

UMBIKO OFINGQIWE

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AMAZWI AVELA

KUMENGAMELI NOMPHATHI OMKHULU

INingizimu Afrika ithathe amagxathu abalulekile ekuthuthukiseni isimo sayo sezempilo eminyakeni engamashumi ambalwa edlule. Nokho, izwe liselokhu libhekene nezinsalele eziningi, okubandakanya amazinga aphezulu egciwane leSandulela-Ngculazi neNgculazi, isifo sofuba, kanye nezifo ezingathathelani kodwa futhi libe lisazama ukwelulama kubhubhane lwe-Coronavirus. I-South African Medical Research Council (i-SAMRC) ibambe iqhaza elisemqoka ekubhekaneni nalezi zinsalele ngocwaningo lwayo kanye nokumela kwayo ezesayensi. Imizamo eyenziwayo yokuhola esikhathini esibaluleke kangaka idinga uhlelo xhumano emkhakheni wezempilo ku-5th Industrial Revolution (i-5IR), ezosebenzisa ukuvumelaniswa kwamasu nobuchwepheshe obusha obuvumela ukusungula ngokuthe xaxa.

I-SAMRC iyinhlangano esemthethweni eqhuba ucwaningo ngezempilo kanye nezihloko ezihlobene nezenhlalo eNingizimu Afrika. Umgomo wethu uwukuthuthukisa impilo yesizwe kanye nempilo eseqophelweni kanjalo nokubhekana nezimo zokungalingani ngokwenza nokuxhasa ngezimali ucwaningo olufanele nolwenzwa umehluko lwezempilo, ukuthuthukiswa kwamandla, ukusungula izinto ezintsha kanye nokuhunyushwa kocwaningo. Ucwaningo lwe-SAMRC lugxile ezihlokwini eziningi zezempilo, okubandakanya izifo ezithathelanayo, izifo ezingathathelani, impilo yengqondo kanye nokuphilisana kwesintu nemvelo.

Ushintsho kwezesayensi lulokhu luyingxanye ebalulekile yecebo lethu. Abesifazane abaningi nabansundu baseNingizimu Afrika kanye nezifundiswa nabacwaningi abavela Emiphakathini Yabantu Ababencishwe Amathuba ngaphambilini yibona abangabahlomuli bethu ngeziqu ze-masters nezobudokotela nezinye izinhlelo zokuthuthukisa amakhono.

Uma sibheka unyakamali wezi-2022/23, mningi umsebenzi omuhle owenziwe futhi wafezwa. Isibonelo, naphezu kwesimo sezimali esingasihle, i-SAMRC yethule ucwaningo lwezesayensi olunomthelela omkhulu futhi izoqhubeka nokwenza lokho ngempumelelo nangobunyoinco, njengoba iqondiswa uMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwezimali Zomphakathi.

Ucwaningo lwethu ngesikhathi se-COVID-19 luqhubekile njengoba sasiqondisa kabusha uxhaso ngezimali lwethu locwaningo ukuze sabele ezokuqapha izinsiza, ukuthuthukiswa kwezokuxilonga, ezokwelapha, ucwaningo lwamasosha omzimba kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwemigomo.

Ngomoya wokubambisana weqiniso, i-Biovac, i-Afrigen kanye ne-SAMRC babambisane ekusungulweni kwesizinda se-mRNA eNingizimu Afrika emzamweni wokweseka ukuthuthukiswa kwemigomo kuleli zwekazi. Iqhaza le-SAMRC kulesi sizinda ukuhola uhlelo lwe-R&D okuhloswe ngalo ukwenza ucwaningo, ukuthuthukiswa kanye nokuhlolwa komgomo i-mRNA ye-COVID-19 kubantu kanye nezinye izifo eziseqhulwini ukuze kuqinisekise ukuhamba kahle kwale mikhiqizo ezokhiqizwa eNingizimu Afrika kanye namanye amazwe anomnotho ophansi nophakathi nendawo. I-SAMRC iphinde ibe yingxanye yokusebenzisana ocwaningweni lokulinga lokwelapha nge-mRNA Technology Transfer Hub.

I-Chan Soon-Shiong Family Foundation (I-CSSFF) – Uhlelo lwe-SAMRC i-Biomanufacturing Capacity Development Programme luqale ngonyakamali wezi-2022/23 ngeqoqo lokuqala lezitshudeni. Lolu wuhlelo oluvelele lweminyaka emi-5 lokwakha ithimba labasebenzi abakhiqiza imigomo, ngokuzibophezela ngezigididi zamarandi eziyi-R100 ezivela ku-CSSFF kanye noxhaso lwemali oluvela kwa-SAMRC.

I-Antigen yokuqala yokuzihlola i-COVID-19 eNingizimu Afrika yethulwa yi-Medical Diagnostech (Pty) Ltd. Le phrojekthi yayixhaswe yi-SAMRC, kanti ukuzihlola lokhu kunohlelo lukamakhalekhukhiwni

olubizwa nge-HealthPulse TestNow, okuhloswe ngalo ukunciphisa ukuthembela kumakhithi okuhlola avela kumazwe aphelela kwezilwandle, ngenkathi yona ibe inamandla ngokwanele ukukhiqiza imiphumela ngaphambi kokuba iziguli zihambe endaweni yokuhlola.

I-SAMRC kanye ne-National Research Foundation (i-NRF) baqokwe ukuba bamele iNingizimu Afrika njengamalungu esikhungo oHlelo Lwesayensi Yomhlaba Wonke Lwabantu. INingizimu Afrika iyizwe le-16 ukwamukelwa, futhi ingukuphela kwezwe elivela e-Afrika. Lobu bulungu bugcizelela ukubaluleka iNingizimu Afrika ekubeka ekwesekeni ucwaningo oluyisisekelo ekuqondeni izindlela eziyinkimbinkimbi zesayensi yezempilo ukuze kuthuthukiswe izimboni, ezempilo, kanye nempilonhle yabantu.

Uhlelo Lokuqashwa Nokucwaninga Amanzi Angcolile (i-WSARP) lwemiswa ngokusemthethweni njengoHlelo Lokucwaninga lwe-SAMRC. Ukuqashelwa kwamanzi angcolile luqhutshwa ezikhungweni zokuhlaza amanzi angcolile ezingama-77 sezisonke ezifundazweni ezine futhi kubandakanya ozakwethu abane bamanyuvesi ababencishwe amathuba phambilini njengengxenye yokudluliselwa kwamakhono nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono.

Ucwaningo lomhlaba oluxhaswe yi-SAMRC futhi oluholwa uSolwazi weNyuvesi yaKwaZulu-Natali (wase-UKZN) uSolwazi Dhayendre Moodley, lukuqinisekile ukusetshenziswa kwe-tenofovir disoproxil fumarate ne-emtricitabine njengomuthi osetshenziswa ngaphambi kokuchayeka egciwaneni (i-PrEP) kwabesifazane abakhulelwe abangenalo igciwane leSandulela-Ngculazi. Kuze kube uZibandlela 2019, abesifazane abakhulelwe nabancelisayo bebengabandakanywa ekusatshalalisweni kwe-PrEP eNingizimu Afrika ngenxa yokuntuleka kolwazi malungana nolwazi lokuphepha kwayo ukuba ingasetshenziswa abakhulelwe. Ucwaningo olusha, olushicilelwe ku-The Lancet HIV, yindlela entsha ehlinzeka ngolwazi lokuphepha oludingeka kakhulu ukuvumela abesifazane abakhulelwe bakwazi ukuzithathela izinqumo ezinolwazi ngenkathi bekhulelwe ukuze bavikele izingane nabo uqobo ezifweni nasemiphumeleni yesikhathi eside yegciwane leSandulela-Ngculazi.

Uma sibheka esikhathini esizayo, esinye sezihloko ezibalulekile i-SAMRC egxile kuzo wukwenziwa kocwaningo kulandelwa izinqubo zasendaweni

nokuthuthukisa (i-R&D) kanye nomthelela okunawo ekukhuphuleni ukusungula izinto ezintsha. Sikholwa ukuthi ukuqhutshwakomsebenziwe-R&D ngezinqubo zendawo kusemqoka ekuthuthukiseni izixazululo ezintsha ezifanele nezisebenzayo ekubhekaneni nezinsalele zezempilo abantu baseNingizimu Afrika ababhekana nazo. Lokhu kubandakanya utshalomali emathalenti akuleli, ukwakha ubudlelwane nezikhungo zakuleli, kanye nokwenza ucwaningo oluhambisana nesimo saseNingizimu Afrika. Siphinde futhi seseke ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono asendaweni ocwaningweni nasekusungulweni kokusha ngokuqeqeshwa kanye nezinhlelo zokufundisa.

Konke lokhu okufeziwe bekungeke kwenzeka ngaphandle kokwesekwa nguMnyango Wezempilo Kazwelonke ngaphansi kobuholi bukaNgqongqoshe uDkt Joe Phaahla, iBhodi yethu ye-SAMRC eholwa nguSolwazi Johnny Mahlangu, i-Executive Committee Management, ubuholi, abacwaningi, abasebenzi, ababambisene nathi nabahlinzeka ngemisebenzi ye-SAMRC. Siyabonga kini nonke ngokwenza i-SAMRC ibe yimpumelelo



USolwazi Glenda E. Gray

UMengameli Nesikhulu Esiphezulu: SAMRC



USOLWAZI GLENDA E. GRAY

OKUFEZIWE NOKUGQAMILE

Ubhubhane Nokulungela Umgomo

Selokhu kwaqala ubhubhane lwe-COVID-19 eNingizimu Afrika ngoNdasa 2020, i-SAMRC, ngokubambisana nophathina abasemqoka njengoMnyango Wezesayensi Nokusungula Kuzwelonke (i-DSI), baqhube umkhankaso wocwaningo nokusungula izinto ezintsha, ngemali engaphezu kuka-R500 million eqoqwe kanye/noma bayaba kabusha ukuze kwesekwe amaphrojekthi angaphezu kwangama-50. Nakuba iphothifoliyo yala maphrojekthi isaphethwe, kunyakamali wezi-2022/23 i-SAMRC igxile ekuzilungiseleleni ubhubhane kanye nokuthatha izinyathelo ekuqashweni nasekuthathweni kwezinyathelo ngomgomo ngokuqhubeka nokweseka i-Network for Genomic Surveillance in South Africa (-NGSSA) kanye nohlelo Lokuqashwa Nokucwaningwa Kwamanzi Angcolile; ukwenziwa kocwaningo olwahlukahlukene lokugonyelwa kwe-COVID-19; ukubamba iqhaza ku-mRNA Technology Transfer Hub; kanye nokuqaliswa koHlelo lwe-Chan Soon-Shiong Family Foundation-SAMRC Capacity Development.

Uhlelo lwe-NGS-SA Genomics Surveillance Programme, oluholwa uSlz Tulio de Oliveira ovela ku-Centre for Epidemic Response and Innovation (i-CERI), luyisibonelo esigqamile sokusebenzisana nokusebenzisa amakhono aphakathi kwemingcele yethu ukuze sikwazi ukuthatha izinyathelo ngokushesha nangokuhlelele kulolu bhubhane lwe-COVID-19. Uhleloxhumano, oluqalwe ngezimali ezivela kwa-SAMRC kanye nakwa-DSI KwaZulu-Natal Research Innovation and Sequencing Platform (i-KRISP), luhlose ukulandelanisa ngokushesha amasampula amaningi okuqubuka kwezifo nokufaka imininingwane kungobolwazi ye-GISAID yomhlaba wonke, esetshenziselwa ukulandelela ubhubhane lomhlaba wonke i-COVID-19. Kuthathe umzamo wethimba omkhulu kusetshenziswa ubuchwepheshe bokulandelanisa lwesizukulwane esilandelayo kanye nobuchwepheshe beqophelo eliphezulu bokucutshungulwa kolwazi bezinto eziphilayo ukuze sikwazi ukuhlaziya ngesikhathi sangempela kanye nokubika idatha kanye nokuba negalelo kungobolwazi yomhlaba wonke, nokusize ukuba kube nokukhishwa kolwazi ngokushesha okukhulu ngobungakanani kanjalo nezimpawu zobhubhane eNingizimu Afrika.

Uhleloxhumano luphinde lwaphunyeleliswa ukuhamba komsebenzi osekuvele kuza ngamandla eSikhungweni Sikazwelonke Sezifo Ezithathelanayo (i-NICD), okunike kakhulu umdlandla uhleloxhumano lwelabhorethri ye-National Health Laboratory Services ukuze kube nokugeleza komsebenzi kusukela ekufinyeleleni amasampula kuya ekulandelaniseni ukukhiqizwa kanye nokuhlaziywa kwedatha. Sibone abahlinzeki ngezobuchwepheshe nabo bedlala indima yabo ngaphakathi kwalolu mbimbi lwezinkampani kulesi sivumelwano esikhulu senhlanganisela yemithi ecwaningwayo futhi lokhu kusize uhleloxhumano lufinyelele nangaphezu kwemigomo yalo yokulandelanisa ebeyizibekele yona.

Uhleloxhumano selokhu luyinsika yokubhekana kweNingizimu Afrika nobhubhane lwe-COVID-19, lulokhu lukhiqiza idatha yokuveza izinhlobo ezintsha ze-COVID-19, nokusiza sazi izinyathelo zokulawula ubhubhane, sithole nokuhlonishwa emhlabeni wonke ngenxa yeqhaza leNingizimu Afrika ekubhekaneni nobhubhane lomhlaba wonke ngokusebenzisa inqwaba yezishicilelo ezinomthelela omkhulu kumajenali afana ne-Nature kanye ne-Lancet. Ngaphezu kwalokho, impumelelo yombimbi lwezinkampani yagqanyiswa yiqhaza elibalulekile ezalibamba ekuthuthukisweni kwamakhono kanye nokwethulwa kokulandelanisa kwe-pathogen genomic kwamanye amazwe ase-Afrika ukusiza ekubhekaneni nobhubhane.

Imodeli yoHlelo lwe-NGS-SA yasetshenziswa ukuthuthukisa i-Pathogen Genomics Initiative (i-PGI) Yokuzilungiselela Ubhubhane ngokusebenzisa i-Africa Centres for Disease Control. I-PGI ikwazile ukunika amandla okulandelanisa kwe-pathogen genomics kulo lonke izwekazi lase-Afrika, nokusiza amazwe athile ukuthi enze ubuchwepheshe be-omics buhambelane nawo ngezinqubo kanye nokumumathwa kwedatha.

I-SAMRC iqhubekile nokuhola **ucwaningo oluningana lwemigomo ye-COVID-19** ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi imigomo ethakwe emhlabeni wonke iyahlolwa kubantu bethu kanye nokuthi lube umhlahlandlela wenqubomgomo mayelana nokugoma nokuvuselela imigomo. Ucwano lweSisonke neSisonke Homologous Boost lusilethele umgomo we-Johnson and Johnson Ad26.

COV2.S nomgomo wokuvuselela kubabambiqhaza abayizi-496,424 nabayizi-230,488, ngokulandelana, ngo-2021.

Ukulandelela kanye nokuhlaziywa kwedatha kulolu cwaningo kuqhubekile phakathi kuka-2022/23 okusho isikhathi sokulandelela esiphelele seminyaka emi-2 kule phrothokholi. Imiphumela evela ocwaningweni izoshicilelwa ngo-2023/24. Ucwangingo lweSisonke luxhaswe yisabelo esiphuma kuMgcinimafa Kazwelonke ngoMnyango Wezempilo Kazwelonke kanye noxhasomali oluvela ku-Michael and Susan Dell Foundation, i-ELMA Vaccines and Immunisation Foundation, i-Solidarity Fund, ne-Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation kanjalo ne-Janssen Vaccines & Prevention B.V. I-SAMRC iqale umgomo wokuvuselela iSisonke Heterologous mRNA-1273 ngemva kokuqala ngocwaningo lwe-Ad26.COV2.S (i-SHERPA) ngoNhlaba 2022 ukuze kuhlolwe ukusebenza kahle kwangempela emhlabeni wonke kwemigomo emibili yokuvuselela nge-Moderna mRNA-1273 kulabo abathole umthamo owodwa noma emibili yomgomo we-Johnson and Johnson Ad26.COV2.S.

Ucwangingo lubhalise ababambiqhaza abayi >12,000 phakathi kukaNhlaba noLwezi 2022, nabanye abangama-200 babhalise ocwaningweni olungaphansi koluyinhloko lokuhlola ukukwazi kwezakhi zangaphandle ukuhlolokola amasosha omzimba. Imiphumela yalolu cwaningo izotholakala ngo-2023/24. I-SAMRC iphinde yeseka Ucwangingo lwe-BaSiS e-Wits RHI Shandukani, nokuwucwaningo lwesigaba II oluvulekile nolungahleliwe lomthamo ophelele nonguhhafu we-J&J Ad26. Imigomo eyizikhuthazi ye-CoV2.S ne-Pfizer BNT162b2 ngemva kokuthola umgomo oyinhloko we-J&J Ad26.CoV2.S ngocwaningo lokuqalisa lweSISONKE lwesigaba IIIB. Inhloso yalolu cwaningo ukuhlola ukuzivikela komzimba (humoral and cellular) kanye nokuphepha okungahleliwe kwe-1:4 emgomweni owodwa we-J&J Ad26.COV2.S noma emibili ye-Pfizer BNT162b2, ngemigomo eyizikhuthazi yomthamo ogcwele noma onguhhafu, onikezwe okungenani izinyanga ezi-4 ngemva kokunikezwa i-J&J Ad26.COV2.S eyodwa eyinhloko ezikhungweni ezi-4 zokuhlola kokulinga. Ucwangingo lwabhalisa ababambiqhaza abangama-291 ngomhla ka-31 kuNcwaba 2022, okumelela u-97% womgomo wenani elalihlosiwe

labangama-300. Inani eliphezulu labantu ababhalisa (u-39.9%) ngabantu abaphila negciwane leSandulela-Ngculazi (ama-PLHV). Ukuhlaziywa kwedatha yocwaningo kuyaqhubeka. Ucwangingo lwe-BaSiS luthole uxhasomali esabelweni sikaMgcinimafa Kazwelonke ngoMnyango Wezempilo Kazwelonke oHlelweni Lokucwaninga Lokukhishwa Komgomo. I-PI ithole olunye uxhaso olwengeziwe kwabe-Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation ukuze kwelule isikhathi socwaningo lokulandelela sibe yizinyanga ezingama-24 ngemuva kokubhaliswa. Lokhu kuzokwenza ukuthi kweluleke isikhathi sokuqoqwa kwedatha yesikhathi eside sokuvikeleka ngemuva kokugonywa ngomgomo oyinhloko/oyisikhuthazi, ukuhlaziya kokubhekana kwamasosha omzimba nezinto ezihlasela umzimba ake abhekana nazo phambilini kubabambiqhaza kanye nokulandelelwa kwemiphumela yesikhathi eside ezifweni eziyimixhantela njengegciwane leSandulela-Ngculazi, iSifo Sofuba nesifo sikashukela.

I-mRNA Technology Transfer Hub yasungulwa ngo-2021 ngenhloso yokwakha amakhono emazweni abahola kancane nabaphakathi nendawo ukuze kukhiqizwe imigomo ye-mRNA ngesikhungo sokwenza ngokuncomekayo nokuqeqeshwa. Ihub kuhloswe ngayo ukuhola imikhankaso emikhulu nehlukahlukene yamakhono okukhiqiza imigomo, ukuqinisa ukuphepha kwezempilo esizindeneni sase-Afrika kanye nokukwazi ukuphendula ngokulinganayo kubhubhane lwamanje lwe-COVID-19 kanye nolunye ubhubhane oluyoqubuka esikhathini esizayo. Abalingani abayingxenywe yombimbi babandakanya i-World Health Organization (WHO), i-Medicines Patent Pool (MPP), i-Afrigen Biologics (Pty) Limited, i-Biologics and Vaccines Institute of Southern Africa (Biovac), i-SAMRC, ne-Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC). Iqhaza leSAMRC kule hub ukuhola uhlelo lwe-R&D okuhloswe ngalo ukwenza ucwaningo, ukuthuthukiswa kanye nokuhlolwa kwabantu abazogomela i-mRNA ye-COVID-19 kanye nezinye izifo eziseqhulwini ukuze kuqinisekise ukulandelana kwemikhiqizo abaphathiswa eNingizimu Afrika kanye nakwamanye amazwe abanamaholo ephansi nephakathi nendawo.

I-SAMRC iphinde ibe umlingani ocwaningweni lokulinga lwe-mRNA Technology Transfer

Hub. I-SAMRC isungule umbimbi lwabalingani bentuthuko eyaziwa ngokuthi yi-South African mRNA Vaccine Consortium (SAMVAC), ehlanganisa iNyuvesi yaseWitwatersrand, iNyuvesi yaseKapa, i-African Health Research Institute, iNyuvesi yaseStellenbosch, iNyuvesi yaseNorth-West, Isikhungo Sikazwelonke Sezifo Ezithathelanayo, i-SAMRC kanye ne-Afrigen Biologics. I-SAMVAC isizakala ngobuchule obukhona bocwaningo kanye notshalomali lwangaphambili lwe-SAMRC ne-DSI ukwakha iphothifoliyo yabantu abazogomela i-mRNA e-Afrika yenziwe yi-Afrika. Izophinde isebenzise uhlelo lokuqapha lwe-Africa CDC, lapho i-NGS-SA engozakwethu abahamba phambili, ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi ama-immunogen afaneleka kakhulu ayahlonzwa ukuze kwenziwe umgomo.

Uhlelo lwe-SAMVAC lwaqala ngoMasingana 2022, ekuqaleni lugxile kubantu abazogomela izinhlobo ze-COVID-19 zase-Afrika kodwa ngokushesha

lwanwetshwa ukuze lubandakanye abantu abazogomela ucwaningo nokuthuthuka kweSifo soFuba negciwane leSandulela-Ngculazi. Umsebenzi wokucwaninga ngomgomo ngaphambi kwesikhathi uyaqhubeka eNyuvesi yase-Witwatersrand (uSlz Arbuthnot kanye noSlz de Koning) ngokuthuthukiswa kwama-lipids asebenzisekayo kanye nama-plasmids e-mRNA-encoding okuhlenganisa ukubhebhethaka kohlobo lwe-Omicron eyehlukile. Izingxenyane zezakhi zephrojekthi yeSifo Sofuba negciwane leSandulela-Ngculazi ziholwa uDkt Musvosvi, uSlz Scriba kanye noSlz Chapman, ngokulandelayo, abaseNyuvesi yaseKapa. Lolu hlelo luzophinde lusize ukudluliswa kobuchwepheshe bemodeli yenselele yamagundane isuka eNyuvesi yase-Marseille e-France iye e-UCT. I-SAMVAC isebenza ngoxhasomali oluvela e-SAMRC, e-DSI, kwabe-ELMA Vaccines and Immunisation Foundation kanye nezimali eziqoqwe yi-MPP ne-WHO.

I-Chan Soon-Shiong Family Foundation (i-CSSFF) – Uhlelo lwe-SAMRC Lokuthuthukiswa Kwamakhono Okukhiqiza Ngezakhi Eziphilayo

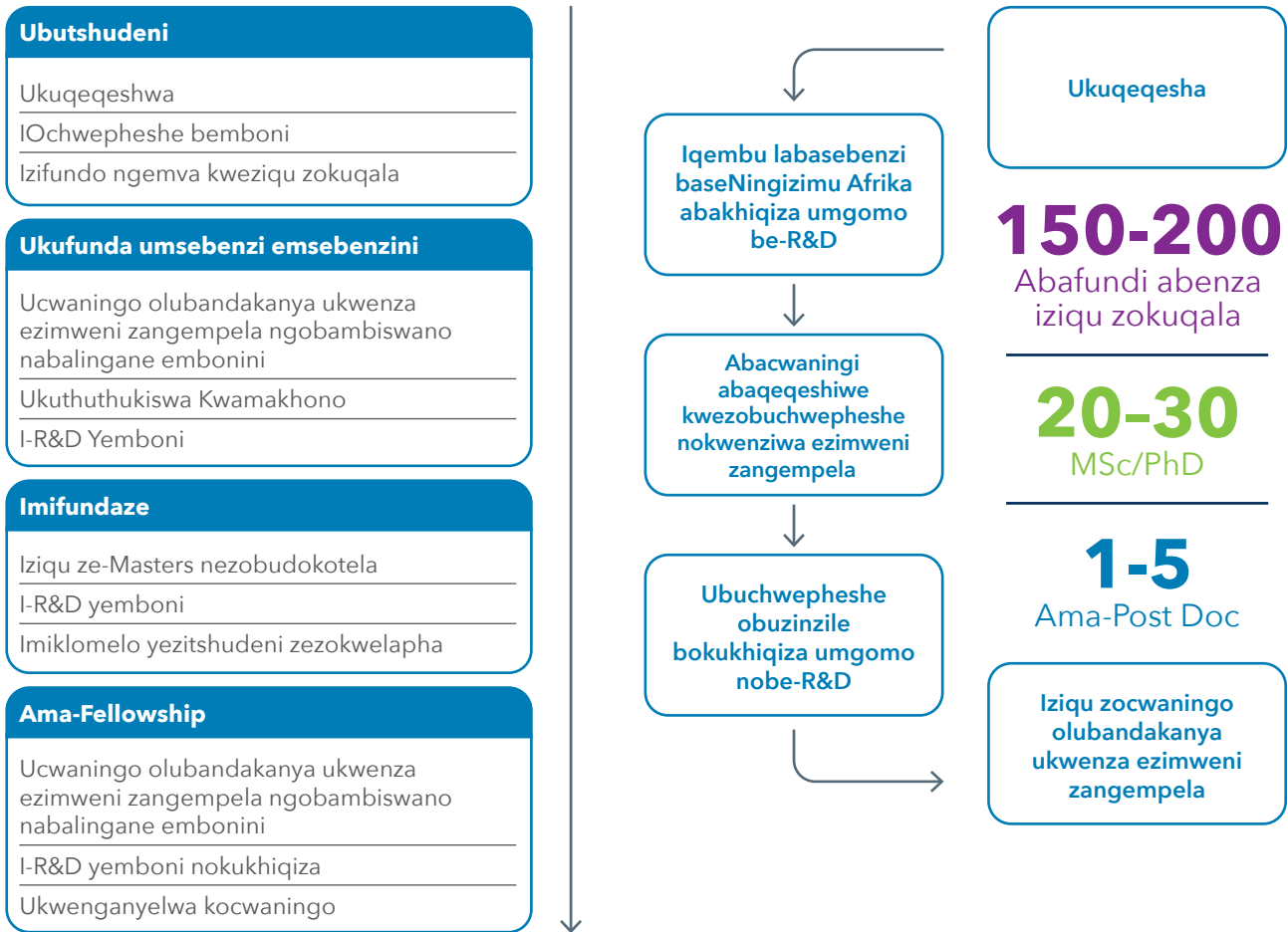


Lolu hlelo luqale ngonyakamali wezi-2022/23 ngeqoqo lokuqala lezitshudeni. Lolu wuhlelo olunesasasa lokwakha iqembu labasebenzi abakhiqiza imigomo, ngokuzibophezela ngezi-R100M ezivela ku-Chan Soon-Shiong Family Foundation kanye nolunye uxhasomali oluvela kwa-SAMRC esikhathini seminyaka emi-5. Uhlelo (njengoba lubonisiwe Emfanekisweni) lubandakanya Ubutshudeni, Imifundaze yeziqoqo ze-Masters kanye neziqoqo zobu-Dokotela kanjalo nama-Fellowship okuhloswe ngako ukuheha abafundi asebegodile nabacwaningi emikhakheni ehlobene nesayensi yezokwelapha, eyempilo kanye nesayensi ehlobene nalokho. Isimemo sokuqala sohlelo Lobutshudeni sakhishwa ngoNcwaba 2022 futhi sekukhethwe amaqoqo amabili abafundi. Iqembu lokuqala labaqeqeshwayo abayi-15 laqala ukuqeqeshwa ngoNhlolanja 2023 kanti ithimba lesibili lizoqala ngoNtulikazi 2023. Bathola ukuqeqeshwa kobuchwepheshe okuzobahlomisela ukusebenza endaweni yokukhiqiza ngezakhi eziphilayo, okuhlenganisa nelabho ethri yezesayensi, ubunjiniyela bezinqubo kanye nokuqinisekiswa kwekhwalthi kanjalo nezinqubo zocwaningo lwezesayensi, njengokuklama okwenzelwa ukuhlola nokubhala kwesayensi. Abafundi abethembisayo bangase

banikezwe amathuba okufundiswa umsebenzi noma amathuba okuqhuba izifundo zabo lapho bephothula ukuqeqeshwa kwabo. Kuvulelwe ithuba lemifundaze lokuncintisana ngokwenza izifundo ze-Masters nezobu-Dokotela ezifundweni ezigxile ocwaningweni oluhlobene nemigomo ukuze kwakhiwe isizukulwane esilandelayo sabacwaningi.

Lezi zizoqala kunyakamali olandelayo. Uhlelo lwe-CSSFF-SAMRC Fellowship nalo luzoqalwa ngo-2023/24. Laba bantu kulindeleke ukuthi baqalise ucwaningo lwemigomo e-Afrika, banikeze ukuqeqeshwa kanye nokusungula ubudlelwane obuqinile nezimboni. Uhlelo lwe-CSSFF-SAMRC lokuthuthukisa amakhono luzokhulisa isizukulwane esilandelayo sochwepheshe bemigomo, abacwaningi, nezazi zezobuchwepheshe, lwakhe umthamo odingeka kakhulu nengqalasizinda, futhi lusungule uhlelo xhumano lapho umgomo i-R&D kanye nokusungulwa kwezinto ezintsha kungakhulisa futhi kuchume. Ekugcineni, lokhu kuhloswe ngakho ukukhulisa imboni, ukufaka isandla emnothweni kanye nokuqinisekisa ukuthi ama-LMIC, okuhlenganisa neNingizimu Afrika, akulungele ukubhekana ngokushesha nobhubhane olulandelayo.

Uhlojikelele Lwe-Chan Soon-Shiong Family Foundation –
 Uhlelo lwe-SAMRC Lokuthuthukiswa Kwamakhono Okukhiqiza Ngezakhi Eziphilayo



UCWANINGO LWEZEMPILO OLUZINZILE NGOKUTHUTHUKISWA KWAMAKHONO

Injongo esemqoka ye-SAMRC ukuthuthukisa ukusimama kwesikhathi eside kocwaningo lwezempilo eNingizimu Afrika ngokuhlinzeka ngemali ezizukulwaneni ezizayo zabacwaningi bezempilo. Siyakweseka ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono ocwaningo lwezempilo ngokunikela ngemifundaze, ama-fellowship kanye nezibonelelo zocwaningo kubafundi abenza iziqu ezilandela ezokuqala kanye nezilandela ezobudokotela kanye nososayensi abasakhula nabaphakathi kwemfundo ephakeme emanyuvesi aseNingizimu Afrika.

Iningi lale miklomelo lenzelwe abantu abavela emiphakathini eyayincishwe amathuba ngaphambilini. Ngo-2022/2023, izinhlelo zethu

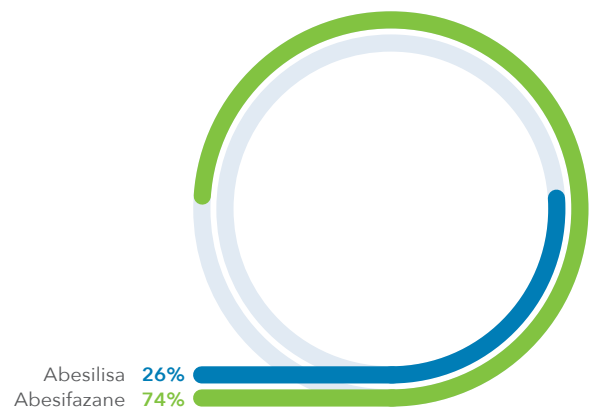
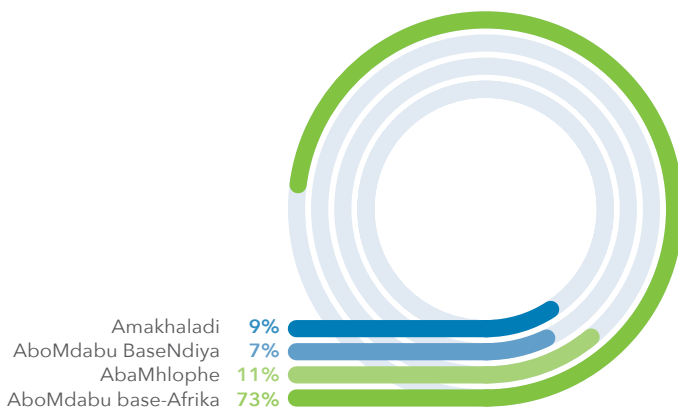
ziqhubekile nokuba negalelo ezinhlosweni zamasu ze-SAMRC zokwengamela ucwaningo lwezempilo ngempumelelo nangokufanelekile, ukuhola ukukhiqizwa kolwazi olusha kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono abantu ethuthukiselwa ukuba kuqhubeke ukuba nocwaningo lwezempilo oluzinzile isikhathi eside eNingizimu Afrika.

Inani labahlomuli kanye nenani lotshalomali olwenziwe ngo-2022/23 ohlelweni ngalunye lifakwe ohlwini olukuthebhula elingezansi. Isamba esiphelele senani labahlomuli abathole uxhasomali (izibonelelo kanye nemifundaze), okuhlanganisa nesibalo esisha senkathi yokubika yango-2022/23, sihambe saze sawedlula umgomo wonyaka ngama-23%.

Igama Lohlelo	Inani labahlomuli	Imali etshaliwe	
I-SAMRC Mid-Career Scientist	9	Ososayensi (i-PI)	12,658,000
I-SAMRC Research Capacity Development Initiative	19	Ososayensi (i-PI)	6,605,600
	9	Izifundo Zangemva Kweziqu Zobudokotela	3,150,000
	4	Ama-PhD	800,000
I-SAMRC Extramural Post-doctoral Fellowship Programme	5	Izifundo Zangemva Kweziqu Zobudokotela	1,750,000
I-SAMRC Intramural Post-doctoral Fellowship Programme	12	Izifundo Zangemva Kweziqu Zobudokotela	2,950,000
I-SAMRC Clinician Post-doctoral Career Development Award	3	Odokotela Ngemva Kweziqu Zobudokotela	1,675,000
I-SAMRC Early Investigators Programme	12	Ososayensi (i-PI)	6,000,000
I-SAMRC Researcher Development Grant	11	Ama-PhD	1,153,318
I-Bongani Mayosi-National Health Scholars Programme	35	Ama-PhD	12,114,654
I-Biostatistics Capacity Development Programme	3	Ama-MSc	480,000
I-SAMRC Clinician Researcher Development Programme	15	Ama-PhD	5,950,000
I-SAMRC Internship Scholarship Programme	34	Ama-PhD	6,339,720
Inani eliphelele	171		61,626,292

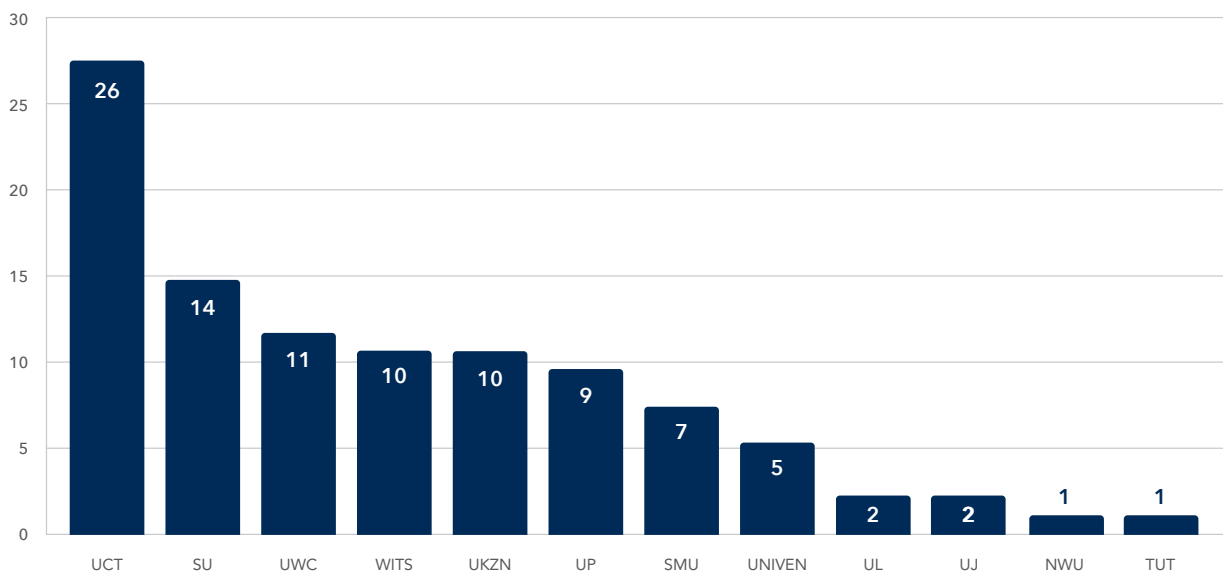
Iphothifoliyo yemifundaze e-RCD inezinhlelo ezi-5 njengoba ibalwe ohlwini olusesithombeni esingenhla. Sekukonke, lezi zinhlelo selokhu ziqhubeka nokwenza inqubekelaphambili encomekayo kakhulu ekuguquleni nasekuqiniseni abaqhuba ucwango Ezikhungweni Zababekade Bencishwe Amathuba (ama-HDI). Ngo-2022/23, i-RCD yeseka imifundaze yeziqo Zobudokotela ezingama-94 kanye neze-Msc ezi-4, engama-74%

kuyo iklonyeliswa kwabesifazane bese kuthi engama-73% iklonyeliswa kwaboMdabu base-Afrika. Ngaphezu kwesibalo sekota semifundaze saklonyeliswa abafundi ababhalise kuma-HDI, nokuyisibalo esinyuke kakhulu kunonyaka odlule. Ukwabiwa kwemifundaze ngobulili, ubuhlanga, nesikhungo ngonyaka ka-2022/23 kuboniswe esithombeni esingezansi



Imiklomelo yemifundaze ngamaqoqo obuhlanga: 2022/23

Imiklomelo yemifundaze ngobulili: 2022/23



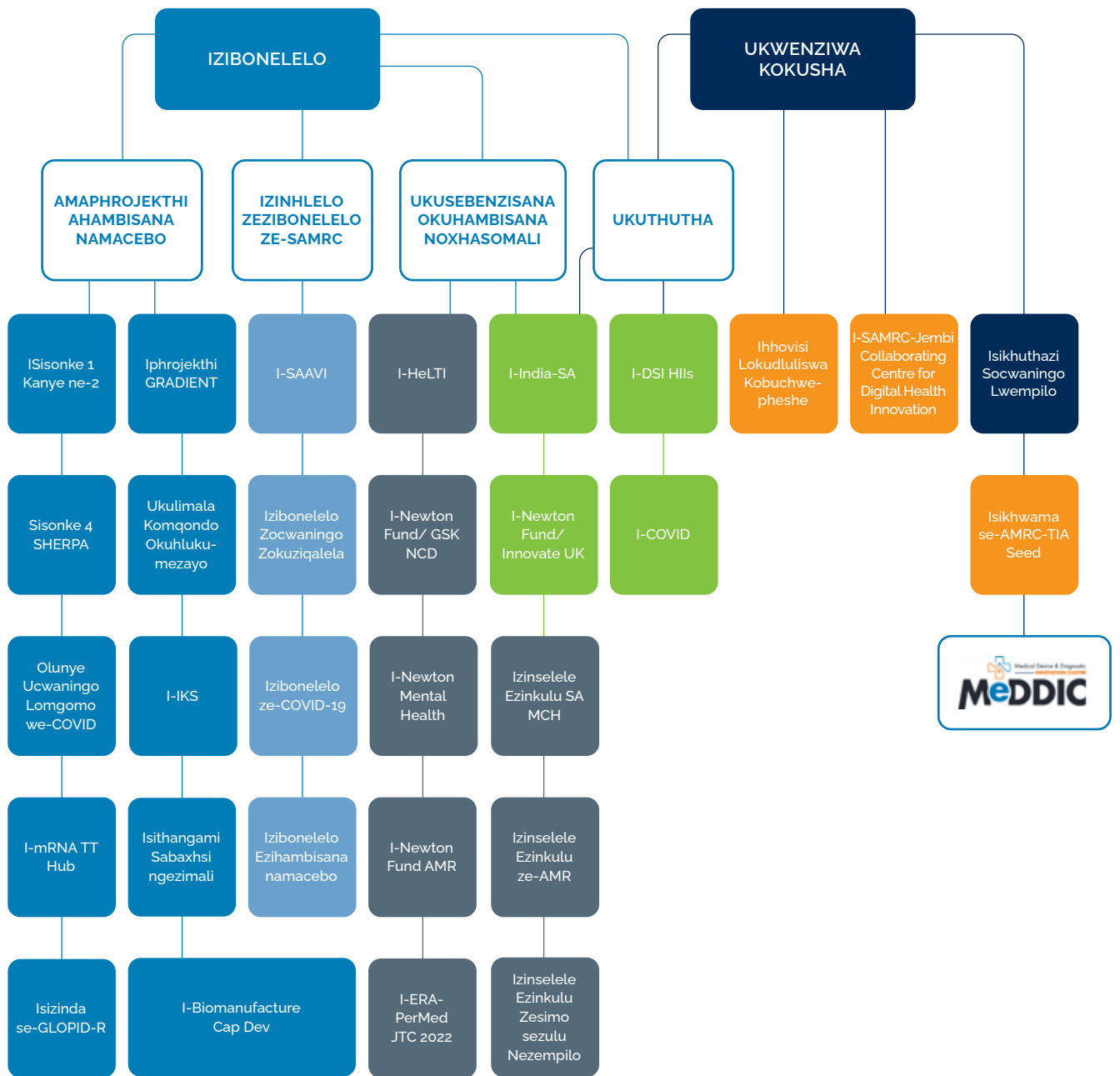
Imiklomelo Yemifundaze ekhishwe Yisikhungo: 2022/23

UKWAKHIWA KWEMIKHIQIZO YEZIBONELELO NGAMASU AMASHA

Uxhasomali locwaningo kanye nokwenza lula ukusungula izinto ezimbili ezingumongo ze-SAMRC ezenza inhlango ikwazi ukufeza umsebenzi wayo obanzi. Nakuba ukuklama nokuqaliswa kokusebenza kwezinhlelo zesibonelelo sikahulumeni ezinesasasa nezinomthelela kanye namaprojekthi amasu kudinga abantu abanamakhono eqophelo eliphezulu besekwa abaphathi nabadidiyeli beprojekthi abanolwazi, kusekhona ukuzibophezela ekwandiseni ingxenye yemali exhasa ngokuqondile ucwaningo nokusungula izinto ezintsha. Ngakho-ke, Uphiko Lokwakhiwa Kwemikhiqizo Yezibonelelo Ngamasu Amasha (i-GIPD) lunethimba elincane kodwa elinamakhono, lihlangene, lilawula izibonelelo ezisebenzayo ezingaphezu kwama-260 ngaphansi kwezinhlelo eziyi-11 kanye nemiklamo yamasu emi-5 (ezezwe esithombeni esingezansi), nesamba esisetshenziswa ocwaningweni kanye nokuqanjwa okusha kwezi-R298 204 103 ngonyakamali wezi-2022/23.

Lezi zimali zifaka isandla ngqo ekukhiqizweni kolwazi olusha ngabahlomuli bezibonelelo zakwa-SAMRC, ngezishicilelo ezinomthelela omkhulu, ukuthuthukiswa kolwazi kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwezinqubo ezintsha okungeminye yemiphumela esemqoka ehambisana ngqo nezinjongo namasu kwakwa-SAMRC. Izinqubo ezijwayelekile zokuphathwa kwesibonelelo sikahulumeni zalolu phiko ziqinisekisa ukuthi uxhasomali locwaningo lwezempilo lwabiwa ngempumelelo nangokufanelekile yi-SAMRC.

Ukuqanjwa kwezinto ezintsha kwesekwa yi-GIPD ngaphakathi nangaphandle. Lolu phiko lulawula izinhlelo zoxhasomali okuhloswe ngazo ukuletha izixazululo ezintsha zezempilo, okuhlanganisa nohlelo lwe-Strategic Health Innovation Partnerships (i-SHIP) kanye ne-Grand Challenges South Africa. Luphinde lusingathe iHhovisi le-SAMRC Lokudluliswa Kwezobuchwepheshe (i-TTO), i-Global Health Innovation Accelerator (i-GHIA) kanye ne-Medical Device and Diagnostic Innovation Cluster (i-MeDDIC), konke okuhlinzeka ngokweseka ekusungulweni ukuvikela nokuqhubekisela phambili ubuchwepheshe emikhiqizweni edayiswayo ukuze kufezwe isu elingumgomo 3 we-SAMRC. Ubambiswano lwamasu nabaxhasi ngezimali bakuleli nabasemazweni omhlaba lwenza i-SAMRC yandise kakhulu inqolobane yezimali zocwaningo nokusungula izinto ezintsha futhi eziningi zazo ziphethwe yi-GIPD. Ophathina abaqavile be-SAMRC abalokhu bexhasa ngezimali kule minyaka eyi-5-10 edlule bahlanganisa uMnyango Wezesayensi Nokusungula (i-DSI), i-Newton Fund, i-Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (i-BMGF) kanye ne-Ejensi Yokusungula Ezobuchwepheshe (i-TIA). Muva nje, i-SAMRC yakhe ubudlelwane obubalulekile nabaxhasi abengeziwe ngezimali njenge-ELMA Vaccines and Immunisation Foundation, i-Solidarity Response Fund, i-Michael neSusan Dell Foundation, kanye ne-Gabriel Foundation.



Ukubuka ngamafuphi izinhlelo zezibonelelo nokusungulwa kwezinto ezintsha namaprojekthi alawulwa Uphiko Lokwakhiwa Kwemikhiqizo Yezibonelelo Ngamasu Amasha

UMBIKO WESIKHULU ESIPHEZULU NOMENGAMELI

Ukubukezwa kwezimali jikelele

(Wonke amanani R'000, unyaka odlule kubakaki.)

Imali engenayo yonyaka ikhombise ukukhula ngo-0.2% yafinyelela ezi-R1 270 637 (R1 267 979). Lokhu kuhlenganisa ukwehla kwezibonelelo zikahulumeni ngo-8.5% kuya ezi-R677 264 (R740 057) okuhlangatshezwe ukwenyuka kwemali yabezinkontileka ngo-12.4% kuya ezi-R593 373 (R527 921).

Enye imali engenayo yenyuke kakhulu ngo-59.1% yafinyelela ezi-R28 030 (R17 613) iqhutshwa yinzuzo yokuhwebelana etholwe emalini yesibonelelo semali yangaphandle eyizi-R8 459.

Izindleko zokusebenza zibonise ukunyuka ngo-2.05% kuya ezi-R1 333 008 (R1 306 199). Lokhu kuwumphumela ikakhulukazi wokuqhubeka nokukhula kwemisebenzi yocwaningo kulandela ukuxegiswa kwemikhawulo yokuvalwa kwezwe ngenxa ye-COVID-19.

Lokhu kuholele ekutheni kushode ngemali yokusebenza eyisamba esiyizi-R34 340 ngonyaka uma kuqhathaniswa nesamba semali yokusebenza eyizi-R20 608 ngo-2021/22. Ukwenyuka okukhulu kwemali engenayo yotshalomali ngo-65.4% kuya ezi-R42 546 (R25 730) ngenxa yokwenyuka kwesilinganiso sebhansi yotshalomali phakathi nonyaka obukezwayo kanye nokwenyuka kwezinga lenzalo kuholele emalini eyinsalela eyizi-R7 545 ngonyaka uma kuqhathaniswa nensalela eyizi-R6 021 ngo-2021/2022.

Inhlangano ihlezi inamandla ngokwezimali njengoba isiqokelele imali eyizi-R434 315 (R426 770).

Isamba sempahla sikhule ngo-10.4% safinyelela ezi-R1 171 837 (R1 061 674) ngenxa yokwenyuka kwemali engukheshi nokufana nokheshi ngezi-R24 087 kanye nokwenyuka ngezi-R66 400 emalini evela emalini ekhokhwayo ngokuhwebelana. Izakhiwo, Indawo Yebhizinisi kanye Nemishini kukhuphuke ngezi-R22 143 ngenxa yotshalomali lokwenza ngcono Ingqalasizinda kanye Nobuchwepheshe Bolwazi.

Imali engenayo engakafiki inyuke ngezi-R99 130 kuya ezi-R549 633 ngenxa yezimali ezengeziwe ezamukelwe zemisebenzi yocwaningo engakenziwa.

I-SAMRC yenze ukungena nokuphuma okuhle kwemali yokusebenza eyizi-R75 981 uma kuqhathaniswa nokungena nokuphuma okuhle kwemali yokusebenza eyizi-R146 813 esikhathini esidlule ngenxa yokwenyuka kokutholakele okuvela kokwenziwe ngokuhwebelana.

Isamba semali engenayo emva kwentela ngenxa yemisebenzi yotshalomali besingesihle ngenxa yezindleko zekhephithali okuyizi-R52 981 (R48 943).

Umthelela ophelele walokhu okungenhla ukwenyuka ngezi-R24 087 kukheshi nokulingana nokheshi uma kuqhathaniswa nokwenyuka ngokheshi ngezi-R94 241 kukheshi nokulingana nokheshi onyakeni owandulele.

Imikhuba yokusetshenziswa kwemali

Izindleko zokusebenza zibonise ukwenyuka ngo-2.05% kuya ezi-R1 333 008 (R1 306 199). Lokhu kuwumphumela ikakhulukazi wokuqhubeka nokukhula kwemisebenzi yocwaningo kulandela ukuxegiswa kwemikhawulo yokuvalwa kwezwe ngenxa ye-COVID-19 futhi kubandakanya ukwenyuka kwezindleko zabasebenzi ngezi-R47 261, izindleko zokuhamba nezokudla ngezi-R20 262, kanye nezindleko zokucwaninga ngokubambisana zika-R9 843. Lokhu kuhlangukatshezwe izindleko zakanye zezi-R58 982 zokunikelwa kwemigomo kuMnyango Wezempilo Kazwelonke onyakeni owandulele.

Izindleko eziphathelene nabasebenzi zinyuke ngo-10.8% kuya ezi-R484 065 (R436 775) ziqhutshwa ikakhulukazi izindleko zamaholo ayisisekelo ezikhuphuke ngo-13.9% kuya ezi-R399 495 (R350 753). Izindleko eziphathelene nabasebenzi zihlanganisa izindleko zokuhlinzekwa kwebhonasi yangemva kwentela eyizi-R6 391 (R5 876). Impahla yonke ephathelene neSikhwama Sempesheni kanye nezibopho zosizo lwezokwelapha Emva Kokuthatha Umhlalaphansi inyuke ngezi-R2 428 uma iqhathaniswa nokwehla ngezi-R2 775 ngonyaka odlule.

Insalela esele yonyaka eyizi-R7 545 uma iqhathaniswa nesabelomali sokugcina sezi-R105 904. Imali engenayo ibe yizi-R118 319 phezu kwesabelomali esinqunyiwe kanti imali esetshenzisiwe ibe yizi-R4 870 phezu kwesabelomali esinqunyiwe. Lokhu kudalwe imali engenayo yezinkontileka

ebe ngaphezu kwalokho obekulindelwe okuyizi-R85 524 ngenxa yokwanda komsebenzi wocwaningo kanye nenzuzo yohwebo lwangaphandle eyizi-R8 459 kanye nenzalo eyizi-R14 346 ngaphezu kwesabelomali esinqunyiwe.

Izindleko zocwaningo oluhlanganyelwe beziyizi-R54 715 ngaphansi kwesabelomali esinqunyiwe ikakhulukazi ngenxa yokuphothulwa kwezinhlelo zocwaningo lwe-COVID-19 ngemva kwesikhathi kunalokho obekulindelwe nokuholele ekuhlangatshezweni okuvamile kokusetshenziswa kwemali ocwaningweni ngokungaphezu kwesabelomali esinqunyiwe.

Izicelo zokudluliselwa kwezimali enkathini elandelayo

Inhlangano ihlezi inamandla ngokwezimali njengoba isiqokelele imali eyizi-R434 315 (R426 770). Kuzofunwa ukugunyazwa okudingekayo ukuze kudluliswe izimali ezitholwe kuHulumeni kodwa ezingakasetshenziswa.

Ukwenganyelwa kohlelo lokuhlinzeka ngezinsiza

Azikho iziphakamiso zamabhidi ezingaceliwe ezatholwa phakathi nonyaka. Uhlaka olubukeziwe Lwezinto Ezibalulekile lwagunyazwa uNgqongqoshe.

Izindaba zokucwaningwa kwamabhuku

Zazingekho izindaba okufanele zibikwe.

Okuzokwenzeka emva kosuku lokubika

Ayikho imicimbi ebalulekile ehlonziwe ngemva kosuku lokubika engase ibe nomthelela ezitatimendeni zezimali.

Ukusimama komnotho

Izabelo zokuxhaswa ngemali eyizi-R693 563 ngowezi-2023/24 zigunyazwe nguHulumeni. Lokhu kanye nemali eseyikhulile elondolozwe eyizi-R434 315 kanye nokwenyuka okulindelekile enanini lezibonelelo ezitholiwe kuzoqinisekisa ukuthi i-SAMRC izoqhubeka nokusebenza ngokwenza inzuzo okuqhubekayo.

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