

More Resources for Health



Amalungu amasebe ayi 14 ka TAC aqikelelwa kwi 500 ebambe uqhankqalazo olujoliswe kwisebe lezempilo eMthatha ngomhla we 16-07-09

Ngokwezibalo ezithiwe pahaha kutsha nje lisebe leZempilo kuvela ukuba idolophu yaseLusikisiki kwiMpuma yamaMpondo kwiphondo leMpuma-Koloni yiyo ehamba phambili kubantu abathi balandele imigaqo yokusetyenziswa kwezithomalalisi zentsholongwane ka gawulayo (ARVs). Kuvele ukuba lishumi elinethoba nantlanu ekhulwini (95%) yabantu abalandela ngqo imiqathango emiselweyo yokusetyenziswa kwezithomalalisi. Uphando luveza ukuba abantu abaninzi bade boselwe ngubhubhane ongugawulayo ngenxa yokuba abakulandeli kakuhle ukusetyenziswa kwala machiza nto leyo maxa wambi ithi ikhokelele kwizifo eziyimivuka (Opportunistic infections). Oyinkokheli kwa TAC uNoloyiso Ntamehlo uthi oku kuyabakhuthaza kwaye kukwabanika amandla ukuba basebenze ngamandla kuba izigulana ziyabonisa ukunakekela iimpilo zazo xa zijamelene nomngeni walo bhubhane. Amasebe ka TAC enze imigushuzo kwiingcingqi ezingqonge iikliniki zase Lusikisiki, ngoluhlobo bebonakalisa ukunganeliseki kumgama osele uhanjwe, nemiceli mingeni kumgaqo nqubo karhulumente wokulwa ne ntsholongwane ka gawulayo (NSP 2007-2011)

Ukanti lombutho ubambe uqhankqalazo olujoliswe kwisebe lesithili lezempilo, eMthatha. Nekulapho lombutho uvakalise ukunganeliseki kwawo kumba womgaqo nqubo ka rhulumente wokulwa ugawulayo(NSP 2007-2011).

Kwimiceli mngeni ejongene nalo mbutho bakuchaphazele ukunqongophala koogqirha. Ukunqongophala koosokhemesti kunye nokushokoxheka kwamachiza. Uxwebhu lwezikhaziso lamkelwa ngowayelibambela lomphathi wesithili uMrs Ngese ongumphathi -nkqubo kwelisebe. Intlanganisano yokulandelela uxwebhu lwezikhaziso ingomhla wamashumi amabini anesithathu kule imiyo (28/09/2009).

Uqhube wathi" Nangona emanintsi amadabi asele siwaphumelele sijamelene norhulumente, kodwa idabi lokulwa nentsholongwane ka gawulayo alikapheli". izigulani kulamachiza nokuphonononga imiphumela yezithomalalisi zikagawulayo. Oku kukhokelele ekubeni ezinye izigulana zingawaqali ngexesha elifaneleyo lamayeza, kwaphinde kwazithwaxa kakhulu izigulana kuba bekunyanzeleka ukuba zithathe izithuthi ziye esibhedlela zishiya amaziko ezempilo kwiindawo ezihlala kuzo kuba akukho gqirha undwendwelayo.



Volume 2



Letters from the editor

The O.R. Tambo District Municipality has a population of around 1 740 664, as per the last census done by Statistics South Africa. O.R. Tambo has many challenges including; poverty, unemployment, gender based violence, TB and HIV, as well as, stigma and discrimination. Within the O.R. Tambo district there are 7 municipalities; Ingquza (-), Lusikisiki (268 560), Ntabankulu (128 022), KSD (429 413), Mhlonto (212 850), Port St Johns (152 166), Nyandeni (294 379).

TAC has been operating in 5 districts in Eastern Cape since 2003 including; the Nelson Mandela Metro, Cadadu, Amathole, Chris Hani and O.R. Tambo. In 2008 (is this correct when did Lusikisiki become a model district?) TAC underwent internal restructuring that recommended that the O.R. Tambo Municipality, Lusikisiki, would become a model district. TAC runs its three core programmes in its model districts including; Prevention and Treatment Literacy, Community Health Advocates and Policy, Communications and Research. Making Lusikisiki a model district would ensure that information would be accessible to the rural community. Rural communities are usually the last to access information despite the high burden of HIV/AIDS. TAC has developed a strategic plan to support rural communities by focusing activities in the Ingquza Municipality.



District Coordinator Noloyiso Ntamehlo and PCR Coordinator Thandeka Vinjwa

To do this TAC has placed 13 prevention and treatment literacy practitioners (PTLPs) in 12 clinics and hospitals in the municipality. The practitioners translate HIV related information into the local language provide face-to-face treatment literacy education in the area. TAC has also placed 6 community health advocates (CHAs) in the municipality. reactionary campaigns to resolve issues of access and human rights.

The CHAs also support quality HIV related education in the area. The CHAs develop reactionary campaigns to resolve issues of access and human rights. The CHAs also support quality HIV related education in the area. The TAC Lusikisiki office also supports other municipalities in the area. TAC has allocated 2 PTLPs and 1 CHA to work in the wards in Port St. Johns. TAC has also placed 5 PTLPs and 1 CHA in 5 clinics in; Mfundambini, Malongwana, Xopozo, Mfundisweni and Khanyayo. TAC's other core programme is Policy Communication and Research (PCR). PCR is laying a foundation for upholding the pillars of success for all our outreach programmes and campaigns to carry out communication and advocacy. The programme advocates around services that are not available

PCR works with media partners to pressure government into meeting the targets of the National Strategic Plan (2007-2011) for treatment and prevention of HIV and TB.

In the Eastern Cape, TAC operates in 14 active branches that hold meetings in clinics. A branch audit done in 2009 showed that TAC had 539 members in the area. TAC works with 30 partner organizations in the area and is working towards formalizing memorandums of understanding (MOU) with its partners.

TAC Lusikisiki key campaigns include: access to medicine, gender based violence and tuberculosis. Key prevention campaigns include; condom distribution, PMTCT, PEP, and access to ARVs. The Eastern Cape currently has 75 919 people on treatment. In the O.R. Tambo district there are 26 858 people are on treatment. And within this, 11 300 people are on treatment in Lusikisiki. In April, May and June 4252 were initiated on ARVs in 12 clinics supported by TAC, for the second financial quarter of 2009. Lusikisiki has a target to provide voluntary counselling and testing services to 1000 people every month.

Volume 2

CYTOMEGALOVIRUS CMV (led her to blindness)



Nolufefe Mhatu
(A woman with CMV)

A 39 year old woman from Lambasi location in Lusikisiki lost her sight due to a virus called CYTOGALOVIRUS. In December 2008, after experiencing a persistent fever and poor sight, Nolufefe Mhatu, decided to do voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) in Johannesburg. The test showed that she has been infected with HIV and her CD4 count was 123.

She decided to move back home to take care of her health. Her side effects became serious in January 2009, while she was attending a readiness programme to be initiated on antiretroviral therapy (ARVs). She started ARVs in February 2009 at St. Elizabeth hospital but was transferred to Malangeni clinic.

The woman, a mother of four, has no identity document is cared by her 16 year old daughter Yanelisa, who is also her treatment supporter. Yanelisa told Equal Treatment that she is taking her mom to the toilet, preparing her meals, giving her ARVs and assisting her when she takes a bath. "This is my daily routine because I'm not schooling", she said.



Yanelisa Mhatu (A child who is a treatment supporter to her mother)



In the middle of this year she was referred her to the Nelson Mandela Academic Hospital to see an eye specialist. To her dismay her appointment was cancelled because of the doctors' strike. Finally she was given an appointment the 17th of July 2009 at NM Academic Hospital. At the hospital she was given treatment to assist her recover from painful and poor eyesight.

In the meantime TAC referred her to South African Social Service Agency (SASSA) and to the ward councillor so that she could receive food parcels while waiting for an identity document to be issued. TAC arranged an appointment with SASSA for her to register for disability grant on the 9th of September 2009, but social support is still pending as the department has run out of food parcels

Lusikisiki TAC Women's sector in a consultative meeting



TAC embarked on a battle against ukuthwalwa

Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) in Lusikisiki has visited the young girls in a place of safety in Palmerton, who were the victims of force marriage called ukuthwalwa. This visit was the part of TAC to express its discontent against such abuse in the Pondoland region. The visit was set up by the OR Tambo Executive Mayor Zoleka Capa. The practice has been done in some of Lusikisiki's remote areas like KwaCele, Khanyayo and Hlabathi.

Young girls at the age raging from 14 to 17 years were abducted and forced into unlawful marriages with widowed and HIV positive men of the ages 55 to 65 years old. Some of them are orphans, others experienced domestic violence and rape. This practise (ukuthwalwa) allowed the parents to arrange the marriages of their children without the children's consent. They were forced to have unprotected sex with strangers whom lately became their husbands. Physical communication to provide quality health education on human and legal rights as well as HIV basics was presented for the girls.

TAC has managed to speak to eight girls who had been set up by their relatives, to be kidnapped and locked up in guard huts. The first girl to break the ice was a 14-year-old girl who ran away from 5 men two of them were her relatives who kept her under guard in a hut. The mayor's daughter met her while driving through kwaCele earlier this year after she just ran way. The girl said "I did not want to marry an old man, but all I want is to go to school". She took her to Mthontsasa police station to report that she was about to be abducted. Amongst other girls who did not manage to escape from their forced marriages she was the first one to escape before being made a woman. Another 14-year-old girl who is an orphan was also kidnapped and forced to marry a 55-year-old man suffering from Tuberculosis (TB) in 2006. The man paid 3 cows for lobola to her aunt.

Another 14-year-old girl who is an orphan was also kidnapped and forced to marry a 55-year-old man suffering from Tuberculosis (TB) in 2006. The man paid 3 cows for lobola to her aunt. She has been quoted saying "Madala (old man) used to force, beat me in the body and squeeze me on neck whenever he needed to have sex". A month later after the abduction she fell pregnant while she got little support from her mother-in-law as her husband flee to seek for a job in Durban. Now she is 17 years and stay with her 2-year-old son at the centre and she is doing grade 7 at Palmerton Junior Secondary School.

These young and brave girls are hoping to have a brighter future and all they are asking for is their clothes that they left in those families. They thank Mayor Zoleka Langa-Capa who came to their rescue and assistant area manager of the centre have drawn a calendar in order for TAC to conduct ongoing treatment literacy education, human and legal rights education to the children staying in the centre. TAC women's reference Nodumo Sigosa is providing support to these girls by empowering them on advocacy for women's and children's rights and communities affected by gender-based violence so as to access appropriate resources for their health care and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Meanwhile the outrage about the custom has been expressed by civil societies the likes of Paralegal, Lusikisiki Child Abuse Resource Centre (Lucarc), House of Traditional Leaders, and government departments after community door to door outreach campaign that was taken at Kwa-Khanyayo village after the outcry of child abduction in this vicinity. The theme of the campaign was "Stop girl child abduction put an end to violating children's rights". The Palmerton Care Centre has accommodated 95 children from 6 OR Tambo district municipalities, Mbizana, Nyandeni, King Sabatha Dalindyebo, Ingquza Hill (Flagstaff & Lusikisiki), Port St. John's and Mhlontlo.

UP COMING EVENTS

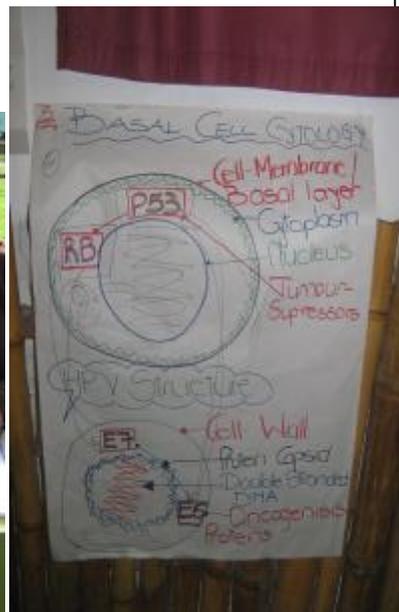
- Lusikisiki Key Campaigns incl (Access to medicine GBV, Prevention– PMTCT, PEP & ART)
- 16 days of Activism
- World Aids Day



For more information you are free to visit our offices & you are free to contacts us during office hours

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IZWILABANTU



Viva ARVs

Viva!



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Over view of TAC Lusikisiki	P1
2. Cytomegalovirus CMV Led her to blindness	P2
3. TAC embarked on a battle against ukuthwalwa	P3
4. More Resources for Health	P4
5. Iza kuthothoza iminyaka indoda eyadlwengulayo	P5



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Teboho Gordon Klaas
(Director)

- Number of clients on ARV Treatment 23 858
- PMTCT Facility Rate = 100%
- Proportion of PMTCT = 90.4%
- Adherence (Lusikisiki only) = 95%
- Number of clients on ARV Treatment (Lusikisiki only) 11 300
- VCT uptake = 100%



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Iza kuthothoza iminyaka indoda eyadlwengulayo



Amatshantliziyo akwa TAC aseLusikisiki ehamba efundisa umzi nomzi ngokuhlukunyezwa kwabantwana nabasetyhini.

Igityiselwe iminyaka elishumi nan-tathu (13) iqamele ngenqindi emjiva indoda ibijamelene netyala lo-kudlwengula umntwana wesikolo iMgezwa Senior Secondary School (SSS), yinkundla kamaty eLusikisiki kutsha nje. Le ntokazi yathi yadlwengulwa yayineminyaka elishumi nesibhozo (18) ngeloxesha kwaye isenza ibanga lothoba kwa-kunye naye umtyholwa nowayene-minyaka engamashumi amabini (20) ngoko. USonwabo Mangongoza uthe wagwetywa yinkundla emva kokulahlwa leli tyala kulan-dela uzenge-zenge lophando nobe-lungade luze nanto ephathekayo. Ukuze le ndedeba ibe iyakwazi ukuba ifele isono sayo kungenxa yombutho iTreatment Action Cam-paign (TAC) eLusikisiki, nowathi wakubona ukuba akucaci sihlahla kuphando lweli tyala wangenelela, nto leyo yakhokelela ekubeni iphinde ibanjwe kwakhona le ndoda, emva kokukhululwa kwayo okwa-kungacaci.

Kanti ngelixa yayingaphandle ibi-mana ukuba nezoyikiso ngasexhobeni ikunye nabahlobo bayo nto leyo yayisenza ixhoba liphile ubomi bentshontsho. Esi siganeko sodlwengulo sathi sehla ngomnyaka ka2007 kwinyanga ka-June.

Ngokwengxelo kuvala ukuba ixhoba eli esingenako ukulibiza ngagam ngenxa yokhuseleko lwalo lathi lathathwa ngenkani yile ndoda emva kwecala yentsimbi yesihlanu ma-langa. endlwini yalo nekulapho yathi yalidlwengula ubusuku bonke iligqume ngesikhafu ebusweni ikwabeke imela entanyeni. Ingxelo ihambisa ithi yazitika de kwabetha intsimbi yesine ekuseni nekulapho ixhoba eli lathi lakwazi ukuphefumla ngaphandle kokwembeswa isikhafu.

Like laqhambuka idabi phakathi kwalo mbutho namapolisa aseLu-sikisiki, emva kokudala kokuba azikho izixhobo zokuhlola amax-hoba odlwengulo ezibizwa ngokuba yi-Rape kit ngabula makhumsha nekwakuvakala ukuba iLusikisiki ithi iyicele eFlagstaff. Emva kweli dabi nokupapashwa kwenqaku lokunga-bikho kwe-rape kit yiTAC, iBhisho yakwazi ukuba ithumele ezi xhobo.

Emva kwesiganeko amaphulo ok-wazisa uluntu ngokubaluleka kwezi zixhobo, ukungena umzi nomzi nokuququzelela uluntu ukuba lubike iziganeko zohlukumezo athi aqhutywa isithili sonke saseLu-sikisiki. Kungeloxesha kanye ke abantu baye babongozwa ukuba bazibike iziganeko zohlukumezo emapoliseni.