

**ISABELOMALI SOMNYANGO WEZEMPILO KWA-ZULU NATAL ESETHULWA
NGUNGQONGQOSHE WEZEMPILO U-NKZ. NELISWA PEGGY NKONYENI (OBUYE ABE
ILUNGA LEPHALAMENDE LESIFUNDAZWE - NGOMHLAKA 24 APRIL 2007**

Ndunankulu ohloniphekile;

Somlomo nesekele likaSomlomo

Amalunga esigungu esiphezulu sesifundazwe;

Amalunga ahloniphekile eSishayamthetho sesiFundazwe;

Sihlalo kanye nawowonke amalunga ahloniphekile ekomidi lezeMpilo.

IziMeya namaKhansela;

Amakhosi akhona phakathi kwethu;

INhloko yomNyango, uDkt. Busi Nyembezi;

Izimeneja zomnyango kuwowonke amazinga kubandakanye nezimemeja

zeziFunda zomNyango wezeMpilo, izimeneja zezibhedlela, Amalunga amabhodi

ezibhedlela, amalunga e-Mental Review Board, amaKomidi emiTholampilo,

Abelaphi beNdabuko kanye nabobonke ababambiqhaza emNyangweni wezeMpilo.

Ezinye izicukuthwane ezikhona lapha engingazibalanga;

Bafowethu nodadewethu, ngiyanibingelela.

Sihlalo ohloniphekile, ngivumele ukuba ngithathe lelithuba ukuthi ngifisele

uNgqongqoshe kazwelonke wezeMpilo u-Dkt. Manto Tshabalala-Msimang

ukwelulama okusheshayo. Ngemithandazo sinaye, umndeni wakwa-Msimang,

izihlobo kanye nabangani ngalesisikhathi sempilo esinzima.

Ukukhathazeka okumangazayo esibhekana nakho, ikakhulukazi kulomkhakha

wezempilo, sizama ukubhekana nomthwalo wezifo obekwe phezu kwamahlombe

ethu yizinga eliphezulu lobubha elenza umsebenzi wethu ube ngumqansa onzima kakhulu.

Inkosi u-Albert Luthuli esisanda kugubha ukwedlula kwakhe emhlabeni eminyakeni engamashumi amane eyedlule kulonyaka washo lokhu enkulumweni yakhe ayethula ngmhlaka 19 ku-October ka-1956 eJohannesburg, “standing up in defense of human values”.

Waqhubeka wathi, “I must begin by reminding you that the history of mankind shows that people in different lands throughout the ages have had to meet such challenges as face the people of Union of South Africa at this time but history teaches us that rarely, except for some temporary setbacks, have movements of the people to resist oppression, no matter how ruthless the oppressor, failed. If we respect fundamental human rights and noble divine concept of man, the dignity of man and the worth of an individual, the brotherhood of man, we must come all out in defence of these values as they are being seriously threatened by evil forces in our land. We should remember that Providence has ordained it that a people who refused to meet such a challenge deservingly suffer moral degeneration and degradation.”

Ngalesosikhathi umcindezeli kwabe kulubandlulo kodwa namhlanje yindlala, udlame kanye nokuhlukunyezwa kwabantu besifazane kanye nezingane, yigciwane lesandulelangculazi nengculazi, isifo sofuba kanye nezinye izifo ezithelelanayo. Sihlalo ohloniphekile ngithanda ukugcizelela amazwi eNkosi uLuthuli athi kumele sihloniphe amalungelo abantu asemqoka, yizinto eziyinsika

esikholelwa kuzo, isithunzi somuntu kanye nobumqoka bomuntu ngamunye, ubumbano phakathi kwabantu kanye nokuthi kumele sizinikele ngokuphele ukuvikela lokho okuligugu kithina. INhlangano yaMazwe oMhlaba yezeMpilo i-World Health Organisation (WHO) ichaza ezempilo kanje, “A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”

Asibumbaneni sibemunye njengezakhamizi zalesisifundazwe esihle kangaka emkhankasweni wokulwa nobubha, ukuhlukunyezwa kwabesimame nezingane, izifo kanye nokukhombisa ukuzibophezela kwethu ekunakekeleni amalungelo abantu kanye nokunakekela isimo somuntu, isithunzi somuntu kanye nobumqoka bomuntu ngamunye.

Ngesikhathi uNdunankulu ethula inkulumo yakhe yesifundazwe, wasikhumbuza ngamazwi ashiwo nguMongameli wezwe u-Thabo Mbeki enkulumweni ayethula ngomhlaka 8 ku-January nokuyilapho abeka khona wathi:

“In concert with the task of growing the economy and creating new opportunities for work, we have been hard at work since 1994 to push back the frontiers of poverty, recognising that no people can be truly free until they have cast aside the shackles of poverty and underdevelopment. It is this reason that the eradication of poverty has been at the centre of our policies and programme since the first democratic elections. Drawing of the experience of the first ten years of freedom, and building on the firm foundation laid by our people in 2004, we identified the goal of halving poverty in South Africa by 2014. In 2007, we must do everything

possible to make certain that we achieve further advances towards the achievement of that goal.”

Izindaba ezithinta ezempilo namalunga ahloniphekile yizona zindaba ezingumgugodla ohlwini lwalokho okusuke kukhulunywa ngakho ezithangamini ezidingida ukuthuthukiswa kwenhlalakahle yomphakathi nomnotho.

Ngesikhathi ethula inkulumo yakhe yezwe lase-Ningizimu Africa uMongameli mhlaka 9 February wabeka ukuthi:

“All these economic and social programmes form part of our strategies to reduce and eradicate the poverty that continues to afflict many of our people.” This he said was done so as to “erase in our country that which is ugly and repulsive so that together we can speak of freedom and the happiness that comes with liberty.”

INgqungquthela yamazwe omhlaba yomama basemakhaya iInternational Rural Women’s Conference ibanjelwe e-Thekwini njengoba sikhuluma. Siyazi ukuthi esifundazweni sethu abantu besifazane bayingxenywe engu-53% yesizwe sonkana kanti iningi labo liphila ezindaweni ezisemakhaya nokuyilapho kuxake khona izinga eliphezulu lobubha, izifo, ukwentuleka kwamanzi, ukuthuthwa kwendle, kanye nokwentuleka kwezingqalasizinda. Kunamazwe asathuthuka asenze umehluko obonakalayo kulezizingqinamba esisabhekene nazo. Asethembe ukuthi lengqungquthela izonikeza ithuba lokwabelana ngemibono mayelana nokuthi

kungabhekwana kanjani nalezizimo ezibhekene nabantu besifazane kulesisikhathi.

Ukubambisana nemiPhakathi

Umsebenzi wethu njengomNyango wezeMpilo KwaZulu-Natal ukuhlinzeka usizo lwezempilo ngokulandela umgomo wokuhlinzeka usizo lwezempilo kusukela emazingeni aphansi, nokugxile ekuhlinzekeni usizo lwezempilo kuwowonke umuntu ngokulingana, ukubandakanya umphakathi ekuthathweni kwezinqumo kanye nokusebenzisana nayoyonke imikhakha ekhona esifundazweni.

Isikhungo esihlinzeka usizo lwezempilo oluyisisekelo emazingeni aphansi sasungulwa endaweni yase-Pholela lapha KwaZulu-Natal ngonyaka ka-1948, esikhathini esiyiminyaka engamashumi amathathu ngaphambi kokuba uhlelo lwe-Alma Ata Declaration lwemukele ukusebenza kwemitholampilo yamazinga aphansi ngonyaka ka-1978, njengendlela yokuhlinzeka usizo lwezempilo engenazo izindleko eziphezulu. Umndeni wezempilo emhlabeni wonke ikakhulukazi kumazwe asathuthuka uyakubona ukuthi kumele sithuthukise ngamandla usizo lwezempilo emazingeni aphansi uma sifuna ukubhekana nomthwalo wokulwa nezifo ngendlela ephumelelayo.

Saba nemicimbi eyahlukahlukene ngonyaka owedlule nokuyilapho sadlulisela khona emiphakathini imilayezo enhlobonhlobo yezempilo. Kulonyana sizokwakha

phezu kwalokho njengesisekelo sigxile ekwakheni ubudlelwano obunomphumela ngenhloso yokuqinisekisa ukuthi sisebenza nokubambisana ekudingideni izihloko noma izindaba ezithinta ezempilo, futhi khona lapho sibe sithuthukisana . Ngiyethemba ukuthi ngalokho siyoyibona inqubekelaphambili neyokhonjiswa yizinkomba zezempilo.

Sibhekene nezinga lobubha elimi ku-54.3% kulesisifundazwe kanti kwezinye izindawo ezisemakhaya izinga lobubha lilinganiselwa ku-80%. Sishilo ngaphambilini ukuthi izinga lokwentuleka kokudla liphezulu kakhulu njengoba limi ku-70%. Kulesisifundazwe, abantu abangu 32% kuphela abakwazi ukuthola amanzi ahlanzekile (kuzwelonke balinganiselwa ku-79% kanti angu-24% amakhaya anohlelo olufanele lokulahlwa kwendle esifundazweni kanti kuzwelonke nalinganiselwa ku-62%) Izinselelo ezifanayo lezi ezihaqe izindawo ezingomazakhele ezigudle emadolobheni nokuyilapho kunezinga eliphezulu kakhulu lobubha, ukungakwazi ukuthola izidingo zempilo ezifanele kanye nenxanxathela yezifo.

Izifunda Uthungulu, Uthukela, Umkhanyakude, Umzinyathi iZululand kanye nezinye izingxenye zesifunda Ilembe zinezinga eliphezulu lobubha nelikhonjiswa yizinkomba zezomnotho. Kanti isifunda Ugu, Ilembe kanye nesifunda Umzinyathi, ingxenye esempumalanga yesifunda Uthukela kanye ne-Zululand, yingxenye esenyakatho yesifunda Umkhanyakude inezinkomba ezikhombisa izinga eliphezulu kakhulu lobubha nokuntengantenga kwenhlalakahle yomphakathi (okubandakanya izinga eliphansi lemfundo, ukuminyana kwabantu, iningi lalababantu okuyintsha, abantu abadala kanye nabantu abakhubazekile).

Izindawo zasemakhaya esifundeni Umzinyathi, Uthungulu, Uthukela, Umkhanyakude, iZululand, Ugu, Ilembé, kanye nesifunda Isisonke zinezinkomba ezikhombisa izinga eliphezulu lokwentuleka kokuhlinzekwa ngendlela efanele ngezidingongqangi okubalwa kuzo amanzi, ukuthuthwa kwendle kanye nokungabibikho kohlelo olubhekele ukulahlwa kwemfucuza nokudala inkinga enkulu kwinhlalakahle yempilo yomphakathi.

Egameni le-Alma Ata, kumele sisebenze ngokubambisana neminye iminyango ezinhlelweni zentuthuko ukuze sibhekane nezinselelo eziphazamisa inhlakahle yempilo yomphakathi nokuphazamisa ukusimama komnotho.

Njengomnyango, kulonyaka sizosebenzisa izinhlelo ezigxile emiphakathini (Community Based Programmes) ezizohlinzeka amasu anhlobonhlobo futhi ezizobandakanya umphakathi nezizoqhakambisa ukusebenza ngokubambisana okunenhloso ukuze kubhekelelwe izidingo zezempilo. Sineculo esiliculayo njengomNyango wezeMpilo elithi 'Impilo iyasetshenzelwa ayitholwa mahhala'. Impela kunjalo, kumele sibhukule sisebenze kanzima ukushintsha isimo esibhekene naso. Ngomhlaka 7 ku-April sigubhe okwama-57 uSuku loMhlaba Wonke lwezeMpilo (World Health Day) ngaphansi kwesiqubulo esithi; "Invest in health, build a safer future" (*Bamba iqhaza endimeni yezempilo, yakha ikusasa eliphephile*)

Sigcizelela lomuzwa nathi, futhi siyengeza kuwo ngokuthi sithi; “Invest in health, build a safer and prosperous future” (*Bamba iqhaza endimeni yezempilo, yakha ikusasa eliphephile neliqhakazile*)

Njengengxenye yalomshikashika, sifuna ukuhambisa usizo lokuhlolwa komphakathi izifo eduze nawo umphakathi siphinde sithuthukise imikhakhankaso yokukhuthaza impilo eyiyo kanye nezinhlelo ezifundisa ngezempilo ngenhloso yokwazisa, ukufundisa kanye nokuqwashisa imiphakathi ngezempilo. Onompilo bethu bazoba semqoka kakhulu ekuqinisekiseni ukuthi loluhlelo luyaphumelela.

Uphiko olubhekene nosomabhizinisi abancane iTargeted Enterprises Unit, lwasungulwa kulomnyango ngenhloso yokuqinisekisa ukuthi amabhizinisi aphehwe ngabantu abamnyama abamba iqhaza elisemqoka emisebenzini ethengwa nguhulumeni ngenhloso yokwehlisa izinga lobubha kulesisifundazwe kanye nokuthuthukisa isimo sezempilo kanye nokwakha ikusasa eliphephile neliqhakazile. Njengamanje kugxilwe kumabhizinisi emifelandawonye (Co-operatives), amabhizinisi amancane, aphakathi nendawo, kanye nalawo abanzi (SMME) ngokucheme noma ngokubhekelela kakhulu labo ababencishwe amathuba ngaphambilini. Kunezinhlelo ezibhekene ngqo nabantu besifazane, intsha kanye nezinkampani zabantu abakhubazekile.

Kulonyaka wezimali esikuwona, umnyango wenze futhi wabona intuthuko enkulu ekuzibandakanyeni kwamabhizinisi emifelandawonye (co-operatives) njengoba kukhishwe izivumelwano zemisebenzi ezibandakanya imali engu-R94 million

nenikezwe amabhizinisi emifelandawonye. Lokhu kube yintuthuko enkulu uma kuqhathaniswa nonyaka owedlule nokuyilapho kusetshenziswe imali engu-R12 million kuphela kulendima.

Imali engu-R81 million ikhishwe ngaphansi kohlelo lokunikeza izinkampani ithuba lokuncintisana kunalolo lokuba kuthunyelwe izincwadi ezinxusa izinkampani ezithile ukuba ziqhudelane ngamanani okwenza umsebenzi osuke udingakala. Loluhlelo lukhombise intuthuko yokukwazi ukusingatha uhlelo lokukhankasela umsebenzi endimeni yamabhizinisi emifelandawonye.

Lokhu kuyinkomba egqame bha yokuzibophezela komnyango ekulweni nezifo, ukulwa nobubha kanye nokunika ithemba kubantu besifundazwe saKwaZulu-Natal.

IziNhlelo ezingaMasu okuBhekana nezeMpilo

Ukubelethwa komtwana nempilo yabesimame

Sikholelwa ukuthi ukuqhakambisa impilo yabesifazane nezingane emsebenzini wethu wezempilo yikhona okuyisisombuluo ekusombululeni inselelo yezifo nobubha. Isiqubulo sethu kulonyaka njengomnyango sithi: “Investing in women and children, secures a health nation” (*bamba iqhaza ekunakekelweni kwabesifazane nezingane, qinisekisa isizwe esinempilo*)

Engqungqutheleni yakamuva nje yongqongqoshe bezempilo bamazwe obumbano lwamazwe ase-Africa, iAfrican Union Conference of Health Ministers ngasekuqaleni kwalenyanga, ezinye zezihambeli zaqhakambisa ukuthi isizwe esinomnotho sakhiwa yisizwe esinempilo! Ezempilo kumele zithathwe njengesisekelo esisemqoka ekuqinisekiseni ukuqhakaza nempumelelo kwesifundazwe ngokwakha isimo sabantu abanempilo ukuze babambe iqhaza ekhuthukisweni kwesifundazwe.

Kunobufakazi obucace bha bokuthi uma ubamba iqhaza ekhuthukiseni impilo nemfundo yowesifazane, uthuthukisa isimo sempilo yezingane zabo okuyiyona mbewu engumgogoda yesizwe esinempilo nekusasa eliqhakazile.

Umkhakha obhekelele isimo sabesifazane ngesikhathi sokukhulelwa ubambe iqhaza elibonakalayo kwezempilo, nokuyiwona oqagula intuthuko ekuhlinzekweni kosizo lwezempilo emazingeni aphansi. Nakuba kunjalo, muningi umsebenzi okusamele wenziwe ekhuthukiseni uhlelo lokusingathwa kwesimo sabesimame abakhulelwe njengoba kuveziwe embikweni okhuthaza ukunakekelwa nokuvikelwa komama (Save Mother). Amathimba azobhekana nalomsebenzi aseqokiwe ngokwemiklamo yezingxenye ezintathu (3 areas) zomNyango wezeMpilo esifundazwe, nazogxila ekuqinisekiseni ukusebenza kwezincwadi eziphakanyiswe kulombiko.

Njengomzamo wokuvikela ukufa kwezingane zethu zibulawa yizifo ezingavikeleka, sizokwengeza umfutho ezinhlelweni zethu zokugoma kanye nokufundisa omama. Uhlelo lwethu lokuvikela ukwedlula kwesifo sisuka kumama

siya kumtwana (Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Strategy) luzobuyezwa futhi luhloliswe ukuze kubonakale izingxenywe zalo ezidinga ukuthithukiswa.

Njengengxenywe yokusebenza ngokubambisana nezinye izinhlaka zesifundazwe, sizosebenza nozakwethu bezinhlaka ezehlukahlukene ngaphansi kohlelo lokuthuthukisa umtwana kusukela esemncane i–Early Childhood Development (ECD) ngenhloso yokuveza ithuba lokubona kusenesikhathi uma kunezinkinga ezikhona ekukhuleni komntwana, njengoba sazi ukuthi ukuvikela kungcono kunokwelapha. Uhlelo iHealth Promoting Schools nalo lusemqoka kakhulu kulokhu.

Izifo ezingathelelani kanye nesifo somdlavuza

Ukushintshashintsha kwezindlela abantu abaphila ngazo kuholele ekutheni kuqubuke izifo ezihambisana nendlela umuntu aphila ngayo, nokuholele ekukhuleni kwezinga lokuhlasela kwesifo sikashukela, ukukhuphuka kwezinga lokushisa kwegazi, kanye nezinye izifo ezahlukahlukene zenhliziyo. Asiqapheleni sonke, sizihlole njalonjalo ukuthi asikahlaselwa yini yilezizifo ngoba uma sezibonakele emzimbeni womuntu zingelapheka. Kumele sonke sizibophezele ukuthu umuntu ngamunye ubhekelela impilo yakhe.

Isifo samathambo esibangelwa ukuhamba kweminyaka kumuntu kanye nokuba nesisindo eseqile, kwezinye izikhathi kuba yimbangela yokuthi umuntu kudingakale ukuthi ashintshwe ijoyinti elihlanganisa amathambo nokuyindlela yokwelapha lesisimo. Uphiko lokwenza lomsebenzi iJoint Replacement Surgery

lusesibhedlela Inkosi Albert Luthuli. Iziguli eziningi zivamise ukudinga usizo lokushintshwa ijoyinti lenqulu kanye neqakala. Ukukhula kwesibalo seziguli zaloluhlobo kudinga uphiko olunobuchule obuthe thuthu futhi olubandakanya izindleko eziphezulu. Kumanje kuneziguli ezingama-662 ezilinde ukushintshwa amajoyinti athile omzimba. Imali esisele yokwenza lomsebenzi yonyaka wezimali ka-2007/8 ngu-R540, 000, 00 okuyimali ezokwanela izindleko zeziguli ezingama-27 (amashumi amabili nesikhombisa) kuphela kuze kube ngonyaka olandelayo wezimali.

Iziguli emtholampilo noma ophikweni olubhekene nezifo zamathambo, iziguli zibhekene nezinhlungu ezinzima kanti sekuphele izinyanga zingakwazi ukuhamba njengoba zidinga ukushintshwa kwamajoyinti ezinqulwini nasemadolweni. Leziguli ezintsha ezisanda kufika, ezingekho ohleni lwalabo abasalinde usizo angeke zibuyiselwe emakhaya ukuze zibuye ngonyaka ka-2009 ngenxa yobuhlungu ezibhekene nabo. Kanti ngaphandle kwalokho, leziguli azisakwazi ukuzenzela izinto kunalokho seziphenduke umthwalo emindenini yazo nakuhulumeni. Kungaba ukungabi nabo ubuntu ukuzilindisa isikhathi eside kangaka ngaphambi kokuba zihlinzwe ukuze zikwazi ukuhlukana nalobubuhlungu obungaka futhi zikwazi ukuhamba.

Ukushintshwa kwamajoyinti omzimba kukodwa nje kudinga imali engu-R8, 000,000,00 ngonyaka ukuze uhla lwalabo abalindile lube sesimweni esemukelekayo.

Sihlalo kanye namalunga ahloniphekile, sichaze kabanzi ngaloludaba ngenhloso yokucacisa izindleko esilengela phezulu kwazo ngenxa yezifo ezingathathelani.

Imeneja yophiko olubhekele ukuphila ngokomqondo, iMental Health Services isanda kuqokwa kamuva nje, lokhu kuzobamba iqhaza elikhulu ekusimamiseni izinga lokusingathwa kosizo lwezempilo kulabo abanokuphazamiseka ngokwengqondo esifundazweni. Izinhlaka ezibhekelela isimo sengqondo ezaziwa ngokuthi ama-Mental Review Boards seziqokiwe nezisebenza njengabaqaphi ekuqinisekiseni ukuhlinzekwa kosizo oluyilo.

Isibhedlela esibhekene nabakhubazeke ngokwengqondo esiseMzimkhulu esisanda kusithatha saba ngaphansi komnyango, bekuyisona kuphela isibhedlela ebesihlinzeka lolusizo engxenyeni esenyakatho ye-mpumalanga yesifundazwe sase-Eastern Cape. Sibe sesivumelana ngokubasiza ngaphansi kombandela wokuthi bazokhokhela imisebenzi esizobahlinzeka yona isikhathi esiyiminyaka emithathu.

Asidingi ukugxila kakhulu enkingeni yokusetshenziswa budedengu kwezidakamizwa okuyiyonanto ehlukumeza intsha futhi iholele ezimweni eziningi ezisuke zingaqondiwe.

Udaba lokuhlolwa kwesifo somdlavuzwa kumele lube yingxenye yalokho esibhunga ngakho ngenxa yokukhuphuka kwezinga lokuhlasela kwesifo somdlavuzwa emiphakathini yakithi.

Izingozi

iKwaZulu–Natal yindawo ethandwa abangcebeleli yingako– nje Sahlalo Ohloniphekile sithola kunezingozi eziningi emigaqweni okuphetha sekungumthwalo eMnyangweni Wezempilo.

Izifo ezithathelanayo

KwaZulu–Natal sibhekene nenkinga enkulu yezifo ezithathelanayo okubalwa kuzo igciwane lesandulelangculazi, ingculazi, isifo sofuba kanye nesifo sikamalaleveva. Lezizifo nazo zimandla kwabesimame nasezinganeni.

Ngomhlaka 25 April 2007 Ubumbano lwamazwe aseAfrica luyobe livuselela umkhankaso wokulwa nesifo sikamalaleveva. Kuyangithokozisa Sahlalo Ohlonophekile ukusho ukuthi lapha kulesifundazwe sikwazile ukubhekana nalesisifo.

Ngesikhathi kuhlangele ingqungquthela kazwelonke eyayidingida ukusebenza kohlelo lukazwe lonke olubhekene negciwane lesandulelangculazi nengculazi phakathi konyaka ka–2007 kuya ku–2011 iNational Strategic Plan on HIV and Aids e–Boksburg ngo–March ka–2007, olisekela likaMongameli wagcizelela ukuthi intsha yiyona esemqoka kakhulu emzabalazweni wokulwa negciwane lesandulelangculazi nengculazi.

Waqhubeka wathi “They, more than all of us, must believe in an Africa that is free of HIV.

Waqhubeka wathi njengoba sasibambene futhi sizinikele ekulweni nobandlululo singalingoba igciwane lesandulelangculazi nengculazi kanye nodlame nokuhlukunyezwa kwabantu besifazane nezingane okuneqhaza ekubhebhethekeni kwegciwane lesandulelangculazi kanye nezinye izifo ezithelelana ngokocansi (STI's). Ngiyaphinda futhi ngithi, ukubamba iqhaza ekunakekeleni abantu besifazane nezingane kuqinisekisa isizwe esinempilo.

Enye yezindlela esemqoka yokuvikela igciwane lesandulelangculazi ukugqugquzela uhlelo lokuzinikezela ngokuzithandela ekutheni welulekwe bese uyahlola isimo sakho, Voluntary Counselling and Testing, nokuluhlelo olukhuthaza izakhamizi zakuleli ukuba zazi isimo sazo segciwane lesandulelangculazi. Nakuba kusungulwe loluhlelo ezikhungweni zezempilo zikaHulumeni ezingama-636 (amakhulu ayisithupha namashumi amathathu nesithupha) kanye nasezikhungweni okungezona ezikaHulumeni ezingama-60 (amashumi ayisithupha), kodwa balinganiselwa ku-2 kuya ku-3% kuphela wabahlali balesisifundazwe abasebenzisa lezizikhungo. Kungalezozizathu umnyango usuqoke ukugxila kakhulu ekusabalaliseni ngamandla loluhlelo lokuhlola isimo sakho ngokuzithandela. Umnyango wenza lokhu usebenzisa izindlela eziningi okubandakanya izikhungo zokusakaza ngenxa yobumqoka bokuthi umuntu azi isimo sakhe segciwane lesandulelangculazi.

Loluhlelo (Iwe-VCT) kumele lutshalwe ngokwanele ezinhlakeni zethu ezibhekelele impilo yabasebenzi (Employee Wellness Centre) ukuze lusize abasebenzi bethu bazi isimo sabo ukuze kumiswe uhlelo oluzobhekelela labo asebehaqwe yigciwane lesandulelangculazi futhi kwesekelwe imindeni yabo. Sesifikile isikhathi lapho

kumele semukele khona ukuthi lesi yisifo esifana nazozonke ezinye izifo, okusho ukuthi umuntu uma elandele indlela efanele yokuphila, angaphila impilo eyiyo.

Kulonyaka wezimali sizogala uhlelo lokusungula izikhungo ezizobhekelela labo abahlukunyezwe ngokocansi ezizobizwa ngokuthi iThuthuzela Centres, nokuyilapho kuzohlinzekwa inhlanganisela yosizo kubandakanye nosizo olunikezwa onukubezwe ngokocansi olumvikela ezifweni noluzohlinzekwa ngaphansi kokuqondiswa yiminyango ethintekayo okubalwa kuyo uphiko lwamaphoyisa (SAPS) umNyango wezobuLungiswa kanye nomNyango wezeNhlalakahle ngenhloso yokuqhakambisa amalungelo abantu uma kuhlinzekwa usizo lwezempilo.

Umnyango usukhuphule isibalo sezikhungo ezihlinzeka imishanguzo ye-antiretroviral kulabo asebekulungele ukuyisebenzisa. Sasihlose ukuba selaphe iziguli eziyizi - 56, 157 (izinkulungwane ezingamashumi amahlanu nesithupha nekhulu namashumi amahlanu nesikhombisa) ngemishanguzo ye-ARV kunyaka wezimali ka-2006/7 kodwa izibalo eziphume ngokuphela kuka-February ka-2007 zimi kubantu abayizi -72, 300 (izinkulungwane ezingamashumi ayisikhombisa nambili namakhulu amathathu).

Ukusebenza kohlelo lokunakekelwa kweziguli emakhaya (Home Based Care Programme) seluhlanganiswe nohlelo lonompilo iCommunity Care Giver programme kanti kuze kube namuhla onompilo abayizi-5,720 (izinkulungwane ezinhlanu namakhulu ayisikhombisa namashumi amabili) basebenza ngokukhulu ukukhuthala emiphakathini yethu.

Ukwehlisa izinga lokugcwala kwemibhede ezibhedlela ngenxa yegciwane lengculazi, sekwenziwe uhlelo lwemibhede ezolala labo abangasadingi ukunakekelwa okwengeziwe. Njengamanje kunenani lemibhede eyizi-2,556 (izinkulungwane ezimbili amakhulu amahlanu namashumi amahlanu nesithupha). Kulemibhede eyizi-2,277 (izinkulungwane ezimbili namakhulu amabili namashumi ayisikhombisa nesikhombisa) isezikhungweni zikahulumeni kanti engama-279 (amakhulu amabili namashumi ayisishiyagalombili nesishiyagalolunye) isingethwe yizinhlangano ezisebenza ngokungahlose kuthola nzuzo, (NGOs).

Njengamanje isifundazwe sibhekene nengwadla yegciwane lesandulelangculazi kanye nesifo sofuba esihambisana nalo. Ukuqubuka kohlobo lwesifo sofuba esinenkani iXDT TB kamuva nje esibhedlela iChurch of Scotland kubeke ingcindezi enkulu emsebenzini wezempilo. Isifundazwe, sesivele sisesimweni sokuphebeza ubhubhane lwesifo sofuba njengoba beyi-1,054 (izinkulungwane namashumi amahlanu nane) abantu abahaqwe yilolubhubhane kubantu abayi-100 000 (ikhulu lezinkulungwane). Isibalo sabantu abangama-200 (amakhulu amabili) abahaqwe yisifo esithile kwabayi-100 000 (ikhulu lezinkulungwane) senza lesosifo sithathwe njengobhubhane.

Izindlela eziningi zihleliwe ukubhekana nokuthuthukisa izinga lokukwazi ukubhekana nesifo sofuba onyakeni owedlule wezimali. Ngenxa yokukhuphuka kwenani lezigameko zesifo sofuba esinenkani iMDR TB, isibhedlela iKing George V ebikade kuyiyona isikhungo esibhekene naloluhlobo lwesifo sofuba

esifundazweni, asisakwazi ukumelana nalomsebenzi. Ngakho ke umnyango ube usuqagula izikhungo eziyisikhombisa (7) ezizobhekana nalesisisfo sofuba esinenkani iMDR. Isibhedlela iFOSA esiseThekwini, yi-Old Greytown eMzinyathi, iDoris Goodwin eMgungundlovu, iCathrine Booth ngaphansi kwesifunda Uthungulu, iManguzi eMkhanyakude, iThulasizwe eZululand kanye ne-Murchison esifundeni Ugu zizobhekana nalomsebenzi. Loku kuzonyusa isibalo semibhede e MDR kusuka ku 240 njngamanje siye ku 703. Isimo sokusebenza kwazo sizobuyekezwa ngokuhamba kwesikhathi.

Ngenyanga ka-January 2007, umnyango waqhamuka nohlelo lokuhlinzeka usizo lokudla kubobonke abantu abathatha imishanguzo yesifo sofuba kanye nesandulelangculazi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi bayahambisana nendlela efanele yokusebenzisa imithi ikakhulukazi imithi yesifo sofuba njengoba sona singelapheka. Uma isifo sofuba selashwe kahle singakwazi ukunciphisa izinga lokuhlasela kwesifo sofuba esinenkani (MDR TB). Izindleko zokwelapha isifo sofuba isikhathi esiyizinyanga eziyisithuba zingama-R400 (amakhulu amane) kanti ukwelapha umuntu osephethwe yisifo sofuba esinenkani iMDR TB kucishe kufinyelele ku-R30 000 kanti isifo sofuba esinenkani kakhulu nesisezingeni eliphezulu iXDR izindleko zalo ziphakathi kuka-R80 000 (amashumi amathathu ezinkulungwane) (amashumi ayisishiyagalombili ezinkulungwane) kuya ku-R100 000 (ikhulu lezinkulungwane).

Ukusimamisa uhlelo lwezempilo

Ukuze sikwazi ukunqoba izinselelo ezinhlobonhlobo esibhekene nazo emkhakheni wezempilo, sidinga ukuba sibuke lonke uhlelo lwezempilo bese sithola indlela ehlanganisa yonke imikhakha esizobhekana ngayo nalezizinselelo. Lokhu kungathela izithelo ezibonakalayo nezihambisana nezindleko okubhekwenene nazo.

I–Africa Health Strategy 2007, uhlelo lwezempilo lwamazwe ase–Afrika luka–2007, lukubeka ngokungananzi ukuthi uhlelo lokuhlinzekwa kwezempilo, ukutshalwa ngononina kwezidingo zokusebenza ezindaweni ezifanele, ukunakekela kwabantu, ulwazi nobuciko kanye nokuqapha nokubuyekeza kuyizinto ezisemqoka kakhulu ekuqinisekiseni ukusebenza ngendlela efanele yohlelo lwezempilo lonkana.

Imithi yokwelapha yesintu yase–Africa

Uma sifuna ukunqoba impi yezifo sidinga ukwazisa nokuhlonipha indlela yomdabu kanye nemikhuba encike nosiko lwabantu bethu futhi sisebenze nabo singasebenzi ngokuphikisana nabo.

Umhlonishwa, inkosi yase–Wales, njengophawu lwamazwe omhlaba lokuqhakambisa ulwazi lwendabuko kanye nokuhlonipha iqhaza lomuthi wendabuko wabeka kanjena ngesikhathi ethula inkulumo kwi–World Health Assembly e–Geneva ngo–May ku–2006, “It is tragic, it seems to me that in a ceaseless rush to “modernise”, many beneficial approaches which have been tried and tested have shown themselves to be effective, have been cast aside because

they are deemed “old fashioned” or “irrelevant” to today’s need. Waqhubeka wathi, “the active participation of the patient can help create powerful healing for our world”

Njengomnyango sizoqala ukubeka udaba lohlelo lwase–Africa lwendabuko lokwelapha ezithebeni ngokuxhumana nabakulomkhakha, ososayensi ababandakanyekayo olwazini lokusebenza kwezinhlelo zezomdabu kanye nokufunda nokwabelana namanye amazwe ase–Africa kanye nezinye izifunda zomhlaba esezimnkantshubomvu kulendima yokukhuthaza nokuvikela ulwazi lwabo losiko lwabo lokwelapha.

Ukusingathwa kwezindaba zabantu/ zabasebenzi

Sihlalo ohloniphekile, udaba lwabasebenzi emNyangweni wezeMpilo lusemqoka kakhulu kuwowonke amazwe, kodwa ikakhulukazi kulawo asathuthuka. Lelizwe lisungule iNational Human Resource Plan ngonyaka ka–2006 ngenhloso yokubhekana nenselelo yokwentuleka kwabasebenzi abenele njengegxathu lokusimamisa umkhakha wezempilo nokusebenza kwawo.

Umbiko wethimba elabe Ijutselwe lomsebenzi elaliholwa ngu–Solwazi William Pic ngonyaka ka–2001 wabeka kanjena kwisingeniso sawo: *“In order to give expression to the Primary Health Care (PHC) approach, the vehicle through which basic health will be made accessible to all, the department is committed to ensuring, through proper planning, that a continuous supply of, suitably qualified, component of human resources will be available to staff primary, secondary and tertiary health facilities”.*

Njengalomnyango, sizogxila kwimigomo emine ye-National Health Plan ka 2006.

Sizoqinisekisa ukuthi:

- Ukuhlela nokuthuthukisa uhlelo lwabasebenzi kuhlangukane nezidingo nezimfuno zohlelo lwezempilo ngokuthola lonke ulwazi lwezempilo oludingakalayo ukuze kuhlangukane uhlelo lokusebenza lomnyango wezempilo.
- Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi kunesimo esisimeme ekwenziweni komsebenzi, ukuhlinzeka bonke abasebenzi bezempilo ngamakhono ngenhloso yokuthi izindawo ezisemakhaya nazo zithole usizo lwezempilo olufanele.
- Ukuqinisekisa ukuba abasebenzi bezempilo bakulungele futhi banamakhono afanele okunikeza usizo lwezempilo, ukunikeza usizo lwezempilo oluseqophelweni eliphezulu.
- Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi indawo yokusebenza ikulungele yini ukusebenza futhi iyahambisana yini nendlela okuphethwe ngayo umsebenzi.

Malunga ahloniphekile sizokhumbula ukuthi sike sazithola sisesimweni sokuthi sixoshe abahlengikazi kanye nalabo abasangena kulomkhakha abazibandakanya kwisiteleka esabe singekho emthethweni ngasekuqaleni kwalonyaka. Umsebenzi wesigungu esisingethe loludaba usuphuthuliwe, sizobe ke sesisebenza ngokwezincwadi zalesigungu.

Isikhungo i-Kwa-Zulu Natal College of Nursing, sikhiqize inani eliphindwe kabili labahlengikazi. Lesikhungo sikhiqize abahlengikazi abayi-1500 (inkulungwane namakhulu amahlanu ngonyaka ka-2002, kwathi kulonyaka ka-2006/7 sakhiqiza

abahlengikazi abayi-2,900 (izinkulungwane ezimbili namakhulu ayisishiyagalolunye). Bonke abahlengikazi abaqeda ukuqeqeshwa ngonyaka ka-2002 basebenza ngaphansi komNyango wezeMpilo njengoba behlinzeka usizo lwezempilo ngemuva kokuqeqeshwa.

Sibheka ezinye izinhlelo zemifundaze ngenhloso yokucobelela ngolwazi lwemfundo intsha yethu engasebenzi kanye nokwakha amathuba emisebenzi lapho sintula khona abantu abazohlinzeka ngamakhono omsebenzi.

Njengamanje sizibandakanye ohlelweni olubhekene ngqo nentsha engasebenzi esezindaweni ezabe zincishwe amathuba ngaphambilini ukuze iqeqeshelwe ukusebenza ngaphansi kophiko lwezempilo olubhekele izimo eziphuthumayo (Emergency Care Practitioners). Loluhlelo lungena onyakeni wesithathu manje lwasungulwa. Intsha engaphezulu kwekhulu evela ezindaweni ezabe zincishwe amathuba ngaphambilini ihlomulile kuloluhlelo kanti kumanje iqashwe ngumNyango wezeMpilo njengabasebenzi bezempilo abahlinzeka usizo lwezempilo nababhekele izimo eziphuthumayo (Emergency Care Practitioners). Ngonyaka wezimali ka-2007/8 okungenani kuzophinde kuqeqeshwe abanye abayikhulu.

Isikhungo saKwaZulu-Natal esibhekelele ukuqeqesha lababasebenzi i-KwaZulu-Natal College of Emergency Care singesinye sezikhungo zokuqeqesha kulomkhakha ezimbili kuphela ezweni lonke esizoqala ukuqeqesha abasebenzi kwamanye amazanga ezempilo ngenyanga ka-April ka-2007 ukuze kukhiqizwe

ithimba labasebenzi bezempilo bezophiko olubhekele izimo eziphuthumayo ngonyaka ka-2009.

Ezobuchwepheshe bolwazi

Njengophawu lokuzibophezela kwethu ekuthuthukiseni ezobuciko, sekufakwe ama-computers amabili kanye nomshini woku-printa owenza neminye imisebenzi ehlobene nalona kuyoyonke imitholampilo. Izinhlelo ezifanele zobuchwepheshe sezihleliwe ngenhloso yokuthi abasebenzi bakwazi ukusebenzisa ama-e-mails kanye ne-intranet. Uphiko lwakwa-SITA luphezu kwezinhlelo zohlelo lokuqeqesha abasebenzi abasemitholampilo ezifundeni zonke ngalobubuchwepheshe.

uMnyango weZempilo, iNyuvesi yaKwaZulu -Natali I Medical Research Council kanye noMnyango weSayensi nobuchwepheshe bazoqinisa loluhlelo ezibhedleleni ezinhlanu kulonyaka.

Sihlalo ohloniphekile, siyaqhubeka nokuthuthukisa izinsiza kusebenza kwezokwelapha ngenhloso yokuqinisekisa ukuthi abasebenzi bayakwazi ukubekwa esimweni esivulelekile sokuthi bakwazi ukuthuthuka ngokomsebenzi wezempilo.

Ukuthuthukiswa kwezingqalasizinda

Kusukela kwisabelomali sangonyaka owedlule, sekusungulwe imitholampilo engomahambanendlwana engama-75 (amashumi ayisikhombisa). Izikhungo zezempilo zomphakathi ezintathu (Community Health Care Centres) okuyi-

Turton, Kwa-Mashu kanye nase-Zakheni seluqalile uhlelo lokwakhiwa kwazo kanti kulindeleke ukuthi lube seluphuthuliwe ngonyaka wezimali ozayo bese zilungela ukusetshenziswa.

Imitholampilo engu-13 (ishumi nantathu) seyakhiwe futhi yavulwa ngokusemthethweni kanti izinhlelo zokwakhiwa kwezikhungo zezempilo ezihlinzeka usizo lwezempilo emazingeni aphansi (Primary Health Care) ezingama-47 (amashumi amane nesikhombisa) ziyaqhubeka kulonyaka wezimali ka-2007/8.

Lokhu kubandakanya imitholampilo engu-15 (ishumi nanhlanu) emisha, imitholampilo ezovuselelwa kabusha eli-10 (ishumi) izakhiwo ezi-5 (nhlanu) zokuhlala, izakhiwo ezi-3 (ntathu) ezizothuthukiswa, izinhlelo eziyisikhombisa zezakhiwo ezizobhekana nohlelo lokuvikela ukwedluliselwa kwegciwane lesandulelangculazi lisuka kumama liya kumntwana (Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT, izakhiwo ezine ezizobhekana nohlelo lokuhlinzekwa kweziguli ngemishanguzo ye-antiretroviral, isikhungo esisodwa esibhekene nezimo ezibucayi, noma esizobhekelela labo abasuke behlukumezekile kanye neziteshi ezimbili zezempilo.

Uphiko olubhekene nokuthuthukiswa kwezingqalasizinda (Infrastructure Development Component) selusebenzise imali elinganiselwa ku-R800 million (amakhulu ayisishiyagalombili ezigidi) emzamweni wokuthuthukisa izingqalasizinda zezempilo ngonyaka wezimali ka-2007/8.

Ngaphansi kohlelo lokuvuselela noma ukulungiswa kabusha kwezibhedlela (Hospital Revitalisation Programme), ngiyajabula ukusho ukuthi uhlelo oluholwa nguMongameli wezwe lokuvuselelwa nokwakhiwa kabusha kwesibhedlela sakwaHlabisa luhamba kahle kakhulu. Isigaba sokuqala saloluhlelo sesiphothuliwe, okubandakanya kulo ukwakhiwa kwezindawo zokuhlala abasebenzi ezimibhede eli-146 (ikhulu namashumi amane nesithupha), esinye isakhiwo sokuhlala abasebenzi kanye nendawo yokuhlala abahlengikazi. Izingqalasisizinda zokuzithokozisa, igumbi lokuxilonga izinto ezifana negazi nakhokonke okudinga ukucutshungulwa, isakhiwo sophiko olubhekele ukwelulama kwabagulayo, ikakhulukazi labo abebekade belimele kanye nesakhiwo esibhekele ukuhlinza iziguli (Central Sterilization and Surgical Division – CSSD) sezakhiwe. Amanye amagumbi eziguli asakhiwe kabusha athuthukiswa okubandakanya igumbi labantu besifazane abagulayo.

Ezinye izinhlelo zibandakanya imali engu-R135, 3 million esisetshenzisiwe ekwenzeni umsebenzi wokuthuthukisa isibhedlela iKing George V ukuze ingene ezingeni lezibhedlela zesifunda. Loluhlelo lubandakanya ukwakhiwa kwexhiba/ikhishi kanye nendawo yokudlela. Izindleko zalomsebenzi kulindeleke ukuba zifinyelele ku-R241, 9 million ngonyaka wezimali ka-2007/8 kanye no-R237, 6 million ngonyaka wezimali ka-2008/9. Loluhlelo kulindeleke ukuba luphothulwe ngonyaka ka-2008.

Isibhedlela sase-Rietvlei sekusele kancane ukuba kuphothulwe uhlelo lokulungiswa kwaso lwalonyaka nokulindeleke ukuba umsebenzi uphothulwe ngo-June kuwo unyaka ka-2007.

Uhlelo lokwakhiwa kabusha nokuvuselelwa kwezibhedlela seluke lwabhekana nezinkinga, kanti kumanje sesibandakanye umnyango wezokuGcinwa kwaMafa kaHulumeni esifundazweni (Treasury), umNyango wezeMpilo kazwelonke kanye nomNyango wezokuGcinwa kwaMafa kaHulumeni ezingeni likazwelonke ukuze sithole indlela ephumelelayo ekwenzeni izinhlelo zethu okubandakanya kuzo ukwakhiwa kwezibhedlela eziqanjwe ngo-Dkt. Pixely ka Seme no Dkt. J.L. Dube, iKing Edward VIII, isibhedlela iEdendale kanye nesibhedlela sase-Madadeni zingabe zisaphazamiseka noma zibambezeleke.

Selokhu umsebenzi wokusingatha amakhaza siwuthatha ophikweni lwamaphoyisa iSAPS, ukulungiswa kwezinsiza zokusebenza okuncane sekwenziwe nokudle imali engu-R11.2 million. Lokhu kwenziwe ngenhloso yokwenza umsebenzi wasemakhazeni ube ngosebenza ngendlela. Uhlelo lokuvuselelwa kwezakhiwo zasemakhazeni sekuqalile kwezinye izakhiwo eziyisithupha okuyizindleko ezilinganiselwa ku-R16 million. Lomsebenzi uluhlelo oluqhubekayo kanti kumele luphothulwe ngalonyaka wezimali. Ekuqaleni sibe nezinselelo ngaloluhlelo kodwa sakwazi ukuhlangabezana nezinye zezinkinga.

Ukulungela imidlalo yendebe yamazwe omhlaba ngo-2010

NjengomNyango wezeMpilo kumele siqinisekise ukuthi sikulungele ukubhekana nezidingo somqhudlwano wendebe yamazwe omhlaba. Lokhu sizokukhombisa ngokuqoka imeneja ezosingatha izindaba ezimayelana nalemidlalo ka-2010. Izikhala zomsebenzi ezingama-600 (amakhulu ayisithupha) abasebenzi abahlinzeka usizo lwezempilo ezimweni eziphuthumayo asesunguliwe ukuze kuqiniswe umthangala wabasebenzi bezempilo. Kuzophinde kube nombhidlango

onqala wokuqinisekisa ukuthi kunabasebenzi abanele ukwesekela ukuhlinzekwa kwemisebenzi yezempilo ngokuhambisana nezidingo zemidlalo yendebe yamazwe omhlaba ka-2010. Izimpiko ezibhekene nezingozi kanye nezimo eziphuthumayo ezikhungweni zethu zizothuthukiswa kanti futhi sizozhamuka nezinhlelo ezizobhekana nokuhlinzeka usizo lwezempilo oluseqophelweni ngaphambi kokuba umuntu afike esibhedlela.

Umthwalo esibhekene nawo njengomnyango mkhulu kakhulu kodwa njengoba u-Rosa Luxemburg akubeka ngokuqondile ukuthi angeke sikwazi ukubona lokho okuyizinhloso zethu uma singakhombisi ukukhuthala nowabeka kanje, “lazy, frivolous, egoistic, thoughtless and indifferent human beings”. Wakucacisa futhi ukuthi umphakathi wethu wakusasa udinga lokhu “human beings from whom each one in his/ her place is full of passion and enthusiasm for general well-being, full of self-sacrifice and sympathy for his fellow human beings, full of courage and tenacity in order to dare to attempt the most difficult”.

Sihlalo namalunga ahloniphekile, sikholweni uma sithi sinyathela ngamagxathu abanzi siphokophele phambili ekuhlangabezaneni nenhlosongqangi yethu yokwenza impilo engcono kuwowonke umuntu ngaphezu kwazonke izinselelo esibhekene nazo futhi angeke saphazanyiswa lutho.

Usihlalo ohloniphekile uzokhumbula ukuthi ukuklanywa kabusha kwemingcele, ngokombandela noma ngokulawula komthetho weshumi nambili wesichibiyelo somthetho sisekelo, Constitutional Twelfth Amendment Act, sibe sesithatha abasebenzi abangangama-908 (amakhulu ayisishiyagalolunye nesishiyagalombili) bomNyango wezeMpilo e-Eastern Cape kusukela mhla ka-1 April 2007. Kanjalo

nomNyango wezeMpilo KwaZulu–Natal uzohambisa abasebenzi bawo abangama-325 (amakhulu amathathu namashumi amabili nanhlanu) eEastern Cape abasuka esibhedlela i–Tylor Bequest eMatatiele.

Sihlalo siyazi ukuthi ukwakhiwa kwanoma yiliphi isu, izimpawu ezibonakala ngaphandle kulona, zincika kakhulu kwezingaphakathi kulo. Siyazi futhi ukuthi ngokwezinga lethu lezopolitiki, abanye bethu bangaguqulwa ngokuthi bahlinzekwe ngolwazi oluphelele lwalokho esikwenzayo, nokuchaza kabanzi imizamo yethu kanye nokuzinikela kwethu. Kungenxa yalesisizathu ngingume ukuba ngenze umzamo wokunikeza lendlu isithombe sempumelelo esesifinyelele kuyona kusukela ngaqala ukuma lapha, ngomsebenzi ofanayo, ngethula isabelomali sami kulendlu ukuze isamukele.

Isabelomali sonyaka ka–2007/8

Sihlalo ohloniphekile, imali eceliwe ezobhekana ngendlela nezindleko zonyaka wezimali ka–2007/8 kuzoba ngu–R13 412 815 000.00, nokuyimali okulindeleke ukuba ibhekane nezinsalelo esisabhekene nazo esifundazweni sethu ukuze sihlinzeke usizo lwezempilo olungcono futhi sikwazi ukubamba iqhaza ekwakhiweni kwekusasa lesifundazwe.

Uhlelo lokuqala lwalesisabelomali: Ukusingathwa kwemisebenzi yomnyango.

Sihlalo ohloniphekile ukuze abaphathi bomNyango wezeMpilo basebenze ngendlela enempumelelo, kubonakale kusemqoka ukuthi imisebenzi eyenziwa eNhloko-hhovisi ihlelwe ngendlela yokuthi ihlinzeke ukwesekela okufanele kuzozonke izikhungo zethu zezempilo, ukuqeqesha nokuthuthukisa abasebenzi, ukuthuthukisa izinhlelo zezempilo kanye nokuthuthukisa izinga lokuhlinzekwa kosizo emphakathini. Sikholelwa ukuthi ukuthuthukisa imisebenzi eyenziwa yinhloko-hhovisi, nezinye izinhlelo ezingaphansi kwayo zizokwazi ukusebenza kahle. Sibeke eceleni imali engu-R274, 399, 000 kulonyaka, nokulinani lemali elikhuphuke ngo-30% uma kuqhathaniswa nemali yangonyaka owedlule eyabe ingu-R209, 856, 000 eyayihlinzekelwe unyaka ka-2006/7. Lemali ilinganiselwa ku-2% wesabelomali sesisonke.

Uhlelo lwesibili lwesabelomali: Imisebenzi yezempilo ehlinzekwa zifunda zezenpilo

Ngonyaka owedlule wezimali, sibone izinselelo ezibucayi kakhulu zokuhaqwa kwesifundazwe yizifo. Ngonyaka odlule wezimali, sibeke eceleni imali engu-R5 438 billion ukuze ibhekane naloluhlelo. Kulonyaka wezimali ka-2007/8 sibeke eceleni imali engu-R6, 200, 035 billion ebonakala ikhuphuke ngo-15% kunaleyo yangonyaka olwedlule eyayihlinzekelwe unyaka wezimali ka-2006/7.

Ukukhuphuka kwalemali kuzobhekelela ukusebenza kohlelo lokulwa negciwane lesandulelangculazi kanye nengculazi, ukukhuphula amaholo abasebenzi ngaphansi kohlelo iHealth Professionals Remuneration Review bese ibhekelela

nezindleko ezihambisana nokungena kwendawo uMzimkhulu ngaphansi kwesifundazwe saKwa-Zulu Natal.

Uhlelo lwesithathu lwesabelomali: Imisebenzi yezempilo ngaphansi kwezimo eziphuthumayo

Ngonyaka owedlule, sazibophezela ekuthuthukiseni uphiko olubhekele ukuhlinzeka usizo lwezempilo ezimweni eziphuthumayo ngokuthi kwandiswe izimoto zokusebenza kanye nokuqasha abanye abasebenzi abengeziwe ukuxhasa lomkhakha. Sibeke eceleni imali engu-R553, 561, 000, nekhuphuke ngo-21% kuleyo yangonyaka wezimali ka-2006/7 eyabe ingu-R459, 380, 000. Ukukhuphuka kwalemali kuzobhekelela ukuthuthukiswa kwezikhungo zokuxhumana, izikhungo zokugcinwa kwezimoto zokusebenza, ukwakhiwa kwethimba elizobhekelela imidlalo ye-FIFA, ukuqasha abasebenzi kanye nokuqeqesha labo abavele besebenza emnyangweni.

Uhlelo lwesine lwesabelomali: Imisebenzi yezibhedlela ezisezingeni lesifundazwe

Izinselelo ezibhekene nomnyango wezempilo ukuthi izibhedlela zingasingathwa kanjani kangcono okungancikile ukuthi zinazo yini izidingo zokusebenza. Sibeke eceleni imali engu-R3, 512, 310 million, ekhuphuke ngo-11% uma iqhathaniswa naleyo yonyaka wezimali ka-2006/7 eyabe ingu-R3, 163, 833 million.

Uhlelo lwesihlanu lwesabelomali: Umsebenzi wezibhedlela ezibhekene nezifo ezithile kuphela

Izibhedlela zethu ezibhekene nezifo ezithile kuphela zingezinye zezibhedlela ezihamba phambili emhlabeni. Imisebenzi yalezizibhedlela ibuye ixhaswe kancane ngezimali ezikhishwa ngaphansi kwezimo noma imibandela ethile ngumNyango wezeMpilo kazwelonke, kanti izinga lemali yoxhaso ilawulwa yisimo samandla emali ngalesosikhathi kuphela. Imali engu-R1, 271, 875 million ibekelwe ukubhekana nemisebenzi yalezizibhedlela. Lokhu kuveza ukukhula kwalemali ngo-9% isuka ku-R1, 168, 164, 000 ngonyaka wezimali owedlule.

Uhlelo lwesithupha lwesabelomali: Ucwango lwezesayensi kwezempilo nokuqeqesha

Njengomnyango, enye yezinselelo zethu ezinzima ukuthuthukisa ikhono lokwenza umsebenzi kubasebenzi kuyoyonke imikhakha namazinga ngokuthi abasebenzi bahlinzekwe ngamakhono ayiwo. Lokhu kubandakanya phakathi kwezinye izinto ukuthathwa kwabahlengikazi abasha kanye nabazoqeqeshelwa ukuhlinzeka usizo lwezempilo ezimweni eziphuthumayo kanye nokuqeqeshwa kwabasebenzi bezempilo emikhakheni eyahlukahlukene. Inkinga yokwentuleka kakhulu kwabahlengikazi kanye nokusebenza kanzima kwabanye abasebenzi bethu bezempilo ngenxa yalesisimo, kuphakamisa isidingo sokuba sibambe iqhaza elikhulu ekuqeqesheni abasebenzi abenza imisebenzi ebhekene nezempilo ngqo. Sibekele eceleni lomkhakha osemqoka kakhulu isamba semali engu-R503, 519 million. Ukukhuphuka kwalemali ngo-11% isuka ku-R58, 300 million kuhloswe

ngakho ukuxhasa uhlelo lokuqeqesha uphiko oluhlinzeka usizo lwezempilo ezimweni ezibucayi (EMRS) kanye nokuqalisa uhlelo lweminyaka emibili yokuthi okade eqeqeshelwa ukuba udokotela asebenze iminyaka emibili emnyangweni njengengxenywe yokuqeqeshwa.

Uhlelo lwesikhombisa lwesabelomali: Uhlelo lokwesekelwa kwemisebenzi yezempilo

Sihlalo ohloniphekile, asikhohliwe ukuthi kunemali esengezelwa ngayo engu-R20 million ngonyaka wezimali owedlule okwabangelwa ukukhula kwesidingo sokukhushulwa kwezinsiza kwelapha okwabangelwa ukukhuphuka kwenani leziguli ezangena ohlelweni lokwelashelwa isandulelangculazi uhlelo lwemishanguzo, (antiretroviral treatment). Sibe sesiyehlisa imali kuloluhlelo ngenxa yemali eluxhaso ebengiyibale ngenhla yakhishwa kanye, okusho ukuthi emalini esasinayo engu-R29, 560,000 ngonyaka wezimali ka-2006/7 isiyehle yaba ngu-R12, 649,00 okuchaza ukuthi yehle ngo-57%. Nakuba kunjalo, kodwa sibona sengathi sizobuye siyikhuphule imali yalomsebenzi kwisabelomali sonyaka ozayo ngemali engu-R1, 481, 000, 000 noma ngo-11% ngonyaka wezimali ka-2008/9 iphinde futhi ikhuphuke ngo-7% ngonyaka wezimali ka-2009/10.

Ngibona kunesidingo sokuthi ngikhumbuze indlu ukuthi loluhlelo lusetshenziselwa ukubhekana nempahla yomnyango. Sibhekene nezinsalelo ezishisayo mayelana naloluhlelo. Eminye imisebenzi eminingi ebesiyihlelile ukuthi izoqala ngonyaka owedlule bese iqhubeka ngalonyaka wezimali esikuwo manje

imisiwe ngenxa yokwehliswa kwemali ebhekele ukuvuselela nokwakha kabusha izikhungo zomnyango wezempilo ngo-R503 million esikhathini se-MTEF. Imali ecelwe kulonyaka ikhushulwe yafinyelela ku-R953, 145,000 ngonyaka owedlule wezimali yafinyelela ku-R1, 084,467 billion kulonyaka wezimali esikuwo, okukhomba ukuthi ikhuphuke ngo-R131, 322,000 noma ngo-14%.

Sihlalo ohloniphekile, ngivumele ngedlulise ukubonga kwami okukhulu kumadoda namakhosikazi eKomidi LezeMpilo ePhalamende (Health Portfolio Committee) abakhombise ukusesekela okukhulu futhi nelisaqhubeka nokusiqondisa emkhankasweni wokusingatha umnyango ngendlela eyimpumelelo egameni labantu besifundazwe. Ngizothanda futhi ukubonga abaphathi bomNyango wezeMpilo abasebenza ngokuzinikela nokubeka umphakathi esiwusebenzelayo phambili kunabo, okunye yikho lokho okushiwo yimibiko yabezindaba. Ngifisa ukuninqinisekisa ukuthi, lamadoda namakhosikazi, banenhloso yokuthuthukisa isimo sezempilo sabantu besifundazwe saKwaZulu-Natal nokunikeza impilo engcono kuwowonke umuntu.

Ngabe angibenzanga ubulungiswa kulenkulumo uma ngingambonganga uMhlonishwa uNdunankulu wesifundazwe kanye nabalingani bami engisebenza nabo esigungwini esiphezulu, kanye namabandla ehlukahlukene ezenkolo, abasesekelayo ngeqhaza abalibambile ekuthuthukiseni umsebenzi womnyango. Njengoba bengike ngakuphakamisa enkulumweni yami ngaphambilini, sidinga ukubumbana ukuze siqobe umsebenzi esibhekene nawo. Ngizoqhubeka nokuthatha iziphakamiso nemibono evela kuzakhamizi zesifundazwe ezihlala

zizimisele futhi zilangazelela ukusinikeza amasu okuthi singathuthukisa kanjani indlela esihlinzeka ngayo usizo lwezempilo kubantu.

Enkulumweni yakhe engqungqutheleni eyayidingida ngesihloko esithi, “War of Want” eyayibanjelwe eLondon ngo-1988, ubaba uOliver Tambo osewadolula emhlabeni washo lamazwi alandelayo:

“Those of us who come from Southern Africa know the true meaning of mass abject poverty. We have seen with our own eyes, and perhaps experienced personally, what it means to go without food and to wake up from sleep that has been tormented by nightmares deriving from both hunger and the knowledge that the new day was as much without hope as the last. We have seen the frightened and pleading eyes of the young and old, reduced to an animal condition by want and deprivation. We are familiar with the tragic spectacle of children, mothers and fathers rummaging through refuse heaps in search of morsels of food that have been thrown away because they are no longer wanted.”

Lokho okwakubonwa ngubaba uOliver Tambo kuveza ngokusobala lokho abantu bakithi abedlule kukhona. Ngakho-ke asisebenze ngokubambisana ekubambeni iqhaza elibonakalayo kwezempilo ukuze kuhlomule abantu bethu. Asibambaneni sibhekane nomsebenzi ophambi kwethu. Uma sisebenza ngokubambisana, angeke sehluleke. “Together we stand, divided we fall”

Sihlalo ohloniphekile, lesi yisabelomali engu-R13, 412, 815 billion somNyango wezeMpilo engisibeka ezithebeni zenu ukuthi nisibheke futhi nisiphasise.

Siyabonga.