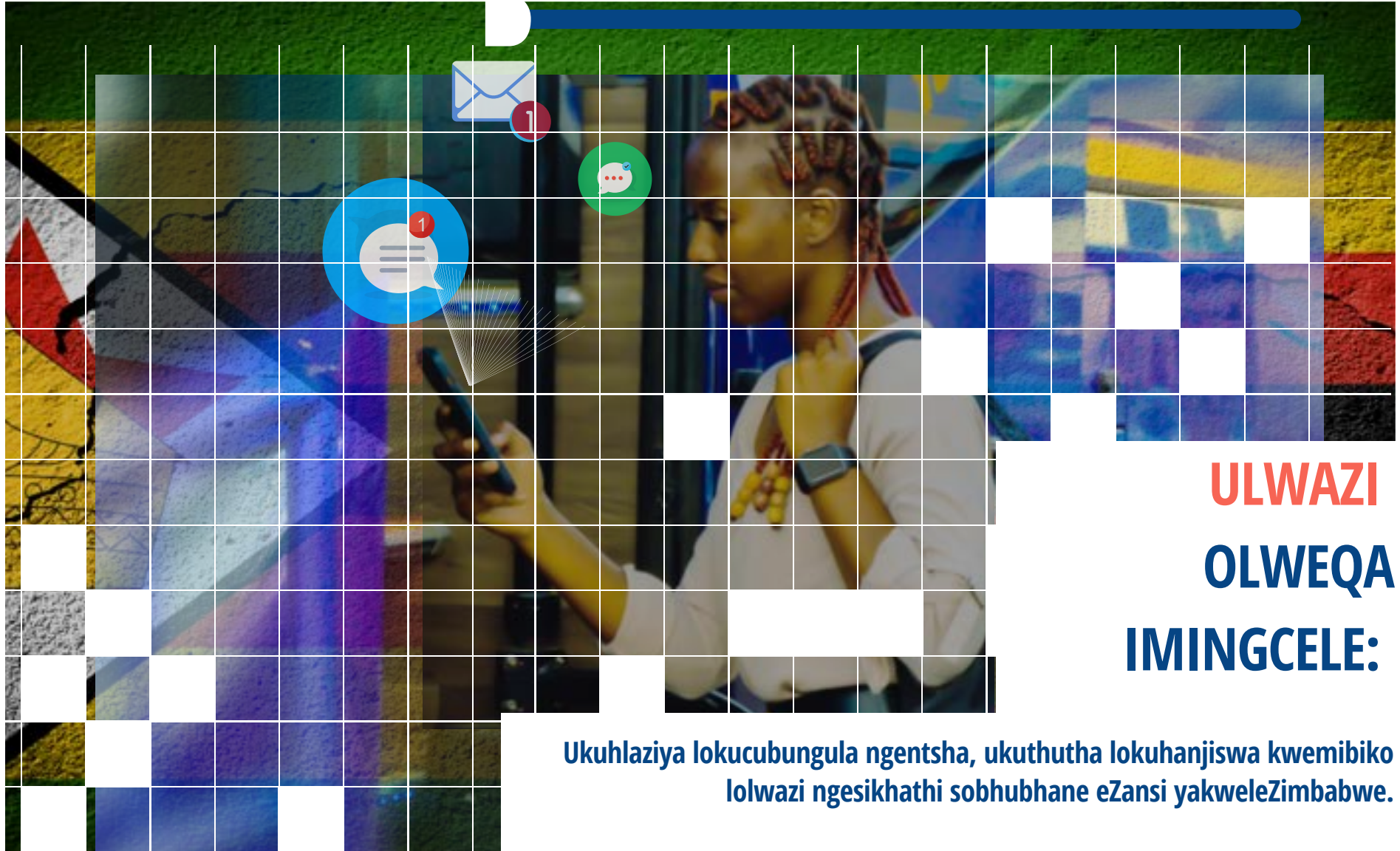


Zimbabwe 2023



# ULWAZI OLWEQA IMINGCELE:

Ukuhlaziya lokucubungula ngentsha, ukuthutha lokuhanjiswa kwemibiko  
lolwazi ngesikhathi sobhubhane eZansi yakweleZimbabwe.

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# ULUHLU LWEZIQA LEZIFINYEZO ZAMABIZO

ACRONYMS	DEFINITIONS
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>AIPPA</b>	Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
<b>AMARC</b>	World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters
<b>AMH</b>	Alpha Media Holdings
<b>ANZ</b>	Associated Newspapers of Zimbabwe
<b>ATR</b>	African Traditional Religion
<b>AWET</b>	Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust
<b>BAZ</b>	Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe
<b>BCFs</b>	Behaviour Change Facilitators
<b>BSA</b>	Broadcasting Service Act
<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organisations
<b>CHW</b>	Community Health Workers
<b>CITE</b>	Centre for Innovation and Technology
<b>COVID-19</b>	Corona Virus Diseases 2019

<b>CRI</b>	Community Radio Initiatives
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>CWGH</b>	Community Working Group on Health
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>DWSSC</b>	District Water Supply and Sanitation Committee
<b>EHT</b>	Environmental Health Technician
<b>FACT</b>	Family Aids Caring Trust
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>GAVI</b>	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>IEA</b>	Information Ecosystem Assessment
<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation for Migration
<b>KII</b>	Key Information Interviews
<b>MISA</b>	Media Institute of Southern Africa
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MoHCC</b>	Ministry of Health and Child Care
<b>MoIMBS</b>	Ministry of Information, Media and Broadcasting Services
<b>MOPA</b>	Maintenance of Peace and Order
<b>NDS-1</b>	National Development Strategy 1



# ULUHLU LWEZIQA LEZIFINYEZO ZAMABIZO

ACRONYMS	DEFINITIONS
<b>NGO</b>	Non- Governmental Organisation
<b>NSSA</b>	National Social Security Authority
<b>PCR</b>	Polymerase Chain Reaction
<b>POSA</b>	Public Order and Security Act
<b>POTRAZ</b>	Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe
<b>PVO</b>	Private Voluntary Organisation
<b>PWD</b>	People with Disabilities
<b>RCCE</b>	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
<b>RiT</b>	Rooted in Trust
<b>RRT</b>	Rapid Response Teams
<b>RSF</b>	Reporters Without Borders
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SIDA</b>	Security Identification Display Area
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual Reproductive Health
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USB</b>	Universal Serial Bus

<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>VMCZ</b>	Voluntary Media Council of Zimbabwe
<b>VOA</b>	Voice of America
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>ZACRAS</b>	Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio Stations
<b>ZANU PF</b>	Zimbabwe African National Union- Patriotic Front
<b>ZAPSO</b>	Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention and Support Organisation
<b>ZBC</b>	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation
<b>ZBC TV</b>	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation Television
<b>ZICHIRE</b>	Zimbabwe Community Health Interventions and Research Organisation
<b>ZMC</b>	Zimbabwe Media Commission
<b>ZRP</b>	Zimbabwe Republic Police
<b>ZTN</b>	Zimpapers Television Network

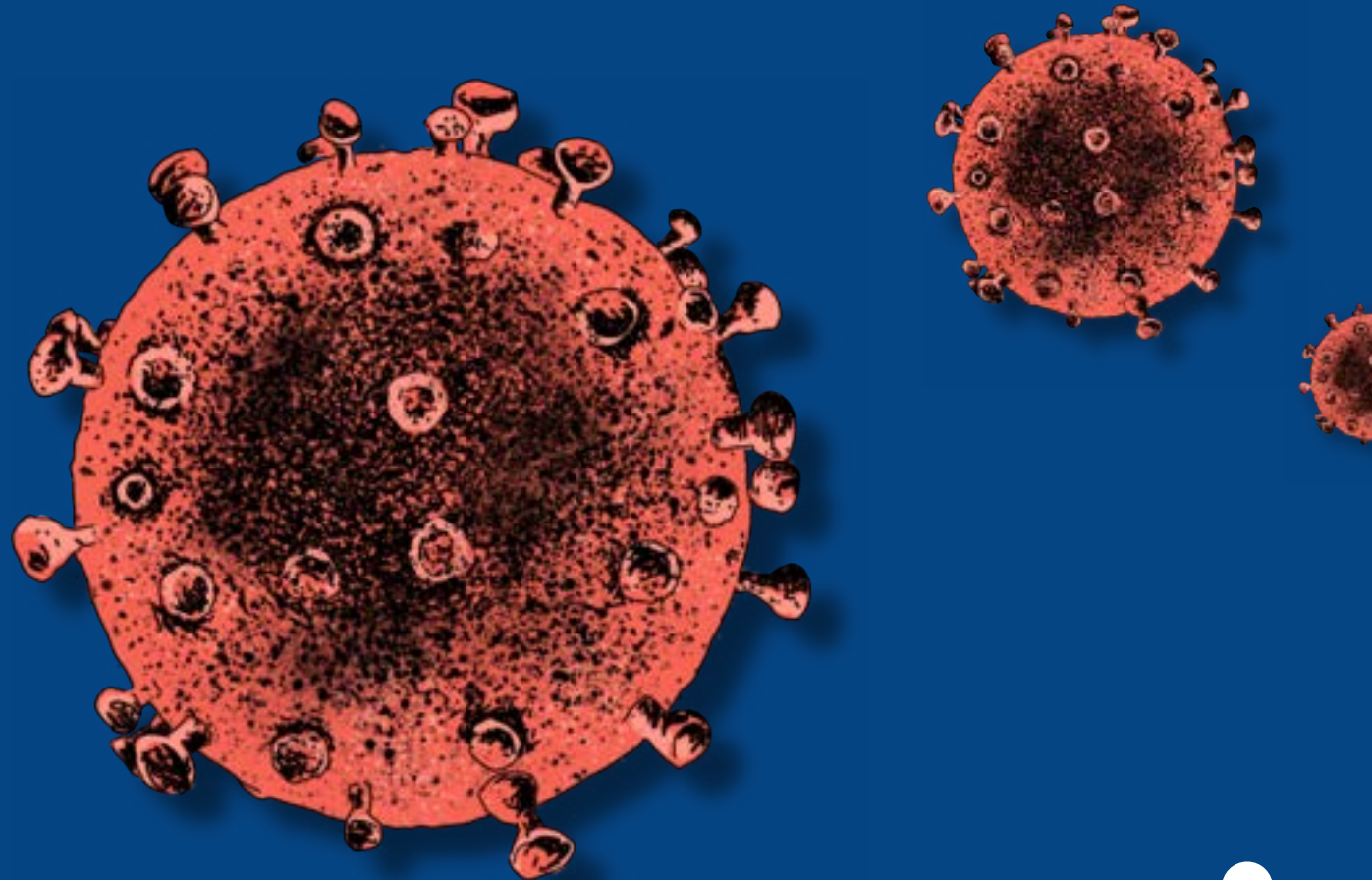
# UKUBONGA

Iqembu leInternews eZimbabwe lethula isibongo ngosizo oluvela kunhlanganiso yeUnited States Agency for International Development (USAID) – Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (BHA). Sidlulisela ukubonga njalo kunhlanganiso **zalana** ekhaya; iCentre for Innovation and Technology (CITE) leZimbabwe Association of Community Radio Stations (ZACRAS) ngohlelo lweRooted in Trust 2.0 (RiT 2.0) beqoqa umphakathi **kunye** labantu abalolwazi olumqoka ukusiza lolucwayisiso.

Iqembu leInternews lethula esikhulu njalo isibongo kubo bonke abaphatheka kulolucwaningo ezabelweni **eze**Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Bulawayo, Midlands leMasvingo. **USindiso Ndlovu loThulani Tshabangu** (abacwayisisi beInternews) bebhokhela inhlelo zalolucwaningo. **UReason Beremauro** (umcwayisisi weGlobal Lead) nguye ocebise njalo wabumba indlela **elandelwe** ukwenza lolucwaningo, waqondisa ukulotshwa njalo wahlaziya imibhalo yalo yakuqala.

**USenziwani Ndlovu** (Project Manager), **uStellar Murumba** (Regional Manager), **uBeullah Huni** (Project Officer) lo**Thandolwenkosi Nkomo** (Media Mentor) basebenze gadalala ukuhlaziya lokucubungula lumsebenzi ngesikhathi usenziwa njalo benikeza iziqondiso lezicebiso ezahlukene. **UWisdom Moyo** (Data Analyst lo**Artkins Sithole** (Information Management Officer) bancedise ngokuhlela ukumiswa kolwazi olutholakeleyo.

**Bathabile Dlamini** (Content Creator) nguye umhleli omise lolucwaningo. **UKudakwashe Sigobodhla** (Community Engagement and Accountability Officer) nguye umqoqi **wkazulu** lazo zonke inhlangothi eziphatheke kulolucwaningo. **USihlobo Bulala, Tapera Gwezihira lo Thandekile Ncube** (Programme Interns) bancedise ekuqoqeni ulwazi lekulobeni imininingwane yemibuzo.



## ISIFINQO MQOKA

Uhlobo locwaningo lweInformation Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) luluhlaziyo olubunjelwe ukuzwisisa isimo lomahluko wokuqoqa, ukusabalalisa lokusebenzisa ulwazi kusimo thize. Lolucwaningo lucwayisisa indlela intsha ezansi yakweZimbabwe ethola, yabelane ibuye njalo ithembe ulwazi ngeCOVID-19 endaweni zabo. Imiphumela yalolucwaningo iveza ukuqakatheka kokwazi umumo ngezenkambiso yolwazi ekunikeneni iqembu thize umdlandla wokuthatha izinqumo ezifaneleyo.

Lolucwaningo lusebenzise izindlela ezimbalwa ukuthola lokuqoqa ulwazi. Lezi zigoqele ukusebenzisa uluhlu lwemibuzo. Ukusebenzisa amaqembu abunjwe nhloso (ingxoxo zamaqembu – FDGs), lokulanda abantu abalolwazi mayelana lendikimba loba isihloko socwaningo (Ingcitshi zolwazi – KIIs). Ucwaningo belujonge abatsha abaleminyaka yokuzalwa ephakathi kwe 18 le 35 abahlala ezabelweni zeMatabeleland North, South, Midlands, Masvingo le Bulawayo.

Ucwaningo lolu lukhangele kakhulu ukufunakala kolwazi, ukuluthola, imithapho yolwazi ethembekileyo, ukwabelana ulwazi, imigoqo evimbela ukuthola ulwazi, amahungahunga lezaba kwabatsha.

Imiphumela yalolucwaningo iveza ukuba ukuhamba kwemibiko kukhangelelwe ukutholakala kwayo, ukwabelana lokuthembeka kwayo kuyangenelana ekulwisaneni lamahungahunga lokuthatha izinqumo ezifaneleyo. Isinciphiso saleyo miphumela sihleliwe ngokulandelayo.





# ISIFINQO SEMPUMELA ZOCWANINGO

## INDINGEKO NGOLWAZI NGECOVID-19

Inani elifika ku81 phesenti zalabo abaphatheke kulolucwaningo liveze ukuba alitholi ulwazi ngokweneleyo ukuze lenelise ukuthatha izinqumo ezifaneleyo ngezempilakahle. Ngokunjalo ke, baveze ukuthi bafuna ulwazi olunengi ngeCOVID-19. Lolu lwazi lukhangele ukwelatshwa kwayo, ukuhlatshwa, lokuzivikela kulandela imibiko lamahungahunga abahlangana lawo. Abahlali bemakhaya bakhetha ukwabelwa ulwazi ngezindimi zabo ezigoqela isiNambya, isiKalanga, isiTonga, isiVenda, isiNdebele, isisShona lesiSotho.

## UKUFINELELA ULWAZI NGECOVID-19

Inengi lentsha liveze ukuba lifinyelela njalo labelane ulwazi ngeCOVID-19 ngentintanangi yeWhatsApp, nxa behlangana mathupha, emicimbini kazulu, ezindaweni zokukhonzela lakumakhasi okuxhumana ngobulembu. Intsha isebenzisa izindlela ezifanayo ukwabelana ulwazi lolungaba ngamahungahunga.

## IMITHAPHO ETHEMBEKILEYO

Abaphatheke kulolucwaningo bathi imithapho yolwazi abayithemba kakhulu ngabezempilakahle besebenzela emizini (amaVillage Health Workers), ngezinga eliyi 83%, Inhlanganiso ezizimeleyo (NGOs) ngezinga eliyi 70%, inhlanganiso zikaHulumende ngezinga eliyi 61%, imisakazo yaphandle ngezinga eliyi 60% kunye lasebantwini abalofuziselo emphakathini ngezinga le54%.

## UKWABELANA ULWAZI

Ucwaningo luveze ukuthi ukwabelana ulwazi ngentintanangi yeWhatsApp, lokutshelana mathupha, yizo izindlela ezihamba phambili ekwabelaneni ulwazi kwabatsha. Kuntintanangi yeWhatsApp abatsha bathumelana amazwi, imifanekiso ehambayo njalo kwesinye isikhathi amabala lemidwebo kodwa kungekho kuhlolisisa ngobuqotho baleyo mibiko.

## IMIGOQO EKUTHOLENI ULWAZI

Okulandelayo kutholakale ukuba kubangela impambaniso ekuhanjiseni kolwazi: imibono ngenhlanganiso thize, ubude bomango wendawo kusuka emadolobheni, ukubamba kwamagagasi emisakazo loba omakhalekhukhwini, amandla kagetsi, ukwehlukana phakathi kwabatsha labaholi bakazulu lokwehlukana kwezinga lomnotho kulomthelela ekuhanjiseni kolwazi emphakathini.

## AMAHUNGAHUNGA

Ngoluhlu lwemibuzonjongo, ucwaningo luthole ukuba izinga lika79% wabaphatheke kulolucwayisiso luyenelisa ukwehlukana iqiniso lamanga kodwa i21% ayenelisanga. Lababantu basengozini yokuphiwa ulwazi olunxele njalo bangathatha izinqumo ezimbi ngezempilakahle okungabangela ukulahlekelwa yimpilo.





## IZICEBISO

### UCWANINGO LUCEBISA KANJE:

UHulumende kumele ehlisele kungatsha zaphansi ukwabiwa kolwazi ukuze ulwazi ngeCOVID-19 lwabiwe ngokukhangela isimo sendawo ngendawo. UHulumende njalo angasebenzisa indlela zokuzilibazisa ukusabalalisa imibiko lolwazi njalo angasebenzisi izindlela zokwethusela umphakathi okucina kubangela ukuthi abantu babelesidensi. Ukusetshenziswa kakhulu kwentintanangini ezifana leWhatsApp ikakhulu ezindaweni ezingathi zakhohlakala, kuveza mgceke ukuba uHulumende

kufanele asebenzise izindlela zokwabelana ulwazi ezifinyelelekayo. Inhlanganiso ezizimeleyo zingasebenzelana lenhlanganiso zobuntatheli ekubumbeni amacebo okulwisana lamahungahunga lokwenqabela ukumemetheka kwawo kunkundla zokuxhumana kukazulu.

Kulesidingo sokuthi amacebo afakwayo angakhangeli kuphela ekutholiseni ulwazi kodwa akhangele njalo ngempilo kazulu lokwenelisa ukuzimela kukazulu. Ukwaba ulwazi kusetshenziswa izindimi zezigaba kuqakathekile ekuthini uzulu amukele imibiko lolwazi.

Amaphephandaba lawo kumele avele obala ukwenzela ukuthi abantu bafinyelele okumunyethweyo. Umphakathi, abaqaphelise labantu abalofuziselo kumele babeqotho, bathembeke njalo babeleqiniso kumbe baqale bacwayisise ulwazi ngeCOVID-19 leminyane imibiko yezempilakahle eyabiwa kunkundla zokuxhumana ezahlukene.





# 1. ISINGENISO

ndaba yobhubhane lomhlaba olweCOVID-19 lugcwalwe yimibiko yamanga osekubangele ukuthi kube lolwazi olwedlulisela amalawulo. Elizweni leZimbabwe lokhu



kwandiswe yikufinyelela kukazulu kunkundla zokuxhumana, ukwanda kokusetshenziswa kwabomakhalekhukhwini besimanje, lobulembu osekusetshenziswe ukusabalalisa ulwazi olunxele ngeCOVID-19. Lokhu sekubangele ukuthundubezwa lokuphazamisa imizamo yokulwisana lobhubhane lolu. Lanxa izinga lokuhlaselwa yiCOVID-19 lusehla emhlabeni jikelele, kusesele ndingeko yokuthi kuzwisiseke ukuthi ulwazi lwabiwa njani ikakhulu emphakathini enganakwayo.

Ezindaweni ezifana leZimbabwe lapho imisakazo kaHulumende engafinyeleli kahle, ukusatshalaliswa kolwazi kusezandleni zemisakazo yaphandle kwelizwe. Kuqakathekile ukuzwisa okwenzakala ezabelweni ukwenzela ukuthi uHulumende lenhlanganiso ezizimeleyo zenelise ukwaba ulwazi oluqondileyo, olusebenzisekayo, ngesikhathi esifanele, njalo lulungiselwe lujonge isigaba thize abangalusebenzisa ukuthatha izinqumo ezifaneleyo ngezempilakahle.

Lokhu kusiza kakhulu ekwehliseni izinga lamahungahunga ngeCOVID-19, imibiko engamanga ebhoda kunkundla zokuxhumana. Ucwango lolu lujongise ikakhulu kuzindlela zokutholakala kolwazi lweCOVID-19 lokwabiwa kwalo ngabatsha ezansi yakweZimbabwe abalemnyaka ephakathi kwe18 kuya ku35 abasaselamandla okusukumela phezulu, abangavikelekanga njalo bekhohlakele. Lukhangele njalo imithapho yolwazi abayincomayo labayithembayo kugoqela amacebo okuqinisa ukuhanjiswa kolwazi.

Ucwango lolu luyame kabanzi kumbono othi abatsha basengozini enkulu ngeCOVID-19 ikakhulu kungoba bahlezi behamba bedinga okungabaphilisa njalo bathola imibiko eyinqwabanqwaba ezinkundleni zokuxhumana abazisebenzisa kakhulu kanti kulapho okugcwele khona ulwazi olungamanga ngeCOVID-19.

## 1.1 ISANDULELO

Izwe leZimbabwe liphakathi kwenxushunxushu yezombangazwe lomnotho osekubangele ukungahlaliseki kukazulu. Eminyakeni engematshumi embalwa edluleyo kubonakale ukususwa lokuthutha kwenkulungwane lenkulungwane zabantu bechapha imingcele esakhelene layo okungekho emthethweni ngenhloso yokudinga idlelo. Ngaphezulu kwesimo sokuhamba salezinsuku, ukweqa imingcele kwabatsha besiyadinga ukuphela ngokomnotho sekuthathwa "sasiko" lapho inengi lentsha lisuka lingena kumazwe asemkhonweni munye lelizwe abalisela iBotswana, Namibia, South Africa lakweZambia kancane.

Ukuphuma elizweni kwabantu abasezansi kweZimbabwe akubangelwa kuphela yikuswelakala kwemisebenzi lokuwa kwesisindo semali, lomnotho owomileyo kodwa kuza kube yikubaseduze lemingcele yakwamanye amazwe lezindawo zokuphumela phandle kwelizwe.

[1] Ulwazi olwedlulisele amalawulo ihlanganisa amaphephandaba awaphetsheya ezivame ukukhuthaza ukwesaba, ukukhangela ngelihlo elibi, ukwenyanya, kanye lenzondo kuma-hashtag lama-moniker, ukuveza ukukhangela ngelihlo elibi kanye lokwethuka okukhulu. I-inthanethi kanye nenkundla yezokuxhumana kuvame ukusolwa ngokudluliselwana ulwazi olungamanga ngokuphangisa emhlabeni wonke, kubangela ukwethuka okwedlulisileyo, kanye lokuhlukuluzwa kwabantu abaphakathi kwalokhu okuqhamukileyo.



Kunjalo nje, kulokuhambahamba kakhulu lokuthutha kwabantu phakathi komkhono okukhuthazwa yikudinga izindlela zokuziphilisa okufana lokutsheketha. Nxa kulondwa nje umlando wezokwabiwa kolwazi ezindaweni ezikhohlakele imbangela igoqela ezombusazwe lokusilela kwezakhiwo ezifaneleyo. Eminyakeni engu37 ngaphansi kombuso kaRobert Mugabe, bekulocindezelo olubonakale ngemithetho elukhuni, ukuhlukuluzwa kwabonozindaba lokuphathwa kubi kwezindawo zabo zokusebenzela.

Kulandela umvukela owagenqula uMugabe ngoLwezi ka 2017, umbuso omutsha uthembise inguquko eyanyiswe kunguquko kwezombusazwe, ezomnotho lokuhlonipha amalungelo oluntu; kodwa ukubusa ngesandla esilukhuni kusabonakala kugoqela ukuhlukunyezwa kwabonozindaba lokubanjelwa ekhukhwini kolwazi.

## Abatsha balinani elikhulu kusibalo sabantu eZimbabwe (67%). Abatsha yibo abasebenzisa ulwazi kakhulu.

Nxa kusabiwa ulwazi olunxele lolwamanga, abatsha basengozini yokuthatha izinqumo ezilimazayo. Labo abahlala emakhaya ezansi kweleZimbabwe balenkinga yokuthola imithapho yolwazi ethembekileyo ngoba lezindawo 'ziyinkangala kwezemisakazo'.

[2] Ukuncindezelwa lokhu kugoqelwa ukuvalwa kwezindlu zokusebenzela zentathelizindaba, ukuqhunyiswa kwe Daily News lokuxotshwa emuva kwentathelizindaba.

[3] Ama-SDG aliqoqo lezinjongo zomhlaba ezixhumene eziyi-17 zidalelwe ukuba licebo lokwabelwana ngalo ukuthula lempumelelo yabantu emhlabeni jikelele, manje lakusasa.



2

Kulemitshina emilutshwane yokwamukela amagagasi amaRediyo labomabonakude. Lapho etholakala khona, izintaba, amaqqa lamawa ayalivimba igagasi. Lokho kwenza isimo sibe sibi ngamandla.

Ngokunjalo, lanxa kulomsakazo kamabonakude owodwa izwelonke, eminye imisakazo eyisithupha isiphiwe imvumo lamacence okusakaza (amabili atholakala ngobulembu) lamarediyo ayisithupha abamba ilizwe lonke, inengi labantu ezabelweni ezine kwezinhlanu igagasi lerediyo lelikamabonakude alifinyeleli kahle.

Ngokunjalo kuqakathekile ukuhlaziya imithapho yolwazi, ukufinyeleleka kwalo, izinga lokuthembeka lamanga mayelana leCOVID-19 ngoba lokho kuthinta kakhulu mayelana lokusetshenziswa kolwazi lokuthatha izinqumo ngezempilakahle. Ukuthuthukisa inhlelo zeSustainable Development Goals (SDGs,<sup>3</sup> Agenda 2063, National Development Strategy – 1) abatsha kumele baphatheke kabanzi enhlelweni zentuthuko njengoba beliqembu elimqoka. Lokhu kungenziwa ngokuzwisisa indlela ezingcono zokubafinyelela, ikakhulu labo abakuhlangothi lwabathuthayo labahlala bezula abadinga usizo ukuchatshiswa umngcele wobudala.

## 1.2 IFILOSOFI LEZIMISO EZISETSHENZISIWEYO

Internews ingena kulolucwaningo ukuze izwisise indingeko zolwazi, imithapho lezindlela zokulufinyelela lokusetshenziswa kwalo. Uhlobo lolu locwaningo lunikeza indlela ekhaliphile yokuzwisisa izimo phakathi kwabasebenzisi bolwazi lokutholakala kwalo. Ukuthola ulwazi mayelana lalezi izinguquko kusivumela ukuba sakhe inhlelo ezihlangana labantu lapho abakhona ukuze balethe ulwazi ngezindlela loba abantu ababathandayo ababethembayo. Ucwano lwe-IEA lweyame kunsika ezine eziqakathekile ezisenzikini yendlela yethu yokusebenza:

- **Senza ngaphezulu kokujwayelekileyo njalo siyacwayisisa ngabantu abazasebenzisa ulwazi lwethu.** Uhlobo locwaningo esilwenzayo luqakathekisa ukusondelelana labantu ukuze sikhande izindlela ezifanele zokubanikeza ulwazi oluhle.
- **Sihlanganisa ucwano lemisebenzi: Asithathi ucwano njengesiphetho.** Ucwano luyisiqalo senhlelo zethu, lusinikeza umhlahandlela njalo lusincedisela ukubumba ubudlelwano obuthembekileyo lukazulu esifisa ukusebenza lawo. Luhlezi luxhumane kahle lezinyathelo ezibekiweyo zokusebenza, zingaba ngezethu mathupha, ezithathwa ngumphakathi, kumbe esisebenzisana labo kunye lezinye inhlanganiso kulomkhakha wethu wokusebenza.

- **Ukufaka umphakathi ube mqoka kulolucwaningo: inhlanganiso yeInternews izama ngamandla wonke ukuba senzikini yezigaba esebenzela kuzo.** Ngokunjalo sijonge ukuba umphakathi ngokwawo uhambe phambili kulolucwaningo; umphakathi uyazikhethela imibuzo ebuzwa kucwano njalo ngomanyano ukhethe inhlangothi ezifanele ukuphatheka.
- **Ukulandela indlela yokucwano ekaqathekisa abantu: ucwano ludinga ukuzwisisa indlela umphakathi oqhuba ngayo ukuhamba kolwazi.** Sizwisisa ukwabiwa lokufunakala kolwazi ngomqondo obanzi, hatshi kuphela kulandelwa izindlela eziwayelekile nje.
- Ukucubungula kwethu kulawulwa yizindlela abantu abathola njalo basebenzise ulwazi, hatshi ngendlela ezibekwe ngaphambilini. Sizama ngawo wonke amandla ukuzwisisa ukuthi yiziphi izindlela ezilandelwa ngolunengi kunye lezindingeko zesigaba ngesigaba, ikakhulu ebantwini abangela mandla okuzimela.

## 1.3 UKUQOQA ULWAZI

Kulandelwa lezi zimiso ucwano lukhethe ukuthatha indlela yomkhakha onxa mbili njalo ukukethe intathalwazi ezahlukene. Lezi zigoqela



iqoqo lemibuzo, amaqembu ocwaningo (FDGs), lokuxhumana labantu abalolwazi thize mayelana locwaningo (KIs). Ulwazi lwaqoqwa ezabelweni ezinhlanu ezithi Bulawayo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Masvingo leMidlands.

## ISAMPULI

Ukuhlaziya umphakathi kwaba yiyo intathalwazi eyasetshenziswa ukuqoqa ulwazi. Isampuli yabantu abangu 422 yasetshenziswa kulolucwaningo. Kulabo i55% iziveze njengabesifazane, i44% njengabesilisa, 0.4% njengabanye nje. Ubukhulu besampuli basebenzisa i95% confidence level [ngokolwazi lwenombolo]( $\alpha=0.05$ , ku5%. Loluphawu lokuhlela ubukuthatha ngokuthi inani labantu likhulu kakhulu kuqathaniswa lesampuli. Ngokunjalo bekungadingakali ukuthi kuqondiswe.

Ithimba ligoqele wonke umuntu ngokobulili kugoqela labantu abagokekileyo. Kwenziwe inkulumisano lamaqembu angu 10 esiqintini sakoBulawayo. Lezinkulumisano zamaqembu zibe yisingeniso lesiqalo sohlelo lwethu zisancedisa ukuzwisisa lokubumba ubudlelwano obethembekileyo lukazulu esifisa ukusebenza lawo. Zihlezi zixhumene lezimiso zonke kungaba ngezethu, ezikazulu kumbe kuzinhlelo zalabo esisebenza labo kunye leminyeye yonke imikhakha emqoka kuloluhlelo.

ELupane, Tsholotsho, Binga, Hwange (Mat North), Gwanda le Plumtree (Mat South le Gweru le Kwekwe, (Midlands). Amaqembu abehlanganiswe ngobulili njalo bekulenani labantu abangu 15 eqenjini ngalinye. Kubuzwe abantu abalolwazi olumqoka (KIs) abangu 22 esiqintini zonke jikelele. Laba bagoqela abaholi bezokholo abahlanu, abameli abathathu benhlanganiso ezizimeleyo (CBOs), abane abasebenza kwezobuntatheli, izisebenzi zempilakahle ezine (CHWs) lezisebenzi zikaHulumende ezine.

Abalolwazi thize bakhethwe kukhangelwe izikhundla abalazo emphakathini, ukuziveza kwabo lokuzwisisa ulwazi ngeCOVID-19 ezigabeni zabo langendlela lololwazi oluthinta ngayo abatsha.

Ucwaningo luqinise kakhulu ekulandeleni imigomo yenhlonipho. Injongo yocwaningo ibekwe obala kulabo akade becelwa ukuba baphatheke kulo njalo ngemva kwalokho besebecelwa ukuba baphatheke. Amalunga aphaatheke kulolucwaningo ngokuzinikela, ngemva kokuba echasiselwe azwisisa injongo yalo. Amagama abo kunye lazo zonke impawu ezingabaveza akulutshwanga akuvezwanga lapha.

## 1.4 IMIGOQO

**A** Abanye abalolwazi olumqoka abafinyelelwanga ngenxa yesimo lokungenela kwezombusazwe. Isibonelo, savela esiqintini seBulilima lapho umhlangano weqembu wehluleka ukubanjwa ngoba kwakukhona ngosuku olufanayo umhlangano wezombusazwe owawubanjelwa duzane njalo amalunga eqembu ephoqeleka ukuya kulowo mhlango.

Lanxa amaqembu lawa ayesandelwa ngabesifazane ngenani, abesilisa babeveza imibono yabo okwedlulisileyo kubangela ukuba abesintwana bangavezi imibono yabo. Lanxa isampuli yayigoqela ubulili bonke, imivo yabesilisa yiyo egqamile. Imibono emihle ngokobulili lolwazi yethulwe yaqoqwa njalo kuxoxwe ngayo.

ABALOLWAZI	INTATHALWAZI	ISAMPULI	IMINININGWANE
Abantu abazimele lemiphakathi	Amaqembu entathalwazi	10	Amalunga kazulu eziqintini ezikhethiwe aleminyaka engu-18 kusiya kwengu-35, ezindaweni zasemakhaya lasemadolobheni
	ucwayisiso	422	
Inhlanganiso ezizimeleyo, Abameli abangahlelwanga labaholi	Ingxoxo- mbuzo	5 Abaholi bezokholo, 3 CBOs and 4 CHWs	Iqembu elisebenza lozulu kwezempilakahle (CWGH), Abafundisi, Izinyanga Zesintu.
Iziphathamandla zikaHulumende	Ingxoxo- mbuzo	4	Abameli abavela kugatsha lwezempilakahle - Ministry of Health (MoH), Ugatsha lwezokuhanjiswa kwemibiko lolwazi, Inhloko yethimba elibona nge-COVID-19, Ugatshalwezabatsha.
Abezindaba	Ingxoxo- mbuzo	6 Izisebenzi zikaHulumende	Abameli bentatheli ezingeni likazwelonke kanye lezigaba ezingaphansi.



## 2. UKUHANJISWA KWEMIBIKO LOLWAZI NGOBHUBHANE LWE-COVID-19.

**L**esi sigcawu sichaza kabanzi ngesimo sokuhanjiswa kwemibiko lolwazi mayelana lobhubhane lweCOVID-19 eZimbabwe. Kuthathelwa ekuhlaziyeni imithapho yolwazi lesi sigcawu sichaza inhlanganiso zobuntatheli, lesimo sezobuntatheli ndawonye lemithetho elawula ukuhanjiswa kwemibiko elizweni.

### 2.1 ISIMO SEZOBUNTATHELI NGOKWESIKO

Inhlanganiso zobuntatheli kweleZimbabwe zihlukene phakathi kwezizimele zodwa kanye lezilawulwa nguHulumende (Zirima, 2020). UHulumende we Zimbabwe ulawula inkampani zobuntatheli ezimbili okuyizona ezinkulu elizweni, iZimbabwe Newspapers Group (1980, Zimpapers) kanye lomsakazi womphakathi iZimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC).

### AMAPHEPHANDABA

Inkampani yeZimpapers yiyo enkulu njalo elengatsha ezahlukeni. Ikhupha amaphephandaba angu 11, lamamagazini amathathu, kanti ibambe lasekudindeni, imisakazo kunye lomabonakude. Ngenxa yobukhulu bayo kwezamabhimusi, iZimpapers iyawagabhela amanye amankampani azimeleyo, iwatshiyela isikhadlana emakethe yezamabhimusi.

Amanye amaphephandaba abalisela iAssociated Newspapers of Zimbabwe (ANZ) yona ekhupha amaphephandaba amathathu leAlpha Media Holdings (AMH) ekhupha amaphephandaba amabili (Media Monitors, 2020). Abahlali basemadolobheni afana leHarare leBulawayo yibo abafunda amaphephandaba kakhulu ngenxa yezinga lemfundo abalayo.

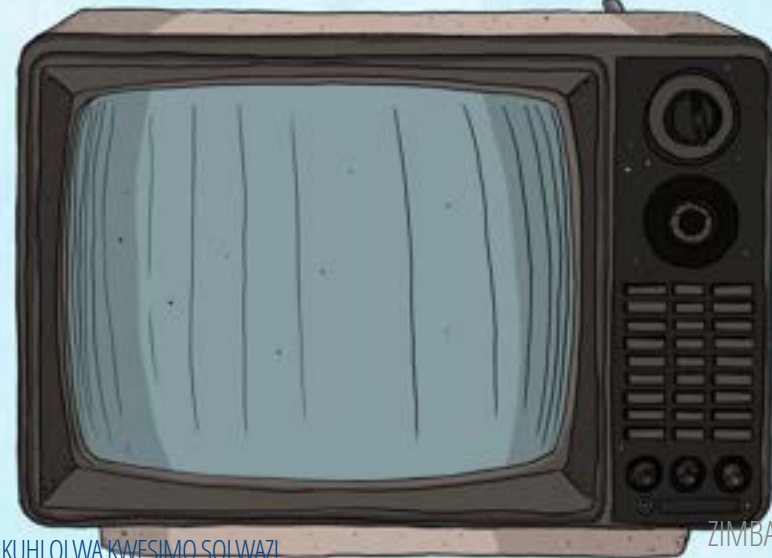
Ngenxa yokungafinyeleleki, ukuswela, lezinga eliphansi lokufunda amaphephandaba malutshwane emakhaya lapho imisakazo yamareddyo iyiyi ethenjweyo ukusakaza izindaba. Ngolwazi lwangenyanga kaNcwabakazi 2019, iZimbabwe ibilamaphephandaba asemthethweni angu 116, kuvezwa yiZimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC). Kulawo maphephandaba, angu 33 kuvele ukuthi ayathumelwa njalo atholakala mathupha.

### UMABONAKUDE

I-ZBC yiwona wodwa umsakazo womphakathi ophathwa njalo ulawulwa nguhulumende, ulemisakazo yamareddyo yesizwe emine, lemibili esakazela izabelo lomsakazo kamabonakude wezwelonke. I-ZBC yiyo elelungelo lokusakaza ngomabonakude njalo ilamalaysensi

amabili loba nje ilomsakazo owodwa i-ZBC TV esolwa ngokuthi isekela inhlelo zebandla elibusayo i-ZANU PF. Ukungakhwabitheki lokungathembeki kwayo i-ZBC kuvezwa ikakhulu yisenzo sikazulu sokukhetha ukulalela lokubukela imisakazo kamabonakude yaphandle lokuthembela kwezinye nje indlela zokuthola izindaba lemibiko (GeoPoll Survey, 2019).

Inhlelo ezinengi ze-ZBC zisakazwa ngolimi lwesiShona olukhulunywa yingxenywe edlula i75% yenani lezwelonke eliyi 15.1 yezigidi. Kuthi enye ingxenywe ephezulu isakazwe ngeSingsi okuyilona limi lukahulumende kanye lebhizimusi. Ezinye inhlelo ke zisakazwa ngesiNdebele esikhulunywa linani elingaba yi20% yabantu basentshonalanga yeZimbabwe. Kuthi i5% yenhlelo zerediyo isakazwa ngezinye indimi ezincane ezibalisela isiTonga, Nambya, Xhosa, Venda, Tswana, Shangani, Sotho, Nda, Tshwao, Kalanga, Chewa lesiBarwe.



## UMSAKAZO

Umsakazo werediyo yiwo othenjiweyo ukusakaza izindaba lemibiko eZimbabwe ikakhulu emaphandleni. Kucatshangelwa ukubana oyedwa kwabangu 12 elizweni ulesigcingi okutsho ukuba kulezigcingi eziyisigidi. Kulenhlanganiso ezimbili ezomsakazo ezenza inzuzo elizwenilonke, lengu10 ezabelweni elalelwa ngabasemadolobheni amakhulu. Kubuye njalo kube leminyane imisakazo kazulu engu14, kanti eyisitshiyangalombili yakhona ingaphansi kwenhlanganiso yeZimbabwe Association of Community Radio Associations (ZACRAS).

IRadio Zimbabwe ihamba phambili ngabalaleli abangu739000 emaholeni amabili phakathi kweviki, kulandela iNational FM leStar FM (Internews, 2021). Imisakazo yonke ilenhlalo ezihambelanayo njalo zijonge ngezokuzithokozisa lezomculo. Umthetho ucacisiwe kuBroadcasting Services Act (BSA) Chapter [12:06], ukuthi yonke imisakazo inikeze ithuba eliyi75% ekudlaleni umculo waseZimbabwe iviki ngeviki, i10% ngeyomculo waseAfrica njalo i10% yokusakaza yenziwe ngezinye indimi okungayisizo siShona lesiNdebele.

## 2.2 NGOKOMUMO WEZAMABHIZIMUSI

Imisakazo eZimbabwe ibhekane lobunzima bokutengantenga komnotho welizwe okwenza kube nzima ukusebenza ngendlela lokuqoqa izimali

ezidingakalayo ukuze zifeze umsebenzi wazo. Ibhizimusi lenhlanganiso zobuntatheli liphansi ngenxa yokwehla kwenani labantu abathenga amaphephandaba ngoba bekhethe ukuyafunda ebulenjini kanye lokwehla kwabantu ababhadelala ukukhangisa emsakazweni njengoba amabhizimusi engasenelisi ukuthola imali zokubhadalela ukukhangisa. Lanxa imisakazo kahulumende layo ibhekane lobunzima obufana lobenhlanganiso zobuntatheli ezizimele zodwa, kunganeno ngoba yona iyathola ukuxhaswa ngezimali ngomthambo osuka kugatsha lwezokuhanjiswa kwemibiko olwe Ministry of Information, Media, and Broadcasting Services (Mol).

Inhlanganiso zobunthatheli ezwejwayelekileyo njalo ezixhaswa nguHulumende zisebenza ngcono uma ziqathaniswa lenhlanganiso zobuntatheli ezizimele zodwa ngoba zona zibalwa njalo zibonwa linengi okutsho ukuthi ziletha

inzuzo ebonakalayo eyokukhanga okuvela kunhlanganiso zikazulu, amabhizimusi azimele wodwa kanye lakaHulumende. Ubunzima obehlela eminye imisakazo engadumanga bubangela ukuba zicele usizo kubanikeli baphetsheya kunye lenhlanganiso ezingenzi nzuzo.

Lapho inhlanganiso lezi zingenelisi ukufaka imali, ziyancedisa ngezinye indlela ezifana lokupha iphepha lokudindela lolunye ulwazi lwesimanje oludingakalayo ekuhlelweni kwezindaba. Imisakazo lamaphephandaba azimele wodwa ayathola njalo usizo oluvela kubosomabhizimusi bakuleyondawo abalozwelo kumbe bathaphe kunhlanganiso ezifana leVoluntary Media Council of Zimbabwe (VMCZ).

Uhulumende weZimbabwe wafaka umthetho owenqabela ukuhamba kwabantu mhlaka 21 Mbimbitho 2020, kuyindlela yokuvimba ukumemetheka kweCOVID-19 njalo lokhu kwabangela ukuvalwa kwengatsha zikahulumende ezinengi ngaphandle kogatsha lwezempilakahle labezokhuselo ababencedisa ukuthi abantu balandele imigomo ebekiweyo. I-Zimpapers yamisa ukuhlelwa kwamaphephandaba ayo amancane ukuze yehlise izinga lokulahlekelwa kanye lokugogosa iphepha. Lokho kwabangela ukuthi inani lezisebenzi eliyi53% liphoqelelwe ukuthatha umhlalaphansi wesikhatshana. Njengengxenyane yamanyathelo eza lokuvalwa kwezinto ngesikhathi sobhubhane, amaphephandaba azimele wodwa, evele ebhekane lobunzima kwezimali aphoqelela ukuthi izisebenzi zithathe umhlalaphansi wesikhatshana kumbe zimise ezinye izisebenzi.

Inkampani yeAMH eyiyo ezinanzelile ikhethlekile ngaphandle kweZimpapers, yabika ukuthi isimile ukudinda amaphephandaba njalo isikhetha ukukhupha ebulenjini kuphela. Ngesikhathi sokwenqabela ukuhamba kwabantu ngenkululeko ngenxa yobhubhane lweCOVID-19, uhulumende waqhubeka ngochuku kuntathelizindaba zenhlanganiso ezizimele eziqopha emsebenzini wazo.



Inani elingafika onozindaba abahlanu bahlukunyezwa ngabezokhuselo ngezizatho zokuthi **bagcina** imithetho yeCOVID-19 yokwenqabela inkululeko yokuhamba ngokunjalo bevinjelwa ukwenza umsebenzi wabo **kahle**. Uhulumende wabuya wafaka umthetho wokwenqabela ukusakaza imibiko engamanga ngeCOVID-19 eyayilesigwebo seminyaka efika ku20. Inhlanganiso yeMedia Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) yaqonda emthethwandaba imelana lokubotshwa kwabonozindaba okwabangela ukuthi inkantolo enkulu yeHigh Court yethule isigwebo esalaya ukuthi amapholisa ame ukubopha, ukuvalela loba ukuvimba onozindaba ukuba basebenze **kahle** kungelasizatho.

## 2.3 NGOKOMTHETHO

**K**usukela ngomnyaka ka2002 uhulumende usebenzise imithetho elukhuni ukuphazamisa lokuvala imisakazo lentatheli ezizimele ebeziletha imibiko lemibono **ehlukile** mayelana lesimo sezombusazwe **lenkinga** zomnotho welizwe. Umthetho weAccess to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA, 2002) yiwo osetshenziswe nguhulumende kakhulu ukulawula ezokusakaza lentatheli kuthi owePublic Order Security Act, (POSA, 2002) wasetshenziswa ukunciphisa amalungelo okubuthana, ukudlulisa imibiko engamanga lokudelela uMongameli welizwe. Umthetho weAIPPA wasetshenziswa ukuvala amaphephandaba afana leDaily News, The Weekend Times le The Tribune. Amahofisi eDaily News abhonjwa kabili konke, abakubika njengesenzo “sombuso ongasazi ucatshephi”, okwaba yisenzo esaphazamisa ngamandla ukusebenza kwayo yaze yavala ngo2003 ngemva kokwehluleka ukuthola imvumo ngokusemthethweni **ukuba** isebenze ngoba behluleke ukhlangana lezimiso zeAIPPA, 2002 (Moyo,2005).

Ubandlululo obelikhona ekusetshenzisweni kwalemithetho elukhuni ebingahambisani lesisekelo sombuso sika 2013 **esinikeza** inkululeko kumisakazo lamaphephandaba, lwaveza indingeko enkulu **yokubhekisisa** lemithetho. Imithetho elukhuni ekuluhlu lwe-Criminal Codification Law Act (2004) icikela phansi amalungelo enkululeko yokukhuluma **kanye** lentatheli ngokusebenzisa izimiso zakudala zokwehliswa isithunzi, ukwenqatshelwa kokusakaza noma ukudlulisa indaba ezingamanga ezilimaza uMbuso kanye lokwenza kube licala ukuchothoza uMongameli.

Eminye imithetho elakho ukucindezela intathelizindaba iGoqela owe-Interception of Communications Act (2007) wona **onika** ugatsha lwezokuhanjiswa kwemibiko, ukukhulumisana, ukuthumela lokuthuthwa **kwempahla** ukuthi luvimbele ngokusemthethweni njalo luqaphele ukukhulumisana okuthile eZimbabwe. Lokhu kuphikisana lokuvezwa ngumthethosisekelo mayelana lamalungelo **okuba** lemifihlo, inkululeko yokukhuluma ehlanganisa ilungelo lokufuna, lokwamukela kanye lokudlulisa ulwazi lemibono. Umthetho wobugebengu bebulenjini oweCyber Crimes and Cyber Security Act (2017) ungabangela ukuthi intathelizindaba zihlale zifakwe ilihlo kusetshenziswa ulwazi lwesimanje, uphungule izinga lenkululeko yebulenjini futhi uvimbele eminye imisakazo ngokwendalo etholakala ngedijithali (ebulenjini). Lanxa nje umumethe izimiso ezinye ezilukhuni, ezinye inhlanganiso zamalungelo abantu ziyakuncoma ukunqanda inkulumbo elenzondo kanye lobudlwangudlwangu bebulenjini. Ukuphumelela kwenhlelo zokuguqula imithetho elawula intathelizindaba kwenza ukuthi i-AIPPA (2002) yesulwe kubunjwe iFreedom of Information Act, iProtection of Personal Information Act, iZimbabwe Media Commission Act kuthi iPublic Order and Security Act (POSA, 2002)

uMthetho Wokugcinwa Kokuthula Nokuhleleka (MOPA). Ngenxa yalokho, kube lemithetho exegisiweyo elawula indawo yabezindaba ebonakala ekwandeni kwenani **lezinhlanganiso** zobuntatheli ezisebenzayo. Laloba nje inguquko lezi zamukelekile, umphakathi usakhonona ngokuthi inguquko ziphuza ukwenziwa ngabomu liphalamende. Kulokwesaba ukuthi ‘uHulumende omutsha’ kazimiselanga ngempela ukwenza inguquko. Zibonakala zilizaba elethulwa ngomlomo nje isiqu sazo sisaqukethe ubulukhuni bayizolo. Ngemva kukaMugabe, lanxa nje umbuso usuwenze inguquko zemithetho thize, kusekhona ukuhlukunyezwa kwentathelizindaba ngokubotshwa[i], ukwenqatshelwa ibheyili okuholela ekuhlalisweni isikhathi eside entolongweni umuntu engagwetshwanga kusetshenziswa imithetho eyize.

Impumelelo yalezinguquko isingahlehliselwa muva ngokubunjwa komthetho wePrivate Voluntary Organizations (PVO) Amendment Bill owakhutshwa ngo-2021. Umthetho we-PVO, wapasiswa ephalamende ngoZibandlela ka-2022, uholela ekulawuleni okukhulu kwenhlanganiso ezingenzinzuzo, ama-NGO, nxa ungaqala ukusebenza. Kuzabangela ukukhangelwa ngelokhozi amaNGO asolelwa ukuthi amelana lohulumende, okugoqela ukuqondisa indlela lezo nhlanganiso ezisebenza ngayo. Lokhu kungafiphaza ukusebenza kwenhlanganiso ezizimeleyo njalo kube lomthelela omubi ekusebenzeni kwabezindaba, kanye lenkululeko yokukhulumisana ngaphambi kokhetho lukazwelonke lwaseZimbabwe oluka-2023 (MISA, 2021). I-PVO Amendment Bill iphinde yabangela ukuqansa kweZimbabwe oluhlwini **lwenkululeko yabanozindaba** olwenziwa yiReporters Without Borders’ ngo2021. IZimbabwe isikunombolo 130 phakathi kwamazwe angu-180 kuWorld Press Freedom Index 2021, iqansa isuka kunombolo-126 (RSF, 2022) ngo-2020.



Mhlaka 3 Mpalakazi, 2021, iZimbabwe yethula umthetho wokhuselo owe-Data Protection Act othinta ngokuphepha kanye lobugebengu bebulenjini. Inhloso yalo Mthetho “yikukhulisa ukuvikeleka kwemibiko ukuze konke okwenziwa ebulenjini kwenziwe ngokwethembeka lokuvikeleka kwemibiko ngabaniniyo kumbe abameli babo”. Nxa sikhangelanga ngokwemigomo lesimo seCOVID-19 lapho amazwe jikelele aqoqa khona ulwazi oluyimfihlo lolugodliweyo ngempilakahle yabantu, lumthetho ufike ngesikhathi **esifanele** lapho kudingakala kakhulu ukuthi imfihlo yabantu ivikeleke. Lanxa lumthetho uhlose okuhle, lokhu kungahle kube liqhinga lokufeza isifiso sikahulumende sokulawula ukuhanjiswa kwemibiko lolwazi ebulenjini evika ngelokuvikelwa kwaleyomibiko lolwazi.

## 2.4 UKUSETSHENZISWA KWENDELELA ZESIMANJE

**P** hose zonke inhlanganiselo ziyatholakala ebulenjini kumawebhusayithi azo lakunkundla zokuxhumana. Inkundla zokuxhumana ezivame

ukusetshenziswa yilezinhlangothini zobuntatheli ngezeFacebook leTwitter ngoba ziyavumela ukuthi abantu bafake labo imivo lemibono yabo ngaphezulu kwezindaba ezethulweyo njalo baxoxisane ngamathimba ahlukeneyo. Ukusetshenziswa kwalezinkundla kuya kusanda ngoba kuvumela ukuba abantu baxoxisane ngenkululeko njalo ubani lobani uvumelekile ukwethula owakhe umbono, njalo imibono lemicabango yaluphi uhlobo kunye lemibono emelana lobucindezeli ivumelekile. Kunjalo, uhulumende uqhubeka ebeke ilihlo lokhozi ebulenjini eqaphele imibiko eveza ukwehluleka kwakhe.

Ngomnyaka ka2019 uhulumende wavala ubulembu okwensuku ezinhlanu kusukela ngoZibandlela 14 kusiya kuZibandlela 18 ngenhloso yokwenqabela ukusetshenziswa kweWhatsApp, Twitter leFacebook ekuqoqeni uzulu ukuba atshengisele eqhudelana lesinqumo sokukhweza amafutha ezimota nge150%. Ukuvalwa kobulembu, ukulawulwa ngengalo elukhuni lokuqapha ngelokhozi kunkundla zokuxhumana kufiphaza inkululeko lamalungelo oluntu, ikakhulu ilungelo lokufuna, ukuthola lokusebenzisa imibiko lolwazi. Kusaziso esethulwa yinhlanganiselo yeReporters Without Borders sithi, ezobuntatheli kweleZimbabwe zigoqela “ukwelusa ngolokhozi, ukwethuselwa, ukubotshwa, ukwenqatshelwa ukusebenza ngentando, ukusetshenziswa kubi kwamandla lokungafinyeleli ubulungiswa, kusenzelwa ukulawula ngoxhaka ukuhanjiswa lokwethulwa kwezindaba.”

Lesisimo sibi kakhulu emaphandleni. Inani labantu elingafika ku 1.3 izigidi elizweni, ngokulinganisa lisebenzisa inkundla zokuxhumana, okungaba yisilinganiselo se 8.7% kuqathaniswa lenani likazwelonke (DataReportal, 2022). Inkundla yokuxhumana kukazulu esetshenziswa kakhulu yiWhatsApp. Uphenyo olwenziwa ngabe Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat) labe Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (PORTRAZ) ngo 2020 lucabangela ukuthi ukusetshenziswa kwabomakhalekhukhwini besimanje kusezingeni lika5.5 miliyoni lokuthi abantu abangaba yi3.7 miliyoni eZimbabwe basebenzisa i-WhatsApp (DataReportal, 2022).

## 2.5 UMLANDU WABAKHOKHELI BEZOKHOLO LABANTU ABALOFUZISELO EMPHAKATHINI.

Eminyakeni esikuyo, sekube lokukhula lokwanda kwamasono labaholi bezinkozo ikakhulu kuhlobo lwePhentakosti lakuAfrican Traditional Religion (ATR), abazakala kakhulu njengokuthi ngaMapositoli. Amandla alabaholi laba lenhlanganiselo zabo alomthelela kwezombusazwe, ezomnotho welizwe lakunhlalo kazulu jikelele njalo badlala indima enkulu ekuhanjiseni kwemibiko lolwazi ngenxa yobunengi babalandeli babo lokwaziswa abakuthola mahala.

Abanye balaba baholi basebenzisa izindlela zokuxhumana kukazulu ukuze bafeze injongo zabo lokukhulisa imisebenzi yabo. Ngomnyaka ka2016, uMfundisi Evan Mawarire owe#This Flag wagcwala yonke ndawo ebulenjini ngesikhathi egquqguzela ukuthi uhulumende aphumele egcekeni ngemisebenzi yakhe njalo abantu beZimbabwe babelempilakahle engcono.

**Uphenyo olwenziwa yiAfro Barometer (2021) luveza ngokokucabangela ngamathuba ukuba i78% yabantu beZimbabwe bayabathemba abaholi bezokholo, luveze njalo lezinga abantu abethemba ngalo labo baholi.**



Kusimo sokwenza ngenkinga zempilakahle, ezinye inkokheli zamabandla ezidumileyo ziye zadala ingxoxo ezitshiyeneyo zikhuluma mayelana lamandla okuphilisa abalawo kanye lomsuka lembangela yeminye imikhuhlane. Umphrofethi uMagaya wake wankemisa uzulu ngokuthi eminye yemithi yakhe lamafutha angcwele kuyelapha i-HIV le AIDS.

UMphrofethi Emmanuel Makandiwa laye wengeza kunkulumo ezinengi mayelana leCOVID-19 ngokuthi abazalwane bakhe bakhuselwe ngumoya oyingcwele kubhubhane lolu. Uze wabangela ukuthikaza ukuyahlaba amajekiseni aweCOVID-19 kubazalwane bakhe ngoba ebaqaphelise “ngophawu lwesilo” obelungafakwa kubo ngamajekiseni lawo. Kodwa ke,

ngoNtulikazi 2021 ubuye wajikisa inkulumo wakhuthaza abalandeli bakhe ukuthi bayohlatshwa amajekiseni ngoba akusilo “uphawu lwesilo” ayekhulume ngalo phambilini. Abantu abalofuziselo emphakathini abakhangelwa njengabantu abasakaza ulwazi olufanele, badlala indima enkulu ekuhanjiseni kwemibiko lolwazi lweCOVID-19 njalo sebekhule ukudlula abezokholo.

Abantu abadumileyo abafana lo Hopewell Chin’ono oyintatheli ephenyayo usebenzisa udumo lwakhe emelana lobugwelegwele kwezempilakahle lenhlalo kazulu. Ekuqaleni nje kwe COVID-19 waveza ukuba ukusilela okukhona kwezempilakahle, ukungenlisi kukahulumende lesimo somnotho welizwe kuzaphazamisa imizamo engenziwa ukulwisana lobhubhane. Inkulumo eyethulwa nguMphathintambo wogatsha lwezokhuselo uOppah Muchinguri phakathi kwenyanga kaMarch 2020 yaveza ukungaqedisisi kwethimba eliphezulu kwezombusazwe mayelana legcikwane, okwabangela ukufakwa lokubunjwa kwemithetho engaqedisisekiyo yokulwisana lokumemetheka kobhubhane lokubikwa okungaqondile kwezimfa ezibangelwe yiCOVID-19 eZimbabwe. UMphathintambo lo wathi yena igcikwane leCOVID-19 luluswazi lukaNkulunkulu emazweni asentshonalanga ngokwethesa ilizwe leZimbabwe izijeziso zomnotho welizwe (Ndlovu lo Sibanda, 2021).

Iqephe leTwitter likanobhala wogatsha lwezokuhanjiswa kwemibiko lokusakaza uNick Mangwana, yilo uhulumende abelusebenzisa ukusakaza imibiko esemthethweni ngeCOVID-19, kodwa ngenxa yobudlelwano bakhe lebandla elibusayo abantu bebephendula ngokugxeka lokusola kuphela. Unozindaba uEdmund Kudzayi olandelwa lunengi kumthapho wakhe oweKukurigo News Network kuWhatsApp, uthethe indawo yokulandelwa ngabanengi kodwa kungesilo lizwi elithebakhelelo ngeCOVID-19 njalo ubehezi ebuza ngokwenelisa ukusilisa kwemithi yeCOVID-19 ngapha esekela ezinye indlela zokwelapha. Ukuxhumana kwakhe lezinye inhlanganiso kunye lobudlelwano bakhe leZANU PF kwenza angathembeki.

Ngesikhathi sobhubhane inkundla zokuxhumana zasebenza kakhulu njengesikhali sokwabelana ulwazi, ukuhambisa imibiko, lekuyitholeni. Ukwenqatshelwa ukuhamba kwabantu kwabangela ukuthi inkundla zokuxhumana zibe ziyona ndlela yokwabelana ulwazi lokuhambisa imibiko. Ngokunjalo abaholi bezinkonzo labantu abalomfuziselo emphakathini babayingxenywe yalokho kuxhumana lokukhuthaza abantu ukuba baqaphele.

## 2.6 INHLANGANISO ZABONAZINDABA LENTATHELI.

I-ZMC iyinhlanganiso elawula abezindaba isebenza ukusekela, ukukhuthaza kanye lokuthuthukisa inkululeko yabezindaba, ukukhuthaza imikhuba emihle kanye lokuziphatha okuhle, kanye lokukhuthaza ukuncintisana okuhle kanye lokwehlukahlukana kwabezindaba. I-VMCZ yona eyinhlanganiso yabalawulayo yasungulwa ngomnyaka ka 2007 yintathelizindaba zeZimbabwe kanye labanye abaphatheke kunhlanganiso zikazulu ezilandela izimiso zenkululeko yentathelizindaba, ukuziphendulela, uzibuse kanye lobuqotho bokusebenza kwabonazindaba



Injongo yenhlanganiso yeVMCZ yikukhuthaza imithapho yezindaba eqinileyo leqotho encedisa ekubumbeni umphakathi okhululekileyo njalo olobulungisa lezimo ezisemthethweni ezisiza ukukhula lokuthuthukiswa kwemisakazo ezimele, kanye lekholulekileyo, yamagagasi okusakaza kanye lokulawulwa lokunikezwa kwamacence okusakaza ngokuse mthethweni.

I-ZACRAS, ngakolunye uhlangothi, iyinhlanganiso engenzinzuzo eyasungulwa ngomnyaka ka-2003 ukuze ithuthukise izifiso zemisakazo kazulu. Ukubunjwa kwenhlanganiso le kwakusekelwe kusidingo senkundla yokumela izwe lonke yezinhlelo zomsakazo kazulu kanye labakhankasela ezombusazwe, befuna kuxegiswe imithetho yokusakaza lokuthi bakhulumele umphakathi ukuze kukhutshwe amacence okusakaza kwemisakazo kazulu.

IBroadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe (BAZ) yasungulwa yiBroadcasting Acts Services Chapter 12:06. Umthetho lo unikeza imisebenzi, amandla kanye lemisebenzi yeziPhathamandla yokuhlela, ukuphatha, ukwaba, ukulawula kanye lokuvikela.

## 2.7 IZINGA LOKWENELISA KWEZOBUNTATHELI KUNYE LEZINGA LEMIBIKO

Ngenxa yokuswelakala kwezimali, abezindaba abangaphansi kukahulumende kanye labazimeleyo abalawo amandla okufinyelela uzulu ojongiweyo ngolwazi oluqondileyo oluphatelane lezempilakahle, ukhetho, loba ukubusa. Bejwayele ukuthembela kokumumethwe yimisakazo ngosizo lwezinhlanganiso ezizimeleyo,

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) ezifuna ukufinyelela abalaleli abathile. Imithapho yezindaba ezimeleyo ngezikhathi ezithile ithola izibonelelo ezivela kuma-CSO lama-NGO ukuze kukhulunywe ngezihloko ezinganakwa kakhulu njengamalungelo abesifazane labantwana, ezempilakahle, kanye lezokuhlazeka. Ngokuthola uxhaso oluvela kubanikeli baseNtshonalanga kanye lama-NGO, abezindaba abazimeleyo basolwa kakhulu nguhulumende bevezwa njengabathunywa ababhadalwayo ngenhloso yokugenqula umbuso. Ngesikhathi usenza lokhu, umbuso uphakamisa imithapho yezindaba elawulwa nguhulumende njengabavikeli belizwe lona abaliveza ngelithi lingaphansi kokuhlaselwa okungapheli ngomkhuba wocindezelo lwaseNtshonalanga.

Eyinye inkinga kwezokusakaza eZimbabwe yindaba yokwethembeka. Laloba imithapho yezindaba engaphansi kukahulumende futhi elawulwayo kuyiwo ekhuluma kakhulu embusweni, awuthenjwa ngumphakathi kangako ngoba uthathwa njengabakhulumeli benkulumo-ze qembu elibusayo. Kulokuthi bafeze okuthakazelelwa ngumphakathi, imithapho yezindaba elawulwayo ilokungathembeki lokusekela isimo esikhona futhi okubonisa inkulumo ezihamba phambili, umcabango wamanje, loba imibono ekhona kahulumende. Abezindaba baphinde bahlangane lenkinga yokwethembeka ngenxa yokucindezelwa okusobala okulwela inguquko kwezombusazwe ezweni.

Ngensolo yokufunjathwa kwabezindaba akukacaci ukuthi iZimbabwe ilazo intathelizindaba ezizimeleyo ezingaphikisa ububi besimo esikhona. Imithapho yezindaba efunjethweyo ayilakwethenjwa ukuthi ivikele izifiso zkazulu njengoba ihlala isebenzela izintshisekelo zezombusazwe lezomnotho zalabo ababusayo.

## 2.8 IZINDLELA ZOKUXHUMANISA ULWAZI LEMIBIKO MAYELANA LOBHUBHANE LWECOVID-19.

Uhlelo lukazwelonke lokulwisana lobhubhane olwakhiwa ngoMbimbitho ka 2020, lugoqela ukuvimbela kanye lokunciphisa ukumemetheka kwe COVID-19. Lwalulezimiso eziyisitshiyangalombili ezihambisana lemigomo yeWorld Health Organisation (WHO). Lawa ahlanganisa iqembu leCabinet Inter-Ministerial Task Force (TF) elilamakomithi amancane ayisitshiyangalombili. Inhlelo zokusebenza kwekomiti elincane ziphinde zehlukaniswa zaba ngamazinga amabili, izinga elaphakathi kanye lezinga lokusebenza, umsebenzi walo oyinhloko yikudala indawo evumela imisebenzi ephathelane le-COVID-19.

Yagxila kakhulu ekuphathweni kwezindawo zokwehlukaniswa kwabantu abagulayo kwabangaguliyo futhi kukhangelelwe lemisebenzi okuhloswe ngayo ukunciphisa umthelela wezenhlalakahle kwezomnotho yi-COVID-19 okubalisela ukwaba amabele kanye lokudluliselwa kwemali emaqenjini asengozini kakhulu, kanye lekomiti lokweluleka ubuchwepheshe ukuze uthole isiqondiso esilobufakazi kumpendulo kazwelonke.

Kusukela ngoMabasa kusiya kuNcwabakazi ka 2020, uHulumende weZimbabwe waqoqa ithimba labakhangelwa ngokokwazi oGatsheni lwezempilakahle lokunakekelwa kuhle kwabantwana (i-MoHCC) ukuze lazise izititshi zezindaba kanye lozulu ngezifo kanye lamazinga okufa. Uhulumende wasebenzisana kakhulu labasizi kanye labezentuthuko, ama-CSO, kanye lenkampani ezizimeleyo ukuqinisa ukulungela lokubhekana lalolu bhubhane elizweni. I-UN International Organisation for Migration (IOM) ibingumngane welizwe, njengoba yayiqinisa amandla ezinhlangano zelizwe ezilawula imingcele kazwelonke kanye lezinhlanganiso zikazulu ku-COVID-19 kanye lokulungela ubhubhane. Yaphinda yahlosa ukuqukatheka kanye lokuphazamisa ukudluliswa kwaleli gcikwane ikakhulukazi ebantwini kanye labantu abahambahambayo abasengozini yokuhlaselwa ngumkhuhlane.



## 3 UKUCHAZWA UBUNTATHELI BUKAZULU

Lesi sigaba sibonisa isimo sendaba zikazulu ezansi yakweleZimbabwe. Lokhu kuqakathekile ngoba ukufinyelela okulinganisiweyo emithonjeni yezindaba kujwayelekile kule ndawo sekubangele ukukhula kwemithombo yezindaba kazulu, efuna ukuthuthukisa ukufinyelelwa kolwazi lokwehlisa ukuswelakala kwezindaba. Ukuzwisisa isimo sezemithombo yezindaba kuncedisa inhlangotho ezinceda abantu ukuthi zivikele ukuphindaphinda okwenziwa yimithapho yokuxhumana ngokuqaphela amandla endaba zikazulu abalawo ezindaweni ezehlukene phakathi kwezindaba ezinhlanu eziqondiswe yi IEA.

Izimbabwe yananzelela ukwanda kokuqalwa kwemithombo yezindaba kuminyaka edlulileyo, lapho umphakathi ulawula ukuhamba komsakazo kusetshenziswa ubuchwepheshe obutsha ukuze kuhambisane lezidingo zenhlalo, zomnotho, zemfundo, ezamasiko lezolzazi emphakathini.



Imithapho yokuxhumana kazulu, "ihlangotho imisebenzi ehlukeneyo kazulu ehloswe ngayo ukwenza, lokuphikisa, lokuguqula izimiso lesimo sokusebenza, lezomnotho, amasiko lemikhuba ehlotshaniswe lemithombo yendaba ephezulu", (Howley, 2011:2). Imithapho yendaba zikazulu zigcwalisa ukungabilalutho futhi zikhulume ngezinto ezithandwayo lezithakazelelwayo ezehlukeneyo, izizwe ezincane, ezombala lamasiko amancane avame ukunganakwa, athuliswe, njalo amelelwe kabi yezindaba ezweni lonke. Imithapho yendaba kazulu kufanele ibese ndaweni, ngokwesiko, langesimo senhlalakahle ibe lobudlelwane obuhle ebantwini, ubunye bekhaya, lokwakha izifiso ezifanayo zikazulu. Imithapho yokuxhumana ngekazulu, mayelana lozulu ifuqwa nguzulu. Zibalulekile ekuqiniseni ubunengi bemithombo yendaba, lenkululeko yokukhuluma, lokhu kukhombisa umphakathi olenkululeko njalo olempilakahle.

### 3.1 ISIMO SOBUNTATHELI BUKAZULU EZIMBABWE

Indaba zikazulu zivela ngendlela ezehlukeneyo, emsakazweni. Zigoqela; umsakazo kazulu, umabonakude kazulu, lamaphephandaba kazulu, abasakazi abazimele bodwa, amaphephandaba kazulu, ukusakazwa kwezithombe ezihambayo, ama-podcast, ama-blog, lenkundla zokuxhumana lemisakazo yasemgwaqweni. EZimbabwe indlela ezivamileyo kakhulu zemithombo yezindaba kazulu yimisakazo kazulu, amaphephandaba kazulu, lokuqalwa kwemithombo yezindaba ebulenjini.

### 3.2 UMSAKAZO KAZULU

Umsakazo werediyo uhleli uyiyona ndlela elula yokuxhumana lozulu eZimbabwe, ikakhulu ebantwini abahlala emaphandleni. Kucatshangelwa ukuthi i61% yenani jikelele lesizwe ilalela irediyo. Lokhu kufakazelwa yimpumela yophenyo lweGeoPoll [1]

enziwa ngokuphathisana le Internews eyathola ukuthi i66% kwabangu 1,585 abaphendule imibuzo balakho ukuthola umsakazo osebenzayo ezingeni lasekhaya kanti abaphenduli abafanayo abangu 75% bebelalele umsakazo ensukwini ezingamatshumi amathathu ezidluleyo. Abantu baseZimbabwe abayisibalo esifika izigidi eziyi 3.6 bayakwazi ukuthola imisakazo esebenzayo, kanti i-85% yabantu baseZimbabwe balomakhalekhukhwini, kuthi inani elingaziwayo lifinyelela umsakazo ngomakhalekhukhwini (USAID, 2020). Sekuleminyaka eminengi umsakazo ka hulumente weZBC kanye labanye abasakazi abambalwa abazimele bodwa bebandla elibusayo bedlelana lombuso bekhulisa ukwenza lokho bodwa kungekho kuphazanyiswa ngezinye inhlangotho.

Kodwa-ke, lesi simo saguquka ngemva kokhetho olwenziwa ngomnyaka ka 2018, lapho uhulumende aqala ukunikeza amacence okusakaza kwabafuna ukusakazela ukwenza ibhizimusi lozulu phaqa ngemizamo yokwandisa imisakazo. Kuze kube namhlanje ilizwe leZimbabwe lilemisakazo kazulu elitshumi lane (14) esemthethweni enikeza ulwazi lemibiko kuzulu wasemaphandleni kakhulu.

Uhlelo lwe-RiT 2.0 eZimbabwe, ngokusebenzisana lenhlangotho elobudlelwano layo iZACRAS, isebenzisana lemisakazo kazulu elitshumi egoqela: iHwange FM (Hwange), Twasumpuka (Binga), 41 FM (Lupane), Ntepe-Manama (Gwanda), Radio Bukalanga (Plumtree), Zhwane (Tsholotsho), Dialogue FM (Bulawayo), Nkabazwe (Gweru), Radio Kwelaz (Kwekwe), le Wezhira CRI (Masvingo).

Isimo sokubaluleka sichaza ukuthi ama-CRI asungulwa ngokuphathelane lendawo zawo futhi abelane umsuka kusetshenziswa indimi zasendaweni ezihlangotho: isiShona, isiNdebele, isiKalanga, isiSotho, isiShangaan, isiNambya, isiTonga, lesiNyanja phakathi kwezinye. I-ZACRAS inikeza iziqondiso endabeni zokusebenza zansuku zonke kuma-CRI, okuhlangotho ukumela incwadi zomthelo, lendlela ezihamba phambili zamazwe ngamazwe njengoba kulandelwa umhlangotho womhlaba wabasakazi bakazulu (AMARC).

Ngesikhathi kusenziwa loluphenyo, iNtshona FM yiyona kuphela ebisakaza emoyeni kukanti abanye abanikezwe incwadi zomthetho zokusebenza, okugogqela (iNtshona FM) basazogqala ukusakaza. Ukuswelakala kwemitshina yokusakaza, lobungcitshi lendawo yokusebenzela, kanye lomkhawulo wokufinyelela uxhaso lwangaphandle ngezinye zezinswelo ezinkulu imisakazo le ebhekane lazo.

Lezi inkinga zibangela ukuthi kusetshenziswe ezinye indlela zokusakaza okusezindabeni besebenzisa omakhala ekhukhuni. Eminye imisakazo isakaza enkundleni zokuxhumana langendlela ezingasebenzisi ubulembu eziqogqela; umkhankaso wemgwaqweni, imihlangano kazulu, impawu, imihlangano yabalaleli, lokwabelana ngezinhlelo zomsakazo kuma-USB lezimota ezithutha umphakathi zihlose abagadi njalo zibizwa ngokuthi inhlelo zama Kombi. Impinda mpinda ehlala njalo emsakazweni kazulu kweZimbabwe yisimo sokusebenza esilemingcele esibonakala ngokuqanyulwa kwamalungelo enkululeko yokukhuluma, yokuhlanganyela labanye leyokuhlangana. Imisakazo le ibekezelele ukuhlaselwa ngabomthetho, ukubotshwa kwabalwela amalungelo njalo bahleli bebhekwe ngabasebenzela ukuphepha kombuso (i-Amnesty International, 2015) ngoba uhlelo lwabo lubonwa ngabaphathi bombuso luhlukene lenhlelo zombuso. Izindlela ezehlukeneyo zokwabelana ezisetshenziswa yimisakazo kazulu zibonakala phansi kuthala lesibili. Ukudwetshwa komfanekiso wemephu yemisakazo kugxile kuphela kulabo abenza uhlelo lwe-RiT 2.0 kubanikeza ngamunye izincomiso ezisebenzayo.

### 3.3 AMAPHEPHANDABA KAZULU.

**U**mbono wamaphephandaba kazulu eZimbabwe wasungulwa njengendlela yokuletha izindaba emiphakathini esemngceleni lokuvala

ukuhlukana kwezindaba zasemaphandleni lasemadolobheni. Amaphephandaba kazulu afuna ukugcwalisa isikhala solwazi esitshiywe ngamaphephandaba asemadolobheni aphuma nsuku zonke ekhuluma ngezindaba zasemadolobheni amakhulu, lohlelo lokusabalalisa amaphephandaba agxile emadolobheni lasemaphandleni.

Inengi lamaphephandaba kazulu eZimbabwe liphethwe futhi lilawulwa nguhulumende ngokusebenzisa iNew Ziana, ephethe iqembu lamaphephandaba kazulu. Njalo ikhupha amaphephandaba kazulu alitshumi; iMasvingo Star yaseMasvingo, Gweru Times (Gweru), Pungwe (Mutare), Ilanga (Matabeleland South), leNehanda Guardian (Bindura), Telegraph (Chinhoyi), Chaminuka News (Marondera), Harare Post (Harare), City Courier (Bulawayo), Indonsakusa (Matabeleland North), lomtshina woku dinda amaphephandaba eGweru. I-City Courier, iGweru Times, iMasvingo Star, le-Ilanga, le-Indonsakusa zibezinakiwe kakhulu kuloluphenyo ngoba zifundwa ikakhulu ezigabeni eziseZansi yezwe lapho lolucwaningo olugxile khona.

Ucwaningo lolu luveze ukuba iMasvingo Star kuphela yiyo ebisisakazwa eZansi yelizwe njengoba iCity Courier, iGweru Times, Ilanga kanye le-ndonsakusa zimile okwesikhatshana ukudinda amaphephandaba ngenxa yendubo zomnotho ezimemethekiswe kakhulu ngumkhuhlane we-COVID-19. Ingxoxo zeqembu eligxilileyo-FGD elilentsha evela ezigabeni ezilitshumi zaseZansi zikhombise ukuthi loba la maphephandaba esebenza ngokugcweleyo futhi esakazwa, ngeke akwazi ukuthola abafundi ngoba abantu abanengi sebethanda izinkundla zobulembu zokuxhumana.

Inkinga ebhekene lamaphephandaba kazulu yikuswelakala kwezinto ezisiza emsebenzini njengezokuthutha, lemitshina yokusakaza okwenza intathelizindaba zisebenzise izinto eziqondene lazo ukuze zibhale izindaba. UChiyadzwa loMaunganidze, (2013) bathole ukuthi amanye amaphephandaba kazulu asebenzisa ama-khompiyutha amadala, angasebenzi kuhle, anciphisa umsebenzi wezindaba. Amaphephandaba kazulu eZimbabwe lawo awathenjwa ngabalaleli.

Lanxa behlose umphakathi wakithi njalo besakaza ngendimi zomdabuko, ukubika kwabo okusekela iZANU PF kuvame ukubekela eceleni abakhangisi kanye labantu ababukeleyo kungoba bethathwa njengabakhulumeli benkulumo zamanga. Ukungabikhona kwendaba zikazulu ezilomdladla ezisakazwayo kubangela ezinye intatheli ezingosomabhizimusi bendawo zisungule inhlelo zendaba ezigxile ngemibono yasendaweni. Lokhu kuvame ukuthatha indawo yamaphephandaba emaphandleni asakazwa mahala ezinkundleni zokuxhumana lasemaqenjini e-WhatsApp njengamaphephandaba e-electronic (e-papers).

Lawa maphepha e-electronic aqunyelwe ukufakwa kwemicimbi yendawo lemisebenzi kazulu futhi akhona ezigabeni zonke. Isigaba seMidlands siphuma sibe yindawo esezingeni eliphezulu yemithombo yezindaba zikazulu njengoba silemithombo yezindaba zikazulu eziningi ezifana le; Public Eye, Midlands News, Midlands Monitor, Midlands Observer, Sun, Weekly Gazette, Jegeso (Siboniso), leZvishavane Times esebenzisa izikhundla zentatheli zikazulu/izintatheli zezakhamuzi ukubika ngezindaba zokulethwa kwezidingo zendawo, ezombusazwe wendawo, ezempilakahle lengozi zemvelo ezivela ngokwembiwa kwemigodi esigabeni.

### 3.4 IMISAKAZO KAZULU YEBULENJINI

Ubulembu buqhamuke njengenkundla elamandla ekuhambiseni imibiko lezindaba njalo kuyindawo yomphakathi eletha amathuba endaba zomphakathi ukuze zifinyelele abalaleli abatsha. Kokubili imisakazo yomphakathi lamaphephandaba omphakathi kusebenzise inkundla zokuxhumana njengezinye inkundla zokulethwa kwendaba. I-WhatsApp isetshenziswa kakhulu ukusabalalisa indaba, lolwazi lwemithombo yendaba zomphakathi eZimbabwe. Ibonakala imele indlela zokuxoxa izindaba ezilokuhlakanipha lokuthuthukisa ubuchwepheshe ehlukeni lobuntatheli bendabuko.

I-WhatsApp isetshenziswa ukwabelana imiqondo ngendlela ezahlukene ezihlanganisa imibhalo, izithombe, izithombe ezihambayo, lamazwi. Imithapho yezindaba igxile emphakathini etholakala enkundleni zobulembu eZimbabwe zigoqela iBulawayo Bulletin, Citizen Bulletin, TellZim (Masvingo), Bulawayo24, ZoomBulletin, leHarare. Inqwaba yemithombo yezindaba zomphakathi ezigcwele esigabeni saseMidlands yi, Public Eye, Midlands Observer, Weekly Gazette, Jegeso (Siboniso), leRisper Media. Ukufinyelela i-inthanethi eZimbabwe kunzima ngenxa yendleko eziphezulu, lokungafinyeleleki, losizo olungatholakaliyo.

Lanxa kulobulukhuni obuthize, iZimbabwe iseselezinga eliphezulu lokusetshenziswa kobulembu be-inthanethi e-Afrika okungalinganiswa ku4.65miliyone zabasebenzisi be-inthanethi elizweni (DataReportal, 2022). Amandla okusebenzisa inkundla zokuxhumana ze-inthanethi eyiswa yikuswelakala kwemitshina efaneleyo ngokulingeneyo. Ukusilela lokhu kulomthelela ekwabiweni kwemibiko eZimbabwe. U Mabwezara (2010) uchaza ukuhlukana lokhu kanje, “ukusabalalisa okungalinganiyo lokusetshenziswa kobuchwepheshe [be-digital] e-Afrika”. Ukwehlukana kwesimo sezobuchwepheshe sehlukenisa umphakathi ngamazanga amabili, abalolutho lensweli.

Abakwazi ukufinyelela lezindawo yizizalwane zeZimbabwe ezihlala kwamanye amazwe labahlala emadolobheni abafinyelela indaba zomphakathi kuma-webhusayithi besebenzisa ubulembu emakhaya abo, emsebenzini kumbe kubomakhala ekhukhwini. Noma eminye imithapho yendaba yomphakathi yeZimbabwe ilamandla ku-inthanethi, ukufinyelela kwabalaleli kuphazanyiswa nguhulumende lokuvalwa lokubhekwa kwe-inthanethi. Umbuso ukholwa ukuthi inkundla zokuxhumana leminyane imithapho yokuxhumana ku-inthanethi ikhuthaza ukungaziphathi kwezombusazwe futhi iyasakaza njalo isabalalise ezinye indaba zombusazwe. Izakhiwo zobuchwepheshe ezisezingeni eliphansi kanye lokubhekisiswa okungapheliyo enkundleni zokuxhumana ze-inthanethi njengalokhu okwenzakala eZimbabwe kuyaxegisa ukuphatheka komphakathi kunkundla zokuxhumana zikazulu.

### 3.5 UBUNZIMA OBUBHEKANE LEMISAKAZO KAZULU

Imithapho yendaba zomphakathi ibhekane lobunzima lapho intando yabanengi, lomthetho ubuthakathaka, lamalungelo abantu, lenkululeko zokukhuluma zingahlonitshwa. Izimo eziphathisa indaba zomphakathi zingatholakala esimeni sokujulisa intando yabanengi lokwamukela indlela yokujabulela umphakathi ekuthuthukiseni imisakazo yamahala, ezimele yodwa njalo eminengi, (Buckley, Mendel, Duer, Price, & Siochrú et al. 2008).

Lapho okulocindezelo, abezindaba zomphakathi bavame ukuhlangana lobunzima bezimali lezomthetho kungenxa yemigoqo edalwe yimithetho yemithombo yezindaba elizweni. EZimbabwe, imithetho ekhona ayilawuli ngokwanele ngokwendaba zomphakathi ikakhulukazi mayelana lokunikezwa kwencadi zomthetho lokusebenza kwazo. I-BSA, ka-2001 iqinisekisa kuphela ukuphiwa kwencwadi zomthetho yezititshi zemisakazo zomphakathi, okwenza kube lesidingo sezinye iziphiwo zomthetho wamaphephandaba omphakathi lemithombo yezindaba

zomphakathi eku-inthanethi. Imithapho yezindaba yomphakathi ivamise ukuhlangana lenkinga ezinengi, isuka enkingeni yezimali iye kwenye ngenxa yokuthi ayixhaswanga kahle ngezimali njengoba ithembele emalini yabelungu, emisebenzini yabo yansuku zonke.

Ngenxa yalokhu, abanye babo bathembele emalini yabaxhasi engasaphela. Nxa kungekho imali yabaxhasi, abezindaba zomphakathi bavame ukuzithola besenkingeni enkulu yezimali kungenxa yokuthi ababonakali bengabahllose ngabakhangisi. Ngakho-ke inkinga yokuxhaswa idala umkhuhlane wokuthemba abaxhasi.

Ukuthemba umnikelo wabanikeli kudala ingozi yokuphela kwemithombo yendaba zomphakathi ngoba “abanikeli bayafika badlule, futhi izinto ezibuya kuqala kubo zingashintsha ngokuxwayiswa okuncane”, (Myers, 2018:37), njalo manengi amathuba okuthi izidingo zomphakathi azingeke zibuye kuqala kubanikeli ngaso sonke isikhathi. I-Internews isebenzisana le News Gain sezizame ukunciphisa ukuthemba abanikelayo ngokusungula inhlelo zokufundisa lokuqondisa lokukhuthaza intatheli lenhlanganiso zezindaba ukuthi benze isimo sendaba futhi basebenzise inhlanganiso zabo ze-media ngolwazi olulengqondo zebhizimusi lendlela eqinisekisa ukugcinakala kwazo.

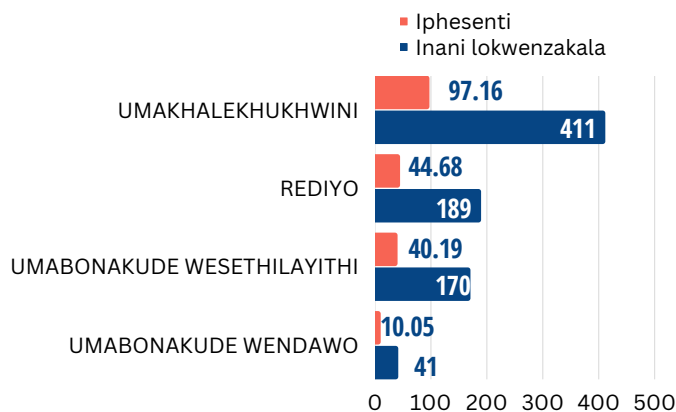




## 4 OKUTHOLAKELEYO

Imiphumela yocwaningo ithathwe ekuhlaziyweni kwemininingo evela, kuzingxoxo zamaqembu loxoxisana labantu abaqakathekileyo. Lokhu okutholakele kuxoxa ngokutshintshatshintsha kolwazi emiphakathini futhi kunikeze ukuzwisisa okwaneleyo kwezici eziqakathekileyo kanye lobudlelwano bendawo yolwazi. Esikutholile kugxile kuzinto eziyisikhombisa: okufunakalayo (izidingo lokuswelakalayo), ukutshintshatshintsha kokufinyelela kolwazi, imithombo ethenjwayo, ukwabelana loba ukuhanjiswa kolwazi, imigomo lokuholelayo, ukuguquka kokuziphatha, lamahungahunga lamanga mayelana le-COVID-19.

ISIMO SOKUTHOLAKALA KOLWAZI

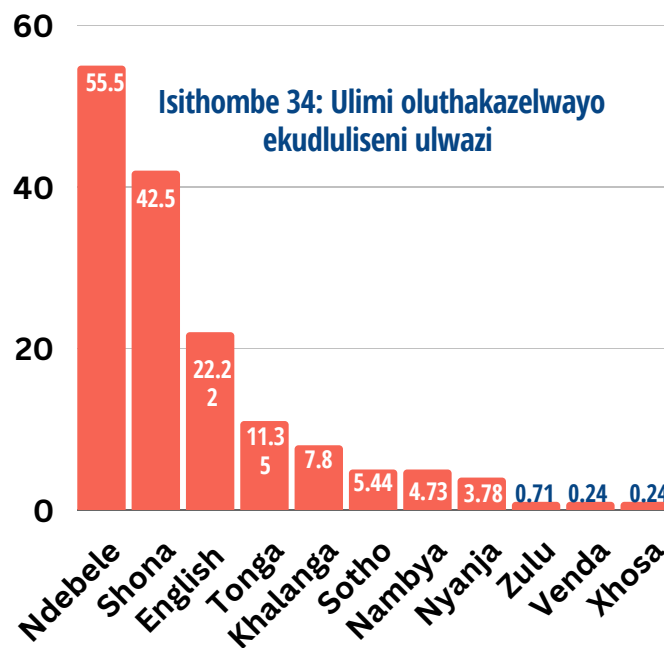


Isithombe 2: Ubunini bempahla

Ukuba lempahla yokusebenzisa kuyahambisana lezinga lokufinyelela ulwazi. Imiphumela yocwaningo iveza ukuba inengi labantu abaphendulileyo bavuma ukuthi balabomakhalekukhwini okubelizinga le97% yesampuli yonke. Kulo lonke inani, i44% ithe ilerediyo kumbe iyanelisa ukuyifinyelela kuthi i40% ilomabonakude oleSethilayithi.

Abangu-10% kuphela kwabalomabonakude balokufinyelela ngoxhumo lwasendaweni lwe ZBC. Imiphumela le kanye lemiphumela evela kungxoxo zamaqembu itshengisa ukuthi omakhalekukhwini basetshenziswa ngendlela ezitshiyeneyo beyindlela yokufinyelela ezinkundleni zokuxhumana (njenge-WhatsApp), isigcinci, amaphephandaba kanye lezindawo zobuntatheli ezisebuleljini. Abanye abaphenduli bethe abalzo izigcinci loba umabonakude kodwa bayanelisa ukufinyelela lokhu kubomakhelwane babo lase zitolo.

nengi labaphenduli libike ukuthi likhetha isiNdebele njengo limi lokukhulumisana , kulandelwa yisiShona (42%), isiNgisi (22%) kanye lesiTonga (11%). Abaphenduli abakhetha izindimi ezinye ezibalisa isiKalanga, isiSotho, isiNambya, isiNyanja lesiVenda babe lengxenywe engaphansi kwe-10% yesampuli. Le ngxenywe yesampula imele amaqembu abantu okumele bekhangelwe futhi benakekelwe ukuze bathole ulwazi ngolimi abaluzwisisa ngcono. Ukusakaza ngezindimi zendawo, ikakhulukazi ezindaweni zasemaphandleni ezikude, kuyadingeka ukuze kufinyelelwe wonke abantu.



### 4.1 INDINGEKO LOKUSILELA KOLWAZI LWECOVID-19

E yinye yenjongo zocwaningo kwakuyikuthola izidingo lolwazi zomphakathi zabaphenduli. Okuvelayo yikuthi ingxenywe enkulu yesampula isasilela ngolwazi lweCOVID-19 njalo bakholwa basaludinga ulwazi olunengi. Ngenxa yokuthi leli gcikwane litsha, ulwazi lokuqedisisa lusase lulutshwane, akukaqedisiswa ukuze kufike ezingeni lapho amalunga omphakathi azizwe elokuzithemba futhi belolwazi olwaneleyo. Abaphenduli abayi-19% batshengisa ukusuthiseka ngokuthi balolwazi olwaneleyo ukuze bencediseke ngezidingo zabo (ithebula. 2).Laba baphendule ngokuthi ulwazi lwe-COVID-19 abalutholileyo luhlanganisa izinto ezinengi noma balalo lonke ulwazi abaludingayo. Lokhu kutshiya ngaphezu kuka-80% yabaphenduli besampula besasilela njalo bayadinga ulwazi mayelana nge-COVID-19 ikakhulukazi endaweni yokwelapha, zokwenqabela, lokuhlathwa.

#### EYINYE YEZINJONGO ZOCWANINGO

Lapho bebuzwa nngokujulileyo ngolwazi abaludingayo mayelana ngobhubhane lwe-COVID-19, amalunga omphakathi amaningi atshengisa isikhece solwazi esimayelane ngokwelatshwa (ithebula 3). Imininingwane evela ezingxoxweni ezijulileyo iitshengise ukuthi ukuzwisisa ngemithi yokuvela i-COVID-19 njengenyathelo lokunqanda ukumemethaka kwegcikwane kuyinkathazo lesikhece esikhulu. Omunye waphendula wathi:

**"Sifundiswe ngokuvikela i-COVID-19, kodwa esilokhu singakazwisi ukuthi lowo muthi, wenziwa kanjani ngokuphangisa okungaka futhi kungani sisagula laloba sesihlatshiwe?"**

[Owesifazane, 23. Gwanda]

*Ithala 2: Inciphisa zonke indingeko lokusilela kolwazi okumele kulungisiswe.*

UZIZWA ULOLWAZI OLWENE NGECOVID-19 OLUSUTHISA IZIDINGO ZAKHO	UBUNGAKI (N)	IPHESENTI (%)
AKUTHINTI NDAWO / KANCANE	76	17.97
KUTHINTA OKUNYE OKUMQOKA	150	35.46
NGIYALUTHOLA SIBILI ULWAZI OLWEJAYELEKILEYO	117	27.66
ULWAZI LUTHINTA PHOSE KONKE	53	12.53
NGILALO LONKE ULWAZI ENGI LUDINGAYO	27	6.38

*Ithala 3: Indingeko zolwazi ngeCOVID-19*

ULWAZI OLUDINGAKALAYO MAYELANA LOBHUBHANE	UBUNGAKI (N)	IPHESENTI (%)
UKUZWISISA	195	46.10
UKUVIKELA	213	50.35
UKWELATSHWA	244	57.68
UKUFUNDA	136	32.15
UKUQHATSHWA	132	31.20
UXHASO /UKUFINELELA	144	34.04
UMHLABA	85	20.09
UKUZITHOKOZISA	101	23.88

*Ithala 3: Indingeko zolwazi ngeCOVID-19*

Impendulo ezivela kungxoxo zamaqembu zatshengisa ukuthi kukhona ukumemezela ndawo yonke mayelana ngalolu bhuhane njengoba phose wonke umuntu sezwire nge-COVID-19 loba ubhubhane lweCoronavirus. Loba nje kube lemikhankaso yokulimukisa ngalolu bhuhane, amalunga omphakathi asalinga ulwazi olwengeziweyo njengemigomo yokwenqanda ukumemethaka.

Indawo esasilela evela njengesidingo solwazi oqakathekileyo lulwazi oluphatelane lokuhlolwa kwe-Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) kanye lemithi yokuvikela i-COVID-19. Intsha iveze ukuthi idinga ukwazi indawo izokuhlolwa kwe-PCR lokuthi kungani kufanele bahlatshwe imithi yokuvikela i-COVID-19. Inengi labantu lathi isimo sezomnotho yiso ezikhuthaza ukuthi bahlatshwe umuthi wokuvikela i-COVID-19.

Esikhathini esinengi, abantu bebehlatshwa imithi yokuvikela i-COVID-19 ngoba kuyisidingo sokubhalisa ezikolo zemfundo yaphezulu, ukuze beqe imingcele loba ukuze izifiso zabaqhatshi. Balutshwane kakhulu abantu abathi bahlatshwa lowo muthi ngenxa yesifiso sokuzivikela. Lokhu kufakazelwa ngabahlanganyeli bengxoxo zamaqembu:

**“Ngakhetha ukuhlatshwa ngoba ubungavunyelwa ukuya esibhedlela sabantwana nxa ungela ubufakazi bokuthi uhlatshiwe.**

**Lasemihlanganweni ebibizwa yizinhlangano ezisiza abantu, abaholi bomphakathi babefuna abantu abahlatshweyo kuphela. Lami ngangungumninisitolo, umthetho wawusithi bonke abanikazi bezitolo kwakufanele bahlatshwe,”**

**kusho omunye wabahlanganyeli bengxoxo zamaqembu eMasvingo.**

**“Emsebenzini wami bebefuna abantu abahlatshelwe kuphela. Futhi, umntanami ubefunda esikolo esizimeleyo lapho okwakungezinye zezimiso ukuthi wonke umfundi kumele ahlathshwe”**

**kutsho omunye owayelilunga kungxoxo zamaqembu , eMasvingo.**

Kulesidingo esimqoka sokuthi uHulumende kanye lezingatsha zabezempilakahle, ezisekelwa luhlelo lwe-RiT 2.0 zinikeze ulwazi olwengeziweyo mayelana lokuhlolwa kwe-PCR kanye lemithi yokuvikela i-COVID-19. Ukungabaza kokuhlatshwa kwemithi yeCOVID-19 kubangelwa yikumemethaka kwamahungahunga azulazula ezinkundleni zokuxhumana ngomakhalekukhuni. Okutholake kungxoxo zamaqembu kuphinde kutshengise ukuthi intsha ilezinye izidingo ezingaso COVID-19 ezibalisela amathuba omsebenzi, ukufinyelela kwezinsiza eziyisisekelo, ukukhathazeka ngobugebengu emphakathini, ukusetshenziswa kabi kwezidakamizwa, amathuba okufunda, ulwazi lwezempilo yokuzala ngokocansi (SRH) kanye lolwazi lwabo ngo mphakathi wabo

Imiphumela itshengisa ukuthi intsha yase Ningizimu e-Zimbabwe ilendlela ezehlukeneyo zokufinyelela ulwazi lwe-COVID-19, okukhulu phakathi kwalokhu yi WhatsApp, indawo zokunkhonza, ukubonana mathupha lokuhlangana labangane labantu abathenjwayo.

## **4.2 IMITHAPHO YOLWAZI NGECOVID-19 LOKUYIFINYELELA.**

**N**gesikhathi sezimo eziphuthumayo sezempilo zomphakathi njengobhubhane oluqhubekayo lwe-COVID-19, ukufinyelela ulwazi oluhle

kuyingxenywe eqakathekileyo yemizamo yokusabela eyehlisa amandla alolu bhuhane. Imiphakathi idinga ukufinyelela ulwazi lwangempela, oluthembekileyo loluqakathekileyo ukuze benze izinqumo ezikhaliphileyo zempilakahle.

Ucwaningo luveza ukuthi abasakhalayo eSouthern Zimbabwe balendlela ezitshiyeneyo zokuthola ulwazi ngeCOVID-19 njalo induna phakathi kwazo yiWhatsApp, indawo zezokholo, ukubonana ubuso ngobuso labangane kanye labantu abathenjwayo.





UTHOLA NJANI ULWAZI	NGITSHO LAKANCANE N (%)	KANCANE N(%)	KWESINYE ISIKHATHI N(%)	NGASO SONKE ISIKHATHI N(%)	NJALO NJE N(%)
MATHUPHASIBONAN A BUSO NGOBUSO	34 (8.04)	78(18.44)	170 (40.19)	101 (23.88)	40 (9.46)
EMICIMBINI YOMPHAKATHI	71 (16.78)	98 (23.17)	149 (35.22)	66 (15.6)	39 (9.22)
ENDAWENI ZOKUKHONZELA	78 (18.44)	80(18.91)	128 (30.26)	79 (18.68)	58 (13.71)
NGEREDIYO	130 (30.73)	49 (11.58)	101 (23.88)	73 (17.26)	70 (16.55)
NGOMABONAKUDE	155 (36.64)	24 (5.67)	79(18.68)	101 (23.88)	64 (15.13)
NGAMAPHEPHANDA BA	232 (54.85)	68 (16.08)	70 (16.55)	28(6.62)	25 (5.91)
EBULENJINI	156 (36.88)	48 (11.35)	80 (18.91)	73 (17.26)	66 (15.6)
NGENKUNDLA ZOKUXHUMANA (FACEBOOK, TWITTER, INSTAGRAM/LEZIFAN AYO)	137 (32.39)	60 (14.18)	90(21.28)	81(19.15)	55 (13)
UHLELO LWEMILAYEZO, WHATSAPP	58 (13.71)	43 (10.71)	92 (21.75)	123 (29.08)	107 (25.3)

Ukuhlaziya okujulileyo okuvela kungxoxo zamaqembu labantu abaqathekileyo kutshengisa ukuthi kulemithombo yolwazi eminengi yentsha okugqela imithapho yezindaba ejwayelekileyo, i-WhatsApp, ukubonana mathupha, izindawo zokholo, imisakazo, izinkundla zokuxhumana, izisebenzi zempilakahle ezisemaphandleni (VHWs), imithapho kaHulumende, abakhokheli bezigaba, lezinhlanganiso zentuthuko, phakathi kwabanye. Kodwa ke, akulabudlelwano phakathi kokufinyelelwa kolwazi lezinga lokuethenjwa kwe mithombo.

### Inkundla Zezokuxhumana

Inkundla zezokuxhumana, ikakhulu iWhatsApp, isigcwele kuntsha yeZimbabwe. Iyindlela esetshenziswa kakhulu ukufinyelela ulwazi lwe-COVID-19 njengoba ikhanga futhi iseneliseka. Ivumela ukwabelana inkulumbo, imibhalo, lemifanekiso ehambayo phakathi kwabantu lamaqembu ngesikhathi esifanayo, okwenza kube luhlelo oluthandekayo kwabatsha.

Ukuthembeka kanye lezinga lolwazi, oluvela kuWhatsApp, akuqinisekiswa, okwenza lenkundla ibe sekulingweni kokusatshalaliswa kwamahungahunga lamanga kanye lokufinyelela ulwazi oluvela ngaphandle kweZimbabwe. Intsha ibumbe amaqembu e-WhatsApp labangane bakudala besikolo samabanga aphezulu lamalunga emuli ngenjongo yokwabelana ngolwazi lwe-COVID-19. Lokhu kuchazwa ngokulandelayo:

**“Indaba sizithola emaqenjini ahlukeneyo awe-WhatsApp. Imilayezo idluliselwa ngontanga bethu baseNingizimu Afrika. La maqembu asungulwa ngenxa yokuthi sasifunda esikolweni sinye sivela esigodini sinye. Emaqenjini e-WhatsApp kulapho esabelana khona ngazo zonke izindaba,”**

kutsho ilunga lamaqembu ezingxoxo, esigabeni saseGwanda.

Eyinye yenkinga intsha ehlangana lazo yikuthi akusiye wonke umuntu olomakhalekukhwini okwazi ukuxhuma ezinkundleni zokuxhumana loba ku-WhatsApp, ngaleyo ndlela kutshiye isikhece sokufinyelela iqembu labantu. Ngenxa yalobu bunzima, umphenduli weLupane (esigabeni seMatabeleland South) ukhuthaze ukusetshenziswa kwemithombo yezindaba ekusabalaliseni ulwazi lwe-COVID-19 kuziphathamanda. Baqaphela:

**“Ngcabanga ukuthi kumele sibuyele  
ekusetshenzisweni  
kwamaphetshanaalemfanekiso lolwazi  
abhalwe ngolimi lwendawo lolimi  
lwesintu ngoba ukuthembela  
kuWhatsApp, lemilayezo, kutsho ukuthi  
abalaba makhalenkukhwini yibo kuphela  
abangathola ulwazi. Kodwa, nxa abantu  
belama phetshana alemfanekiso lolwazi,  
bangafinyelela kabanzi umphakathi.  
Ugatsha lwezolwazi lungeza lezinhlalo,  
ezinjenge mibukiso yemigwaqo  
yokukhankasa nge-COVID-19. Abantu  
basasizakala kakhulu ngoba bazabe  
beyingxenye yaloluhlelo,”**

Ingcitshi yolwazi eLupane.

### **Inkokheli zomphakathi, ingatsha zomphakathi lemihlangano yomphakathi**

Ulwazi lwe-COVID-19 luyasatshalaliswa phakathi emihlanganweni yomphakathi. Njengabaqaphi ntatheli abaqakathekileyo emiphakathini, abaholi bomphakathi baphawulwe nguHulumende ukuthi baphe ulwazi mayelana nge-COVID-19.

Isiqondiso esivela kubakhokheli bomphakathi sikhuthaza ukuthi wonke umhlangano womphakathi ukuthi uqale ngokulimukisa nge-COVID-19. Ngesikhathi sokudlondlobala kwalolubhubhane, yonke imibuthano yomphakathi efana lemingcwabo, izinkonzo zesonto, ukwabelana kokudla, loku dibhisa inkomo, kwakusandulelwa ngokulimukisa nge-COVID-19.

Izikolo zazisakaza ulwazi lwe-COVID-19, kube sekusithi abantwana baludlulisele kumalunga emuli zabo. Intsha enengi ingamalunga ezinhlanganiso zobuKristu ezipha abaholi benkolo bendawo amandla ebantwini abatsha njengaholi abathembekileyo kwezomoya. Omunye umphenduli aphinde abe ngumholi wezokholo uveze ukubaluleka kokuletha indaba ecwaningwe kahle nge-COVID-19 lokuqeda amahungahunga mayelana ngokuhlatselwa i-COVID-19 njengophawu lwesilo. EMasvingo, kodwa ke, abahlanganyeli banike izibonelo zabaholi benkonzo yamaPostoli (oMadzibaba) ababize amalunga ebandla ukuthi aze endaweni engcwele nxa esizwa angani ubanjwe yi-COVID-19, ukuthi babelaphe. Ngakho-ke kwakusitsho ukuthi abalaphi bokholo kuhanjwa kibo kuqala lezifo lokwelatshwa ngokwemvelo

**“UMadzibaba wethu walapha ulemilayo  
yokwelapha i-COVID-19, siya endaweni  
engcwele, siphethe ama lemoni, amafutha  
lasawudo, lokhu kusize abantu abanengi,”**

kutsho owesifazane, oleminyaka engu-30, eMasvingo

Ubunzima bokusebenzisa abaholi bendawo kanye lemihlangano yomphakathi ukuhambisa indaba ze-COVID-19 yikuthi bangena imihlangano ngemva kwesikhathi eside, ikakhulu kanye ngenyanga. Lokhu kutsho ukuthi amalunga omphakathi avame ukulahlekelwa zimpendulo zohlelo lwezwe lokusabela ku-COVID-19 kanye lezindaba zo-kuvalwa kwezwe. Lokhu kuvezwe ngomunye obebonakala edanile eHwange:

**“Sigqoka izayeke kuphela nxa sibizelwe  
umhlangano womphakathi ofana lalo  
owubizileyo. Asazi lokuthi ubhubhane lwe-  
COVID-19 seluphelile yini. Asazi ukuthi  
sikuliphi izinga lokuvalwa kwendawo, inani  
lokufa, lalabo abavalelwe bodwa. Empeleni  
asisagqoki izayeke ngenxa yokungabi lolwazi  
olusiholayo kumigomo yokuvikela isifo lesi.”**

Umhlanganeli wengxoxo zamaqembu, Hwange.

Omunye wabatsha uzwakalise ukudana ngokuthembela kubakhokheli bendawo ukuthi balethe imibiko ye-COVID-19.

**“Angibethembu abaholi besigaba ngoba  
bayayiphendulela inkulumo. Ngifuna  
ukuzizwela mathupha. Abanye balaba baholi  
abakholwa lokuthi iCorona ikhona.”**

Umhlanganeli wengxoxo zamaqembu,  
Lupane.

Ingatsha zomphakathi zendawo ezifana lezinhlanganiso zokuhlala zasemadolobheni zihambisana lokusakazwa kolwazi lwe-COVID-19. Ngaphandle kokusabalalisa ulwazi olumayelana lendaba ezifana lamanzi, uhlelo lwendle, lezempilakahle, inhlanganiso zenhlalakahle ezifana ledolobheni lePlumtree, iGweru kanye leMasvingo zisebenzisa izimemezelo zokusakaza ulwazi lweCOVID-19. Emadolobheni amanengi, imota ezihamba zimemezela zazisetshenziswa ukudlulisa umbiko kuzakhamuzi ngesikhathi kusatshalaliswa izimiso zokuvimbela i-COVID-19 kanye lemikhawulo yokuvalwa kwe-lockdown.

Uhlupho yokusebenzisa ingatsha zomphakathi njengezinhlanganiso zabahlali ukusabalalisa ulwazi lwezempilo yikuthi lezi zinhlanganiso zilepolitiki. Isibonelo, abaphathi bedolobho abaphikisayo bavame ukuthwala kanzima ukuthola imvumo yamapholisa ukuze aqoqele abantu emihlanganweni yomphakathi iloba asebenzise imitshina yedolobho ukusabalalisa imilayezo ye-COVID-19. Olunye uhlupho kokusebenzisa imihlangano yomphakathi yikuthi intsha ayizimisela ngaso sonke isikhathi ukuba khona. Intsha ilezinto abazenzayo, futhi ikubona ukuhambela lokuhlanganyela emihlanganweni yomphakathi yendawo njengento engela nzuzo. Lokhu kuvame ukuholela ekuphikisaneni lokunganakwa ekuthuthukisweni komphakathi njengoba okuthakazelelwa ngabatsha kungahambisani lezabadala. Isikhulu sikaHulumende sithe ukungabi lendaba kwentsha ekuthuthukisweni komphakathi lasezindabeni zempilakahle yomphakathi kungenxa yokuswelakala kwemisebenzi okubangela ukuthi 'iphelelwe lithemba':

**“Intsha iphelelwe lithemba. Sebelahle ithemba. Ngokuvamileyo, abakholelwa iloba yini oyitshoyo kubo. Kulezi zinsuku ba...sezidakamizwaneni. Ngakho-ke, abalandaba le-COVID-19. Abalandaba futhi abalaso isikhathi sokuhambela umhlangano wokulimukiswa kwabantu.”**

Umkhokheli wendawo yeGweru.

Umpakathi waseKwekwe loweGweru uzwakalise ukukhathazeka ngokusetshenziswa kabi kwezidakamizwa, ikakhulukazi iMutoriro, (crystal methamphetamine) phakathi kwentsha okubonakala kumemeteke kakhulu ngenxa yokuvalwa kwezikolo njengoba abantu abatsha bengasebenzi. Abazali balabo bantwana bawuzwile lowo mthelela,

lapho bedle lezi zidakamizwa, baziphatha kabi futhi abanye bacina begula ingqondo abanye njalo bazibulale. Ngesikhathi kuqhutshwa iFGD eKwekwe, omunye wabaphenduli utshengisele ukudabuka ukuthi kube lecala lokuzibulala emphakathini okukholakala ukuthi liyadlana kakhulu lokusebenzisa izidakamizwa.

### **Ukubonana mathupha/ Ilizwi lomlomo**

Izwi lomlomo ngeyinye yezindlela ezilamandla yokusabalalisa ulwazi ngoba abantu kungenzeka bakholwe futhi bathembe ulwazi abaluphiwa ngabantu mathupha. Endaweni ezikude, abantu abavakatshela indawo zebhizimusi eziseduze ukuze baziphumulele bavame ukuthenjwa ukuthi balethe izindaba ezintsha ezilolwazi mayelana nge-COVID-19. Eyinye intsha ikufakazele ukuthi yabelana, ngomlomo, ngolwazi eluthole ezinkundleni zokuxhumana lemuli labomakhelwane.

**“Ngivame ukwabelana ngolwazi olutsha engiluthola ebulenjini loba enkundleni zokuxhumana lemuli yami labomakhelwane. Isikhathi esinengi ulwazi lwakhona luyabe lumayelana lokuzivikela i ku-COVID-19 kanye lendlela ezingasetshenziswa ezindlini ukwelapha. Ngiphinde ngabelane ulwazi olufanayo kuWhatsApp labangane bami abakude lezihlobo.”**

Umhlanganeli wengxoxo zamaqembu, eLupane.

Imiphakathi eseduzane lalezo ndawo mncane futhi kulula ukuthi ulwazi lusabalale lusuka kumuntu oyedwa iloba umuzi munye ngelizwi lomlomo. Njengoba intsha ivame ukuthembela ekubonaneni mathupha, abatholi ulwazi ngesikhathi ngoba ulwazi luya lahleka ngokwabelwana njalo.

### **ISIGINGI LOMABONAKUDE**

Umsakazo lomabona kude uvele njengeyinye yemithombo yezindaba ejwayelekileyo esetshenziswa yintsha esifundeni esiseNingizimu ukuze ifinyelele ulwazi lwe-COVID-19. Laloba lezi zazivame ukusetshenziswa, kumelwe kuvezwe ukuthi ezikhathini ezinengi izindaba lolwazi zitholakala ezititshini zeziweni zifinyelelwa ngobuchwepheshe besathelayithi.

Uhlupho oluvamileyo ngokufinyelela abantu ngesigcingi langomabonakude esigabeni esiseNingizimu, yikwamukelwa okungalinganiyo ngenxa yobuchwepheshe obuphansi. Ezinye zezindawo okunzima ukufinyelela kuzo zindawo ezisesigabeni ezifana leBinga, Tsholotsho, Lupane, Gwanda, seBulilima kanye leMangwe, akubambeki sigcingi kanye lomabonakude. Ukuswelakala kukagetsi lezinye izixazululo zikagetsi kwengeza ebunzimeni bokuthola isigcingi lomabonakude bendawo.

Eziqintini zeMatabeleland South ezigoqela iPlumtree Town, iBulilima, iMangwe leGwanda, abasakhulayo bathembele kulwazi oluvela ezizweni njengezititshi zemisakazo evela kweleSouth Africa, eleBotswana okuyiGaborone FM 89.9, Phalaphala FM leRB2. Ulwazi olutholakala kwezinye izikhathi aluhambelani lendawo futhi ukuvumelana lezimo, kunga phazamisa imizamo kaHulumende yokulwa lalolu bhubhane.

Isibonelo yikumiswa kwezayeye ezizweni ezingomakhelwane okwabangela ukuthi abantu bakhathale ngezayeye ezifundweni zabacwephetshwayo, benganakanga izibalo ezikhona kanye lemigomo yezempilakahle ekhona eZimbabwe. Kungxoxo zamaqembu ahlukeneyo, abaphenduli bazwakalise ukuthi abamethembi umsakazi kazwelonke yingakho bekhetha izititshi zokusakaza zangaphandle. Osakhulayo wedolobho lePlumtree uthe kungcono ukuhlala elalele imisakazo yeBotswana kulokuswela umsakazo wokulalela.

Wengeze ngokuthi, njengoba i-COVID-19 ilubhubhane lomhlaba wonke, ingakho ulwazi olwaluqukethwe ezititshini zakwamanye amazwe lwalukuqakathekile, ngakho walalela imisakazo evela eBotswana. Okuhle ngemisakazo ye eBotswana yikuthi basebenzisa izindimi ezijwayelekile ezesiKalanga lesiTswana ezikhulunywa ngumphakathi wasePlumtree.

Ukunganakwa kwezititshi zokusakaza zasekhaya kungenxa yokuqokethwe okungahlubusiyo, ukusilela kwemisakazo ehlukeneyo, izilinganiso eziphansi zabalaleli kanye lokungathenjwa ngumphakathi, ukusilela kwezinhlelo ezipheleleyo ngezindimi zendawo ezinganakwayo kanye lokwehluleka ukhlanganisa wonke amagumbi amnyama ezwe. Lokhu kuvezwe ngomunye wabahlanganyeli bengxoxo zamaqembu e-Plumtree:

**“Sifisa futhi ukwazi ngezindaba ezenzeka endaweni yakithi ezisakazwa yiZBC. Kodwa-ke, abasakazi be ZBC abasakazi lutho ngePlumtree, konke kumayelana leHarare.”**

Umhlanganyeli wengxoxo zamaqembu ePlumtree.

Ngokuvamileyo, abantu abadala bangabanikazi bezigcingi kanye lomabonakude okubenze bakwazi ukufinyelela (ngempumelelo ezitshiyeneyo kusiya ngamandla okuxhuma) izititshi zokusakaza ze lizwe ezifana leRadio Zimbabwe kanye lesititshi sangaphandle eseStudio 7. Intsha ikhetha ukuba lomakhalekukhwini okhu kubavumela ukuthi bafinyelele imisebenzi emineni ye ntathelizindaba. Ukungabi labobu mnini bomsakazo akuzange kuyenze iyekele ukulalela umsakazo.

**“Intsha yasePlumtree ayila zigcingi ngaphandle nxa sizama ukulalela imisakazo ekubomakhalekukhwini. Ngithola ulwazi lwe-COVID-19 ku-Studio 7. Umakhelwane wami ulalela leso sititshi kulapho engithola izindaba. Kodwa-ke, i-WhatsApp iyinkundla yami engiyithandayo ukuthola izindaba lolwazi. Kulula ebanganeni bethu ukwabelana ngolwazi oluyiqiniso loba amanga ku-WhatsApp.”**

umhlanganyeli wengxoxo zamaqembu, edolobheni le-Plumtree

Laloba ezinye izindawo esigabeni seNingizimu zibamba kuhle imisakazo kamabona kude, kanye lenani elikhulu lentsha elenelisa ukufinyelela konke kokubili ngekaya, ukufinyelela kwalokhu okubili akutsho ukuba ukuyabukwa loba kuyalalelwa.

Lokhu kungenxa yokuswelakala kwesikhathi ngabasakhulayo ukuthi balalele loba bebukele ngoba bahlezi basendleleni bedinga amathuba ezomnotho iloba besenza imisebenzi ebanika imali. Endaweni ezinjengezilindweni zokuthutha umphakathi lezindawo zamabhizimusi lapho intsha evame ukuchitha khona isikhathi sayo esinengi, Indawo lezo zilomsindo futhi zenza kube nzima ukuthi muntu alalele umsakazo iloba abukele umabonakude.

## Amaphephandaba



Intsha kulolucwaningo ayivamanga ukubiza amaphephandaba njengomthombo wolwazi. Lokhu kungenxa yokuthi ukuhanjiswa kwamaphephandaba kuphelela emadolobheni amakhulu akoBulawayo, iGweru, idolobho leGwanda, idolobho lePlumtree, iHwange leMasvingo.

Ezindaweni zasemaphandleni awakho amaphephandaba ngenxa yokusilela kwemigwaqo. Ukuswelakala kwemisebenzi kanye lezinga eliphezulu lobumpofu phakathi kwentsha kuyabavimbela ukuthenga amaphephandaba futhi sekuqhamuke inkundla ebulenjini ukuze bafinyelele izindaba lolwazi. Lokhu kuvezwe ngomunye wabahlanganyeli bengxoxo zamaqembu ePlumtree:

**“Akuvamanga ukuthi abantu bathenge amaphephandaba ngaphandle kwabalutshwane abantu abadala abafundileyo abasempentshenini. Njengebantu abatsha, asilithengi iphephandaba ngaphandle nxa kulembiko yomsebenzi esiwuthakazelelayo. Ngokufika kwe-bulembu, sesikwazi ukungena ezinkundleni zokuxhumana sisebenzisa omakhalekukhwini bethu.”**

Umhlanganyeli wengxoxo zamaqembu ePlumtree

Nxa kwenzeka bethola amaphephandaba bekungaba likhophi eselilidala elilethwa ekhaya lisuka edolobheni eliseduze ngumuntu othola impesheni ofundileyo.

## Izisebenzi zempilakahle ezisebenza emphakathini

Abaphenduli bocwaningo baveze ukuthi ama-CHWs (okwamanje aziwa ngokuthi yizisebenzi zempilakahle zomphakathi) ngomunye umthombo wolwazi lwezempilakahle. Ama-CHW ayinxenye yemithombo asabela masinyane e-COVID-19 asebenza emakhaya loba emphakathini. Ama-CHW alugatsha lwe-MoHCC olusebenza luzinze emphakathini olugxile ekunqandeni izifo futhi njalo bayanakekela umphakathi imiphakathi emakhaya lezise duze lemadolobheni

lapho esebenza khona njengezixhumanisi esiqakathekileyo esivela emphakathini esiya ohlelweni lwezempilakahle ezisemthethweni.[1].Indima yabo ngeyokulimukisa ngendaba zempilakahle ezihlanganisa i-COVID-19 ezingeni lemaphandleni futhi baxwayise iloba lapho sekulezinsolo. Baveza ukukhathazeka kwezempilo kuziphathimandla zempilakahle futhi lapho okulesidingo bandise ukuxwayisa umphakathi ngezindaba zempilakahle. Laloba umsebenzi wabo ubonakala kahle, ukuthuthwa kohambo phakathi lemikhankaso yokuxwayisa kusasilela. Omunye wama-CHW okwaxoxwa laye eKwekwe wabelane ngokuthi balunikeza kanjani ulwazi:

**“Senza inhlelo zokulimukisa ze-COVID-19, sifundisa abantu ukuzihlanza, izayeke kanye lokungaminyani. Sihambela ngitsho lemibuthano emikhulu efana lemingcwabo sifundisa abantu nge-COVID-19. Emingcwabeni sigcizelela ukuthi abakhalayo bagcine abantu abalitshumi kuphela. Esikhundleni sokuminyana endlini, bonke abalilayo kudingeka bahlangane ngaphandle endaweni evulekileyo. Sibeka lemiganu yokugeza izandla kanye lemithi yokuhlanza izandla ezindaweni ezikhaliphileyo, ezitshiyeneyo zomuzi lapho okulomngcwabo khona.”**

Imikhankaso yama-CHWs nge-COVID-19 isetshenziswa kuyo yonke imibuthano yomphakathi. Isibonelo, bebesabalalisa imilayezo mayelana nge-COVID-19 ezikolweni, ezindaweni zamanzi lasemihlanganweni yesigabele ehlelwa ngabakhokheli bendawo. Umsebenzi wama-CHWs wakhanya kakhulu ngesikhathi u bhuhane luqansile. Ngalesi sikhathi ama-CHW ayengakukhuthazi ukuhlangana kwabantu abanengi kanye lokuxhawulana ngesikhathi somngcwabo, umkhuba ojwayelekileyo ngamasiko aleyondawo, owaziwa ngokuthi (Kubata Mahoko-Ukubambi zandla).

Ama-CHW afakazele ukuthi bahlangana lobunzima obutshiyeneyo ekuxwayiseni umphakathi nge-COVID-19; eMasvingo, ama-CHWs ahlangua lohlupho lokwehluleka ukufinyelela amalunga enkolo lwesipostori ngenxa yezinkolelo zawo ezingayamukeliyo isayensi yesimanje kanye lemithi. Amalunga eVapostori ngokuvamile ayengazinaki izikhathi zokukhankasa ngoba ayekhangela ubhubhane njengenkohliso eyimphikukristu.

### Ingatsha zikaHulumende

Ukuhambisa ulwazi nge-COVID-19 kwakuyingxenye eqakathekileyo yenhlelo zikaHulumende ezempilakahle yomphakathi; ngalokho ke, ingatsha zikaHulumende ezahlukeneyo zagcizelela imfundiso yolwazi ngobhubhane eyayivela e-MoHCC kanye lakugatsha lukaHulumende lwezolwazi lemisaakazo (MoIBS). I-MoHCC ingumthombo mqoka kaHulumende wolwazi nge-COVID-19. Eyinye intsha ithi ithembele engatsheni zikaHulumende ezifana lendawo zomphakathi ezokuthola impilakahle ukuthi ithole imibiko eqotho ngodaba lobhubhane.

Ngenxa yosekelo oluvela kunhlanganiso ezipha uncedo emphakathini lezisebenzela ukuthuthikisa umphakathi, kunye lezamabhizimusi, ingatsha zikaHulumende ezifana leZimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) kunye lezabaphathi zobukhokheli bezigaba ezifana lamakhomiti akhangelane lomkhuhlane we HIV (District AIDS Committee), lamakhomiti akhangelane lesimo samanji lokuhlanzeka ezigabeni (District Development Councils Water and Sanitation Sub Committees), zenelisa ukuphatheka emikhankasweni yokufundisa uzulu ngeCOVID-19.

**“Silenhlelo zokufundisa umphakathi nge-COVID-19 ezigabeni zethu ezikhangele ikakhulu indlela igcikwane leli elithelwana ngayo, abantu kufanele bazi ngokuthelwana ngamathonsi amathe, lokuthi kufanele bagqoke izayeke, bahambe izandla ngemithi, bazijwayeze ukungaminyani, ukungahambahambi lokuya hlolelwa igcikwane leCOVID-19 kuzisebenzi zempilakahle.”**

Isisebenzi se-MoHCC. KII, eGwanda.

Isikhulu sikaHulumende soGatsha lwabatsha, ezemidlalo, ubuciko lezokuzithokozisa sithe ugatsha lwabo lwahlanganyela ekusabalaliseni ulwazi lwe-COVID-19 njengengxenye yohlelo olubanzi lokukhankasa ngezempilakahle yomphakathi oluqondiswe ebantwini abatsha ngolwazi lwe-HIV le-AIDS, i-malaria kanye le-COVID-19. Lesi sikhulu sithe kwasabalalisa imibiko ye-COVID-19 kusetshenziswa izindlela ezahlukeneyo zokufundisa ezingadonsa amehlo entsha futhi zidonse izinqumbi zabantu.

**“Sisebenzisa kakhulu amaqembu ezempilakahle omphakathi ekwengezeni ulwazi ngobhubhane lwe-COVID-19 emiphakathini. Imikhankaso yokulimukisa umphakathi ngalawo maqembu ezempilo ivame ukusebenzisa imidlalo, inkondlo lomculo. Silakho njalo ukusebenzisa imidlalo ekusabalaliseni ulwazi ngezifo ezilubhubhane ngoba imidlalo ilendonsela enkulu kumphakathi. Inhlelo zemidlalo zibelusizo olukhulu ngoba zilithuba elihle lokusabalalisa imibiko yobhubhane ebantwini abanengi.”**

Ingatsha zikahulumende ziphanjaniswa zinhluho ezimbalwa ekusabalaliseni ulwazi lwe-COVID-19. Inhluho lezi zigoqela ukusilela kwezisebenzi lendleko zokuhlela lokuqhuba inhlelo zokulimukisa lokuxhasana lomphakathi (RCCE).

Lokhu kucaciswe yisikhulu sikahulumende:

**“Okulusizi yikusilela kwezinto zoku qhuba inhlelo zokufinyelela umphakathi, ngoba this esisebenza kuma Wadi sibalutshwane kakhulu, okutsho ukuthi amaWadi amanengi awalabameli asabalalisa ulwazi lwe COVID-19 emiphakathini. Njengelizwe asilayo imali eneleyo yokuhlola wonke umuntu ngitsho leyokuba lezindawo ezaneleyo zokugcina abantu abalobhubhane ukuze ukumemetheka kwalo kulawuleke.”**

KII Binga.

Loba ingatsha zikaHulumende ziqhuba ukuhanjiswa kolwazi lwe-COVID-19, intsha ilensolo ngolwazi oluphuma kulezingatsha.

**“Ngezinhlolonhlobo ezintsha zaleli gciwane, kunzima ukuthembela ezibhedlela zikaHulumende kuphela njengomthombo wolwazi ngoba azilawo amandla kanye lolwazi olwaneleyo ngalolu bhuhane. Nxa kuvela uhlobo olutsha kungcono ukudinga ebulenjini be inthanethi kulokuthi uHulumende azokwazisa ngakho ngoba labo balokhu bezama ukujwayelana lalesi simo esitsha.”**

Umhlanganyeli we-FGD ePlumtree Town.

Lokhu, kwaphikiswa yintsha evela kwesinye isigaba eyahlonipha uHulumende njengomthombo oqakathekileyo wolwazi:

**“Ngiya emitholampilo ngoba ngilakho ukuthola ulwazi oluqondileyo njalo kuyindawo ehlotshiswe ukwenza lokhu; Ulwazi oluvela lapha luyabe lufakazelwa yisayensi.”**

Umhlanganyeli we-FGD ePlumtree Town.

### Inhlanganiso Zentuthuko

Inhlanganiso zentuthuko ezigoqela lezi ezakuleli ilizwe lezizwe phetsheya eziqhuba inhlelo zamanzi lokuhlazeka ezifana leWelthungerhilfe eGweru, iCare International eMasvingo, lalezo iziphakathi kwequla lohlelo lweAMALIMA LOKO eBinga, eLupane leHwange olisekelwa yi USAID lazo zaphatheka ekusabalaliseni ulwazi lwe COVID-19.

### Umabonakude weSathelayithi kanye lenhlanganiso zobuntatheli ezisebenza umhlaba wonke

Ngenxa yokusilela kwamathuba okufinyelela imithombo yezindaba yelizwe leZimbabwe, esikhathini esinengi, intsha yendawo ekhangelwe lucwaningo ithembele kunhlanganiso zobuntatheli zamanye amazwe ukuze ithole indaba. Inengi lentsha yakulezindawo ayisazithembi inhlanganiso zobuntatheli zakulelilizwe ikakhulu lezi ezibanjwe nguHulumende. Njalo futhi, imiphakathi eminengi esezabelweni ezikuleyindawo ayilandlela yokuthola indaba ezivela kunhlanganiso zobuntatheli zakulelilizwe. Lokhu kuyanceda ekupheni imbangela yokuvama kokuthatshwa kolwazi emithonjeni yolwazi engaphandle kwelizwe.

Omunye wentsha yeGwanda wathi:

**Sithola ulwazi olutsha mayelana lobubhane lwe COVID -19 ngokulalela izindatshana ezisakazwa emagagasini akwele South Africa le Botswana. Asikwazi okwenzakala kwelakithi. Sicina sicabangela ukuthi okwenzakala kweleSouth Africa yikho okungabe kusenzeka lakwelakithi. Nxa iSouth Africa ukuqiniseka lonanzelelo lwabo ngobhubhane kuzinga lesibili lathi singena kulezo zinyathelo ngoba seyame kubo ekuzuzeni ulwazi olutsha lokuthi sekusenzakalani. Iziphathamandla zethu azilawo amandla okubhekana lobhubhane lweCOVID – 19 bayalungisela imizamo eyenziwa yiSouth Africa. Ngenxa yalokho ke kungcono ukulalela siphinde silandele imithetho lezinqumo zeCovid -19 esizizwa zisakazwa kumagagasi kamabonakude wase South Africa.**

OWESIFAZANA WASEGWANDA.

Eminye imithombo yolwazi lwe-COVID-19 intsha ekhulume ngayo kuqoqwa kocwaningo kugoqela ukusakazwa kwemilayezo ngabaphathisa ngezincedis abafana le-Econet, inkampani encedis ngomakhalekukhwini elabantu abayizigidi eziyi-12.4, ethumela imilayezo njalonje mayelana ne-COVID-19. Lokhu kugcizelela ukuqakatheka kwabomakhalekukhwini abasetshenziswa ngobuchwepheshe besiza ukwamukela izindaba zolwazi mayelana le-COVID-19 emithonjeni ehlukeneyo.

## 4.3 IMITHAPHO EQOTHO

Ubuqotho bolwazi lwezempilakahle luqakatheke kakhulu ekuncediseni ukwamukelwa kwezinqumo zempilakahle ngumphakathi, uHulumende lokuthi nje uzulu abambisane kahle.

Ulwazi locwaningo lwaqoqwa emphakathini mayelana lemithapho eqotho ethembekileyo ukuthi inike ulwazi oluqinisekileyo ngezempilakahle. Okutholakeleyo kuntathalwazi eyenziwa ezigabeni lezi yaveza ukuthi imithapho yolwazi ethenjwa kakhulu ngama VHWS lama NGOs, kuthi imithapho ethenjwa okulingeneyo ngabakhokheli bezinkolo ezithize kanye labakhokheli bomphakathi.

Abantu abanengi bakhanye bethemba abama VHWS ngokwesilinganiso esingamatshumi amathathu lambili ekhulwini (32%) lama NGOs ngokwesilinganiso samatshumi amabili lantathu ekhulwini ( 23%. Kusegcekeni ukuthi ama VHWS adlala indima emqoka njalo ekhethekileyo ekukhankaseni kwempilakahle yomphakathi ,bangabameli phakathi kwamalunga omphakathi lohlelo lwezempilakahle.

Izikhundla abaziphethayo zokuthi bagxile futhi basondelelane lomphakathi kukhuphula izinga lokuthembeka kwabo. Izimpendulo ezavela kungxoxo zamaqembu lakuzingxoxo zaveza ukuthi laba bantu bahlala belolwazi olutsha loba olwamanani mayelana le COVID-19 abaluthola kugatsha lwezempilakahle lokunakekelwa kuhle kwabantwana ,lakwezinye inhlanganiso zentuthuko abaxhumana lazo.

Lanxa kunjalo imisebenzi emihle yama VHWS njengomthapho wolwazi kuvame ukuphanjiswa yinhluho zendlela zokuthutha kanye lempahla yokusebenzisa encedisa kumisebenzi yabo abayenza behambela abantu ngezinhlelo zabo ezigabeni .

Ngenxa yalokho ke ukuhambela uzulu ezigabeni ngenhlelo zeCOVID -19 cucina kusiba kulutshwane njalo sekuhanjelwa indawo eziseduze lezifinyekelekayo kuphela. Abanye abanike ulwazi baveze ukuthi bona bathemba kakhulu ulwazi abaluzuzo kumisakazo yakwamanye amazwe angaphetsheya, inhlanganiso ezisebenza zizimele zodwa (NGOs), ingatsha zikaHulumende izihlobo labangane. Abanye okuxoxwe labo bavezile ukuthi kwesinye isikhathi ulwazi abaluthola kumisakazo kaHulumende wakwelakithi lungathathwa lula ngenxa yokuthi lulomlandu wamanga.

Babuye baveza njalo ukuthi izinsiza zokufundisa eziphatelane lezempilakahle zingathenjwa lazo. Abaphatheke kuzinhlelo zengxoxo zamaqembu bachaze ukuthi okunye okube lomthelela ekuthini ulwazi lwamukeleke njalo luthembeke kugoqela ukuthola ulwazi olufanayo luvela kumithapho etshiyeneyo, ebhalwe ngokusemthethweni yaba lesidindo kanye lezindaba ezethulwa zivelela kumithapho yangaphandle kwelizwe. Izakhamizi zivezile njalo ukuthi isimo sombhalo lokuqukethwe ngumlayezo ikakhulu ukusetshenziswa kolimi kuyancedisa kakhulu ukuthi abantu bawuthembe njengomthapho oqotho.

Ezikhathini lapho izisebenzi zempilakahle kanye leziphathamandla zempilakahle ziyingxeny yombuthano thize, ulwazi osatshalalwayo lubonakala luthembekile njalo lungolweqiniso ngoba abantu laba bayathenjwa njalo bevela kuzikhungo zempilakahle ezaziwa njengocwepheshe kuzindaba zeCOVID -19 lakwezinye indaba ezempilakahle.

UKUTHEMBA	ANGITHEMBA LAKANCANE	NGITHEMBA KANCANE	NGANXANYE NGIYATHEMBA	NGIYATHEMBA	NGIYATHEMBA MPELA
Abangane	30 (7.11)	59 (13.98)	114 (27.01)	175 (41.47)	44 (10.43)
Abezempilakahle esigabeni	8 (1.9)	18 (4.29)	43 (10.23)	216 (51.43)	135 (32.14)
Abakhokheli bezokholo	34 (8.06)	74 (17.54)	102 (24.17)	162 (38.39)	50 (11.85)
Abakhokheli besigaba	23 (5.45)	76 (18.01)	124 (29.38)	170 (40.28)	29 (6.87)
Izikhulu zikaHulumende	16 (3.8)	52 (12.35)	113 (26.84)	191 (45.37)	49 (11.64)
Ingatsha zikaHulumende	12 (2.85)	49 (11.64)	102 (24.23)	177 (42.04)	81 (19.24)
Ama - NGO's	11 (2.61)	23 (5.46)	88 (20.9)	202 (47.98)	97 (23.04)
Imisakazo yangaphandle kwelizwe	25 (5.92)	53 (12.56)	86 (20.38)	208 (49.29)	50 (11.85)
Imisakazo kaHulumende	27 (6.4)	71 (16.82)	81 (19.19)	176 (41.71)	67 (15.88)
Imisakazo kazulu	24 (5.71)	51 (12.14)	112 (26.67)	180 (42.86)	53 (12.62)

Ithala 5. Imithapho eqotho ngolwazi lweCOVID -19.

Abakhokheli bomdabu abanjengabalisa, osobhuku lezinduna ngabanye abathathwa njengemithapho yolwazi ethembakeleyo emphakathini . Abatsha bayaluthemba ulwazi mayelana leCovid 19 abaluthola kuzinkokheli zomdabu ngoba bezinkokheli ezigcotshiweyo njalo ezihloniphekayo.

Kodwa ke , abanye abatsha bathe abalwethembi ngokupheleleyo ulwazi abaluzwa kuzinkokheli zomdabu asebebadala ngoba kwesinye isikhathi basalela kakhulu emuva ngolwazi mayelana lobhubhane lweCOVID -19 olutholakala enkundleni zokuxhumana ebulenjini lapho okutholakala khona ulwazi olutsha. Abatsha basesiqintini seHwange bona bathe ukungenelisi ukubala lokubhala , ukungabi lolwazi lokusebenzisa imitshina yakulezinsuku kuzinkokheli zomdabu kwenza bangalutholi ulwazi olutsha nge COVID -19 okwehlisa izinga lokuthembeka kwabo.

Omune omela ama CBO beseHwange uthe bona bake bazama ukufundisa bethuthukisa izinkokheli zomdabuko ngolwazi lobhubhane lweCOVID -19 kodwa uhlu pho yikuthi abanye balezinkokheli alenelisi ukubala lokubhala okwenza kubenzima ukubamba abakufundiswayo. Lokhu kwadala inhlupho ngoba bengenelisi kwesinye isikhathi ukusabalalisa ulwazi lo ukuqinisa izinqumo zokukhuthaza ukuhlala ngemakhaya ezigabeni kusenqatshelwa ukumemetheka kobhubhane. Inqatshelwa lazo ziyethenjwa njengomthapho wolwazi mayelana le COVID -19 ezigabeni ngoba besebenza ndawonye labogatsa lwezempilakahle lokunakekelwa kuhle kwabantwana , ukufundisa ama CHWs njalo bephathisa ngezindingeko zokulwisana lobhubhane lolu. Inqatshelwa zentuthuko zaziqoqa imihlangano zifundisa ama CHWs, belimukisa ngolwazi mayelana ngeCOVID -19.

Abanye abantu abalemisakazo ngemakhaya bayethemba abentathelizindaba bakaHulumende. Bayakholwa ukuthi sonke isikhathi umsakazo we Radio Zimbabwe usiba lezingxoxo ngeCOVID -19 bayanxusa izikhwicamfundo zempilakahle ukuze zichaze kabanzi ngegcikwane leli. Kodwa ke , kuqakathekile ukunanzelela balutshwane abalemisakazo loba abalalelayo emizini yabo. Abatsha bathe bayenelisa ukulalela umsakazo we Voice of America njalo bayawuthemba njengoba ubancedisa ekuqinisekiseni ulwazi abaluzwa lusakazwa ku Radio Zimbabwe.

Intsha iphinde yaveza ukuthi baluthemba okulingeneyo ulwazi abaluthola kuzihlobo labangane njengemithapho yolwazi oluqotho mayelana lobhubhane lwe Coronavirus. Bathe abantu abathandekayo kubo sebengabaduhisa kumbe babaqambele amanga ngoba bengelabo ubucwepheshe kwezempilakahle. Bayabathemba kuphela nje ngoba besondelelene labo

Intsha yaseMasvingo yona ithe bathembele kunkampani yomsakazo welizwe IZBC ukuthola izindaba lo ulwazi ngokulalela iRadio Zimbabwe lokubukela umabonakude we ZBC-TV. Lanxa umsakazo kaHulumende ungathenjwa kangako njengomthapho wolwazi ngoba besaziwa ngamanga abatsha eMasvingo bathe imibiko evela kumsakazo wenkampani yelizwe ubaphathisile njengomthapho obangawethemba loqotho. Batsho lokhu ngoba besithi umsakazo welizwe ngeke wenze iphutha lokwethula imibiko eduhisayo kumbe eyamanga endabeni yezempilakahle ebucayi njengeyobhubhane lwe COVID -19. Intsha yase Gwanda le Plumtree yonake ibelemibono etshiyeneyo yokukhonona ngemisakazo kaHulumende ekweneliseni ukunika ulwazi oluqotho lolungathenjwa mayelana lobhubhane lweCOVID -19. Okokuqala bakhonone ngokungabambeki lokungafinyeleli kwamagagasi omsakazo werediyo lomabonakude womsakazo wenkampani kaHulumende.

Bathe umsakazo weZBC kuyaziwa njalo kujwayelekile ukuthi uzisakazele amanga ngezindaba zombuso okwenza kubeluhuni ukuba themba ngokugcweleyo njengomsakazo. Okunye okutshiwo yintsha yase Gwanda lasePlumtree yikuthi umsakazo weZBC usakaza kakhulu ngendimi ezidumileyo njengeshiShona, IsiKhiwa lesiNdebele benganaki indima zabo . ngenxa yalokhu bathe kubanzima ke ikulandela umsakazo weZBC osakaza ngendimi ezinye ezingasizakubo yikho ke bona bekhetha ukulalela imisakazo yakwamanye amazwe anjenge Botswana leSouth Africa esebenzisa indimi abazizwisayo labo ezinjengesiTswana, Sotho, Venda lesiZulu.

#### **4.4 UKUSATSHALALISWA LOKWABELWANA KOLWAZI**

Ubhubhane lweCOVID-19 lwabangela ubunzima bokumemethekwa okwedlulisa kwamalawulo kolwazi oluqondileyo lolungamanga olumayelana ngeCOVID-19. Uzulu ke wazithola sulomlandu wokuhlaza ulwazi olifikayo lolusebenzisekayo babuye bakhethe ulwazi abangalunika izihlobo labangane babo. Ulwazi olwasuka lwamemetheka lwasabalala kakhulu ezindaweni oluphatshelane le COVID -19 yikusetshenziswa kwendlela zokwelapha ezaziwa kulezondawo njengokufutha usebenzisa ijinja, ilemoni le galikhi ukulwisana lempawu zobhubhane. Ulwazi lolu hanjiswa kakhulu kusetshenziswa iWhatsApp njengeinkululo eqotshiweyo, imifanekiso ehambayo, lanye lemibhalo elemidwebo.

Bekungavamanga kuba liqiniso. Kwesinye isikhathi ulwazi lolu beluthenjwa ngoba belusiza luvela kwabanye abafakaza ngabakubone ngawabo amehlo kumbe abakuzwe kulabo abasindayo kumbe abasalulama kubhubhane lolu. Olunye uhlobo lolwazi olumemetheke kakhulu mayelana nge COVID -19 ngamahungahunga lemibono ebuye ngeCOVID -19.



## 4.5 IZINDLELA ZOKUSABALALISA ULWAZI KANYE LEMIGOQO

Izindlela zokusabalalisa kanye lemigoqo zilomthelela ekutholeni, ukwabelana, ukuthembeka kolwazi, lekunanzeleleni amahungahunga. Esikuthole kucwaningo lwethu kuveze ukuthi ezomnotho lokuhlalisana kwabantu kulemthelela kumigoqo ephambanisa ukuhanjiswa kolwazi kulezizwe ezincitshwe amathuba lezisengozini. Lokhu kwenzeka emazingeni enhlanganiso, umphakathi kanye lakubantwini.

Lanxa kulolwazi olunengi olutholakala kunkundla zokuxhumana lezi nge COVID -19 , intsha yaseHwange ithe bona abasaluthakazeleli lolu lwazi .



Bathe bona lanxa inkundla zokuxhumana lezi zisenza kube lula ukuzuza ulwazi , ukuswela imisebenzi lokuswela imali kwakusitsho ukuthi bebengela mali eyeneleyo yokuthi befake kubomakhalekukhwini ukuze bangene ebulenjini. Ukudula kwentengo yemali yokufaka kumakhalekukhwini kulomthelela kakhulu ekuhambiseni lokwabelana imibiko lezindaba mayelana le COVID -19 phakathi kwabatsha. Omunye wabatsha uthe;

**“Abanye bethu asenelisi ukuhlala sisezinkundleni zokuxhumana ngazikhathi zonke. Asisebenzi asilamali yokufaka efonini zethu. Futhi akulamuntu olesikhathi sokutshona enkundleni zokuxhumana ngoba isikhathi esinengi sisichitha sidinga imisebenzi. Kungcono kakhulu ukudinga imali yokufaka efonini yokuthi ungene bulenjini udinge amathuba omsebenzi kulokungena udinga ulwazi nge COVID -19.”**

Intsha yeHwange, kungxoxo zamaqembu.

Ezinye izindawo zasemakhaya ziyaziwa ukuthi azibambi amagagasi oxhumana okubangela ukuthi bengatholakali kwezokuxhumana. Loba sekube lenqubekela phambili kwezokuxhumana kwe-fiber optic okugaqela i-4G, iZimbabwe ilokhe ilohlupho lokufinyelela ubulembu lapho ezinye izindawo zasemakhaya zivaliwe kwezokuxhumana zisehluleka ukusebenzisa umakhalekukhwini loku bamba amagagasi emisakazo.

Izakhamizi zemaphandleni ase Gwanda, Binga, Plumtree leMasvingo bahlangana lobunzima bokuthi imilayezo yeWhatsApp iyaphuza ukufika. Amagagasi omsakazo werediyo lomabonakude aphantsi kakhulu kanti vele lakwezinye indawo kawakho. Lokhu kulomthelela ekuhambiseni ngesikhathi kolwazi ngezempilakahle ezigabeni.

Omunye umgoqo oqanjweyo ekuhanjiseni kolwazi ngowokutholakala kwamandla kagetsi. IZimbabwe ihlangana lokucitshwa kwamagetsi ikakhulu ebusika okwenza ukuthi abantu bengenelisi ukusebenzisa imitshina yabo ukuzuza izindaba kuzinkundla ezitshiyeneyo. Imitshina eminengi isebenzisa amandla kagetsi okusuka kube nzima ukuyisebenzisa nxa amagetsi engekho besekusiba nzima kuzindlela zokusabalalisa ulwazi jikelele.

Ama CBO , kugaqela abe CRI abayingxenywe yohlelo lwe RiT, 2.0 eZimbabwe banikeza ulwazi ngeCOVID -19 besebenzisa indimi zakuleli. Kodwa ke, uhlupho yikuthi ulwazi olunjalo lujayele ukutholakala kuphela kuzikhungo leziphathamandla zempilakahle . Isibonelo esikhona ngesimayelana lemininingwane yeCOVID -19 yabantu abafileyo labayibanjweyo ,lolulwazi lunzima kumuntukazana njalo lukhangele iziqinti lomumo welizwe. Lokhu kungabonakala njengomgoqo ekuhanjiseni kolwazi mayelana nge COVID -19 njengoba ezigabeni ezithize abafuna ulwazi oluqondene labo mathupha ngesimo sobhubhane elizweni njalo lusethulwa ngezindimi zabo hatshi lokhu okwenzakalayo okugaqela uwonkewonke welizwe. Lokhu kwavezwa ngabe KII Hwange:

**Uhlupho olukhulu yikuthi abaphathi bemisebenzi abanjenge MoH abethuli ngesikhathi ulwazi ngesigaba esithile , bamane nje babike begoqela isimo sonke nge COVID -19 , abanaki okwezigaba lokuphathelana lehlekana elithize elithinteka kulololwazi. Singajabula nxa imininingwane nge COVID -19 ingabikwa kukhangelwa ikilini yendawo thize kumbe isibhedlela ukuze labahlali balezondawo bazi ngcono imithelela yobhubhane endaweni zabo.**

Ingcitshi yolwazi kusiqinti se Hwange

Kulemithetho elukhuni enqabela ukufinyelela ulwazi leminingwane nge COVID -19 okwenzelwa ukuthi ulwazi lube ngoluqinisekileyo lolusemthethweni kuyindlela yokunqanda ukusakazwa kwemibiko kuHulumende. Yiziphathamandla zikaHulumende kuphela kungatsha ze MoHCC le Mol ezivunyelwa ukusabalalisa ulwazi leminingwane ngeCOVID -19.

**“Ugatsha lwe MoH kumele lusivumele ukuthi sikhulume ngezibalo zeCOVID-19 kuzigaba ezizuzayo. Ngalezindlela kuzakuba lula ukuba izigaba zizwisise ngcono imizamo yokusabela endaweni zabo njalo bephatheke ekusunguleni amasu okunqanda lobhubhane. Abantu bayafisa ukwazi inani labantu ababanjwe lubhubhane, abafileyo labalulamayo esigabeni? Bengabakwazi lokhu bayaphathisa labo kumizamo yokulwisana lobhubhane begqugquzelana ukuthi balandele imigomo ebekiweyo enjengokugqokwa kwezayeke, ukugeza izandlala ngemithi ebulala igcikwane kanye lokuhlathshwa amajekiseni okuvikela”,**

Hwange CBO.

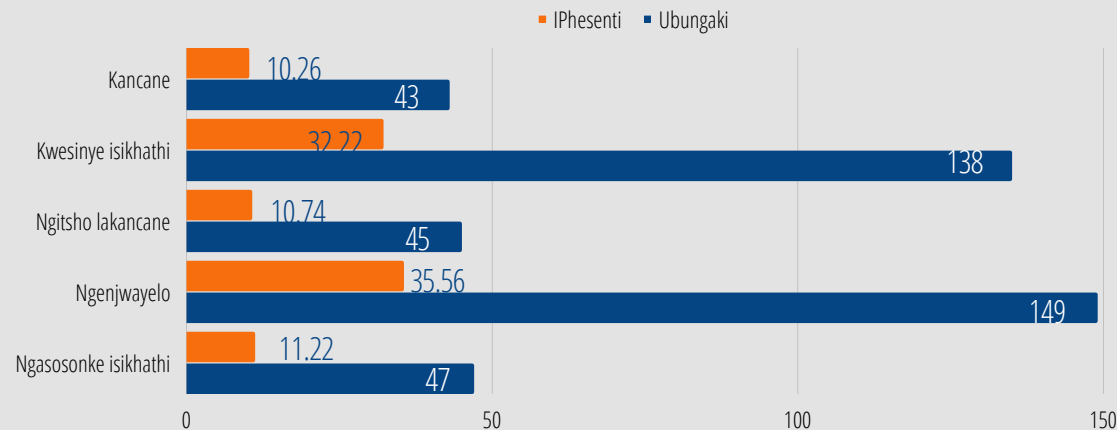
Abantu abakhubazekileyo bona bazwakalise izwi lokungafakwa babeyingxenywe yokusabalalisa kolwazi lweCOVID -19 ngoba akulalwazi olulungiselwe bona ngqo, nxa lukhona luncinyane kakhulu. Omunye wabahlanganyeli ongaboniyo watsho ukuthi yena ucina ethembela kwabanye ukuthi bambalele babuye bamchazele imilayezo esabalalisa kuzinkundla zezindaba ezehlukeneyo. Ayikho imithapho yebraille elungiselwe bona. Abanye abakhubazekileyo njalo baveze ukuthi kwakusiba nzima ukufinyelela izikhungo ezithile ikakhulu ngesikhathi imithetho yokuhambahamba iqinisiwe.

Ezamasiko lemikhuba yokuhlalisana kanye lokuziphatha kwabantu kulemithelela ekufinyeleleni lasekuphatheni indaba zempilakahle. Umhlanganyeli wengxoxo zamaqembu oseMasvingo wachaza ukuthi akhona amalunga enkolo yesipositoli athile ayethatha indaba yeCOVID 19 njengenkohliso yomphikukhristu njalo babengabaza ukudinga, ukuzuza lokwabelana ulwazi ngeCOVID -19. Ngokwenkolo yabo bakholwa ukuthi umuntu kangelatshwa kuzikhungo zempilakahle kodwa uzasila nje ngamandla emvelo.

## INGUQUKO EKUZIPHATHENI

Abahlanganyeli bocwaningo ezigabeni babuzwa ukuthi emnyakeni odluleyo bake babalengunqoko ekwenzeni okuthile abakujwayelelo ngemva kokusabalalisa kolwazi ngeCOVID -19. Imiphumela yaveza ukuthi imikhankaso yokulimukisa, ngenzisa zokufundisa ezazijonge ulwisana lokumemethaka kweCOVID -19 yaba lemithelela emihle lekuguquleni ukuziphatha kwabantu ezigabeni zabo. Abantu abayisibalo esingaphezu kwamatshumi yisitshiyagalombili ekhulwini (80%) kubikwa batshengisa inguquko enkulu ekuziphatheni.

Kodwa abangaba kusilinganiso setshumi lanye ekhulwini (11%) abatshengisanga nguquko emikhubeni yabo. Ulwazi olungelona iqiniso nge COVID -19 lulomthelela ezingeni lokwethembana mayelana lolwazi lwezempilakahle lezinqubo zokusabalalisa yingakho kudala lemigoqo emikhubeni yokuvikeleka.



Isithombe 5: Inguquko emikhubeni yokuziphatha ngenxa yokusabalalisa kolwazi lweCOVID -19.

Injongo kwakuyikuthola ukuthi abatsha bayanelisa ukubona umahluko phakathi kolwazi oluyiqiniso lolungamanga. Abahlanganyeli bocwaningo bazwakalise izwi lokukhathazeka ngokumemethaka kwamahungahunga emiphakathini yabo kubekhona abalihlekana ebelingavamanga elingeqi isibalo setshumi ekhulwini (10.12%) abaphendule besithi izindaba zamahungahunga azibakhathazi kangako.

Kodwa ke inani elingaphezu kwengxenywe yababuziweyo belingazithembi kangako ekweneliseni ukwehlukanisa ukuthi indaba elihungahunga kumbe liqiniso. Ithala 7 litshengisa ukuthi inani le 35% labaphenduli liyenelisa ukwehlukanisa phakathi kwalokho okubili.

**“Sidinga ukuhlomisa abasakhulayo ngolwazi olufaneleyo, mina nginje angizazi zonke inhlelo ezisefonini le kodwa laba bakwazi phose konke. Nxa bengahlonyiswa kahle bengenelisa ukuzuzwa ulwazi lwezinga eliphezulu ngeCOVID-19 . Lokhu kuzakutsho ukuthi bazanelisa lokusabalalisa ulwazi uluqondileyo ezigabeni zabo”**

Ingcitshi yolwazi evela kuhulumende , Binga.

Impumela evela kungxoxo zamaqembu ibuye zaveza ukuthi zinengi izindaba ezingamahungahunga le zingamanga ezimayelana le COVID -19 ezibhodabhodayo phakathi kwabatsha. Lezindaba zisakazwa kuzinkundla zokuxhumana ngokuthandeka kwazo lokwabelwana. Ezinye indaba zisabalala ziyinkulumo yomlomo abantu bexoxa emibuthanweni enjengezimfeni, emidlalweni yebhola, ematshwaleni, ezindaweni zokukha amanzi, lasezivandeni lapho abatsha abahlangana. Indaba ezingamanga lamahungahunga ngeCOVID-19 sezibangele ukungabaza ekuhlathshweni amajekiseni wokuvikela I-COVID-19 ebantwini. Okulandelayo ngezinye zezinkulumo ezigcwele emiphakathini ngeCOVID 19:

- ICOVID -19 ingabangela ukungazali kwabesifazane
- ICOVID -19 ibangela ukungabi lamandla kwezamacansi lokungasebenzi kahle emacansini kwabesilisa.
- ICOVID -19 ilobudlelwano lenkolo kaSathane lapho ozithola usulophawu lukasathani olufakwa ungahlathsha ijekiseni yakhona
- ICOVID-19 yindlela yezizwe ezinge Ntshonalnga yokuqothula abantu base Africa abangancedisi ngalutho emnothweni njalo umuntu uzavuvuka ikhanda ngemva kokuhlathsha ijekiseni yokuvikela.
- Ungatheleleka ngegcikwane leCOVID -19 uyafa suhlanza impethu.
- Ungahlathsha ijekiseni yokuvikela ICOVID -19 kuzabangela ukutshwabhana kwesikhumba somzimba.
- Bonke abahlabe ijekiseni bazakufa ngemva kweminyaka emibili.
- Imithi yokuhlaba ngeyokufanisela kuzamele sihlale sihlathsha sivuselela amandla ejekiseni njalonde.
- Imithi yako Johnson loJohnson iyaphela amandla ngemva kwethuba. Lokhu kungabe kusitsho suwelaphekile noma nje kuzamele uhlale uhlathsha kokuphela.
- 

ukukhathazeka ngokumemethaka kwamahungahunga

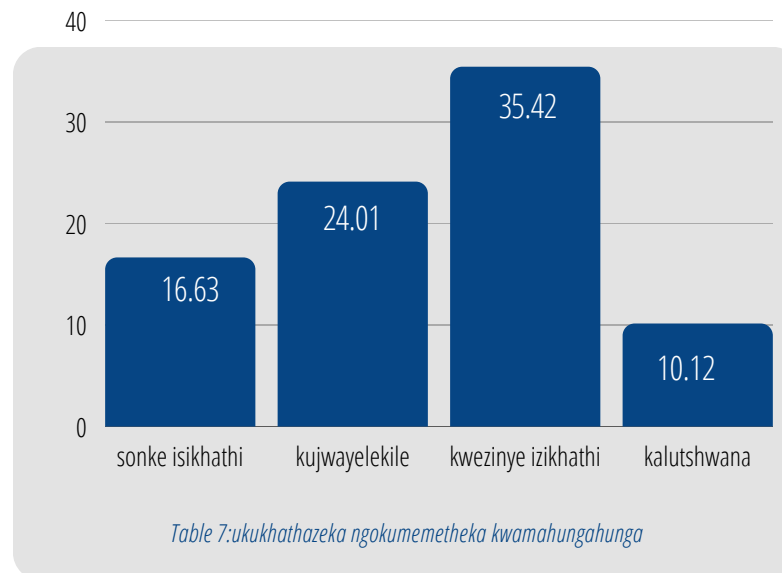


Table 7: ukukhathazeka ngokumemethaka kwamahungahunga

## AMAHUNGAHUNGA E-COVID-19

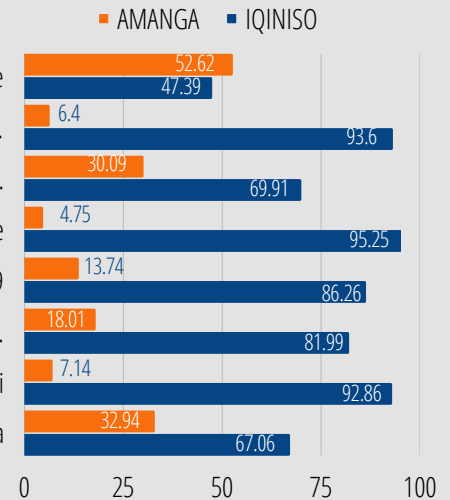
HLUKANISA IHUNGAHUNGA LOMBIKO OLIQINISO	IPHESENTI	UBUNGAKI
Ngasonke isikhathi	11.46	48
Ngenjwayelo	24.11	101
Kwesinye isikhathi	36.75	154
Kancane nje	18.62	78
Ngitsho lakancane	9.07	38

*Ithala 6. Ukutshengisa kumbe abaphendulileyo bayanelisa ukwehlukanisa ihungahunga lolwazi lwangempela.*

## Ukunanzelela amahungahunga

**isilinganiso**  
**Amanga = 21%**  
**Iqiniso = 79%**

I-COVID-19 imemethekisa ngabantu abavela kwamanye amazwe loba abeqa imingcele  
 Ukunatha umuthi oyenza izigqoko zibe mhlophe njalo ubulale amagcikwane kuyabulala i-COVID-19 nxa ngiyibanjiwe.  
 Ubhubhane lweCOVID-19 lubamba abantu baseEurope loba eU.S.  
 i-COVID-19 ingalawulwa ngokungaminyani lokugqoka izayeke  
 Ukusetshenziswa kobuchwephetshe obutsha bukamakhalenkukhwini be-5G ukusabalalisa i-COVID-19  
 Imithi yokuvikela i-COVID-19 izabulala abantu abanengi ukwedlula ubhubhane.  
 I-COVID-19 iligcikwane elingathelelwana ebantwini  
 I-COVID-19 ligcikwane elabunjwa eChina



## Isithombe 7. Ukubona ihungahunga

Umpumela owodwa ekuhloleni kwe IEA yinanzelela amahungahunga angasebenza njengesisekelo sokwenza isinqumo esikhaliphileyo ngezempilakahle ngobhubhane lwe-COVID 19, Abaphenduli ocwaningweni bacele ukuthi baveze ukuthi inkulamo abayiphiweyo iliqiniso noma ingamanga.

Abangaphezu kwamatshumi ayisikhombisa lasitshiyagalolunye ekhulwini (79%) kusampula bayakwazi ukwehlukana ihungahunga lenkulamo eliqiniso ikanti abayisilinganiso esingamatshumi mabili lanye ekhulwini (21%) kubaphenduli kade besehluleka ukubona ihungahunga. Ingxenyane le laloba incane ilobungozi nxa ihungahunga lingakhula liguquke lidale umonakalo wezimfa incediswa yimibiko engamanga. Laloba amahunganga lamanga engabonwa njengento encane engatheni lawo aqukethe ulwazi oluyingozi wona sengabangela ukufa lokugula kanti njalo andise izimo

ziphuthumayo kwezempilakahle emphakathini. Ipendulo lezi zibuye zatshengisa njalo ukuthi indaba ezisegudwini ngokunqatshelwa lokuvikela ukumemethaka sekutshaywa kwazwela okutsho ukuthi umphakathi sulimukisiwe, uyaqaphela. Kodwa ke , inani elinengi lokwehlukana amahungahunga lavame kwabeqa imingcele, nge 53%. imithi yokuvikela I-COVID -19 nge 33%, lemvelaphi yegcikwane nge 30%. Imibuzo ebuzwayo yikuthi i-COVID-19 imemethekiswa ngabantu abavela kwamanye amazwe, 53% yabaphenduli ivumile ukuthi lokhu kuliqiniso. Kuyakhomba ke ukuthi kukhona ubudlelwano phakathi kwezokweqa imingcele lokumemethaka kwegcikwane le COVID -19.

### INDIMA EDLALWA NGABAKHOKHELI BEZOKHOLO LABOSAZIWAYO

## 4.6 UKUNANZELELA IHUNGAHUNGA

Imiphumela yocwaningo iveze ukuthi abakhokheli bamasonto lezinye inkokheli zokholo zidlale indima emqoka ekutholiseni abantu ulwazi ngeCOVID-19. Ngokuphambene lenkolelo lemicabango ejayekileyo, ucwaningo lolu luthole ukuthi abakhokheli bezokholo bayidlalile indima ebanzi ekwehliseni ezinga lokumemethaka kokuthelelana ubhubhane elizweni ngokuqinisekisa ukulandelwa kwemigomo encedisa ekuvikeleni ukumemethaka kwegcikwane emasontweni ngokwehlisa inani labazalwane elizahlangana ngesikhathi esibethiweyo ukuthi lingeqi ikhulu njengokuphawula kukaHulumende, ukungaminyani kwabantu ,

ukugeza ngemithi ebulala igcikwane, ukuhlola ukutshisa komzimba, lukufafaza amathempeli abo ngemithi ebulala igcikwane. Abakhokheli benkolo lezi bakhuthaza abazalwane ukuthi bayehlatsywa ijekiseni yokuvikela. Kodwa ke bakhona abantu abaqakathekileyo kubaphenduli abaveze ukuthi insolo yabo kwamanye amabandla ezokholo ngemikhuba yabo lokholo lwabo oluvimbela ukuhlatsywa bebasela inkolo eyize esidlulelwe yisikhathi ethi ubhubhane luyinkohliso yamphikukhristu. Lokhu kwabangela ukuthi amanye amabandla ikakhulu awabapostoli angazinaki iziqondiso zokwenqabela ukumemethaka ezibekiweyo.

**“Silabo abazalwane bethu abafayo ngenxa yobhubhane silusizi njengebandla. Ngenxa yalokhu sakhuphula inhlelo zokulimukisa ngobhubhane lolu. NgamaSonto wonke ekuseni siyalimukisa abantu ukuthi ubhubhane lolu lukhona, singaminyani, sigqoke izayeke, sihlanze izandla ngemithi ebulala amagcikwane kanye lokuhlola ukutshisa komzimba.”**

KII, Kwekwe Pastor.



Lolucwaningo belufuna ukuthola ukuthi abakhokheli bezokholo bona bancedisa njani endabeni zeCOVID -19 nxa sikhangelwa imibono ephikisanayo phakathi kwezayansi lezokholo. Bonke abafundisi okwaxoxwa labo bavuma ukuthi ubhubhane lukhona njalo baqinisekisa ukukhankasa ngalo. Lokhu kuhlaziywe kakhulu ngumfundisi waseKwekwe: ucwaningo luthole ukuthi abafundisi abakukholwa ukuthi ICOVID -19 iluswazi lukaNkulunkulu emhlabeni wezoni. Umfundisi weKwekwe uthe,

**“Angikholwa ukuthi I-COVID -19 ilulaka lukaNkulunkulu kumbe isijeziso sakho ngezono zethu, ngibona nje kungumkhuhlane ophakathi kwethu, mhlawumbe ngolunye uzasuka. Yebo, ngiyazi abalokholo lokuthi uNkulunkulu ujezisa abantu, kodwa mina ngiboni kanjalo. Ngikholwa ukuthi ngumkhuhlane ophakathi kwethu ozaphela, thina nje mele siqaphele.”**

Kwekwe KII Umkhokheli webandla – EKwekwe

**“ICoVID-19 asilolodwa ubhubhane esesike sahlangu lalo empilweni. Njengebandla siyakholwa ukuba singahlangana lazo izifo ezilubhubhane. Ngeminyaka yabo 1500, sike saba Boubon Plaque, ikholera labo smallpox. Ibandla ladlala indima ekulwisaneni lalezi zifo ngendlela efanayo okumele senze ngayo laku lolubhubhane ngokuthanda umakhelwane wakho. Sigcina umlayo kaNkulunkulu wokuthi thanda umakhelwane wakho. Nxa, uhlala lapho okungaminyananga, ugwema inhambo ezingaqakathekanga ngaleyo ndlela uyabe utshengisa ukumthanda lokumnakekela umakhelwane wakho. Siyakholwa ke njengebandla ukuthi, uNkulunkulu ngokuhlakanipha kwecebo lakhe wasinika ocwepheshe bezempilakahle ukuthi basincedise ukunqanda lalolubhubhane.”**

KII. Umkhokheli webandla- EGweru.

Abakhokheli bezokholo babona sengathi abala ulwazi olweneleyo mayelana le COVID -19 lokwabela abazalwane. ‘ Ngiyincwethi kundaba zebhayibhili lezokholo. Nxa sekufika kwempilakahle, angila ngenye indlela, kumele ngibuze kubocwepheshe bezempilakahle,’ kwatsho umfundisi weKwekwe. Ngesizatho lesi ke abanye abafundisi bathola amathuba okungena emihlanganweni yokulimukisa ngeCOVID-19 eyaqoqwa yinkokheli ze bandla labo behlose ukuhlomisa abafundisi ngolwazi lobhubhane. Kwezinye izikhathi abafundisi babemema izikhulu zempilakahle ukuzofundisa belimukisa abantu kumihlangano ngobhubhane lweCOVID-19. Lokhu kwavezwa ngumfundisi waseGweru.:

**“Akufihlwa ukuthi abafundisi bayalalelwa ngabantu njalo balamandla. Nxa ngikhuluma, inkulomo engahluzwanga eyobudedengu loba nje izinto ezingaqinisekanga ngiduhisa ibandla lonke. Ngakho njengabafundisi kumele sinanzelele ulwazi esilusabalalisa ebandleni. Ingozi yikuthi thina njengabafundisi sifuna ukuhlala silempendulo ngazo zonke izikhathi lezintweni esingazaziyo, siyalwisa ukunika impendulo lalapho singazi sizama ukuthi abazalwane bengalahlekelwa lithemba abalalo ngathi ngokuthi sithi asazi. Asazi lutho ngeCOVID 19 asidingisise kumbe sibuze kubocwepheshe ngalezo ndaba.”**

Umkhokheli wezokholo EGweru, KII.

Enye injongo yocwaningo bekuyidinga imibono ephikisanayo nge COVID -19. Omunye umfundisi waphawula ukuba ekuqaleni amajekiseni eCOVID -19 abethathwa njengophawu lwesilo oluyisibonelo sokuba yisikhonzi sikasathane lophika icebo lendalo kaNkulunkulu. Lokhu kufaniswa kwejekiseni evikela ubhubhane lokuphika ukhristu kwenza abantu abakhonzayo bengabaze ukuhlathwa lokunganaki kumphakathi yamakristu. Umfundisi uphawulile ukuthi uzizwa ekholwa ukuthi bayidlalile indima yokukhuthaza abazalwane ukuthi bayehlathwa amajekiseni lawa.

**“Siyakhuthaza ukuhlathwa. Sigqugquzela abazalwane ukuthi kabahambe bayehlathwa kodwa asibabambi ngamandla. Siyabatshela ukuthi ijekiseni akusilo uphawu lwesilo njengoba kucatshangwa. Manengi amajekiseni aseke ahlathwa ngaphambili avikela imikhuhlane enjenge pholiyo manengi sibili. Le eyeCOVID -19 ayahlukananga kwamanye aza ngaphambilini, siyakhuthaza ukuthi bahlatshwe.”,**

**K11 umkhokheli wezokholo , Umfundisi weGweru.**

Abakhokheli bamabandla basabalalisa ulwazi besebezisa amaqembu eWhatsApp langemilomo betshumayela enkonzweni iqala loba siphetha. Abanengi abakhokheli bavezile ukuthi bona ulwazi abalusabalalisayo ngoluvela kumithapho ethembakeleyo enjenge MoHCC, WHO labocwepheshe bezempilakahle.

Phezu kwakho konke abafundisi bakhale ngemithelela yeCOVID-19 emabandleni ebangele ukwehla kwenani labazalwane abeza enkonzweni, izikhwama zemali aziselalutho ezinye ziyancipha ngoba ayisangeni iminikelo yokwetshumi leminyane. Lokhu kwethulwa ngumfundisi weGweru.

**“Ngaphambilini kweCOVID-19 besandise ukugcwala enkonzweni kodwa ngemva kokuba sike sahlala ngekheya abantu sebevilapha. Uhlupho olukhona manje ngelo kubakhuthaza ukuthi baze nkonzweni futhi ngoba sebejwayele ukuhlala langekhaya. Sokumele ke manje sizame ukusebenzisa ubuciko ukubakhuthaza ukuthi baze enkonzweni , lokubatshumayeza ngoba abanye bazakuthi ingani mfundisi kuqala sisemakhaya sivalelekile ubusenelisa ukusithumezela isifundiso kuWhatsApp kungani kumele sizihluphe ngokubuya wena ungenelisa ukusifundisa ngeWhatsApp” .**

**K11 UMkhokheli wenkonzo eGWERU.**

Ngalokhu okuvezwe phezulu kuyatshengisa ukuthi bakhona kubazalwane abalokhe bethikaza ukuya ezinkonzweni zokuhlanganyela ngoba besesaba ukuthi kungenzeka ukuthi loba yini ubhubhane lweCOVID-19 luvuke futhi.

#### **4.7 ICEBO LOKULWISANA LECOVID-19 NJENGELIZWE**

UHulumende wethula uhlelo lweCOVID –19 National Response Preparedness and Response Plan (NPRP) ngoMbimbitho ka2020. Inhloso yeNPRP yeZimbabwe, kwakuyikwehlisa inani labagulayo labafa ngeCOVID -19 elizweni lomthelela emibi kwezokuhlalisana lomnotho welizwe ngendlela ezoqinisa amandla elizwe lonke ngaphansi kwe INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR)(2005) lekuncediseni ukuqinisa kwezampilakhle jikelele.

iZimbabwe ngokusekelwa njalo lokuqondiswa yinhlanganiso ye WHO yahlala yahlukanisa izimpendulo zeCOVID-19 eziyisithiyagalombili ezigoqela ukuqapha uzulu, ukunqanda lokulawula ukumemetheka, ukuphathwa kwababanjwe ubhubhane, imingcele yalapho okungenwa khona, iRCCCE, i-Laboratory ,i-logistics, ezokuphepha lokuxhumana.

Izabelo zanikwa kuqala ukuthi zihlole ukuthi sebezilungisele kundawo zokungena (PoE) kanye lezindawo zokukwehlukanisa futhi ziqinisa ukulimukisa lokufundisa iziqinti nge-COVID-19 kanye lokuthengwa kwempahla zokuzivikela. UHulumende wavula amqembu okuphendula masinyane (RAPID RESPONSE TEAMS) kuzabelo, iziqinti lakumadolobho wonke. Amaqembu la ahlangana njalonye ngenjongo yokuhlolisisa belandelela ukuqhutshwa kwemisebenzi yonke ephathelane le COVID -19 ibalisela phakathi uku nanzelela kokuhlolwa kwabangena bevela emazweni lapho ubhubhane olutshisa khona. Amaqembu wonke avuselelwa kuzabelo zonke lamadolobho njalo baqhuba uhlelo lokuhlolisa ngezivakatshi ezivela kwamanye amazwe.

UHulumende usebenze kakhulu zonke inhlanganiso ezisiza abantu ukuqinisa imizamo yokulwisana lobhubhane. Ezinye zezinhlanganiso lezi eziphathisana loHulumende ku COVID -19 NRPR zigoqela IOM , eyaphathisa engampahla engasokudla kuhotela elingaphansi kwenkampani ye National Social Security Authority (NSSA) eseBeitbridge eyayisetshenziswa njengendawo yokuhlala lokugcina labo ababeke bavakatshela kweleSouth Africa njalo sebeziphenduka ekhaya .

Inhlanganiso zama CSO anjengeMusasa Project, Adult Rape Clinic, Family AIDS Counselling Trust, Family Support Trust, Family AIDS Caring Trust (FACT) , Zimbabwe Aids Prevention and Support Organisation ( ZAPSO), Zimbabwe Community Health Interventions and Research Organisation ( ZIMCHIRE) le World Vision bahlngana le nhlanganiso ye European Union ukwehlisa ihlupho zokuhlukuluzana ngobulili, baphathisa ekuphakamisemi ilungelo lowesifazane ngesikhathi sobhubhane lweCOVID -19. Amaqembu eUNICEF ayancedisa ekuhambiseni ingwalo zokufundisa eziqukethe ulwazi olumqoka lokungenziwa maqondana leCOVID 19 sikhangelwa ukuvikelwa kokumemetheka kwayo , ukwelatshwa kanye lemifanekiso elolwazi eyayiphiwa ezikolo.

Abe World Food Programme (WFP ) banikeza imali engange \$ 326 000 kuzizalwane zeZimbabwe ezisemadolobheni efika kumatshumi amabili lantathu (23). Baphinda njalo baguqula indlela yokusebenza zokupha ukudla ngo 2020 ukuze ihambelane lohlelo lwe NPRP ekulwisaneni kwabo lobhubhane lweCOVID 19. iUNDP yabambana loHulumende lezinye ingatsha ze UN kanye lenhlanganiso ezizimele zodwa ukuxhumana lozulu ezigabeni ekusabalaliseni ulwazi , ukusekela amabhezimusi abasakhulayo abasebenza ekulwisaneni le COVID -19 kanye lokuncedisa abasacathulayo kumkhakha ongakathuthuki

IRCCE yadlala indima emqoka ekukhuthazeni abantu ukuthi bahlatshwe ijekiseni yokuvikela iCOVID -19 kanye lokulwisana lolwazi olungamanga.

Inhlanganiso ye Apostolic Women Trust ( AWET isekelwa yi UNICEF ngezizimali kugatsha lwe Health Development Fund ( UK Aid, EU, SIDA-Sweden, Irish Aid and GAVI ) baxhumana lomphakathi besebenzisa abagqogquzela ukuguqulwa kwemikhuba yokuziphatha ukuze bancedise imizamo eyenziwa yiMoHCC ekulwiseni ubhubhane kuzabelo ezingamatshumi amahlanu lambili elizweni lonke. Ama VHWS, inkokheli zokholo, osobhuku labo bancedisa ekukhuthazeni ukuthi abantu bayehlatshwa ezigabeni zabo ngokulwisana lezinkulumo zamanga mayelana lejekiseni yeCOVID 19 .



## 5. IZIXWAYISO

### KUHULUMENDE

- Uhulumende kumele abone ukuthi ukuhanjiswa kolwazi lweCOVID-19 kuyanikezwa abantu abaphansi abathintane lezabelo ukuze bahambise ulwazi okuyilo oludingwa ngabantu baleyondawo. Ukusabalaliswa kolwazi lusukela emahofisini amakhulukhulu kwenza ukuthi ulwazi oluhanjiswa lungabasizi ngalutho abanye ngoba lungelani lezidingo zabo.
- Kumele uhulumende asebenzelane lemiphakathi exotshiweyo lebandlululiweyo ukuze ahlele ngokuqondileyo ulwazi, lendlela zokufinyelela imiphakathi enzima ukufinyelela.
- Uhulumende angasebenzisa indlela ezihlakaniphileyo zokuqopha ulwazi lokuxhumana ezinjengokufunda abantu bedlala (iEdutainment), njalo asuse amathuba okwethusela ajayele ukubangela ukungemukeleki kolwazi emiphakathini. I-Eduitainment incedisa ukuthi imibiko iqotshwe ngendlela ezakwenza kube lula ukuthi abantu bakhumbule njalo bamukele izifundiso ezibalulekileyo.
- Ukuvama kokusetshenziswa kweWHATSAPP ikakhuku emiphakathini ebanjuliliweyo kutsho ukuthi uhulumende kumele asebenzise indlela ezihlakaniphileyo ezenza kube lula ukusakaza ulwazi.
- Eminye imizamo yokuqinisa ukusetshenziswa kweWHATSAPP igqela ukuthunyezwa kwemilayezo engadonsi imali enengi ukuze ibalwe, ibukelwe kumbe ilalelwe.

- Kumele kube lolwazi ngobhubhane oluqondane labantu abakhubazekileyo njengolumunyethwe kumibhalo ye Braille elungiselwa iziphofu kumbe olusakazwa ngolimi lwezandla kulabo abayizacuthe labayizimumumu kuthi lalabo abakhuluma ngolimi lwezandla kuma vidiyo baphiwe indawo enkulule ukuze babonakale kuhle.
- Uhulumende kumele aqinise amaqembu amelana lezingozi, lezisebenzi zempilakahle emiphakathini ngosekelo olugogqela imali lezinto ezidengekayo kunhlelo zokumelana lengozi.
- Kulendingeko yokuthuthukisa ulwazi ngezokukhulumisana lokuxhumana lemiphakathi ngezikhathi zezingozi.
- Kulendingeko yokuxhumana labezenkolo ikakhulu abamabandla amapostoli ekusakazeni ulwazi ngeCOVID-19 lokubakhuthaza ukuba bayejovela ubhubhane lweCOVID-19. Lokhu kuzakwehlisa inani lalabo abadonda ukuhlatsywa ngenxa yamasiko lemibono yenkolo yabo ephikisana lolwazi lwezempilakahle. Inkokheli zalawa mabandla zilendonsela enkulu ngakho nxa zifundisiwe ngokukhulumisana ngezempilakahle, inhlelo zokukhulumisana lokwenqabela ingozi zilakho ukuhamba kahle.
- Kumele njalo kuqinise inhlelo zokukhulumisana lokwenqabela ingozi ngendlela esobala, eyakha ithemba njalo enqanda ukusabalala kwemibiko yamanga. Isikhathi esinengi ukumemetheka kolwazi olungamanga kubangelwa yizikhhexe ezisala zivulekile ezabelweni ngenxa yenhlelo zokukhulumisana lokwenqabela ingozi ezingahlelekanga.





## KUNHLANGANISO EZISEBENZA EMPHAKATHINI

Inhlanganiso lezi kazisebenzelane lenhlanganiso zobuntatheli ezisebenza emphakathini ekubumbeni imizamo yokwenqabela ukumemetheka kwemibiko engahluzwanga lamahungahunga agcwele kunkundla zokuxhumana. Amaqhinga la angagoqela ukuqopha ulwazi ngendimi ezikhulunywa kulezondawo ukuze kube lokuthuthuka ekutholakaleni kolwazi emiphakathini jikelele lasebantwini abayiziphofu labayizacuthe.

Kuyadingeka inhlelo ezingakhangele kuphela ukusabalaliswa kolwazi, kodwa lezikhangele indlela zokuziphilisa lokubekezela ezikhathini ezinzima ngoba impilakahle yabantu abanengi yaphambaniseka ngesikhathi abantu bengavunyelwa ukuhamba okwenza abanye balahlekelwa yimisebenzi. Ngalesosizatho, ukusakazwa kolwazi kumele kuhambisane lenhlelo zokuziphilisa lokubekezela ezikhathini ezinzima ukuze kube lemiphumela unhle.

Inhlanganiso lezi zingaqhuba imikhankaso yokufundisa amalunga amabandla enkolo anjengawesiPostoli ukuze kube lenguquko ekudingeni kwabo ilwazi lwezempilakahle kunye lemibono yabo mayelana lenhlelo zempilakahle emiphakathini.

Lokhu kuzanciphisa imiphumela emibi engabangela ukumemetheka kobhubhane lweCOVID-19, ngesikhathi esifanayo, kuthuthukisa ulwazi lenzawiso mayelana lokujovela iCOVID-19 ukuze abantu benze izinqimo eziqhutshwa lulwazi oluqinisekileyo.



Kumele abatsha bafundiswe ukuhluzisa imilayo yamanga leliqiniso ebhodabhoda kuzinkundla zokuxhumana. Ezikhathini ezinengi ukusabalala kwemibiko yamanga kubangelwa yikusweleka kobuciko bokuhlubungula imithapho yolwazi lweqiniso lamanga. Ukufundiswa kwabatsha kuzaguqula lendlela abaziphatha ngayo ekusabalaliseni imibiko yamanga le kuzinkundla zokuxhumana.

Ukuchapha imingcele ngokungekho emthethweni kuvamile endaweni ezikhangelwe yi IEA. Ingqubo yokuchapha lokhu ayivumeli ukulandelwa kwezimiso zeCOVID-19 okwenza ukumemetheka kwegcikwane leCOVID-19 kube lula. Inhlanganiso ezincedisa umphakathi kunye lezibona ngezempilakahle emiphakathini zingasiza ngokufundisa ngengozi elethwa yikuchapha imingcele endaweni ezingekho emthethweni nxa kukhangelwe iCOVID -19.

## KWEZEMISAKAZO LOKUHANJISWA KWEMIBIKO

Ukuhambisa imibiko eyethulwa ngezindimi zezindawo kuqinisekisa ukwamukeleka kolwazi ezigabeni. Ngalokhu ke, inhlanganiso zobuntatheli lokusakaza kumele zitolikele imibiko ye COVID-19 kundimi ezinjenge siKalanga, isiNambya, isiDombe, lesiChewa emhlabulweni we Hwange. Lokhu kuzakwenza ulwazi lweCOVID-19 lufinyelele ebantwini abaludingayo ngoba lwethulwe ngolimi abaluzwayo.

Uhlupho olubhekane lenhlanganiso zokusakaza ezomphakathi (CRI) kuzansi yeZimbabwe yikungahleleki ekuqopheni imibiko ngenxa yokusweleka kwezindawo zokusebenzela, lobuciko bokubumba imibiko ehlelekileyo. Ukusweleka kwendleko zokuqhuba inhlelo kwenza amaCRI atshone elahlekelwa yizisebenzi ezilolwazi. Loba umhlubulo wangeZansi kwe Zimbabwe ulamaphephandaba omphakathi abhala ngendimi ezikhulunywa kulo umhlubulo, amaphephandaba la amumethe into ezingakhangi abatsha. Kulendingeko yokuthuthukisa ukwazakala lokukhwabitheka kwamaphephandaba lawa emiphakathini ukuze abantu abahlala kulindawo bathakazelele ukuwabala. Futhi abatsha abanengi abasebenzi okwenza bengabi lemali yokuthenga amaphephandaba lawa abawabona kuyinto edulayo engelandingeko.

Olunye njalo uhlupho oluthinta amaphephandaba lama CRI ngolokuthi ukusebenza kwenhlanginiso zabo akukaguquki ngendlala ehambisana lobucwepheshe kwalezinsuku. Kulethuba lokuthi inhlanganiso lezi zithuthuke ngokusebenzisa indlela zokusakaza ezilobucwepheshe.



## KWABEZOKHOLO LABAKHOKHELI BABO

Abakhokheli bezenkolo kumele babumbe izingatsha emabandleni abo azakhangela ukufundisa ngezempilakahla ngendlela ekhombisa ubudlelwano phakathi kwenkolo lesayensi. Kubalulekile ukudinga ulwazi kubocwepheshe abakhona ebandleni labo.

## EZIGABENI

Abakhokheli bezigaba, abalezikhudla thize, labalabalendeli kumele bazinikele ekuhlolisiseni imilayezo yonke emayelana leCOVID-19 ehanjiswa enkundleni ezitshiyeneyo ezokukhulumisana.

Izisebenzi zempilakahle zingasebenzisa amavidiyo, imidlalo lemidwebo etshengisa ubuhle bokuhlatsywa ekufundiseni abesifazana, abesilisa, abatsha, labaya phetsheya kwelizwe ukuze besule izinganekwane zamanga ezibhodayo mayelana lobhubhane lweCOVID-19 zizingasebenzelana



## OKUZAKWENZIWA

INDINGEKO YOLWAZI EBONAKEYO	ISIQINTI	Ozakwenza umsebenzi
Ulwazi mayelana lamathuba ezomnotho okufana lamathuba emisebenzi, okokuziphilisa lemfundo	Hwange,	Hwange FM
Mayelana lokulawulwa kwezigaba okubakisela ukuthuthuka kwendawo lemali yokuthuthukisa isigaba	BONKE	BONKE
Mayelana lezomumo womganga ikakhulu ezindaweni okumbiwa khona lamalungelo	BONKE	BONKE
Ukukhulwa kwezomnotho wendawo	BONKE	BONKE
Ukulwisana lobugebengu bamaqembu ikakhulu la kwembiwa khona	Kwekwe, Gwanda and Gweru	Radio Kwelas, Nkabazwe FM le Ntepe-Manama FM
Izidakamizwa	BONKE	BONKE

INDINGEKO YOLWAZI EBONAKEYO	ISIQINTI	OZAKWENZA UMSEBENZI
Ukudlova, lobunye ubugebengu kwezocansi, ukuhlukumeza ngokobulili kugoqela ukwendisa abantwana kunye lokumitha kwabasakhulayo	BONKE	BONKE
Amasu okwenza imali ezindaweni kungasikho kuchapha imingcele	BONKE	BONKE
Ukutshontshwa kwenkomo emingceleni kweleBotswana	Gwanda, Tsholotsho, Bulilima, Mangwe le Plumtree town	Ntepe- Manana FM, Zhouwane FM le Radio Bukalanga
Ukubhalisa ukuvota lokhetho	BONKE	BONKE
Impilakahle yengqondo ngenxa yokukhathazeka okweqile ngokuswela amathuba	BONKE	BONKE
Impilakahle: Imikhuhlane engelaphekiyo	BONKE	BONKE

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[i] According to the Zimbabwe constitution of 2013 (Section 20), a youth is defined as an individual aged 15-35 years of age. This is premise that was used to select the defined age range for the study. To avoid the need for parental consent, only individuals aged 18 years and above were preferred.

[ii] One such example is of Journalist Hopewell Chin'ono who was detained for over 80 days without trial after he exposed corruption in the use of COVID-19 funds.

## ULWAZI OLWEQA IMINGCELE:

Ukuhlaziya lokucubungula ngentsha, ukuthutha  
lokuhanjiswa kwemibiko lolwazi ngesikhathi sobhubhane  
eZansi yakweleZimbabwe.

