

Vuk'uzenzele

Produced by: Government Communication & Information System (GCIS)

English/isiXhosa

April 2021 Edition 2



Vaccination programme rolls on



President Cyril Ramaphosa with Simphiwe Ntombela, who is the Production Manager at the Aspen Pharmacare sterile manufacturing facility in the Eastern Cape.

been identified across the country.

“These include general practitioners’ rooms, community clinics and pharmacies, retail outlets and in some instances, larger facilities like stadiums and conference centres,” he said.

Electronic Vaccination Data System

Government has established an Electronic Vaccination Data System to manage the vaccine rollout and direct people towards vaccination sites closest to where they live.

“This system will allow you to register, receive an appointment date and site, and receive a digital certificate or a hard copy confirming your vaccination status once vaccinated.

“Everyone that will be vaccinated will have to be registered on the system first, and you will be invited to register once you become eligible,” the President said.

Government will work with provincial and district structures and community-based organisations to register those citizens who do not have access to technology.

“We are developing mechanisms to identify and register

South Africa’s Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) vaccination programme is making good progress, with the second phase expected to start soon.

During a recent address to the nation, President Cyril Ramaphosa said Phase 2 of the programme is scheduled to start in mid-May, with registration expected to take place in April.

“Under Phase 2, we hope to vaccinate more of our people over six months,” said the President.

In line with international best practice, in Phase 2 government will prioritise those at the highest risk of hospitalisation and death, such as people over 60 and people living with co-morbidities.

“To ensure that we have supporting infrastructure over 2 000 vaccination sites have

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Amakholwa abalulekile kwidabi lokulwa ne-COVID-19

Kutshanje uninzi lwabantu bezenkolo base-Mzantsi Afrika baye bazi-bandakanya nabanye abantu kwihlabathi jikelele kwimibhiyozo ebalulekileyo yezenkolo. Amalungu enkolo yama-Juda abhiyozele i-Pesach, amaKristu abhiyozela iPasika kwaye amaSilamsi kungekudala azakubhiyozela inyanga engcwele ye-Ramadan.

Ukuza kutsho kunyaka wesibini, le misitho iye yaqatshelwa phakathi kobhubhane wehlabathi otshabalalisayo othe wahamba nobomi babantu abangaphezulu kwezigidi eziyi-2.5 kwihlabathi jikelele.

Imibutho esekwe kwinkolo iye yabaluleka ekuphenduleni kwesizwe kwesi sifo, inganeli nje ukunika intuthuzelo kunye nokuhokelwa ngokwasemoyeni, kodwa nangokukhathalela abo basemngciphekweni kwiziphumo zobhubhane, kuquka ukunikezelwa kokutya, indawo yokuhlala kunye nezinye iinkonzo zentlalo.

Inkolo idlala indima ebalulekileyo kubomi bezigidi zabantu baseMzantsi Afrika, kwaye ukukhona kwamabandla kuyinxalenye ebalulekileyo yenkolo yabo.

Ukubanakho ukuba neendibano zeenkono zenkolo kuwakukuphumla okwamkelekileyo ukusuka kwixesha lobunzima obukhulu



kubantu, iintsapho kunye noluntu. Kuyaqondakala ukuba emva konyaka wokusebenza phantsi kwezithintelo zeendibano zenkolo ukuba uluntu lwezenkolo lufuna ukubuyela kwimeko yalo yesiqhelo.

Ekuqwalaselweni kokubaluleka kokukhonza kwamabandla kubomi babantu bethu, urhulumente ebesoloko ethethethethana namabandla.

Iinkokheli zamabandla ziyayiqonda kwaye ziyayazi lengozi yokwenyani yexesha elitsha losuleleko olugqithisileyo lwe-COVID-19. Ukusukela oko kwaqhambuka ubhubhane, imibutho yezenkolo ithathe amanyathelo afanelekileyo nancomekayo ukunqanda ukusasazeka kwesi sifo phakathi kwabakhonzi.

Enye into ebalulekileyo kukuba kwixesha lamanqanaba okulumkisa ahlukeneyo, imibutho yezenkolo ilahlekelwe yimali eninzi kakhulu ethe yanesigrogriso kwi-

sakhono sokuhlangabezana neemfuno zayo. Njengorhulumente sihlala sizinikele ekusebenzisani nama-bandla ukufumana izisombululo ezisebenzisekayo.

Kwangaxesha-nye, impilo yoluntu kunye nokhuseleko kufuneka zibe yeyona nto ethathelwa ingqalelo ephambili kuthi.

Amabandla abonakalise utshintsho kunye neqhinga lokukhonza ngexesha apho bekukho ukungaqiniseki okukhulu malunga nomkhondo wobhubhane.

Iinkonzo zamabandla zaziqhutywa nge-intanethi kwaye abakhonzi bakhuthazwa ukuba bathandaze emakhasini abo endaweni yokuzimasa iinkonzo. Oku kuncede kakhulu iinzame zesizwe zokunqanda ukusasazeka kwesi sifo.

Iinkokheli zakalizwi zidlale indima ebalulekileyo ekukhuthazeni ukubambelela koluntu kumanyathelo ezempilo angqonge amasiko nezithe-

the zenkcubeko ezibalulekileyo ezifana nemingcwabo. Ngokomlinganiselo olinganayo, abantu bethu babonakalise ukuzinikela kwabo ekubambeleleni kwizicwangciso-nkqubo zezempilo zoluntu nasekugcinweni komgama ekuhlaleni. Kwaye bayayiqonda ngokuchanekileyo into yokuba kufuneka baqhubeka ukuphepha iindibano ezinkulu.


Ngoku sikwixesha apho ukulumka kufuneka ngaphezulu kwako konke. Ubhubhane weNtsholongwane ye-Corona awupheliswanga, nokuba kukwilizwe lethu okanye kwihlabathi jikelele. Isigrogriso setyeli lesithathu losuleleko olugqithisileyo siyinyani kwaye sihlala si-khona. Amava ehlabathi asifundisile ukuba akufuneki ukuba senze izinto ezinomngcipheko okanye ezinobungozi. Amazwe amaninzi aye azinyenyisa izithintelo, yaye yavuka kwakhona intsholongwane, nto leyo inyanzelise ukumiselwa kwezithintelo ezingqongqo.

Iindibano ezinkulu, nokuba zezenkolo okanye zingenye indlela, zinako ukusasaza intsholongwane, nangona kukho ukusetyenziswa kwamanyathelo angqongwele ukuhlala ukumgama kunye nokusebenzisa isibulali ntsholongwane. Izigidi zabemi boMzantsi Afrika beziqwalasela inkolelo ebalulekileyo yokholo lwabo.

Kwilizwe eligcina ilungelo lenkululeko yenkolo, kufuneka kwenziwe konke okusemandleni ukuxhasa abantu bethu ekusebenziseni eli lungelo. Kwaye ekusebenziseni eli lungelo, kufuneka siqinisekise ukuba asibeki amalungelo okanye ubomi babanye abantu emngciphekweni.

Le yinkqubo endithe ndafumana kuyo inkxaso kunye nokuxatyiswa okupheleleyo zinkokheli zakalizwi endithe ndadibana nazo. Ziyaluqonda uxanduva lwabantu bonke bokholo - ngenene bonke abemi boMzantsi Afrika - baqwalasela amanyathelo asebenzayo akhoyo okukhusela impilo yabantu kunye nokusindisa ubomi.

Ngaphezulu konyaka, siye sasebenzisana njengo luntu ukugcina lo bhubhane phantsi kolawulo. Ngoku nje ngoko sisebenzela ukumoyisa, kufuneka siqinisekise ngokuzimisela kokwabelana kwethu ukuba senza ngoxanduva nangokulumkileyo.

Ngokwenza njalo, siyakube sinikezela ngesiphumo esisebenzayo kwimiyalezo yehlabathi yethemba, usindiso, inkululeko kunye nobumbano ekuya kuthethwa ngazo ezicaweni, kwizakhiwo zokukhona, kwiitempile zamaSilamsi nakumakhaya omhlaba wethu kwiintsuku nakwiiveki ezizayo. 

Isicwangciso seenkukhu sisenzo esinesakhono kakhulu kumafama engingqi

Ushishino lweenkukhu kunye namaqanda eMzantsi Afrika luyakhula ngenxa yeSicwangciso seShishini leeNkukhu.

Ngethuba uBeverly Mhlabane ethatha uhambo esiya kuthenga amaqanda evenkileni, wayengazi ukuba ngelaxesha abuyela ngalo ekhaya kuyakuthi kuphume ingcinga yeshishini lakhe eliyimpumelelo. “Ngenye imini ndaya evenkileni ukuyakuthenga amaqanda ndafika amaqanda ebiza kakhulu ngoko ke ndagqiba kwelokuba mandithenge iinkukhu ezili-10 ezibeka amaqanda ukuze sifumane amaqanda asendlwini,” utshilo. Inkukhu ibeka iqanda qho kwiiyure ezingama-26, into ethetha ukuba uMhlabane uza kufumana umndilili wamaqanda asibhozo okanye alithoba ngemini.

Kwiinyanga ezimbini kamva, waqala ukuthengisa amaqanda kubamelwane. Oku kukhokelele ekubeni aguqule igaraji yakhe ibe yindlu yorhwebelwano lweenkukhu. Ngelo xesha wayenaso nesitiya semifuno esingasemva kwendlu.

UMhlabane, owayesakuba yinjineli, wayesoloko enezicwangciso zokushiya ushishino ukuze aqale ishishini lakhe lezindlu. Ngowama-2014, ethubeni emva kokufumana iinkukhu zakhe, wathenga iihektare ezimbini zomhlaba eBenoni, eRhawutini, ngenjongo yokwakha iindawo zokuhlala.

Nangona kunjalo, akakwazanga ukuqhubeka nesicwangciso sakhe kuba umhlaba wawumiselwe use-tyenziso lwezolimo. Wagqiba kwelokuba andise ishishini lakhe lokufuya elincinane.

Inkqubo ende

Ukunqongophala kwezi bonelelo ezifana nokubiya, amatanzi amanzi kunye nombane kuthe-



UBeverly Mhlabane ngumnini onebhongo we-Zapa Farm.

tha ukuba waqala nje ukusebenzisa umhlaba ngowama-2016.

Lo mama oneminyaka engama-49 ukhumbula kakuhle ngedlela awayeqhele ukukhangela ngayo ku-*Google* ukwenza uphando kwezolimo.

Ukufunda kwakhe kubenomvuzo kwaye namhlanje, ungumnini onebhongo we-Zapa Farm, ishishini lezolimo lorhwebo elinempumelelo.

Uqhubele phambili ukusuka ekusebenziseni iihektare zakhe zomhlaba ezimbini ukuyakutsho kulwandiso lwemveliso yakhe yamaqanda kunye nokukhulisa isipinatshi, i-kale (uhlobo oluthile lwekhaphetshu), ipepile eluhlaza kunye neetumata, awayezithengisa ekhuhlaleni, de ekugqibeleni wafaka iitona ezimbini zemifuno, walima iihektare eziyi-1.5 kwaye wakha

izindlu zokubeka amaqanda ezingumthamo ongama-5 000- kunye nama-2 000.

Ifama ithumela kwiindawo zokutyela ezine zase-*Wimpy*, i-*Pick n Pay*, kwi-hotele ye-*Holiday Inn* nakwiivenkile ze-*spaza* zasekuhlaleni, phakathi kwezinye.

“Nangona kunjalo, sinonqongophalo njengoko izinto zethu ezifunwayo zingaphezulu kwamandla ethu, kwaye, ngenxa yoko, sifumana amaqanda kwabanye e abavelisi bengingqi. Sinovavanyo lwefuthe lokusingqongileyo oluvunyiweyo lwee-nkukhu ezibeka amaqanda ezingama-120 000 kwaye ke ngoko sifuna imali eyinkunzi yokwandisa,” utshilo.

Isicwangciso se shishini leeNkukhu

UMhlabane wancedwa ukuba ngumfama onempumelelo. Ungomnye wabalimi abasakhasayo

abaninzi abaxhamlayo kuXwebhu lweSicwangciso lweXesha elide lweNkukhu, olwaveliswa ngurhulumente kunye nabachaphazelekayo kushishino, kuquka abavelisi beenkukhu, amafama, abenzi bemveliso, abathengisi bamazwe angaphandle, abangeniselizweni kunye nabasebenzi abalungelelanisiweyo. Sityikitywe ngowama-2019, esi sicwangciso sijolise ekukhuliseni imisebenzi kolu shishino ngamanyathelo aliqela azakwaziswa kule minyaka imbalwa izayo. Kwakungenxa yesicwangciso apho uMbutho wee-Nkukhu waseMzantsi Afrika (i-SAPA) wahlawulela ilayisensi yokusebenzisa amanzi ka-Mhlabane kwaye wamnika uqeqesho lokuvelisa amaqanda.

Inkxaso yamafama

Umphathi Jikelele we-SAPA u-Izaak Breitenbach uthi ushishino lutyale izigidi eku-xhaseni amafama antsundu

nokukhulisa imveliso yeenkukhu nge-5%. Kwiinyanga nje ezili-12, abalimi abalimela ukuthengisa besivumelwano abantsundu abali-13 baye basekwa kwaye imisebenzi engama-960 iye yaveliswa.

“Ishishini lityale izigidi ezingama-R870 ukudala iimarike zabalimi abalimela ukuthengisa besivumelwano abantsundu abangama-50 kunye nokuququzelela ukuthunye-lwa kwemveliso kumazwe angaphandle ukuvelisa imisebenzi yasekhaya. Ushishino lwenzile kananjalo kwaye lahlawulela izifundo zeshishini kumafama antsundu ali-19 akwinkqubo kunye neSebe lezoLimo, uHlaziyo loMhlaba noPhuhliso lwamaPhandle,” utshilo.

Amafama antsundu angamashumi amane azimeleyo nawo anikwa iingcebiso kunye noqeqesho olunxulumene neenkukhu.

“Eli shishini likwanawo uvimba weenkukucha zamafama asakhasayo, aphakathi namancinane (i-SMME) angama-670 esiwancedisayo ngeenkukucha ezifanelekileyo,” utshilo. Ukongeza, i-SAPA yenze ukuba kufumaneke incwadi ukuze ifundise amafama ngemveliso yokufuya iinkukhu kunyenokuphuhlisa izicwangciso zamashishini abo.

Abavelisi beenkukhu bazinikele kutyalo-mali olutsha oluyi-R1.5 yeebhiliyoni kumaziko abo emveliso kule minyaka mine izayo, ekufuneka ivelise eminye imisebenzi engama-4 000. Eli shishini liza kutyala kananjalo iibhiliyoni eziyi-R1.7 ekusekweni kwamafama esivumelwawano sorhwebo angama-50. Olu tyalo-mali luza kuxhaswa lushishino nazii-arhente zikarhulumente ezahlukeneyo. ¹

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