

ISIXHOSA

**Ingxelo elungiselelw amajelo eendaba ye-ISS malunga neeNkukacha-manani
ezingoLwaphulo-mthetho yonyaka wama-2018 ukuya kowama-2019
ngolwesine, 12 kuSeptemba 2019**

Asizonkqubo zobupolisa kuphela ezinokusombulula udushe IwaseMzantsi Afrika

EPitoli, eMzantsi Afrika – Ukwanda okuthe gqolo kodushe eMzantsi Afrika kuchaza into yokuba ukomelezwa komgaqo womthetho kubalulekile kodwa oko asikuko kuphela okunokuphucula ukhuseleko loluntu jikelele. UMzantsi Afrika uzifuna ngamandla iinkqubo zokuthintela udushe, livakele lisitsho iZiko lokuPhanda ngezoKhuseleko, i-Institute for Security Studies (ISS) xa beliphefumla ngeenkukacha-manani zakutsha nje ezimalunga nolwaphulo-mthetho nezikhutshwe yiNkonzo yamaPolisa oMzantsi Afrika ngolwesine womhla we-12 kuSeptemba ePlamanete.

Iinguqu kwezamapolisa negunya lotshutshiso elomeleleyo zizinto apha ezifuneka ngamandla kungoku nje. Kodwa nangona inkqubo yezobulungisa esebenza kakuhle kuyinto eyimfuneko loo nkqubo ayingako ukuba ingade iphucule ukhuseleko loluntu jikelele.

Ukunyusa kukarhulumente inkcitho yakhe kwiinkqubo zobupolisa nokubakho kwezigwebo eziqatha zabo bophula umthetho akubanga nakuluphungula udushe. Oku kungenxa yokuba amapolisa akakwazi ukugcina abantwana bekhuselekile emva kokuphuma kwesikolo ngexesha apha abasebungozini ngalo okanye athintele amadoda ekubetheni amakhosikazi nabalingane bawo ngeempelaveki. Isenzo sokubulala, ikakhulu, senzeka ngeempelaveki kwaye ubukhulu becalo unobangela iba lukruthakruthwano Iwabantu abazanyo. Udushe oluqhube ka emakhayeni lubambene nezenzo zobugewu kwaye lungoyena nobangela okwindawo yesibini kwizenzo zokubulala.

Udushe Iwasesidlangularaleni olusanda kubakho, ikakhulu ngokuchasene nabantu abavela kwamanye amazwe, sesinye isilumkiso urhulumente angenako ukusityeshela. Udushe Iwasesidlangularaleni luya lusanda jikelele.

Ukuze kube nokujongwana noonobangela bodushe eMzantsi Afrika kufuneka ukuba kuxhaswe iinkqubo esele zisaziwa njengezisebenza kakuhle. Oku kuquka iinkqubo zobuzali ezincumisayo, ukukhathalelwu kwabantwana emva kokuphuma kwesikolo kunye neenkqubo ezichasene nokugonyamelana kwabantwana ezikolweni. "Uninzi lwezimilo ezinodushe lufundwa ekhaya nasekuhlaleni," uvakele esitsho uGareth Newham, oyintloko yenqubo yeISS yobulungisa nokuthintela udushe. "linkqubo zokuthintela udushe zibaluleke kakhulu ekuphunguleni ulwaphulo-mthetho olungenakulawulwa ngamapolisa".

Kwakhona, i-ISS imemelela ukuba uluntu jikelele lunikwe iinkcukacha-manani zolwaphulo-mthetho rhoqo nangakumbi. linkcukacha-manani ezikhutshwe yiSAPS kule veki sezidlulelwu phantsi ziinyanga ezintandathu kwaye ezo nkukacha-manani azithethi nto ngolwaphulo-mthetho olukwinqanaba eliphezulu olwenzekayo kungokunje nolusasazwa kumajelo eendaba. Ezo nkukacha zimalunga nolwaphulo-mthetho olwensiwa kunya-mali owaqala ngomhla wama-30 kuEpreli ukuya kowama-31 kuMatshi 2019.

Izenzo zokubulala

Kunya-mali odlulileyo, inani lezenzo zokubulala liye lanyuka ukusuka kuma-56 ukuya kuma-58 ngosuku ngokomndilili. Kwiminyaka esixhenxe edlulileyo izenzo zokubulala ziye zenyuka ngama-35%. Oku kuphikisana nokuhla okwakubonakele phakathi ko-1995 no-2011 ngelixa apho inani lezenzo zokubulala lalihle ngama-55%.

Kwindawo yesibini emva kwezenzo zokubulala okungenxa yokruthakruthwano, iingxabano ezinokunxulunyaniswa nobugewu nodushe Iwasemakhayeni zezona zinto zingunobangela jikelele wodushe Iwasemakhayeni, neenza ukuba unobangela ngamnye azale phantse inani elikwangako lokufa. Phantse ama-60% zabasetyhini ababulewe ngabalingane babo badutyulwe bafa, nto leyo ichaza ukuba kufuneka ulawulo lweelaisenisi zemipu lwenziwe luqilima nangakumbi.

Uphango kuxhotyiwe

Izenzo zophango kuxhotyiwe ziye zenyuka ngamatyala ali-1 668 ukuya kwi-140 032 (ukunyuka nge-1.2%). Oko kunyuka kungenxa yephango oluqhubeke ezitalatweni. Inani

Iezinye iintlobo zophango ezifana nokuphangwa kwezithuthi ezithutha imali, ukuxhwilwa kwezithuthi nokuphangwa kwamashishini lehlile. Nangona kunjalo, phantse ama-60% azo zonke izenzo zophango kuxhotyiwe ezixeliwego zenzeka ezitalatweni nakwezinye iindawo ezihanjelwa luluntu apha kurekhodishwe amatyala angama-80 215 kulo nyaka kuthethwa ngawo. Uphango lwasezitalatweni nako kuthe chu ukunyuka oku kule minyaka isixhenxe edlulileyo, apha iziganeko ziye zanyuka nge-39% kunangonyaka ka-2011.

Ubunkokeli obungcono bamapolisa

Amapolisa aneenkumanda ezaneleyo nezinezakhona ezifanelekileyo, anezinto zokusebenza neteknoloji eyaneleyo yokulwa ulwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwa yimibutho namaqela emigewu. Kukwakho namapolisa amaninzi awayaziyo into ayenzayo nanyanisekileyo eMzantsi Afrika. Kodwa loo mapolisa afuna iinkokheli ezizizo ukuze asebenze kakuhle ngokwenene. Icko imfuneko yokuba kusekwe ibhunga elizimeleyo lamapolisa esizwe njengoko kucetyiswe phaya kwisicwangciso sesizwe esingophuhliso, iNational Development Plan, ukuze elo bhunga lincedisane noMphathiswa wezamaPolisa ekufumaniseni ukuba injengele nganye kwezo zingama-230 zeSAPS ezikhoyo kungokunje inazo kusini na izakhono, amava nentembeko yokwenza ukuba lo mbutho usebenze ngobuchule.

Iqela leenkoheli elisebenza kakuhle lingazicoca kambe lizomeleze iinkqubo zokubuntlola kwezolwaphulo-mthetho nto apha eyimfuneko engxamisekileyo ukuze kube npkuhlaselwe amaqela anxibeelanayo kulwaphulo-mthetho nangunobangela wezenzo zophango, kananjalo kutsho kubekho neenkqubo zamapolisa ezisekelwe kubungqina.

Isakhono sabaphandi nabatshutshisi boMzantsi Afrika naso sifuna ukomelezwa. Kufuneka amacandelo anobuchule obubodwa kwizitishi zamapolisa ezinelona nani liphezulu lezenzo zokubulala nokuphangwa. Icandelo elilwa urhwaphiliso, i-SAPS Anti-Corruption Unit, kunye necandelo lolawulo lwentembeko, i-Integrity Management Service Unit, lifuna inkxaso engakumbi yokuchonga amagosa asebupoliseni anorhwaphilizo, anenkohlakalo nokunganyaniseki. Ukungabikho kwamagosa awoneleyo kwicandelo lamapolisa elijongene nolwaphulo-mthetho olufanele ingqwalasela ephambili, i-SAPS Directorate for Priority Crimes (iHawks), kunye negunya lesizwe lotshutshiso, i-National Prosecuting Authority, kufuneka kujongwene nako ngokukhawuleza.

Uphando notshutshiso yintsika yale nto ekuthiwa ngumgaqo womthetho. Kwakungubikho mpumelelo kuloo mba, ukungathenjwa kwenkqubo yobulungisa ngabantu kuya kuqhube ka ukuphunguka oku ngelixa lona ulwaphulo-mthetho olunedushe lusanda.

Ukugxininisa koko kusebenzayo ukuze kuthintelwe udushe

Iingcambu zodushe oluxhomisa amehlo eMzantsi Afrika zikwimbali yexesha eladlulayo, xesha elo lalinodushe olungathethekiyo kwaye olo dushe lusaqhubeka kuzo zonke izizukulwana. Uninzi Iwezimilo ezinodushe lufundwa kambe lukhuthazwa emakhayeni, ekuhlaleni nasezikolweni apha abantwana badibana khona okanye balubona khona ngqo udushe. Abantu abaninzi bakhula bekholelwa ekubeni udushe yinto apha eyamkelekileyo yokusombulula iingxabano okanye yinto apha yokubonakalisa ubungqongqo. Le nto yiyo ekhuthaza udushe olwenzeka, ubukhulu becalo, phakathi kwamadoda kwiindawo zikawonkewonke, nakwabasetyhini emakhayeni.

Urhulumente uya eyiqonda into yokuba ukujongana nodushe olujoliswe ebantwaneni yinto apha ebalulekileyo ukuze kubekho ukhuseleko olungapheliyo eluntwini. Akho amanyathelo akhuthazayo okusebenzisana noluntu jikelele ukuze kuphakanyiswe isantya sokuphelisa udushe olujoliswe ebantwaneni. Isicwangciso sombutho wezempiro ehlabathini, iWorld Health Organisation, nesaziwa njenge-INSPIRE, umzekelo, sibonelela ngongenelelo olusekelwe kubungqina nolubonakele lusebenza olufana nokuphakanyiswa komgangatho wolawulo lwemipu, ukubonelela abazali nabagcini babantwana ngenkxaso, ukubonelela ngeengcebiso kwabo bangxwelerhekileyo nenkxaso kwabo bantwana abachatshazelwa ludushe, nokwenza luqilima uqequesho olujoliswe kwizakhono zokuphila.

-Isiphelo-

-Ends-