

Vuk'uzenzele



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Tobacco addiction: Your health could go up in smoke
Page 4



Door to home ownership opened
Page 8

Solid plans for vaccination programme



Allison Cooper

Every adult in South Africa will have the opportunity to be vaccinated against the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

President Cyril Ramaphosa said government aims to vaccinate about 40 million people

through its vaccination programme.

He assured South Africans that an effective vaccination programme is in place and vaccines will be made available to people across the country.

Responding to questions in Parliament recently, the President said the vaccination programme is an unprecedented

process.

This will be the first time in South Africa's history that a national vaccination programme aimed at adults will be rolled out.

"It is going to reach into the real heart of our country, in the rural areas, in the urban areas, and all over," he added.

The President said govern-

ment will spare no cost to protect South Africans from the pandemic.

"When it comes to ensuring the health of our people by providing vaccines, the South African government is going to make sure that we pull out all stops and we will provide the finances to do precisely that."

Government is committed to ensuring that every person 18 years and older will be able to be vaccinated, free at the point of vaccination.

"The costs will be covered from public funds for uninsured people and medical aids for those who are insured, as part of prescribed minimum benefits," said President Ramaphosa.

Electronic Vaccine Data System

Every person to be vaccinated must register on the Electronic Vaccine Data System (EVDS), after which they will receive

details of the date and time of their vaccination.

President Ramaphosa described the EVDS as the backbone of the vaccination programme.

"It provides an end-to-end solution that is used to digitally capture each event in the vaccination process and provides data to monitor all vaccinations administered," he explained.

Government has put measures in place to ensure that all South Africans are able to register on the system.

"For many South Africans who do not have access to the internet, both digital and walk-in systems will be used for registration. Callers may also register on a toll-free helpline."

Vaccination phases

The President said the first goal of the vaccination programme is to rapidly reduce the number of people who get very sick or die from COVID-19.

The second goal is to achieve 'population immunity'.

"It is estimated that population immunity will be achieved when around 67% of the country's population has achieved immunity. This amounts to around 40 million people," he explained.

The magnitude of the vac-

Cont. page 2



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Bogaši bjo bo tiilego bo bohlokwa le go feta le peleng

Re dula ka nageng yeo e lego gore ga se fela bogaši ba ditaba eupša le gape leloko lefe goba lefe la setšhaba leo le kgonago go tšweletša maikutlo a lona, dikgopolo le gape go se kgotsofale ga gagwe ka tokologo ka ntle le go tšhoga gore o tla tšhošetšwa.

Re tšwa kgole go matšatši ao ditšhupetšo tšeo di bego di dirwa ke badiragatši di bego di fetolwa ka dikiletšo, fao go bega ditaba ka tsinkelo ka bogaši go bego go tsenya bogaši kotsing ya go golegwa goba go tswalelwa ga dikgatišo tša bona.

Mo nakong ye e sa tšwago go feta, mokgatlo wa Babegi ba Ditaba bao ba Hlokago Mollwane o gatišitše Sengwalwa sa Dipalopalo sa Tokologo ya Bogaši Lefaseng sa 2021, e lego seo se elago seemo sa bolokologi bja tša kgašo go ralala le lefase ka bophara.

Ka kakaretšo, go hweditšwe gore go bile le go theogela fase ga phihlelelo ya setšhaba go tshedimošo le koketšego ya mapheko go kakaretšo ya ditaba ka dinageng tše mmalwa.

Pego yee boletše gore bogaši bja ditaba bo "thibetšwe ka botlalo goba bo šitišwa kudu" ka dinageng tše 73 gomme bo "gateletšwe" ka go tše dingwe tše 59.

Seo se hlobago boroko ke gore tokologo ya bogaši e phuhlame ka fase ga seemo sa leuba la COVID-19, fao e lego gore dikiletšo tša mehutahuta tšeo di hlomilwego di ilego tša bonala di šomišwa go thibela ditiragalo tša bogaši



ka mafelong a mmalwa.

Ka mo go pego ya moragorago, Afrika Borwa e bile maemong a bo 32 go dinaga tše 180. Pego ye e hlaloša seemo sa tokologo ya bogaši ka Afrika Borwa bjalo ka bjo bo "tšhošetšwego gomme bo le kotsing".

E hlaloša gore le ge Molaotheo wa Afrika Borwa o šireletša tokologo ebile re na le setlwaedi seo se tiilego sa bogaši bja dinyakišišo, mapheko a mmalwa a sa šitiša bogaši go dira mešomo ya bona.

Se se akaretša magato a semolao ao a tšewago kgahlanong le go tšea diswantšho Mafelong a Bohlokwa a Bosetšhaba goba go bega ka ga merero ye e amanago le bohloodi bja tšhireletšego ya mmušo.

Pego e lemoga gape gore go bile le tlhatlogo ya ditšhošetšo tša bogaši ba ditaba kudukudu ba basadi go kgašo ya setšhaba ka 2020.

Tšhošetšo ya mohuta woo ga e amogelege le gatee, ebile e tloga e le kotsi kudu ge e

lebišwa go bogaši ba ditaba ba basadi gomme e fela e sepela mmogo le ditšhošetšo tša dikgaruru tša thobalano.

Ye ke taba ye e hlobago boroko kudu gomme e ka se dumelelwe.

Go sa le bjalo, re ikgantšha kudu go tseba gore re na le bogaši bja tokologo bjo bo tiilego bjo bo kgonago go bega ditaba ka ntle le letšhogo goba go ratwa ke bao ba lego maemong a bolaodi, bjo bo kgonago go gaša ditaba tšeo di gogilego šedi tša nakong ya rena, le go fa setšhaba tshedimošo ye e nepagetšego, ya go se tšeye lehlakore.

Ka nakong yeo re šomago mmogo go aga ekonomi ya rena le setšhaba sa rena ka kgabagareng ya seemo sa leuba la *coronavirus*, bogaši bjo bo tiilego bo sa le bohlokwa le go feta le peleng.

Bogaši bja ka Afrika Borwa bo ralokile tema ye bohlokwa go utolla tše ntši tšeo re di tsebago mabapi le bogolo bja mannete bja go gogwa ga mmušo ka nko ka batho bao ba itirelago ba nnoši, ba go

ba le bomenetša gammogo le dikhamphani tša bona.

Ba kgonne go tšwetša pele bogaši bja bona bja ditaba le ge ba be ba tšhošetšwa, ba botšwa ditaba tša maaka le go hlaselwa.

Bomenetša ga se fela tlhohlo yeo re lebanego le yona bjalo ka naga. Maphelo a ka mehla a maAfrika Borwa a sa amilwe ke bohloki, tlhokego ya tekatekano le tlhokego ya tlabollo, kabo ya ditirelo ye e fokolago le tlhokego ya phihlelelo go menyetla.

Ge e le gore bogaši bo tla dula go phethagatša maikarabelo a bjona ka nnete go thekga temokrasi, bogaši ba rena ba ditaba ba swanetše go tšwela pele go bega ditaba tšeo di gogilego šedi ka ntle le letšhogo le go ratwa.

Kakaretšo ya bona ya ditaba ye e tšwelago pele e swanetše go akaretša dikgaruru tša bong, bosenyi ka ditšhabeng tša rena le bofokodi bja setšhabeng bja go swana le tšhomišobošaeadi ya diokobatši.

Bogaši bja rena bo swanetše

go fa ka tshedimošo ye e nepagetšego le yeo e sa tšego lehlakore, ka go kgontšha setšhaba go tšea diphetho se na le tshedimošo, gore se fihlelele dibaka le go kaonafatša maphelo a sona.

Ba swanetše go tšwela pele go tšweletša bogaši bja ditaba bjo bo putlago ditaba tšeo di gogilego šedi le tšeo di lego ka mathomong a dikuranta eupša le bjo bo tsenyago letso go hlabolleng ga batho.

Ba swanetše go bega bobedi ditaba tše botse le tše di sego tša loka, kgatelopele ye re bilego le yona le dtlhohlo tše re lebanego le tšona.

Seriti ke selo se bohlokwa go tšwetša pele botshephegi magareng ga bogaši ba ditaba le setšhaba.

Ge bogaši ba ditaba ba dumela go šomišwa goba gore dintlo tša bona tša bogaši di šomišwa go lwa dintwa tša dipolotiki goba go hwetša dintlha legatong la dikgahlego tša bona, seriti sa bona se theogela fase.

Ge bogaši ba ditaba ba phatlalatša ditaba tšeo di sego tša nepagala goba tšeo ba tsebago gore ke maaka, setšhaba se lahlegelwa ke tshepo go bona.

Ke kgahlegong ye kaone ya bohle bao ba ratago naga ye le go duma gore e atlege gore bogaši bo thekgwe, le gore bo se ke bja šitišwa mošomong wa bjona.

Bjalo ka setšhaba, a re tšweleng pele go šoma mmogo go šireletša tokologo ya bogaši bja ka nageng ya rena re na le maikemišetšo. Bo hweditšwe gaboima gomme ka ntle le bjona, re ka se holo-fele gore re tla atlega. **V**

Go kgoga motšoko kudu go ka go bakela malwetši

GO KETEKA keteka Letšatši la go Tlogela go Kgoga Motšoko la Lefase ka la 31 Mopitlo, *Vuk'uzenzele* e boledišana le motho yo a bego a kgoga motšoko kudu gomme bjale a o tlogetšego gore o kgonne bjang.

Kgaogelo Letsebe

Katlego Makhanda go tšwa Moile-tswane ka Leboa Bodikela o tseba gabotse kudu gore go boima bjang go tlogela go kgoga motšoko.

Go fihla ge a tlogela go kgoga motšoko mengwaga ye mene ye e fetilego, Makhanda, wa mengwaga ye 28, o be a kgoga disekelete tše 30 ka letšatši.

O thomile go kgoga ge a be a na le mengwaga ye 18 ka lebaka la mogofe wa dithaka.

“Ke be ke se na kgahlego ya go kgoga – go kgoga ga se gwa nkgoketša go fihla ge ke le ka go mphato wa marematlou fao sehlopha sa bašemane bao ke bego ke fela ke dula le bona ba thoma go ntshola gore nna ga se ka hlalefa ka ge ke sa kgoge.”

Makhanda o thomile ka go kgoga sekerete se tee goba tše pedi ka letšatši, eupša se se ile sa oketšega ge nako e dutše e sepela.



“Ka morago ga marematlou, ke ile ka ya yunibesithi gomme ka ge moo e le ga mme ga a mpone, ke be ke nwa bjala kudu. Se se ile sa oketša kelo ya ka ya go kgoga.”

Ka 2017, Makhanda o ile a babja gomme o ile a romelwa sepetlele. O ile a phekolwa gore o na le bolwetši bja swikiri bja *type 2* gomme mo dibekeng tše ntši o be a se na maatla go ka tsoga mpeteng.

“Ngaka e be e tšitšitše ge e be e mpoella gore bolwetši bja ka bo ka se fole ge nka tšwela pele go kgoga. Gomme se se ile sa ntšiša matla a gore ke tšea sephetho sa go tlogela go kgoga sa ruri.”

Ngaka Midah Maluleke go tšwa ka Mpumalanga o bolela gore go kgoga go kotsi go ditho tše dintši tša mmele.

“Malwetši a go swana le kankere, bolwetši bja pelo, seterouku, bolwetši bja maswafo, bolwetši bja swikiri le bolwetši bja mafahla bja go thibela khemo bjo bo sa folego bo ka bakwa ke go kgoga.

“Dinyakišišo di laetša gore batho bao ba kgogago ba na le kgonagalo kudu ya 30% go fihla go 40% ya gore ba ka ba le bolwetši bja swikiri bja *type 2* go feta bao ba sa kgogego.

Go kgoga gape go dira gore go be boima go alafa bolwetši bjo,” a realo.


Dikeletšo mabapi le go tlogela go kgoga

Mokgatlo wa Kankere wa Afrika Borwa (CANSa) o fana ka dikeletšo tše di late-lago ge e le gore o leka go tlogela go kgoga:

- Tšea sephetho mabapi le letšatšikgwedi leo o ka thomago go tlogela go kgoga ka lona gomme o dire seo.
- Lahla se sengwe le se sengwe seo se go gopotšago ka go kgoga. Se se akaretša mapakana a disekelete, ditherei tša molora wa sekerete, dilaetara tša metšoko.
- Enwa meetse a mantši – a tla thuša go ntšha nikhotine mmeleng wa gago.
- Tsebiša ba lapa la gago le bagwera gore o leka go tlogela go kgoga gore ba kgone go go thekga.
- O ka itemogela go dikologa, go opša ke hlogo goba go gohlola

ge o šetše o tlogetše go kgoga. Se se tlwaelegile gomme o tla ba kaone ka morago ga letšatši goba a mabedi gomme se se tla tloga mo matšatšing a sa fetego a 14.

Makhanda o bolela gore leeto la gagwe la go tlogela go kgoga ga se la ba bonolo, eupša o ikgafile go se kgoge motšoko.

“Kliniki ya kgauswi le mo ke dulago le bašomi ba yona ba mphile thekgo le tshedimošo ka ga bohlokwa bja go phela bophelo bja go se kgoge motšoko. Mathomong, monkgo wa sekerete o be o nkgoketša, eupša mo lebakeng le ke o tlwaetše,” a tlaleletša ka go realo. 

Go hwetša thušo ya go tlogela go kgoga motšoko, etela kliniki ya kgauswi le wena goba ikgokaganye le CANSa mo go **0800 22 66 22**.

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Importance of immunisation



While the world is focused on new vaccines to protect against the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the Department of Health says it is

important to ensure that routine vaccinations are not missed.

“In South Africa, about 298 935 children missed their routine immunisation since the beginning of the

COVID-19 lockdown, which suggests that they might be vulnerable to childhood diseases,” says the department.

Missing routine vaccinations leaves children at risk of serious vaccine preventable

diseases including measles, polio, whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria, hepatitis B, TB, haemophilus influenza, diarrhoea and pneumococcal infections, which claims hundreds of millions of lives.

The department has partnered with various stakeholders to embark on a countrywide immunisation catch-up drive to ensure that children are up-to-date with their immunisation schedule.


This is especially important for those who missed routine vaccines and other child health services as a result of interruptions caused by COVID-19.

“Immunisation saves millions of lives every year and is widely recognised as one of

the world’s most successful health interventions.

“In this context, this year’s campaign will aim to build solidarity and trust in vaccination as a public good that saves lives and protects health,” says the department.

To ensure the safety of children and healthcare workers, parents, caregivers and other community members must comply with all COVID-19 protocols when visiting health facilities for child immunisation and other health services.

If your child has missed any of their routine immunisations take him or her to your local clinic for further assistance. 

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