

Izindaba zeBMET NHI ngesiZulu

Indlela ende ebheke kwezempilo egculisayo

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Izindaba zokufezwa kwezithembiso ze NHI emitholampilo nasezibhedlela

Ngonyaka ka-2013 inhlango i-Centre for Economic Governance and AIDS in Africa (CEGAA) kanye no-Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) bavala uhlelo lokubambisana ngobudlelwano olase luqhubeka iminyaka emine olaluhlose ukubheka nokuqinisekisa ukuthi uhlelo lwesifo sesandulela ngculazi nengculazi uqobo lwayo kanye nesifo sofuba kunakekelwe ngokuyikho yini endaweni yaseMgungundlovu (KwaZulu-Natal) kanye nase O.R. Tambo (Lusikisiki, eMpumakoloni), ngokusebenzisa uhlelo lwesabelo zimali, nokulandelela indlela yokusetshenziswa kwesabelo zimali kuphinde kuqikelelwe kugqugquzelwe ekusebenzisweni kwesabelo zimali ngendlela ekuyiyo kusetshenziswa i-project yeBMET. Uhlelo lokusebenza likwazile ukunikeza noma ukufundisa kanye nokwenza imisebenzi eyahlukahlukene ekuqoqweni kolwazi ngokusebenzisana nezinye izinhlangano noma izinhlaka ezizimele noma ezisebenzela umphakathi, abasebenzi bakahulumeni ikakhulu emnyangweni wezempilo, kanye nethimba lezempilo elisebenza emphakathini ezintweni ezithinta isabelo zimali ukuze kuqhubeke, kubelula futhi kube sezingeni elincono ukulethwa kwezidingo-ngqangi zezempilo.

Ngo Zibandlela kunyaka ka-2013 kwaphinda kwavuselelwa uhlelo lokusebenza (project) emva kokuthi inhlango ka Open Society Foundation of South Africa (OSF-SA) yaphinde yalekelela ngemali yokusiza ekutheni uhlelo lokusebenza luqhubeke, inhloso kwangukuthi loluhlelo lokusebenza lugxile kakhulu ezizindeni zezempilo ekutheni kubhekwe noma kucutshungulwe ukusebenza kohlelo lwe National Health Insurance (NHI)

ezindaweni ezikhethelwe ukuhlola ukuthi le NHI izowusebenzela yini umphakathi. Izifundazwe zombili ekwenziwa kuzo iBMET yizo ekuphinde kwasetshenzwa kuzo ngeze NHI.

Inhloso yohlelo lwe NHI

I-NHI uhlelo olusha lokuthuthukisa uhlelo lwezempilo eNingizumu Afrika. Umphathiswa wezempilo uDokotela Aaron Motsoaledi nguye oveze loluhlelo lwaqala ukuhlolwa ukusebenza kwalo ngonyaka ka 2012. Loluhlelo belungaka bekwa ngokusemthethweni, ukuba lubizwe ngomthetho kodwa luwuhlelo oseluvunyiwe ukuba aluqhubeke kuze kufike isikhathi sokuba lushicilelwe njengomthetho ophasile kwezempilo.

Ukuhlanganyela kuka-CEGAA no-TAC kwenza umsebenzi wabalula, njengoba u TAC uyinhlangano enamalunga amaningi alwela ilungelo labantu lezempilo, ikakhulukazi abantu abaphila nesandulela ngculazi nengculazi kanye nabantu abaphila nesifo sofuba.



Ngesikhathi kwenziwa ucwaningo kusetshenziswe amalunga akwa-TAC asetshenziswe njengomthombo othembekileyo njengoba kuyiwo amele umphakathi futhi avakasha ezibhedlela nasemitholampilo kahulumeni usuku nosuku.

Ukuvuselelwa kobudlelwano bezinhlango

Ngenxa yokuthi uhlelo lokusebenzisana lwe-BMET lwalwa ngenyanga ka August ku2013, ekuqaleni kwa 2014 abakwa CEGAA nabakwa TAC bahlela umhlango nezinhlangano ezazibambe iqhaza kwi BMET kuzovuselelwa ubudlelwano njengoba kwase kufike enye imali yokuqhuba iBMET ezintweni ze NHI. Emva kwalomhlango kwahlelwa ucwaningo lokuthola ukuthi kungabe i-NHI isebenza kanjani, kungabe izinkinga ebezitholakele ngesikhathi se BMET sezixazululekile yini, nokuthi iziphi izinto izinhle esezenzekile, nokusamele zenzeke ukuze kwaziswe umphakathi nohulumeni ngazo.

Ucwaningo lwezempilo emphakathini

Ucwaningo lwenziwa emagatsha akwa TAC ayishumi nesithupha ezifundazweni ezimbili esakwa-Zulu-Natali (uMgungundlovu) nesase Mpumakoloni (O.R. Tambo, Lusikisiki). Inhloso yokuthi kuhanjelwe amagatsha akwa TAC ingoba iwona anolwazi olunzulu ekusebenzeni kwemitholampilo nezibhedlela isikhathi esiningi futhi ibo abalekelela umphakathi noma abantu abahaqwe igciwane lengculazi nesifo sofuba ngokuba nakekela, babafundise baphinde balwele amalungelo abo. Ngesikhathi kuqoqwa ulwazi kusetshenziswe inkulumo-mpikiswano (debates) ukuthola ulwazi oluqinisekileyo.

Yonke inkulumo ebikhulunywa ngesikhathi kuqoqwa ulwazi ibishicilelwa phansi ngaso lesosikhathi senkulumo-mpikiswano. Olunye ulwazi luqoqwe emitholampilo kubaphathi bemitholampilo (operational managers) ukuze kutholakale izinkinga nosekuba yimpumelelo ekusebenzeni kwemitholampilo nezibhedlela. Ucwaningo luveze ukuthi abaphathi bezibhedlela nemitholampilo bakhononda ngomsebenzi omningi ababhekene nawo njengoba umsebenzi umningi kunabasebenzi. Lokho kuholela ukuba ukusebenza kubenzima kanti futhi nezinsiza kusebenza azanele.

Emva kokuqoqwa kolwazi emagatsheni akwa TAC nasemitholampilo ulwazi lubeseluhlungwa nge 'computer' (Microsoft Office Excel), ukuze kucace ukuthi akade bephendula imibuzo babona kanjani.

Ngokolwazi olutholakele emva kokuhlaziya amalunga omphakathi aveze ukujabula kwezinye izinguquko, abe

eseveza nokuthukuthela okukhulu kwezinye zezinto ezingakaguquki aveza nokuthi kubukeka kusenzima ukulindela ukuthola ezempilo ezisezineni elilindelekile. Kuvele ukuthi kuningi okusamele kulungiswe ukuze ezempilo zithuthukiswe ezibhedlela nasemitholampilo.

Izindaba ezimnandi kanye nezingqinamba ezitholakele kulolucwaningo

Ucwaningo luveze ukuthi kunezingqinamba ezinkulu ngobuncane bendawo yokusebenzela ezibhedlela nasemitholampilo. Kunezingqinamba eziningi ezakhiweni zezempilo ikakhulukazi esifundazeni saseMpumakoloni. Lokho kuholela ekutheni abantu abeze kulezizikhungo zezempilo banqwabelane ndawonye kungabi khona ngisho nendawo yokunyakaza kwazise izindlu zezempilo ikakhulu lezi ezibizwa ngamagumbi okulindela (Waiting Rooms) zincane kakhulu, azikwazi ukumumatha umthamo weziguli.

Ngenxa yobuncane babahlengikazi iziguli zigcina zilinda isikhathi eside futhi ngaphambi kokuba zithole usizo. Uma kuqhathaniswa ezempilo phakathi kwaseLusikisiki naseMgungundlovu kuvela igebe elikhulu kwezempilo, eMpumakoloni kubonakala isimo sezempilo singesihle ngempela. Umthethosisekelo uvikela zonke izakhamuzi zezwe ukuthi zithole izidingo zazo ngokulinganayo. Kuyaxaka kakhulu uma kukhona izifundazwe ezehlulekayo ukufeza izidingo zabantu ngokufanele kube kukhona izifundazwe ezenza kahle noma kangcono ekuletheni izidingo zabantu.

Isikhathi sokuvula kwemitholampilo

Ithimba labacwaningi luthole ukuthi iningi leziguli eMgungundlovu nase Lusikisiki kazeneme neze ngokuvulwa nokulwazi kwemitholampilo. Ngesikhathi se BMET project eminye yemitholampilo ibisivula amahora angu-24 kodwa muva nje isivula amahora ayisishagolombili (8), ngenxa yokusula kwabahlengikazi emsebenzini, lokho kuholela ekutheni abahlengikazi abasele bathwale kanzima ngenxa yobuningi nobunzima bomsebenzi ababhekana nawo. Ucwaningo luveze ukuthi into eyenza iningi labahlengikazi lisule emsebenzini, ukungabi sesimweni esihle sezingqala-sizinda zikahulumeni kwenza kubenzima ukusebenza, kubalwa imigwaqo, ukutholakala kwagesi (electricity), izindlu zokuhlala kanye nendawo bona abasebenzela kuyona engagculisi. "Ukushiya umuzi wakho omuhle nomndeni wakho owuthandayo kodwa ugcina uzohlala endaweni engagculisi akujabulisi neze", lawo amazwi akhulunywa

omunye wabahlengikazi oveze ngokusobala izinto ezenza izisebenzi zikahulumeni ikakhulu ezempilo zibaleke ezindaweni ezisemaphandleni ziyosebenzela emadolobheni.

Uhlelo olubhekene ne HIV/AIDS ne TB

Ucwaningo luveza ukuthi ohlelweni luka HIV/AIDS ne TB, zikhona izinguquko ezinhle ezenzekile uma kufaniswa nezikhathi ezidlule lapho abantu bebefa ngenxa yokushoda kwemithi. Nakuba phambilini uhlelo luka HIV/AIDS ne TB belunezingqinamba kodwa manje ucwaningo luveze ukuthi abantu sebeyayithola imishanguzo enjengama ARVs kanye neminye imithi yesifo sofuba. Ucwaningo luveze ukuthi kunohlelo olusha olwenziwe umnyango wezempilo olunikeza imvume kubaphathi bemitholampilo, ukuthi bakwazi ukuzifakela izicelo ezibhedlela uma befuna amakhambi athile baphinde futhi bazithengele ngokwabo uma izibhedlela zingakwazi ukubaethela imithi ethile. Lokhu kuyisiza kakhulu imitholampilo inciphise izinga lokushoda kwemithi.

Inkinga yokubancane kwamagumbi okulinda emtholampilo nasezibhedlela isekhona namanje, nakuba kweminye yemitholampilo sekwandiswe indawo yokusebenzela ngokuthi kubekwe ama 'Park homes' okuyizindlwana ezifika sezakhiwe. Kodwa iqiniso limile ukuthi amagumbi asadinga ukwandiswa ukuze akwazi ukumumatha umthamo weziguli nabasebenzi. Ngesikhathi kuqhubeka inkulumo-mpikiswano lapho kade kwenziwa khona lolucwaningo, kunomunye ubaba owaveza ukuthi endaweni yangakubo emtholampilo kunomsebenzi oyi Lay Counselor oveza izimfihlo zabantu kwabanye abantu, njengokuthi baphethwe yini. Lokho sekwenze abantu basabe ukuyohlola ngenxa yokusabela isithunzi sabo.

Abantu abaphila nesifo sofuba njengo MDR/XDR TB, isifo sofuba oluxakile, basenazo izinkinga ezithinta imithi nokuhlololwa lesifo. Uma befika emtholampilo befuna usizo banikwa incwadi ebakhomba esibhedlela ngenxa yokushoda kwezinsiza kusebenza emtholampilo. Ukungabi nezinsiza kusebenza kuholela ekutheni abantu bahambe ibanga elide ukuze bafinyelele ezibhedlela, abanye bagcine bengayanganga esibhedlela ngenxa yokuswela imali yokugibela. Ingingi labantu abahambela imitholampilo abasebenzi, lokho kwenza kubenzima ukufinyelela ezibhedlela, futhi abanakho ngisho ukudla uma bethatha loluhambo.

Uhlelo ngezifo ezingathathelani (Non-communicable diseases)

Isifo senhliziyo

Ucwaningo luveze isimo esibi sokuthi ingingi lemitholampilo ekuqoqwe kuyona ulwazi ayinayo imithi yezifo ezingathathelani, njengesifo senhliziyo, lapho kungekho ngisho imishini noma izinsiza kusebenza zokuhlola ukuthi umuntu uphethwe isiphi isifo senhliziyo. Abahlengikazi bavele bakunike incwadi ekukhomba esibhedlela, inkinga enkulu ukuthi ingingi labantu emphakathini liyagula liphethwe isifo senhliziyo.

Imigomo yabantwana

Imigomo yezingane nayo ayipheleli, izingane zigcina sezithola umjovo wokugoma emlenzeni owodwa ngenxa yokungapheleli kwemithi emtholampilo. Lokhu kunikeza inkinga empilweni yabantwana ngenxa yezifo ezingena kubantwana ngenxa yokungazigomeli ngendlela eyiyo.

Isifo sikashukela

Izifo ezifana noshukela nazo zisenenkinga, imithi ayenele, kunezindaba ezibuhlungu ezenzekayo ogogo nomkhulu bavuka ekuseni ngovivi bezolanda imithi yesifo sikashukela kodwa bafike bangayitholi ngenxa yokungaphelele kwalemithi emtholampilo nakomahambanendlwane. Abaphathi bemtholampilo uma bebuzwa ngalenkinga yokungapheleli kwalemithi, baphendule bathi bayayikhohlwa abanye bakhale ngobuningi babantu abathatha lemithi.

Izifo zamehlo nezindlebe

Imithi yezifo eziphathelene namehlo nezindlebe ayitholakali emtholampilo eminingi. Uma umuntu egula ephethwe indlebe noma amehlo unikwa amaphilisi ezinhlungu noma anikwe incwadi kuthiwe akaye esibhedlela (referral). Izifo zesikhumba nazo azilapheki emitholampilo, izifo ezifana notwayi nombandamu kanye nokunye. Ingingi lemitholampilo likhipha isigcobiso esaziwa nge Akhwasi" (Aqueous) ngaphandle kokuhlola ukuthi sifo sini sesikhumba esikuphethe.

Ezinye inkinga ezibhekene nohlelo lwezempilo

Ukusinda komsebenzi nokugqilazeka kwabahlengikazi

Inkinga enkulu eyenza kubekhona ukubambeka nokuhamba kancane komsebenzi emtholampilo umhlengikazi eyedwa wenza imisebenzi eminingi ngesikhathi esisodwa lokho kwenza kubenzima ukusebenza, umthwalo womsebenzi ubemningi kuze

kugcine sekubambezeleka kwezinye indawo, kwande olayini emagunjini okulinda baze bakapakele ngaphandle. Indlela okwenzeka ngayo kuveza ukuthi emitholampilo kusafuneka kuqasheke izisebenzi eziningi ezinjengo dokotela, abahlengikazi, ama Social worker, kanye nabanye, ukuze wonke umuntu ezobhekana nomsebenzi wakhe ukuze kunciphe umthwalo omningi kubahlengikazi. Emitholampilo engomahamba nendlwana (mobile clinics) abekho odokotela, nasemtholampilo uma ufuna udokotela kumele ufake isicelo kusenesikhathi. Kunohlelo oluhlongozwe umnyango wezempilo ebelizoqala ngo 2014 luzosabalalisa odokotela emitholampilo. Umnyango wezempilo kumele wenze imizamo yokuheha ugcine abasebenzi ukuze bangayeki umsebenzi ngenxa yokungagculiswa isimo sezingqalasisinda ikakhulukazi ezindaweni ezisemaphandleni, isibonelo kungaba ukuthi umtholampilo ungabi ncingo lokufona, i-computer yomsebenzi wasehhovisi, imishini yokukopisha amaphepha, ukushoda kwamanzi ngisho nogesi kwezinye izindawo. Umtholampilo nomtholampilo kumele ube nezinsiza kusebenza ezanele ukuze ukusebenza kwanelise izisebenzi. Kuneminye imitholampilo engenabo onogada, endaweni yaseMgungundlovu kunomtholampilo osulahlekelwe imithi cishe izikhawu ezintathu kusolakala ukuthi abantu ababandanyekayo kulobusela iwona amalunga omphakathi.

Kwezinye izindawo kushoda ngisho amafayela okugcina amakhadi eziguli, iningi lemitholampilo aliwakhphi. Into eyenza ukuthi kungakhishwa ingoba akwenele futhi abahlengikazi bakhala ngokuthi iziguli ziyawalahla, lokho kwenza kubenzima ukuphinde ubanike futhi ngenxa yokushoda. Enye yemitholampilo endaweni yase Lusikisiki kutholakale ukuthi iziguli ziyazithengela amakhadi ngenxa yokungatholakali kwawo emitholampilo, kodwa iningi lalabantu alisebenzi kubanzima ukuzithengela lamakhadi.

Izithuthi zeziguli eziphuthumayo (Ama-ambulensi)

Emgungundlovu naseLusikisiki kusenezinkinga ezinkulu ezithinta ukusebenza kwama Ambulensi, ucwaningo luveze ukuthi namanje abantu basakhipha imali zabo ukuqasha izimoto ezizobahambisa ezibhedlela ngenxa yokushoda nokungafiki kwama ambulensi uma efoneliwe, noma athathe isikhathi eside ngaphambi kokuthi afike. Iningi labantu abasebenzisa ama-ambulensi likhale ngokuthi kwesinye isikhathi ama-ambulensi uwabona ezimele ezitolo ezinkulu zokudla, noma

ngaphansi kwezihlahla, amanye uwabona ezihambela kancane emadolobheni kodwa kubekukhona abadinga usizo. Abantu bakhale ngokuthi ama-ambulensi kumele ukusebenza kwawo kubhekelelwe emahovisi ezempilo asondelene nomphakathi (kuma sub-district) ukuze kubelula ukusebenza nokunakekelwa kwawo.

Ukudla kokusiza iziguli ezidla amaphilisi

Ibukeka inkulu kakhulu inkinga yamaphasela okudla okutholakala emtholampilo kulabo abagulayo. Abantu bakhale ngokuthi sekudlule iminyaka eminingi bengasakutholi lokudla okungamaphasela emtholampilo, nabaphathi bemtholampilo bebhala ngezwi elilodwa ukuthi nabo abasazi benzenjani ngoba lokukudla akusafiki. Okunye iziguli ezikhalengakho ukuthi imitholampilo ayinabo abantu abaqashelwe ukunikeza lokudla, lokho kwenza kubenzima ukuthi kunikezwe abantu noma kukhona, abahlengikazi nabo babheke imsebenzi yabo yokulapha iziguli.

Ucwaningo luveze nokuthi kunabahlengikazi abathatha ingxenye yokudla okungamaphasela ikudayise noma iyopha izihlobo zayo nomakhelwane. Abaphathi bemitholampilo bachaze ukuthi abantu abanjani abathola lamaphasela okudla, baveze ukuthi abantu abanencwadi ebagunyazayo ukuthola lamaphasela okudla, ngenxa yobuthakathaka nangenxa yokuthi udla imishanguzo yegciwane lengculazi noma yesifo sofuba.

Kunezindaba ezithusayo ezenzekayo ngenxa yokushoda kokudla: Ngesikhathi ithimba lakwa CEGAA liqhubeka nocwaningo, kubenezindaba ezithusayo ezitholakalayo ezikhombisa ukuthi isimo sokulethwa kwezidingo zezempilo azizinhle. Isibonelo, kunendoda esikhulile eyaveza ukuthi isineminyaka eyishumi iphila negciwane lengculazi, ayisebenzi, ngezinye izikhathi idla amaphilisi (ARVs) ingenalutho eswini, kwenza kubenzima ngisho ukuhamba ibanga elincane ngenxa yokubantekenteke komzimba ngenxa yendlala. Uhlala yedwa endlini ewumjondolo. Lobaba ujwayele ukuvuka njalo ekuseni eyohlanganyela lapho amanye amadoda ephuza khona utshwala besintu, uthi ibona obuke bumsise ukuze akwazi ukugwinya amaphilisi.

Lokhu kuveze ngokusobala ukuthi ukungakhishwa kokudla emitholampilo kuholela ezimweni ezingezinhle neze. Umnyango wezempilo kumele uthathele loludaba phezulu ngoba uma kungenjalo baningi abantu abazofa kungakabi isikhathi ngoba amakhambi awasebenzi kahle kungekho ukudla okufanele esiswini.

Izinkinga ezibhekene noHulumeni

Abaphathi bemitholampilo bakhononda ngokuthi iziphathimandla ezibhekelele imitholampilo noma zivakasha emitholampilo zifika kuphela uma kuzoza omunye oysisikhulu sikahulumeni, kodwa uma kufanele bezobheka isimo sokuthi uhamba kanjani umsebenzi abavamile ukuza.

Ucwaningo luze luze ukuthi iningi lemitholampilo alinalo ikomidi lasemtholampilo, uma likhona alisebenzi, ngenxa yokungazi ukuthi yini umsebenzi walo, okusho ukuthi lakhethwa nje kwagcina lapho. Ucwaningo luze ukuthi imbangela eyenza ikomidi lasemtholampilo lingasebenzi ukuthi nendlela elikhethwa ngayo ayazeki, kwesinye isikhathi kuyenzeka ikhansela lendawo lizikhethole abangani balo ukuthi babesekomidini lomtholampilo. Uma kuzokhethwa ikomidi elithinta umphakathi kubalulekile ukuthi nomphakathi waziswe noma ubekhona ngesikhathi kukhethwa. Nomphathi womtholampilo kumele aziswe noma abekhona ukuze azi ukuthi usebenza nobani. Ikomidi lomtholampilo ligcina lenza umsebenzi okungamele liyenze, imbangela yalokho ukuthi alazi ukuthi kumele lenzeni ngoba akekho olifundisile, kwezinye indawo ligcine seligezela abahlengikazi izimoto, likhe amanzi liwalethe emtholampilo, lize lenze umsebenzi wokuhlaza umtholampilo kodwa kube kufanele ukuthi khona oqashelwe ukuhlaza nokunye. Kuvele nokuthi kwezinye izindawo ikomidi lomtholampilo liphoqa ukuholelwa, into eyenza ukuthi lifune ukuholelwa ingenxa yemisebenzi eligcine liyenza enzima, kuhlangele nokungabi nalo ulwazi ngomsebenzi walo nokuthi yini okulindeleke kulo.

Ukuze kuxazululeke lezinkinga kumele amakomidi emitholampilo aqeqeshwe, bese enikezwa amandla okubheka imitholampilo ayiqondise nasendleleni ukuze izinkinga eziphazamisa ukulethwa kwezidingo zomphakathi ziqedwe. Ukusebenzisana phakathi kubaphatha bemitholampilo, amakhansela endawo nomphakathi wonkana kungasiza kakhulu ukuthi ikomidi lomtholampilo libenenqubekela phambili ekusebenzeni kwabo nasekuxazululeni izinkinga ezibhekene nemitholampilo nezibhekene nomphakathi kusenesikhathi, futhi babike emnyangweni efanele.

Ukusebenza kanye nokusetshenziswa kwemali ngendlela efanele

Emitholampilo ikakhulukazi eMgungundlovu iningi lalabo ababhekene nokuphatha imitholampilo (operational

managers) kubajabulise kakhulu ukuthi nabo ekugcineni sebeyakwazi ukuhlala phansi neziphathimandla zeminyango kahulumeni yezempilo bacubungule isabelozimali esizonikezwa imitholampilo yabo. Bathi lokhu kusiza kakhulu ekutheni bakwazi ukubhekana nezingqinamba ezisemtholampilo ezidinga imali futhi bazi nokuthi lingakanani inani lemali elinikezwe umtholampilo nanokuthi bakwazi ukubona ukuthi ingakanani imali esasele ngesikhathi unyaka uqhubeka. Baphinde bajabulele nohlelo olusha lokuthenga uma kunezinto abazidingayo elibizwa nge 'demander code' ukuze bangalindi isikhathi eside belinde imithi abangazi ukuthi iyofika nini. Loluhlelo alubambezele ngoba konke abakuthengayo kufika ngesikhathi.

Umbuzo omkhulu

Nakuba iziphathimandla zikahulumeni zazi ngalezinkinga ezibhalwe ngenhla, umbuzo omkhulu umile: Ngubani, kanjani, futhi kunini lapho ezokwazi ukuthi athathe isinyathelo sokuxazulula zonke lezinkinga ezibhalwe kuleliphepha? Izinkinga eziphathelene nabasebenzi bezempilo kumele zilungiswe ngokuphazima kweso. Uhulumeni uzokwazi kanjani ukuxazulula lezinkinga esahluleka ukumisa ukwesula kwabahlengikazi emtholampilo nasezibhedlela? Uhlelo luka NHI lulindeleke ukuba lunikeze impendulo kulembuzo, libuyisele nethemba lwezempilo emphakathini ngisho nakubona abasebenzi bezempilo abathwele kanzima.

Isiphetho

Noma kusekhona izinkinga noma izingqinamba kwezempilo, likhona ithemba uma kubhekwa kwezinye izinto esezingcono kunakuqala, njengokuthuthukiswa kwezinhlelo ezithinta isandulela-ngculazi nengculazi (HIV/AIDS services). Kuningi okusamele kwenziwe ukuthuthukisa ezempilo.

Ukucubungula ukufakwa kwezimali nguhulumeni kwezempilo nokusebenza kwalemali kubaluleke kakhulu ukuqiniseka ukuthi izinkinga ezikhona zixazululwe kuthi nokunye okuhle okwenzekayi kubonakale kuqhubekela phambili, ikakhulukazi ekulwisaneni ne HIV/AIDS ne TB.