

# Vuk'uzenzele

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## SA moves to Alert Level 1

**SOUTH AFRICANS** are celebrating the country's move to Coronavirus (COVID-19) Alert Level 1, which came into effect at midnight on 20 September.

pital beds, ventilators, oxygen and other essential medical requirements has also reduced steadily.

"We have succeeded in overcoming the worst phase of this epidemic, while protecting the capacity of our health system," the President confirmed.

He applauded South Africans for this achievement and for the thousands of lives that have been saved through their collective actions. "This achievement has also been recognised by the World Health Organisation," he said.



Allison Cooper

**P**resident Cyril Ramaphosa recently announced the good news to the nation, explaining that the number of positive COVID-19 cases has dropped from an average of 12 000 cases a day, two months ago, to less than 2 000 new cases a day.

Since the national state of disaster was declared six months ago, over 15 000 South Africans have lost their lives and over 650 000 have been infected with the virus.

"We now have a recovery rate of 89 percent... There has been a gradual, but steady, decline in new infections, hospitalisations and deaths. Demand for hos-

### A deadly epidemic

While the country has made great progress, people are still getting infected with the virus and some are losing their lives.

"By any measure, we are still in the midst of a deadly epidemic. Our greatest challenge now – and our most important task – is to ensure that we do not experience a new surge in infections," the President said.

He explained that several countries around the world, that had passed the peak of the virus and thought they had brought it under control, have been hit by a 'second wave' of infections. "In many cases, the

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## Bobegaditaba bja Afrika Borwa ke kokwane ye bohlokwa ya temokrasi ya rena

**M**o dinageng tše dintši go phatlalala le lefase, leuba la *coronavirus* le dirile gore go be le kiletšo ya ditokologo tša badudi tše dintši gomme la šikinya kopano ya leago.

Eupša dinaga tše di nago le diinstitušene tše maatla, mananeo a molao a go ela maemo hloko le bobegaditaba bjo maatla di dutše di kgona go thibela go nyatšwa ga ditokologo tša batho le gore taolo ya mmušo e se šomišwe bošaeadi.

E šetše e le dikgwedi tše tshela mola go tsebišwago maemo a bosetšhaba a masetlapelo. Ntle le mokgwa wa moswananoši wa bolwetši le tlhohlo ye kgolo ya go bea naga ya batho ba 58 milione ka fase ga go dula ka gae, re šomile gabotse. Re kgonne go laola go phatlalala ga bolwetši kudu ka lebaka la tirišano le tlhokomelo ya badudi.

Se se kgonagetše ka lebaka la mošomo wo mobotse wa bobegaditaba bja rena.

Re swanetše go leboga boraditaba/mmadiataba ba go šoma ka maatla gape ba maikemišetšo ba Afrika Borwa. Ba thušitše go abela badudi ba rena tshedimošo ka go phatlalatša melaetša ya maphelo ka ga go se batamelane kudu le go hlweka. Ba dirile se ka fase ga maemo a boima, gantši ka methopo yeo e se ya lekanago.

Ba boletše dikanegelo tša dipelo tša go dula ka gae go maphelo a batho le dikgwebo tša bona. Ba ile metseng, ditropong le ditropokgolong, ba tšweletša dikanegelo tša batho ba ba tlwaelegilego gomme ba gogela šedi ya setšhaba go mathata ao go



itemogetšwego wona maoke-long le dikliniking, gomme seo se hlohleletše magato a mmušo.

Bobegaditaba bja rena bo utollotše dilo tše ka tlwaelo di bego di ka se utollwe. Ba phethagaditše mošomo wa bona wa bohlokomedi ka go tšweletša nyanyeng mediro ya bomenetša le taolompe, e lego seo se bakilego ngangišano ye kgolo ya setšhaba gomme se sa dira gore go be le dinyakišišo tša maemo a godimo tše mmalwa. Ka dipogo tše ba dirile gore batho ba be le kholofelo go bona.

Bobegaditaba bjo bo lokologilego ga se mafelelo ka bobjona. Ke mokgwa woo temokrasi e bolokwago le go thekgwa ka ona. Nakong ya leuba le, bobegaditaba bja rena ga se bja kgatha fela tema ya bohlokomedi, eupša bo phethagaditše mošomo wa bjona wa segae wa go thekga maitapišo a setšhaba go laola *coronavirus*.

Go lebeletšwe bohlokwa bja bobegaditaba temokrasing ya rena, ke matshwenyego a magolo gore go swana le makala a mangwe a ekonomi, mathata a *coronavirus* a amile kudu makala a bobegaditaba bja rena. Diphatlalatšo tše dingwe di lahlegetšwe ke 60%

ya letseno la tšona ka matšatši a mathomo a go dula ka gae.

Dikhamphani tše mmalwa di ile tša swanelwa ke go fokotša megolo, tša fokotša palo ya bašomi goba go fokotša diiri tše di šomilwego. Ka maswabi, diphatlalatšo tše dingwe di ile tša gapeletšega go tswalela, gare ga tšona ke maina a tše dingwe tša dikgatišobaka tše di hlophiwago gape di tsebagala kudu tša Afrika Borwa.

Mešomo ye e lahlegilego ka lebaka la go dula ka gae e okeditše mathata ka dikhamphaning tša bobegaditaba tše di šetšego di lebane le ditlhohlo tša go swana le go lahlegelwa ke matseno a go bapatša, go wa ga tshepedišo le go lahlegelwa ke mmara ka wo o tšerwego ke dikhamphani tša ditaba tša megala le ditheknolotši tše dingwe.

Mathata a a ditšhelete a gohle, go tloga go maina a dikgatišobaka tša inthanete go ya go dikuranta tše tlwaelegilego go ya go kgašo ya setšhaba.

Ye ke ye nngwe ya ditaba tše di tšweleditšwego ka bjako nakong ya poledišano ya ka le Foramo ya Barulaganyi ba Bosetšhaba ya Afrika Borwa kgauswanyana. Go na le go nyama, le ge go le bjalo,

intaseteri ya bobegaditaba e šoma ka maatla go kaonafatša mehuta ya kgwebo, go hlohleletša le go boloka kudu mešomo ya bašomi ka moo go kgonegago.

Ka lehlakore le lengwe, bobegaditaba ke lekala la moswananoši mo setšhabeng se sengwe le se sengwe ka gore ditsebi tša bjona di dira mošomo wo o lego bohlokwa go taolo ya temokrasi ya rena.

Ba šoma go abela setšhaba tshedimošo le go lekola gore bao ba nago le maatla ga ba a šomiši bošaeadi.

Re nyaka boraditaba/mmadiataba ba bantši, e sego ba bannyane. Ke ka moo go lahlegelwa ke raditaba/mmadiataba wo tee e se tahlegelo go intasteri fela eupša le go naga.

Re nyaka bomahlwadibona ba rena ba bobegaditaba, bao ba tlogo le maitemogelo le kgopolo ya institušene, gomme ba kgona go aba dipogo tše bohlokwa le tsheka-tsheko ya tsebo. Gape re nyaka boraditaba/mmadiataba ba bafsa ka profesešeneng bao ba tsebago theknolotši, bao ba tsebago mekgwa ye mefsa ya go anega ditaba gape ba šogana le dingongorego tša badudi ba bafsa.

Bjalo ka setšhaba re swanetše go thekga bobegaditaba bja rena go felela. E ka ba go kgetha go lefela mananeo a kgašo, go thekga mešomo ya boraditaba/mmadiataba ka go ba le seabe mo kgoboketšong ya bona ya mašeleng, go lefa laesense ya SABC goba go no reka kuranta, ka moka re ka kgatha tema ya rena go thekga intasteri ye e lego mathateng.

Bjalo ka mmušo, le ge re le maamong a a fokolago a ekonomi, re tla tšwela pele

go dira papatšo ye e tla bapatšwago diphatlalatšong le mananeong a kgašo, kudu bobegaditabeng bja setšhaba.

Lekala la praebete le lona le swanetše go tšwela pele go thekga intasteri ka go bapatša le go šoma le makala a bobegaditaba go tšweletša mananeo a mafa a go sepelelana le mekgwa ya bobegaditaba bja lefase. Batho ba botho ba mo gae le mekgatlo ya go aba ba swanetše go tsenya letso-go go thekga diprotšeke tša bobegaditaba bja kgahlego ya setšhaba, bjale ka ge go direga go ditemokrasi tše dintši.

Go phatlalatšwa ga ditaba tša maaka nakong ya leuba, kudu go difala tša dikgokagano tša leago, go dirile gore go be le hlokego ya go bega ka tšhoganetšo ditaba tše dintši tša nnete, tša toka gape tša go se tšeye lehlakore.

Nakong ye batho ba rena ba tšhepetše go makala a rena a bobegaditaba ao a tsebegago go hwetša tshedimošo, gomme se se gatelela bohlokwa bja bjona bjalo ka kokwaane ya temokrasi ya rena.

Ge re thoma mošomo wo mogolo wa go aga lefa ekonomi ka morago ga ditlamorago tša leuba, intasteri ya bobegaditaba e tla hloka thekgo ya rena go feta peleng.

Bobegaditaba bjo bo lokologilego bo ile bja hlalošwa bjalo ka 'mohlokomedi yoo a sa robalego wa tokelo ye nngwe le ye nngwe yeo banna le basadi bao ba lokologilego ba e hlomphego'. Ge re hlomphe mošomo wa bona ka gare ga leuba le, a re šomeng ka maatla go kgonthiša gore bobegaditaba bjo bo lokologilego gape bja go fapana mo nageng ya rena bo tšwela pele le go atlega. **U**

# GBV victim's life saved by NGO



Silusapho Nyanda

**A**victim of long-term gender-based violence (GBV) – who was beaten, threatened with murder and shot – says if it were not for Masimanyane Women's Rights International, she would be dead.

Lindelwa Ntanta (59), an East London resident, went through 18 years of abuse at the hands of her ex-husband, who she finally managed to divorce in 2018.

She says his abuse led to one of her three children committing suicide. It started with psychological and verbal abuse but quickly escalated to physical assault.

She says: "I got a protection order against him and he was told not to come to my house. Within a few days, he broke the order and I had him arrested. After he was released, he came back with a gun and shot me in the legs, saying that he was going to kill me."

Over the years, despite not living with them anymore,

he continued to harass the family, often targeting the spaza shop Ntanta ran by destroying her stock.

Ntanta says Masimanyane Women's Rights Interna-

**"The reason we have offices at police stations is so that we can help GBV victims the moment they go to report a case."**

tional, an NGO funded by the Department of Social Development, has provided tremendous support over the years. The Masimanyane

team helped Ntanta obtain several protection orders over the years, assisted her with counselling and in getting her granddaughter's school fees reduced.

"I am alive because they have protected me from my abuser. Even now, they are assisting me with legal matters as my ex-husband is trying to sell the house we live in," says Ntanta.

Masimanyane is an anti-GBV organisation that has been in existence since 1996. It has offices in Mdantsane and East London Magistrate's Courts, as well as staff based at the Fleet Street, Buffalo Flats and Duncan Village police stations.

Community project manager for Masimanyane, Buyiswa Mhambi, says the organisation offers support services to victims of abuse, including counselling, shelter, abuse awareness and computer and craft skills.

"The reason we have offices at police stations is so that we can help GBV victims the moment they go to report a case," says Mhambi.

Visit Masimanyane Women's Rights International's office in Scenery Park township or go to their website: [www.masimanyane.org.za](http://www.masimanyane.org.za)

## CGE e thuša batho go fihlelela ditirelo tša toka

Dale Hes

**B**atšwasehlabele ba Dikgaruru tšeo di Ikadilego ka Bong (GBV) bao ba palelwago ke go hwetša thušo le thekgo yeo ba e nyakago ba hloheletšwa go ikgo-kaganya le Khomišene ya Tekatekano ya Bong (CGE).

CGE e ka thuša ka ditirelo tša toka ditsheko tša tlhokomelo ya bana, tša tlhorišo ka thobalano, tša go kgethollwa ka bong le go tša GBV, e bile e aba maele le ditirelo tša molao tša go se lefelwe go batšwasehlabele.

Mofihli Teleki wa Khomišene o re wo mongwe wa mešomo ya CGE ke go thuša batšwasehlabele go



bula melato ya kgorotsheko. "Karolo ya Boramolao/Mmamolao e tla felegetša bangongoregi go dikgorotsheko tša masetrata go bula melato ya dikgaruru tša ka malapeng le go ba thuša ka go tlatša difomo tšeo di hlokegago. CGE e kgatha gape tema ya go lekola melato, go akaretšwa ya kato le melato ya thobalano le dipolao tša basadi ke banna".

CGE e thuša gape motšwasehlabele go

hwetša taelo ya tšhireletšo gomme gantši e šomišana le Setheo sa Bosetšhaba sa Bosekiši go kgonthiša gore motšwasehlabele o hwetša tsheko ya toka. "Ka tsela ye, CGE e dira Pego ya Tekolo le go dira mošomo wa yona wa tekolo ya melato le go lekola dintlha tša bohlokwa, go swana le maitshwaro a go se amogelege a mohlankedi wa tshepedišo, go hloriga bao ba phologilego lekga la bobedi le dipotšišo tša

boramolao/mmamolao tšeo di se nago le taba le maikutlo a batšwasehlabele," gwa hlaloša Teleki.

Ge batšwasehlabele ba palelwa ke go fihlelela toka ka Dikgorotsheko tša Dikgaruru tša ka Malapeng, CGE e ka ba emela, ya ba emela ka semolao.

E kgona gape go romela batšwasehlabele go hwetša thekgo ya thobamatswalo.

### Tirelo ye bohlokwa

CGE e dutše e šoma bjalo ka tirelo ye bohlokwa nakong ka moka ya go dula ka gae.

"Le ge melato ye mengwe ya kgorotsheko e šutišitšwe ka lebaka la go dula ka gae, ditsheko tša tšhoganetšo tšeo di lebanego le dikgaruru tša ka malapeng le tša GBV di

tšwela pele go hwetša thušo ka lenaneong la toka," gwa realo Teleki.

CGE e kgonthiša gore ditokelo tša setšhaba di a šireletšwa. "Afrika Borwa ke temokrasi yeo e sa khutišego selo, yeo e ikgafetšego ditokelo tša batho tša motheo, go akaretša tokelo ya tekatekano le seriti se bohlokwa sa batho, go ya ka dinyakwa tša Molaotheo."

### Bula molato

Batšwasehlabele ba GBV le tlhorišo ba ka leletša nomoro ya go se lefelwe ya CGE ya 0800 007 709 go bula molato. Ba ka romela gape molaetša letlakaleng la Facebook: Gender Commission of South Africa.