to the rangers who work tirelessly each day to stop poachers.

Anti-poaching measures implemented by government include improved capabilities to react to poaching incidents through better situational awareness and use of tech-



nology, improved information collection and sharing amongst law enforcement authorities,

better regional and national co-operation and more meaningful involvement of the pri-

vate sector, non-governmental organisations and donors.

"A decline in poaching for five consecutive years is a reflection of the diligent work of the men and women who put their lives on the line daily to combat rhino poaching, often coming into direct contact with ruthless poachers," says the minister.

She says that steps to address rhino poaching and wildlife crime across the country are aligned with the Integrated Strategic Management of Rhinoceros plan and with the principles set out in the draft National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking (NISCWT), which will be taken to Cabinet for consideration in the first half of this year.

The NISCWT aims to strengthen the law enforcement aspects of the Integrated Strategic Management of Rhinoceros plan and broadens the scope to combat other wildlife trafficking, not only rhino poaching.

With regard to elephant poaching, the department says 31 elephant were poached in South Africa in 2019, of which 30 were from the Kruger National Park and one was from Mapungubwe National Park. This is a far cry from the 71 poached in 2018.

From January to December 2019, 178 suspected poachers were arrested in the Kruger National Park. Nationally, 332 suspects were arrested for rhino poaching and rhino horn trafficking. **U**

Members of the public can report any suspicious activities to the Environmental Crime Hotline at 0800 205 005 or the SAPS number 10111.

I-Vulekamali Inika Bantfu BaseNingizimu Afrika Emandla

More Matshediso

Ngekuchafata nje inkinobho, bantfu bayakhona kuvisisa kalula lwabiwomali lwalelive, kungenca inchubo ye-inthanethi lebitwa ngekutsi yiVulekamali.

Lephothali (likhasi lewebhusayithi) yasungulwa Lihhovisi leMgcinimafa waVelonkhe eminyakeni lemibili leyengcile ngekubambisana netinhlangano temmango letinengi.

Lomklamo lomusha watfolawumklomelo ngesikhatsi seMiklomelo ye-17 yeteBuchwephesha kuMkhakha waHulumende eeMnyaka we-2019, ngaphansi kweMkhakha weKusebentisa Tisombululo Letisha te-4IR.

Umcondzisi weteMafa aVelonkhe Andile Best, longumholi walomtamo wephothali yeVulekamali, utsite inhloso yawo lenkhulu kukhulisa lisasasa lemmango, lekuhlanganyela nekwati tinhlelo tahlumende tetetimali.

"Loku kutibophelela kweLihhovisi letekugcinwa kweMafa

laVelonkhe ekubekeni kakhulu ebaleni timali tahlumende. Lwatiso lolumayelana nelwabiwomali sevele lushicilelwe kuwebhusayithi yeLihhovisi leTekugcinwa kweMafa, kodwa iphothali icuketse lwatiso lekufinyeleleka kulo kalula ngendlela lesebentiseka kalula, kute kwabelwane kahle ngeLwatiso, kucubungula nekwen-ta lucwaningo," wachaza njalo. Ngekusho kwaBest, iVulekamali isekela kungenelela kwetinhlangano temmango kanye nemmango kutinchubo telwabiwomali futsi yenta takhamuti tibe nekucocisana lokuhlutekile mayelana netinchubomgomo tahlumende.

"Uma sicela ummango kutsi ube yincenye kutinchubo telwabiwomali bese kutfolakala kutsi awati, angeke ukhone kufaka emagalelo lasezingeni. Kwesibili, sifuna ummango wati kutsi hulumende uyisebentisa njani imali lebuya esikhwameni sahlumende," kwasho Best.

Sibonelo, tinhlangano temmango tivamise kufuna kwati kutsi hulumende uye-

nta njani utetfula njani tinsita, kutsi tinsita tichumana njani nelwabiwomali nekutsi ingabe hulumende wavelonkhe, wesifundza newendzawo ubopheleleke njani kutinsita letsite.

Best utsite labanye balingani labatsintsekako kulomklamo Litiko Letekuhlela, Kucaphe-la Nekuhlola; lubumbano lwetinhlangano temmango i-Imali Yethu; Umtamo we-Mhlabawonkhe neSikhungo saHulumende seBuchwephesha

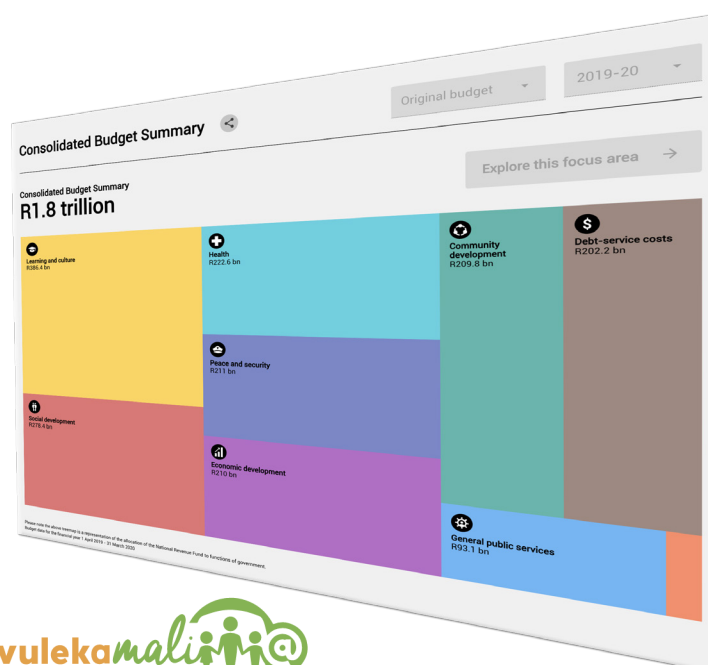
Kutekululeka.

Kulo lonkhe lizinga lekutsatsa sincumo nakuleso naleso sakhiwo sekuphatsa, kunekumelelwa kwako kokubili hulumende netinhlangano temmango, washo njalo.

Akhulumela tinhlangano temmango letiyincenye yaloku, Zukiswa Kota, loyinhloko yeLuhlelo Lwekugadza neKukhulumela. Kutemisebenti yaHulumende Yekugadza neKuphendvula lophindze

abe ngumchumanisi lohamba embili we-Imali Yethu, utsite tinchubo telwabiwomali tekutiphendvulela timcoka kuntsandvo yelinyenti. Inhloso lenkhulu kufaka umtselela ekwetfulweni kancono kwetinsita, washo njalo.

"Kitsi, kufinyelela kalula lwatiso kusho kutsi angeke uhlale unemimmango letfukutsele nalengati ngetinchubo telwabiwomali," washo njalo, wengete watsi bantfu banelwati loluncono lwekutsi kudzingeka kube nekusheshisa uma baphawula ngelwabiwomali futsi bayati kutsi kufuneka bakhulume nabani mayelana netintfo letibakhatsatoka. **U**



vulekamali
SA Online Budget Data

Emalunga emmango angafinyelela kuVulekamali ngekuvakashela www.vulekamali.gov.za Uma unembuto, imeyilela ku-feedback@vulekamali.gov.za noma tfumela umlayeto ku-Twitter: [@vulekamali](https://twitter.com/vulekamali) noma ku-Facebook: vulekamali.