UKUBUYEKEZWA KWEMINYAKA ENGU-

25

KUSUKA KU-

1994 - 2019

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

25 Jaar van vryheid
Suid-Afrika 1994-2019



Iqale ukushicilelwa nguMnyango Wezokuhlela, Ukuqapha kanye Nokuhlola ngonyaka ka-2019, ePitoli, ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA © DPME 2019.

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OKWESINE UKUVUSELELWA KWEZIMBONI

4IR	Ukuvuselelwa kwezobuchwepheshe kwesine
ACSA	Inkampani Yezindiza Yase Ningizimu Africa
AfCFTA	Indawo Yezokuhwebelana Ekhululekile Yase-Afrika
AGSA	Umcwaningimabhuku-Jikelele waseNingizimu Afrika
AGOA	Umthetho Wokukhula Namathuba we-Afrika
APIs	Izithako Ezisebenzayo Zemithi
ART	Ukwelashwa Nge-antiretroviral
ARV	antiretroviral
AsgiSA	Isinyathelo Sokuthuthuka Esabelwe Nokwabelana Kweningizimu
ASIDI	Ukusungulwa Sokuthuthukiswa Kwengqalasizinda Yezikole
AU	I-Afrika ebumbene
B-BBEE	Ukuthuthukiswa Okubanzi Kwabamnyama Kwezomnotho
BEE	Ukufukulwa Abamnyama Kwezomnotho
BNG	Ukuqhekeka okusha komhlabathi
BRICS	iBrazil, I Rushiya,Indiya, iChina ne Ningizimu Afrika
CAADP	Ephelele Yezolimo Base-Afrika Uhlelo Lwezentuthuko
CAGR	Inani Lokukhula onyakeni
CAPS	Izitatimende Zenqubomgomo Yocwaningo Lwezifundo kanye Nokuhlola
CBO	Inhlangano Esekwe Umphakathi
CDA	Uphiko jikelele olwengamele Ezezidakwamaizwa
CJS	Uhlelo Lobulungisa Kwezobugebengu
CODESA	Imbumba yeNingizimu Afrika Yentando Yabantu
COIDA	Umthethoc Wesinxephezelo Ngenxa Yokulimala Usemsebenzini kanye Nezifo
CSG	Isibonelelo Sokuxhasa Izingane
CWP	Uhlelo Iwemisebenzi Yomphakathi
DBE	Umnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo
DDR	Inqubo yokuthuthukisa I Doha
DHET	Umnyango Wezemfundo Ephakeme Nokuqeqeshwa
DPME	Umntango Wezokuhlela, Ukuhlola N okuhlaziya
DRDLR	Umnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zase-makhay Nokuklanywa kabusha komhlaba
DSD	Umnnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Kwezenhlalo
ECD	Ukuthuthukiswa Kwezingane Zisencane
EPA	Isivumelwano sobudlelwano kwezomnotho
EPWP	Uhlelo Olwandisiwe Lwezemisebenzi Yomphakathi
ETI	Imihlinzeko Yezentela Yokuqashwa
FBO	Inhlangano Encike Okholweni
FBS	Izidingo Ngqangi Mahhala
FOSAD	Inhlangano Yabaqondisi Jikelele base Ningizimu Africa
FPSU	Uphiko Olweseka Imikhiqizo Yasemapulazini
GBV	Udlame oluhambisanaNobulili
GDP	Imikhiqizo Yonkana Yasekhaya
GEAR	Ukukhula ,ukuqashwa Nokwabiwa kabusha
GFIP	UmsebenzI kokuthuthukiswa KwegwaqoEmikhulu Yase Gauteng
GHS	Inhlolovo yemizi Jikelele
GNU	Uhulumeni Kazwelonke Nobumbano
HAI	Izikhungo Ezazuza Emandulo
HDI	Izikhongo ebezintula Endulo
HEI	Izikhungo Zemfundo Ephakeme
HMI	Uphenyo Iwemakethe Yezempilo
HR	Ukunakekelwa Kwabantu
HRD	Ukuthuthukiswa Kokokunakekelwa kwabantu
HSRC	Umkhandlu Wezesayensi Ocwaninga Isintu
ICASA	Inhlangano Ezimele Yezekuxhumana Eningizimu Africa
ICT	Ulwazi Lwezokuxhumana nobuchwepheshe
IEC	IkhomishiniEzimeloe Yokhetho
IFFs	Imithetho yezomnotho ecacile
IGF	Inkomfa Exubile ka Hulumeni
ILO	Izinhlangano Zomhlaba Zabasebenzi
IPAP	Umthetho noHlelo Lwasezimbonini
IRDP	Uhlelo Lokuthuthukiswa Kwezenhlalo Ezixu tshiwe
LBPL	Lower Bound Poverty Line
LGBTIQA+	Ababulili obufanayo,obuxubile obushintshiwe
LRAD	UKwabiwa Kabusha komhlaba ukuze kuthuthutkiswe ezotshalo
M&E	Ukuqapha Nokuhlola
MDDA	Isikhungo Sokuthuthukisa Abezindana ngokungafani Kwabo
MDG	Imigomo yezentuthuko yekhulu Leminyaka
MGE	Umnotho waseMzansi Oyigolide
MPRDA	Umthetho Wezokumbiwa phansi nokuthuthukiswa kwamagugu
MRC	Ikhomishana Ecwaninga Ngezempilo
MTSF	Inqubomgomo Yamasu Yaphakathi Nonyaka
NARYSEC	Ubumbiswano Lukazwelonke Olunakekela Izinkonzo Zabasha
NCCEMD	Ikomidi Lika Zwelonke Lophenyo Oluyimfihlo Lokufa Kubelethwa
NCPS	Isu Likazwelonke lokulwisana Nobogebengu
NDA	Ibhodi elithuthukisa Izwelonke
NDMP	Uhlelo ngqangi Iwezidakamizwa Lukazwelonke
NDP	Uhlelo Lokuthuthukiswa Lukazwlonke
NEDLAC	Umkhandlu Kazwelonke Wokuthuthukiswa Komnotho kanye Nezabasebenzi
NEET	Ukuqashwa Nokuqeqeshwa Lwabangekho Emfundweni
NEPAD	Ubambiswano Olusha Lokuthuthukiswa kwe Afrika
NERSA	Umphathi Wezamandla Kazwelonke waseNingizimu Afrika
NGO	Izinhlangano ezimhezona Ezika hulumeni
NGP	Indleal Entsha Yokukhula
NIP	Ipulani Iezingqalasizinda LikaZwelonke
NLTR	Umthetho kaZwelonke Wezokuthutha Abafundi
NMW	Iholo LikaZwelonke Elincane
NPC	Ikhomishana kaZwelonkeYokuhlela
NPO	Inhlangango Engakhi Nzuzo
NQF	Uhlaka Iwezemfundo Lukazwelonke
NSC	Isitifiketi Sikazwelonke Samazinga Aphezulu
NSFAS	Uhlelo Lwezimali lukazwelonke Sosizo Lwezimali
NSNP	Uhelo lulazwlonko Lokondliwa Kwezikole
NYC	ikhomishane kaZwelonke Yabasha
NYDA	Ibhodi lokuthuthukiswa Kwabasha
NYP	Imithetho Kazwelonke Yabasha
NYS	Izinkonzo Zikazwelonke Zabasha
OAU	Inhlangano Yobumbano Lwe Africa
OBE	Uhlelo Lwemfundo Oluncike Emiphumelenni
ODA	Usizo Olusemthethweni Lwezentuthuko
OECD	Inhlangano Yezokubambisana Kwezomnotho Nentuthuko
PEPUDA	Ukugqugquzela Ukulingana Nokuvinjwa Kokubandlulul-wa Okungafanele
PFMA	Umthetho Wezokuphathwa Kwezezimali Zomphakathi
PHC	ukunakekelwa kwempilo okuyisisekelo

PIDA	Ukuthuthukiswa Kwengqalasizinda KaMongameli e-Afrika
PIRLS	Inqubekela phambili Ekufundweni Kwezifundo Zokufunda Kwamazwe Ngamazwe
PLAS	Icebo Lokutholwa Komhlaba Okusebenzayo
PRASA	I-ibhodi yabagibeli bezitimela yaseNingizimu Afrika
PSC	Ikhomishini Yezisebenzi Zikahulumeni
PSET	Imfundo Noqeqesho Iwangemva kokuqeda isikole
R&D	Ucwaningo nentuthuko
RAF	Isibonelelo sabalimalele emgwaqeni
RDP	Uhlelo lokwakhiwa kwabusha kanye Nokuthuthukiswa
REIPPP	Omandla okuzivuselele Kabusha Nokudayiswa Kwamandla
SACMEQ	Inhlangano yokuqapha ezemfundo kanye khwalithi Yase Ningizimu kanye nase Mpumalanga Afrika
SACU	Inyunyana yezentela yase Afrika EngaseNingizimu
SADF	Umbutho Wokuvikela Iningizimu Afrika
SADHS	Ucwaningo Lwezenhlalo Kanye Nezempilo Iwase Ningizimu Afrika
SADPA	Umxhumanisi Wezentuthuko nobambiswano waseNingizimu Afrika
SANDF	Umbutho kaZwelonke Wokuvikela WaseNingizimu Afrika
SANRAL	Umxhumanisi Kazwelonke Wezemigwaqo WaseNingizimu Afrika
SAPO	Iposi Iase Ningizimu Afrika
SAPS	Umnyango Wezokuphepha WaseNingizimu Afrika
SDG	Imigomo Yentuthuko Esimeme
SET	Ezesayensi Ezobunjiniyela nezobuchwepheshe
SETA	Umkhakha Wezemfundo Nezokuqeqesha
SEZ	Indawo Ekhethekile Yezomnotho
SHP	Uhlelo Lokuhlala Kwezenhlalo
SKA	Isikwelo ngamakilomitha obude
SLAG	Isibonelelo sokuhlaliswa komhlaba kanye nesibonelelo sokuthola umhlaba
SOE	amabhizinisi aphethwe nguhulumeni
SoNA	Inkulumo Emaylana nesimo sezwe
SPF	Isisekelo Sokuvikelwa Komphakathi
SPLUMA	Umthetho wokuhlela umhlaba kanye nomthetho wokulawulwa kokusetshenziswa komhlaba
Stats SA	Izibalo zase Ningizimu Africa
STEM	Ezesayensi Nobuchwepheshe Ebunjiniyeleni Nezibalo
TAC	Umkhankaso Oyisinyathelo Sokwelapha
TB	Isifo Sofuba
TDCA	Isivumelwano Sokuhweba, Ukuthuthuka Nokubambisana
TEA	Isamba Umsebenzi Wosomabhizinisi Wokuqala
TIMSS	Ukufana Okukhona Emhlabeni Ezifundweni Lwezibalo Nesayensi
TRC	Ikhomishana Yamaqiniso Nokubuyisana
TVET	Uqeqesho Lwezemfundo Namakhono
UIF	Isikhwama Somshuwalense Wokungasebenzi
UN	Izizwe Ezihlangene
UYF	Isikhwama Sabasha soMsobomvu
VAT	Intela Eyengeziwe
WHO	Inhlangano Yomhlaba Yezempilo
WOAN	Ezobuchwepheshe Ezivuleleki; e
WSSD	Umhlangano Womhlaba Wentuthuko Esimeme
YES	Izinkonzo zokuqashwa Zabasha
WFW	Sisebenzela amanzi

UHLU LWEZIMALI

1.1. Ukuntuleka kwemisebenzi kuhlala kungumnikelo omkhulu kakhulu kubuphofu
1.2. Izilinganiso Zobuphofu Bokubalwa Kwezimpesheni ngo-2005 - 2015
1.3. Umholo Wekhaya Wonyaka 2006 - 2019
1.4. Umholo Wekhaya Wonyaka ka-2017
1.5. Izinga Lokungasebenzi laseNingizimu Afrika 1994 - 2018
2.1. Imithombo yokuhlukaniswa kwezenhlalo
2.2. Ikusasa elabelwe bonke
2.3. Ukuziqhenya ngokuba ngumuntu waseNingizimu Afrika
2.4. Imibhikisho yokulethwa kwezidingo ezinkulu ngonyaka (2004 - 2018)
2.5. Ukwethembana kwesikhungo kuyancipha
3.1. Ubuphofu obabuphansi ngenani labantu nangokobulili
3.2. Uhlobo lwezibonelelo zokuqeda ubuphofu ngokobulili kanye nenombolo yabamukeli ngo-2009 nango-2017
3.3. Ukuhlolwa kwenqubekela phambili yokulingana ngokobulili nabesifazane
4.1. Ukutholakala kwengqalasizinda kamasipala ngobuhlanga
5.1. Izinga le-NSC kanye ne-bachelors lenyuka kusukela ngo-1994
5.2. Inani labafundi ababhalise emkhakheni wwangemva kokupothula isikole somphakathi ngohlobo lokuhlinzekwa ku 1994, 1999 kanye no-2016
5.3. Ukukhula kokubhaliswa kwabafundi ku-CET, TVET kanye nemikhakha yemfundo ephakeme kusuka ngo-2005 kuya ku-2016
5.4. Isibalo sabafundi abaphothule emanyuvesi kusuka ngonyaka we-1994 kuya ku-2016
5.5. Impumelelo yemfundo ephelele ngo-1996 nango-2016
5.6. Abashiya phakathi ngohlanga nobunjiniyela beziqu kusuka ku-2000 kuya ku-2015
5.7. Ingxenye yabafundi abaphothule umatikuletsheni abathola iziqu ze-bachelor
5.8. Ingxenye yabantu abaphakathi kweminyaka engama-25 no-64 yemfundo ephakeme ngonyaka ka-2015
5.9. Inani labantu baseNingizimu Afrika ngamaqembu yobudala nangobulili ngamaphesenti
5.10. Izinga lokuswelakala kwemisebenzi phakathi kwentsha liphakeme ngokungakhathalekile ukuthi lingakanani izinga lemfundo
5.11. Amathuba we-EPWP adalwe esifundazweni ngasinye phakathi kuka-2013 no-2018
6.1. Isimo sempilo lapho kuzalwa abantu baseNingizimu Afrika 2002 - 2018
6.2. Inani leziguli ekwelashweni ngemishanguzo eNingizimu Afrika 2004 - 2015
6.3. Isilinganiso seMMR kusuka emithonjeni ehlukahlukene 1995 - 2016
6.4. I-USMR ne-IMR kusuka ku-VR / RMS kanye nesibalo sokushona kwe-neonatal (NMR) kusuka ku-VR / DHIS 2000 – 2017
7.1. Ingxenye ephelele yemali etholwayo 10% yabantu abahola imali ngo-2012 - 2016
7.2. Ukuguqulwa kwemikhakha ezimbonini ezahlukahlukene
7.3. Irejista yentela nokuqoqwa kwemali ka-1993/94 - 2017/18
7.4. GST / VAT
7.5. Izikweletu zomphakathi njengephesenti le-GDP, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2017 futhi kulindeleke unyaka ka-2020
7.6. Ukushoda kwesabelomali saseNingizimu Afrika njengephesenti le-GDP 1990 - 2018
7.7. Amanani entengo wonyaka we-1994 - 2018
7.8. Ingqikithi Ye-Fossed Capital Formation eyi-Gross Fixed (amanani entengo ka-2010)
7.9. Ingqikithi Ye-Gross Fixed Capital Formation ngezigaba
7.10. Ukuthunyelwa kwezimpahla nezinsizakalo kwamanye amazwe ngamabhiliyoni amaRandi (ama-2017) amadola aseMelika njalo 1994 - 2017
7.11. Ukukhula kwe-GDP, ikota ngekota kumanani angapheli we-2010 (kulungiswe ngesizini)
7.12. I-GDP ngayinye
7.13. Umnikelo wezimboni ku-GDP 1980 nango-2016
7.14. Ezokuvakasha ziqondisa irandi nephesenti ku-GDP
7.15. Ezokuvakasha ziqondise inani eliphelele nephesenti lomsebenzi
7.16. Igalelo lomnotho weBlue's kumasiko kanye nakwezomnotho ngonyaka we-2017
7.17. Inani Lokungasebenzi
7.18. Ukungasebenzi kwentsha yaseNingizimu Afrika
7.19. Amazwe anentsha ephezulu yokuqashwa
7.20. Izindleko ekucwaningeni nasekuthuthukisweni
8.1. ENingizimu Afrika: Ukufakwa emadolobheni kusukela ngo-2007 kuya ku-2017
8.2. Inani lamayunithi axhaswayo aqediwe kusuka ngo-1994 kuya ku-2014
8.3. Izinhlobo zezindlu zemizi ngo-1996 nango-2017
8.4. Ukuhlaziywa kwezinselele
9.1. Izibalo zokwabiwa kabusha komhlaba - amahektha (1994 - Mashi 2018)
9.2. Ama-Hectares atholwe ngokubuyiselwa komhlaba kanye nokwabiwa kabusha
9.3. Ubungozi bokulamba kanye nokufinyelela kokudla 2002 - 2017
10.1. Ukusetshenziswa kwengqalasizinda yezenhlalo nezomnotho kanye nokusebenzisa imali eningi njengengxenye ye GDP 1993 - 2018
10.2. Ukutshalwa kwezingqalasizinda ngumkhakha womphakathi ezikhathini zangempela
10.3. Ukusetshenziswa kwemali ngokoqobo kwengqalasizinda yomphakathi nezomnotho, ka-1993 - 2018, njalo ngo-2010 iRandi Bilion
10.4. Ukusetshenziswa kwezingqalasizinda kwezomnotho okuphakathi ngonyaka njengephesenti le-GDP emhlabeni wonke kusuka ngo-2010 kuya ku-2015
10.5. Ukuqina kwamandla ku-Ningizimu Afrika kuqhathaniswa nesilinganiso esiphakathi nendawo imali engenayo
12.1. AUkufana okukhona ekumeleleni kwabesifazane ku-ezikhundlei eziphakeme emisebenzini yomphakathi
12.2. Izinhloso zohulumeni basekhaya ngokwesigaba 152 soMthethosisekelo yeRiphabhulikhi yaseNingizimu Afrika yango-1996
12.3. Isifingqo sesikimu sikahulumeni wasekhaya
13.1. Ukumelwa kwabesifazane kumajaji kusuka ngonyaka ka-2014 - 2018
13.2. Izibalo zobugebengu kuzwelonke (ubugebengu bokuxhumana) 1994/95 kanye no-2017/18
13.3. Amasu obugebengu kazwelonke
13.4. Amacala okubulala aseNingizimu Afrika
13.5. Amaphesenti wokubona kwemindeni kwamazinga obugebengu obunodlame endaweni
14.1. Ukuhweba okuyizigidigidi ngezigidi zeRandi (ngoJuni 1992 kuya ku-Ephreli 2019)
14.2. Iningizimu Africa ne Africa ephakathi kanye nefayela lamanani 2018

Ngo-1994, okokuqala ngqa eNingizimu Afrika abantu bazo zonke izinhlanga bavotela uhulumeni wenkululeko owathatha izintambo emahhovisi ombuso, okwabe sekuholela enkathini entsha ebonakala ngokuba nombono owodwa womphakathi wenkululeko ongabandlululi futhi onokulingana. Ukwenza kanjalo kwabangela ukuba kuphele ingcindezi nokuhlaziswa nobuhlungu nokwahlukana izizukulwane ebezibhekene nakho kwaholela ekuqedweni kobandlululo nokucwasana ngokobulili.

Lesi senzakalo esiyingqophamlando saholela ekutheni kwakhiwe inhlangano ezo nakekela abantu futhi ibangele ukuba kunakwe amalungelo abantu.

Eminyakeni engamashumi amabili nanhlanu ngenhloso yokubuyisela isithunzi somuntu uhulumeni uye wasebenza ukuze anike nazo zonke izakhamizi zaseNingizimu Afrika izimfuno ngqangi amanzi, ukuthuthwa kwendle, izindlu, ugesi ukunakekelwa komphakathi, ezemfundo nokunakekelwa kwezempilo. Uye owakha umnotho ovula amathuba omsebenzi kubo bonke futhi obangela ukuba kufezeke iphupho nomphakathi omusha olinganayo ngakho kuyafaneleka njengamanje ngoba imisebenzi yakhe yenziwa eminyakeni engamashumi amabili nanhlanu ukuze kuqedwe ifa esalishiyelwa uhulumeni wengcindezi.

Iminyaka engamashumi amabili nanhlanu yaloluhambo izobonisa amabalengwe ngebanga esesilihambile nalokho esiye sakuzuza njengezwe elisanda kuthola inkululeko.

Lo mbiko obuyekeziwe ubheka lapho uhulumeni enze khona kahle nalapho kudingeka athuthukise khona ukuze enze intuthuko lenhlalakahle kanye nokuguqulwa komnotho. Ngakho lokhu kuyithuluzi elibalulekile elizosiza ekutheni siqhubeke sakha futhi sibe nezwe eliphakathi elilinganayo kwezomnotho futhi siqede ukuhlupheka nendlala izingqinamba ezijulile zezomnotho hlanganisa inhlupheko ukungabi nawo umhlaba nokungalingani lezi izinkinga esibhekene nazo.

Nokwethembana nombono uzothuthukisa ubuhlobo bethu namanye amazwe futhi kuzosenza sifaneleke kangcono kakhulu ukuba nobuhlobo obuhle namanye amazwe nokuthi sikwazi ukufinyelela izivumelwano ezithize. Ukuthumela kulendaba wokuba sikwazi ukuba ne-afrika esifanayo enokuthula nokuchuma izwekazi elizimele elixhumene kakhulu futhi eli nezingqalasizinda ezinkulu.

Lokhu kuhlaziywa kwalombono kuzosisiza sikwazi ukuhlola kabusha imizamo yethu yokuthuthukisa izwe kanye thuthukisa imigomo yethu esinayo si namanye amazwe omhlaba. Kuyisisekelo esiqinile sokubusisa izinto kabusha nokuhlola ektheni singabhekana kanjani nezinselele ezihlasele umphakathi wethu. Lezi zinhlekelele zihlanganisa ukungalingani ngokwamazinga emphakathi, ukuxhumana phakathi kwezinhlanga nobubha , inhlukano ngoba babili ngaphakathi kwaphuma sezingeni elihlukene ukungalingani uma kuziwa emathubeni ezomnotho kanye nakho konke ukucwaswa.izinselele zethu zihlanganisa ukuntuleka kwamakhono phakathi kwezinye izinhlanga kanye nokungabibikho kwamathuba omsebenzi abantu abasha ukungalingani ezinye zezempilo nezemfundo nemphumela ebonakala ihlasela imiphakathi iyehlukanisa.

Lokuhlaziywa kabusha kwalombono kwenza isidingo somthetho evumelanayo uba ibekhona ukuze kuxazululwe zonke nezinselele ezikhona zokuthuthukisa umnotho nezokubusa phambili uguquko solala ekseni nokuhlanganisa imiphakathi kanye nokuphasisa imigomo yebo National Development Plan.

Sidinga ukwengeza izisekelo ukuze sikwazi ukuguqula imikhiqizo yethu ibe usizo ekuthuthukiseni ezomnotho zomphakathi bese kuthuthuka nezinga lezimpilo zabantu. Okubaluleke nakakhulu kumelwe sitshale kubantu abasha challenge tik kanjalo nabesifazane ukuze uhambo lwabo olubhekene amashumi amahlanu inkululeko lube oluvuzayo futhi lwanelise bonke.

Masiwazise lombiko futhi siwuthathe njengokuthile okuzosisi5za sihlole emuva lethu bese sihlaziya ngophelele nombiko silisebenzisela ekutheni sibone ukuthi ikusasa lethu singalithuthukisa kanjani njengoba sifisa ukufinyelela injongo yethu yokuba nomphakathi olinganayo nochumayo uhambweni lwethu olusaqhubeka. Masisebenze ndawonye ukukhulisa iNingizimu Afrika.

President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa





IZETHULO ZIKA NGQONGQOSHE MTHEMBU

Lombiko unika isithombe mayelana nalokho okwenzekile eminyakeni engamashumi amabili nanhlanu eyedlule phakathi yenkululeko yeNingizimu Afrika futhi ibonisa lokho okuye kwenziwa nalokho okungakenziwa njengoba uhambo luqhubeka. Iona ngumbiko oqotho obonisa iminyaka engamashumi amabili enkululeko eyedlule futhi iveza obala lokho Okuye kwaba imiphumela emihle nalokho okungabanga kuhle ezweni okuthinta umnotho nentuthuko yomphakathi. Umbiko ogcwele ophathelene nengqikithi yomlando weminyaka engu-25 ukhona uye wabuyekezwa futhi ukhona uhambisana nombiko wepolitiki.

IningizimuAfrica isineminyaka engaba ngu - 25 selokhu yathola inkululeko futhi iseyingane. Nokho njengoba lo mbiko ubonisa izwe liye lasebenza ngaphezu kwalokho obekulindelekile futhi lazuza izinto ezinkulu. Uhambo lwe Ningizimu Afrika olunokuthula luhambisana nokwamukelwa koMthetho sisekelo (Act no 108 of 1996). ngomthethosivivinywa wakho wamalungelo owakhiwe,ogujwa emhlabeni jikelele. INingizimu Afrika entsha yakhe Izikhungo ezintsha zentando yeningi, kubandakanya nokuhlukaniswa kwamandla phakathi kwezishayamthetho, ezokuphatha kanye nezingalo zombuso zokwahlulela. INingizimu Africa enenkululeko seyibe nokhetho oluyisithupha ngokulandelana lukazwelonke nolwezifundazwe,kanye nokhetho lomasipala olwedlulelminyaka engu-25. Onke amaqembu ezepolitiki amukele imiphumela kwalolu khetho njengoba sibonisa ngokweqiniso intando ka Abantu Njengengxenye yenguquko, iNingizimu Afrika ihlanganise ngempumelelo Amabutho ayisikhombisa Ahlomile, kufaka phakathi Umbutho Wezokuvikela waseNingizimu Afrika wangaphambilini, wezempi amabutho owabeyiTranskei, Bophuthatswana, Venda kanye ne-Ciskei (TBVC) i, kanye ne Liberation Movements. Lokhu kube nomthelela omkhulu ekuletheni ukuthula nozinzo ezweni.

Ukupholisa amanxeba esikhathi esidlule bekuyinto esemqoka wesikhathi sentando yeningi. i Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), esungulwe ngokusebenzisa Ukugqugquzelwa koMthetho Kazwelonke Wobumbano Nokubuyisana (Act 34 ka 1995), ebiholwa nguMbhishobhi Omkhulu U-Emeritus Desmond Tutu, wadlala indima enkulu kulokhu inqubo. Izinyathelo zomthetho nezinsizakusebenza zomgomo zenzelwe futhi zasebenza ngempumelelo ekubuseni umbuso wentando yeningi umbuso nomphakathi, athuthukisa abesifazane amandla kanye nokulingana ngokobulili, kanye nokunika amandla ukufinyelela emathubeni azo zonke izakhamizi. Ukufinyelela amathuba unwetshiwe kakhulu ngaphambilini abantu baseNingizimu Afrika ababencishwe amathuba. Lokhu kufaka phakathi ukufinyelela imfundo eyisisekelo yabafundi abayizigidi eziyishumi ku-20,000 abangakhokhi mali yokufunda ezikoleni. Kucishe kwatholakala ukufinyeleleka kwendawo yonke. Yokubhaliswa inyuka isuka ku-97.8% ngonyaka ka-2005 yaya kuma-99% ngonyaka wezi-2015. Izinqubomgomo ezisekela izikolo ezinhlwempu ezisetshenziswe zifaka Uhlelo luka Zwelonke Lwezondlo Zesikole, oluzuze abafundu abayizigidi ezingu 9 (kwezingu 12 izigidi). Ukufinyelela kwe Primary Health Care (PHC) kuye kwanda, ngokokubalwa kwama -PHC enyuka esuka kwizigidi ezingu-68 ngonyaka ka-1998 kwabu cishe izigidi ezingu-120 ngonyaka ka-2019. Ukutholakala kwezindlu kwakungu kwandiswe emizini engu-4 - kuguqulwa imingcele yokungabi namakhaya. Abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abahluphekayo banayo uzuzwe emiholweni yezenhlalo, efaka mahhala ugesi, amanzi, ukuthuthwa kwendle nokukhishwa kukadoti.Ukufinyelela KuSizo Lwezenhlalo seludluliselwe ngaphezulu kwa-17,4 wezigidi zabazuzayo.

Emabhizinisini aphesheya kwezilwandle, iNingizimu Afrika yentando yeningi waba nethonya ekusunguleni African Union ((i-AU) kanye nasekuqiniseni Southern Africa Development Community(i-SADC). Izwe liphinde labuyisa isikhala salo ku-United Nations (UN), kanye Uke wasebenza kwi UN Security council. Iningizimu Afrika futhi isingathe imicimbi emikhulu yamazwe aphesheya efana Ingqungquthela Yesithathu Yomhlaba Ngobuhlanga ngo-2001, okwaba yyo esimemezela I Durban Declaration and programme of Action yo-kulwa nokucwaswa ngokobuhlanga kwasungulwa futhi ngemuva kwalokho yamukelwa yi-UN.

Naphezu kokusondele komnotho womhlaba, kulungisiwe amazinga okutshalwa kwezimali eNingizimu Afrika atholakale isilinganiso sokukhula minyaka yonke esingango-6,2% Eminyakeni eyedlule engu-25. Eminyakeni eyishumi edlule, lokhu bekuxhaswe ngokwakhiwa kwengqalasizinda yamarandi ayizizigidigidi, kufaka phakathi ukutshalwa kwezimali ekwakhiweni kwezinkundla zemidlalo ,emkhakheni wezokuthutha kanye nengqalasizinda yempahla ukuqinisekisa ukusingathwa ngempumelelo weNdebe Yomhlaba wonke yeFIFA ngo-2010. Lokhu kuhlanganisa ukulungisa kabusha izikhungo zezindiza, imigwaqo emikhulu, nokwakhiwa kwe kohlelo le Bus Rapid Transit system kanye nokwakhiwa kwe iziteshi zogesi ezingeziwe, iKusile neMedupi, kanye nenqwaba amaphrojekthi ezingqalasizinda zamanzi. Ukutholakala kwamathuba omsebenzi angeziwe asuka kwizigidi ezingama-8,9 zabantu ngonyaka we-1994 kubantu abayizigidi eziyi-16,5 ngonyaka we-2018. Noma kunjalo, ukungabi bikho kwemsebenzi kwenza amazinga ahlale ephakeme ngokungamukeleki, ku-29% kwesibili ikota ka-2019. Ukutholakala komhlaba nakho kwandisiwe ngokungafanele ngamahektha ayisigidi esingu-8,3 asatshalaliswa ngesikhathi sokubandlululwa kwentando yeningi. Kodwa-ke, lokhu ngokukhathazaya akwanele, ngenxa yobuningi babantu abalahlekelwa umhlaba, okwadala ukungabi namhlaba okukhuluphakathi kwabantu abamnyama baseNingizimu

Afrika. INingizimu Afrika nayonayo iye yaba namandla ekuqoqeni intela ngendlela enhle kusuka ngonyaka we-1994 - efinyelela enanini elingu-R1 trillion ngonyaka we-2017.

Kodwa-ke, kube nezingqinamba ezibophayo, eziye zanciphisa ukufinyelela kanye nomthelela wezinhlelo zikahulumeni. Umbuso awasebenzisanga ngokwanele labo ababolekayo lapho benawo amandla okuqinisa amalungelo ezomnotho kwalabo ababencishwe amathuba phambilini futhi ubuyisela ifa lobandlululo. Izikhombo ezitholakala kuhulumeni zifaka umthetho, imithetho, izinqubomgomo, izinhlelo zokuthengwa kwezimpahla nezinhlelo zezinkuthazo. INingizimu Afrika ihlala ingenye yemiphakathi engalingani kakhulu emhlabeni, ngamazinga wemali engenayo nobunikazi bempahla, ngeGini esebenza ngokubambisana engama-0,68. Eminyakeni engama-25 edlule, ukuhlelelwa kwendawo yobandlululo akukaze kubuyiswe emuva ngentuthuko edidiyelwe nokwakhiwa komhlaba okwakhiwe kahle. Iningi labantu abamnyama lisahamba lisebenza phakathi kwamalokishi abo okuhlala kanye namadolobha lapho beqashwa khona, bakhokha kuze kufike kwisithathu somholo ngenxa yezothutha.

Omunye umgoqo ube ngumkhawulo wezinsizakaloukulethwa: yize kwenziwe utshalomali, umbuso usenawoamandla amancane nekhono lokulethwa kwezinsizakalo, ikakhulukazi ezingeni lohulumeni basekhaya. Ukuziphendulela kuizimboni zomphakathi ziqhubeka zibuthakathakakukhona ukuziphendulela okuyinkimbinkimbi kakhulu izakhiwo endaweni. Kukhona ukuntuleka kwemiphumel aukuphathwa kokungaziphathi kahle nokusebenza kabi. Ukulawulwa Kwezinkampani Zombuso (ama-SOCs) ihlala ibuthakathaka, njengoba kufakazelwa ukuhlehlela emuva kwemiphumelamiphumela yokucwaningwa kwamabhuku, izinsolo zenkohlakalo ebanzi,kanye nezimo zabo zezimali ezinobungozi kakhulu. Ukukhohlakala, okwangempela futhi kucatshangelwe, kuphazamisileamandla ezweni ukuletha izinsiza, yizeizakhiwo ezibanzi endaweni ukuvikela futhi kulwe nayo. Ukulethwa kwezidingo okungekuhle, ukuntuleka kokuziphendula,imikhuba engemihle nenakele, nabampofuukuphathwa kwezinkampani zombuso sekwenzileokuningi ukuqeda ukuzethemba komphakathi nokuzethemba kombuso.

Ukubhekana nalokhu, kanye nokubuyisa ukuphatha okuhle, isimilo sentela kanye nokuthembela komphakathi emthethweni wobelelesiuhlelo, uhulumeni usuqalile futhi useqalile ukusebenzisaukungenelela okufika kude. Lokhu kufaka phakathiushintsho ebuholini beRandi laseNingizimu Afrika Izinsizakalo kanye ne National Prosecution Authority, kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamandla negunya abezomthetho. Ikhomishani Yamajaji iZophenya ngezinsolo zokuThunjwa Kombuso, Inkohliso Nokukhwabanisa eMkhakheni woMphakathi kufaka phakathi –izinhlaka zombuso, eholwa yiSekela LikaJaji Omkhulu uRaymond Kwasungulwa uZondo. Ubumpofu obuhlukahlukenekulinganiswa ngokuya kwezinkombaeziyinhlanganisela zempilo,imfundo, izinga lokuphila nomsebenzi wezomnotho, unesehlile. Noma kunjalo, uma kukalwa ngokuya ngeubukhulu bezezimali, amazinga obuphofu akhuphukile. Ukuthuthuka komnotho wezenhlalo akuyona inqubo eqondile, kepha munye kubonakaliswa izikhumbuzo ezinhle kakhulu, njengobakanye nezithiyo. Ngaphandle kokuthuthuka kwenziweekunikezelweni amandla kwabesifazane eminyakeni engama-25 edlule,INingizimuAfrika njengamanje ibhekene nezinkinga kuqubuka udlame olususelwa ebulilini nasekubulaweni kwabesifazane. Njengoba bekunjalo ngezinselele zangaphambili, nazo leziizonqotshwa. Emjikelezweni wokuhlela olandelayo,Uhulumeni kumele alekelele izwe ekulweni nobuphofu kanye nokukhula komnotho okulinganiselwe ngokugxila kokukhawulelwe iqoqo lezinto eziza kuqala. Ezomnotho ezinkulu zezwe uhlaka kumele lubukezwe ukuze linikeze amandla okubandakanya okuningi ukukhula. Uhulumeni, ibhizinisi, abasebenzi nezinyeophathina bezenhlalo kufanele bagxile ekudalweni futhiukuqaliswa kwecebo lomnotho elithembekile lokuthi izogxila ekukhuleni okubandakanya konke nokwakha amathuba emisebenzi, izothuthukisa izwe ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokwehliswa kwamazinga aphezulu obuphofu, ukungalingani kanye nokungasebenzi.

Ukubhekana nokuntuleka emkhakheni wezokwakha, izwe kumele lidale amathuba emisebenzi yamakhono njengamanje, kufaka phakathi amakhono aphansi i nezidingo zokungena eziphansi emikhakheni yezemisebenzii. Izwe kufanele futhi lithuthukise amakhono ehambelana nezidingo zomnotho, ukuthuthukisa ukukhula komnotho okuzayo. INingizimu Afrika kumele igxile kuyo imikhakha emithathu yezinto eziza kuqala: (a) izisekelo zentuthuko, kubandakanya ezomnotho kakhulu uhlaka; (b) amasu, ukubhekana nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi kanye nokungalingani, kufaka phakathi ukuthuthukiswa kwabantu emakhonweni abo, kanye nokwenziwa kahle kwe 4th Indusrial revolution (c) namandla ezikhungo,okubandakanya ezokuxhumanna, kanye nokuhambisana kwenqubomgomo, ukuze kuqinisekise ukusebenzisana kahle.

Ekugcineni, njengoba kuboniswe nguMongameli uCyril Ramaphosa esethulweni sakhe, lokhu kubuyekezwa kunikeza ithubangokuzibandakanya okuqinile phakathi kwabantu baseNingizimu Afrika mayelanaukubuyiswa kwenqubo yentando yeningi kwikota yokugcina ye ikhulu leminyaka. Ukubuyekezwa futhi kudala isikhala sizakhamizi ukuba zakhe iminyaka engama-25 elandelayo, okuholela ku-2044. Ngifisa ukudlulisela ukubonga kwami kumanduleli wami, uNgqongqoshe u-NC UDlamini-Zuma, ngokubheka kwakhe okukhulu kwezepolitiki okuholele Ekukhiqizweni kombiko obuyekeziwe weminyaka engama-25.Ngemuva kweminyaka engu-300 yokubusa kwamakoloni, iminyaka engu-84selokhu inyunyana yobandlululoINingizimu Afrika kanye neminyaka engama-46yobandlululo olukhulu,kuvikelwe ngobudlelwane bezizukulwane ngesikhathi.

Mr Jackson Mthembu, MP

Ungqongqoshe eHhovisi likaMongameli



UMBONO KA NGQONGQOSHE

Ngemuva kweminyaka engu-300 yokubusa kwamakoloni, iminyaka engu-84selokhu inyunyana yobandlululo INingizimu Afrika kanye neminyaka engama-46 yobandlululo olukhulu,kuvikelwengobudlelwane bezizukulwanengesikhathi Ningi lezizukulwanezabacindezelwe zenzaimizabalazo yenkululek ongokumelene nemibuso eyayilandelaimithethonemibuso ecindezelayo, Izwe ekugcineni labangelentando yeningingonyaka ka-1994 Ukhetho lokuqala lukazwelonke lwentando yeningilwabanjwa mhlaka 27 Ephreli 1994, ngokulandelayoizingxoxo eziningingoguquko olunokuthula, ku-umongo owandulela ekuguqukeni kokubuswa komhlaba kulandela ukuwakweSoviet Union, okwabonisa uhlelo lomhlaba omusha'.

Ngokuphela kobandlululo eNamibia kanye nase Ningizimu Afrika, izwekazi lase-Afrika ekugcineni lagxila emzamweni yalo ngentuthuko, ukuthula okuhlala njalo kanye nokuhlanganiswa. Uguquko olunokuthula lwaseNingizimu Afrika lugujwa kabanzi futhi lungumphumela weminikelo eyenziwe izigidi zabantu - abanye babo abakhokhile inani eliphakeme - ngesikhathi sokulwa nobukoloni, ubandlululo nazo zonke izinhlobo zokubandlululwa.

Ukunqoba okuningana kwezimpi, izimpi kanye nomzabalazo inkululeko kazwelonke yayilwa ngabacindezelwe selokhu kwaqala ikhulu leminyaka edlule. Lokhu kuhlanganisa i Bulhoek, Sharpeville, Soweto, Maseru and Maputo Ukubulawa kwabantu (phakathi kwabanye abaningi) kanye ne mashi yabesifazane iya e-Union Building, ukwamukelwa kwe-Freedom Charter, kanye nokulwa kwabafundi nentsha, izisebenzi nabesifazane. Ngempela, iNingizimu yase-Afrika yindaba yemihlatshelo yezigidi ngezigidi zonke umhlaba nalabo abasemazweni ayehamba phambili bangasho nokuthi bakhokhe inani elikhulu futhi basisekela ebunzimeni bethu.

Ekupheleni kweminyaka yama-1980's, uhla lwasekhaya kanye nezindaba zomhlaba wonke zakha izimo zezingxoxo, ezaholela okhethweni lokuqala lwentando yeningi ngonyaka we-1994.

Njengoba iNingizimu Afrika ibigubha umkhosi wejubili wenkululeko nentando yeningi ngomhlaka 27 Ephreli 2019, uhulumeni kanye nabantu bame kancane ukuze bacabangele uhambo abaluhambile kusukela ngo-1994.

Umphumela walombiko ubonakala Ukuqukethwe ukuhlolwakweizimpumelelo zezwe kanye nezinselele. Akungatshazwa,lezi impumelelo kanye nezinselelo zihambisana imibono noma imibono ehlukahlukene. Kukhona, ukuvumelana ukuthi uhambo lweminyaka engama-25 lwenziwa impumelelo eminingi eye yashintshaizimpilo zezigidi zabantu baseNingizimu Afrika abajwayelekile.

Ukuqala kwentando yeningi ngonyaka we-1994 bekungasho ukuthi munye kuphelaumuntu, ivoti elilodwa, kodwa kwaholela ekwethulwenu uMthethosivivinywa Wamalungelo, ngonyaka we-1996, ohlinzekela ukulungisa kabusha futhi iqinisekisa amalungelo abantu ayisisekelo – okufaka amalungelo. ezombusazwe, ezepolitiki, enhlalo, ezomnotho ezemvelo Lokhu kuhambisana nohlelo nohlelo oluvuthayo lo kuphathwa kwentando yeningi .kubandakanya nezikhungo zeSahluko 9. Ngesikhathi esiyiminyaka engu 25 iNingizimu Afrika yethula iholo lomphakathi, elathathwa kusuka kuMthethosisekelo weRiphabhulikhi yaseNingizimu I-Afrika yango-1996, ukubuyisa isithunzi sabantu futhi ukufinyelela kwabo ezinsizakalweni eziyisisekelo, kugxilwe kwabampofu nabangavikelekile. Ngemuva kwamakhulu eminyaka yemfundo yamazwe angathuthukile I Bantu education yaqedwa ngokufinyelela imfundo esezingeni lomhlaba wonke ngo-99%, kanye nokwanda kokufinyelela izikhungo zemfundo ephakeme.

Ngezinhlelo zikahulumeni, izimpahla ezifana njengezindlu, imitapo yolwazi, izikole, imitholampilo nemigwaqo idluliselwe kuzo zonke izinhlanga. Amalungelo abasebenzi nawo iphinde athuthukiswa ngokwenza ngcono izimpilo kanye namazinga emiholo yabantu, kufaka phakathi I ukwethulwa kweNational Minimum Wage (NMW). Umthetho we-NMW, (Umthetho we-9 ka-2018) yaqala ukusebenza ngomhlaka I Januwari 2019, phakathi kokunye izinto, ibeka inani eliphansi likazwelonke elingu-R20 ngehora noma u-R3 500 ngenyanga, kuya ngokuthi inani lamahora asetshenziwe lingakanani. Lo mholo omncane uzoba khona umthelela cishe kubasebenzi abacishe babe yizigidi ezingu-6.

Ngemuva kwamashumi eminyaka okuxashazwa, ngaphambi kuka-1994, I Umnotho ukhule ngokulinganayo, umphumela waba ekudalweni kwemisebenzi kanye nokwakhiwa kwezenhlako zomnotho ezinkulu nezingqalasizinda. Kodwa-ke, iNingizimu Afrika ayikaguquki ebunikazini, ukulawula kanye nasekuphatheni


ELECTION DATE
2 2 0 4 0 9
ELECTION TYPE
N P M B
VD NUMBER
32850198
WARD NUMBER
73
BALLOT BOX SEQUENCE
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MUNICIPAL CODE
PROVINCE
GAUTENG
IEC
SOUTH AFRICA
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umnotho. Ngenxa yalokho ukuntuleka kwemisebenzi nokungalingani, okuyizinto ezinkulu eziyisikhubekiso ekuqedeni ubuphofu eziphikelelayo Ubuhlanga nobulili buhlala buthonya ngokuqinile iNingizimu Afrika, amakhaya anezihloko zabesifazane ngokwesilinganiso angu 10% nangaphezulukungenzeka azokuba mpofu kunemizi ephethwe ngabesilisa.

Umhlaba ungenye into ephikelelayo Ezicini zobandlululo eNingizimu Afrika, ngemuva kweminyaka engama-25 yenkululeko. Ukufuduka kwabantu emadolobheni okusheshayo, indawo empofu ukuhlela kanye nokwabiwa kabusha komhlaba okuhamba kancane eqinisweni kwandisa ukwahlukana komphakathi kwezindawo zabamnyama nezabamhlophe, ngaleyo ndlela kwandisa igebephakathi kwabampofu nabacebile.

Ngakho-ke kukhona ukuvumelana ngokukuthi yize beseku ngu-25 weminyaka yokuphumelela, iNingizimu Afrika iwalahlile amathuba amaningi. Ngenxa yalokho, kusekhona izinto ezingafezwanga futhi ziqhubekisela phambili umuzwa wokukhishwa inyumbazana, nabanye abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abazizwai ngokuphelele ukuthi bayizakhamizi zaseNingizimu Afrika.

Umsebenzi ohloniphekile uhlala ulokhu ubaluleke kakhulu lapho indlela yokuphila eqhubekayo ingavikeleka futhi ubuphofu nokungalingani kungabhekelelwa. Kulokhu kuphela kweminyakeni engu-25 inani labantu abaqashiwe seliphindeke kabili lisuka kwezigu-8,9 izigidi (1994) kuya kubantu abangu-16,5million (2018), noma kunjalo umnotho, aqophe ukukhula ngezinyawo kwe-GDP engu-2.8% kule minyaka engama-25, imane nje ayakhi amathuba emisebenzi isilinganiso esidingekayo sebutho elikhona elingasebenzi nabangenayo abasha kulo.

> Ukuqhubekela phambili, iNingizimu Afrika kumele isebenzise inqubo ehlanganisiwe yokuhlelela ingqalasizinda nentuthuko ebhekisisa kakhulu ekuhlelweni kwezindawo zasemakhaya kanye nasemadolobheni.

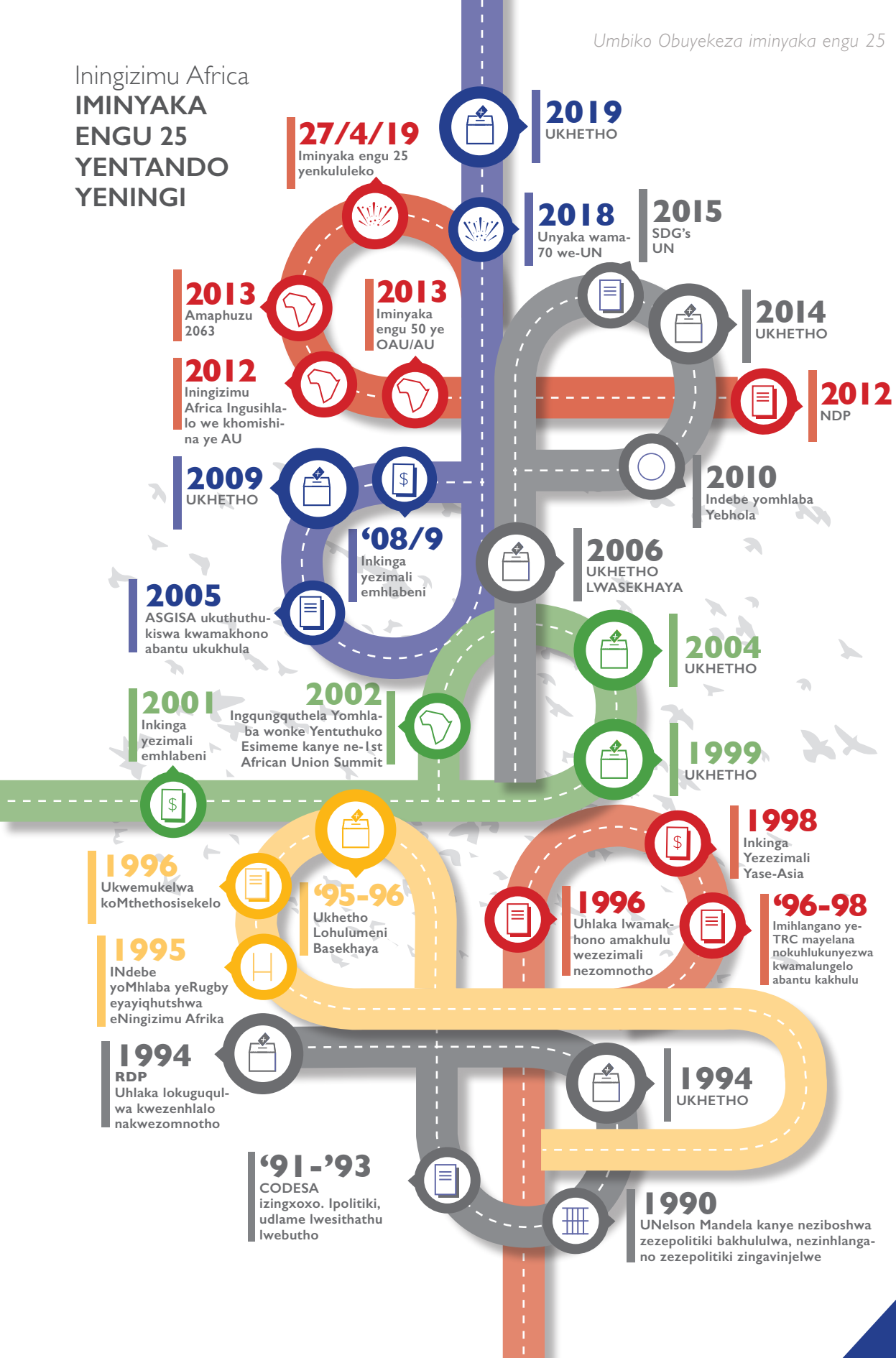
Ukukhula okwenzeke phakathi nethemu nakho akuzange kusize Ekukhuliseni umnotho, lokho kubangela Ukungabi bikho kwemsebenzi okuqhubekayo, ubuphofu nokungalingani.

Izinga lokungasebenzi elisemthethweni lifinyelele isikhathi sonke phezulu ngo-36.4% ngonyaka we-1999, ukucwilisa ngaphansi kuka-25% phakathi 2006 no-2015, futhi ifinyelela ngaphansi kwe-21.5% ngonyaka ka-2008, njengoba nje ubunzima bezimali emhlabeni buhlasela. Kusukela lapho kuye kwenzeka bekulokhu kukhuphuka okungenani iminyaka elishumimuva nje bekuphezulu kuka-27.1% ku-Q4 ka-2018. Ngokwesilinganisoneminyekeni engaphezulu kwengu-25 ngakho iye yahamba ngokufana njalonxazonke25%. Ubuphofu bentsha kanye nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi, ikakhulukazibekulokhu kukhuphuka, bukhomba isidingo sokusheshisaizinhlelo ukuguqulwa kwamakhono4th Industrial revolution (4IR), eNingizimu Afrika kanye nomhlaba.

Lezo zinguquko zidinga ukuthi sinake iuhlobo lwemfundo, amakhono kanye neziqu ezinikezwe kubantu abasha. Ukutshala imali okunjalo kudinga iukuguqulwa kohlelo lokunakekelwa kwezempilo ngenkathi futhiunaka ukudala ukuxhumana okuqinile phakathi imfundo eyisisekelo, ne-Post-School Education kanyeUhlelo lokuqeqesha (i-PSET), ukuze benziwe bafanelekeezweni lomsebenzi kanye namabhizinisi. Ukunaka kufanele kuqinisekise ukuthi uhlelo luhlinzekaINingizimu Afrika umehluko ongu -80/20 phakathi kweSayensi, Ubuchwepheshe, Ubunjiniyela kanye neMathematics (STEM) ne Humanities ekuhambeni kwesikhathi. Ekugcineni iziqu kudingeka zikulungele ukusebenza futhi zenze abafundi babe nekhono lokudala amathuba emisebenzi namabhizinisi neminye imizamo. Leyo migomo kumelwe yakhelwe phezu kwezisekelo ezinhle eziyimithetho yezimboni egxila ekwenziniiNingizimu Afrika ibe ekwaziyo ukuba sezingeni lokusebenzela ekukhuliseni umnotho wasemadilobheni emalokishini kanjalo nasemakhaya okuyilapho izakhamizi eziningi za Ningizimu Afrika zihlala khona.

Ezomnotho zasemakhaya nasemalokishini zidinga ukubuyekezwa njengoba izingqalasizinda ezikhona ziwohloka futhi zinganeli. Ubunjiniyela bezenhlalo nokuhlelaiphrojekthi yohulumeni wobandlululo aqala ngayo kwezempi neyayihloselwe into eyodwa ukwehlukanisa abantu ngokwezinga lentuthuko kanye nobandlululo lobuhlanga,kube nomthelela ongemuhle ezimpilweni zenani elikhulu labantu, ikakhulukazi ngokungabi nabulungiswa kwezomnotho, ukungabi namhlaba nokungabi nabulungisa ezindabeni ezithinta umhlaba.

Iningizimu Africa
IMINYAKA ENGU 25 YENTANDO YENINGI



Sekutholakele ukuthi uguquko mayelana nomahlaba aluzange lutholakale phakathi neminyaka engu-25. Uhulumeni wentando yeningi wanweba okhonaamalokishi, ngisho okuqhamuka ezikhungweni zasemadolobheni. Kusha Izindawo ezakhiwe azange zisekele intando yeningi amagugu kanye nemigomo kanye namagugu ethu ase-Afrika futhi amagugu esiko. Ukufinyelela izindawo zokuhlala ezingamadolobha ngcono ngaphandle kokushintsha okuphambili 'Abamhlophe kuphela' amaphethini wokuhlala futhi ase-Europeanoriethos. Ukungalingani ekilasini kugxilile futhiINingizimu Afrika ihlala iyizwe elingalingani kakhulu kuloumhlaba, ngenhlanganisela eyiGini engu-0.68.

Amandla oMbuso aqale ukungabaza,ikakhulukazi ukusebenza kwayo kanye nokuphendula kwayo kwezenhlaloizinselelo. UMbuso u-hamstrung ngoinamakhono amancane futhi ayisebenzi kahlekwesikhungotakhiwo letingagxili ekugxiliseni nasekubekeni phambili inukuqaliswa.Ekuqhubekeni kwayo,futhibathembela kakhulu emphakathini obanzi n umkhakha wangasese ongashintshiwe. Isimo besilokhuesivame ukuphonswa inselelo ngumhlaba oguquka njaloimvelo, nezabasebenzi kanye nezingxabano zomphakathi. Ubugebengu,ukufuduka okungekho emthethweni, inkohliso nokukhula kwe ezomnotho ezingekho emthethweni ziyaqhubeka nokuba yinselelo kukho umthetho wezomthetho nokuphepha kwazo zonke izakhamizi. Umgomo ukuhlangana, ukungqubuzana, ukungaqiniseki futhi Ukubambezeleka kokuthatha izinqumo nakho akusizanga uhulumeni ekuqalisen ingentando yeningi iphrojekthi kanye nokuguqula umphakathi.

Izikhungo, ikakhulukazi izikole nezikhungo ze imfundo ephakeme, nayo ayizange iguqulwe, nge ukungalingani emiphumeleni yemfundo. Okokugcina, bampofu abantu basaqhubeka nokufinyelela okukhawulelwe kumasevisi ezezimali, amathuba ezomnotho namabhizinisi.

Ngamafuphi, ukufakwa kwenqubo yeningi yentando yeningi iphumelele kakhulu, inqubekela phambili enkulu senziwe ekwandisweni nasekulethweni kwezidingoyezinsizakalo eziyisisekelo, ukufinyelela kwizikhungo zomphakathi kuneukunwetshiwe, uhlelo lokuvikelwa komphakathi lube waxosha abampofu emiphumeleni yemikhuba yeubuphofu. Izinqubomgomo zokusabalalisa abampofu nabasabalalisayobandise ukufinyelela emathubeni aseNingizimu I-Afrika kule minyaka engama-25 edlule. Ubuhlanga nobuliliUshintsho lube lubalulekile kepha hhayiemazingeni adingekayo. Izinqubomgomo zezomnotho zinayo Akuguqulwanga ukwakheka kwezweezomnotho ukuze kusizakale iningi becindezelwe ngokomlando. Ubulungiswa bendawo nokufinyelela ku Umhlaba wabaningi abamnyama awuzange ubhekwane nawonokungalingani kuphezulu kakhulu emhlabeni, kunelikhulu igebe phakathi kobulili obungefani negebe lobuhlanga.

Ukuqhubekela phambili, iNingizimu Afrika kumele isebenze intuthuko edidiyelwe nengqalasizindainqubo yokuhlela nentuthuko ekhokhayo ukunaka okukhulu kokubili kwendawo yasemakhaya neyasemadolobheni ukuhlela. Inqubo enjalo nayo kufanele inikezengenxa yokucatshangelwa kwezenhlalo nakwezomnotho ezibanziingqalasizinda, ikakhulukazi njengoba ihlobene namandla ukuhlinzekwa, ukunwetshwa kwamanzi ahlanzekile futhi athembekileizinsiza, ukunwetshwa kwengqalasizinda yenhlalo, kanye ukuhlanganiswa nokuxhumana kwemiphakathi yethu ngokuthuthukiswa komgwaqo futhi uthembekile Inethiwekhi yokuhamba engabizi. Konke lokhu kuzokwenza dinga imininingwane ethembekile nokuxhumana ingqalasizinda yezobuchwepheshe '(ICTs),ukufinyelela jikeleleku-inthanethi kanye nokwehla okukhulu kwezindlekoyemininingwane. Zonke izikhungo zomphakathi zokufunda kumele zibe nazo ukufinyelela mahhala endaweni osetshenziswa kuyo kwi-inthanethi. Lokhu kuzosheshisa iNingizimu Afrika kwi-4IR.

Njengoba singena eminyakeni engama-25 elandelayo ukubusa ngentando yeningi, kumele sakhele ekuzuzeni yeminyaka yethu yokuqala engama-25 yenqubo yentando yeningi ngokumangalisa INingizimu Afrika kuyo yonke imikhakha yokubusa ngemuvaicompact okwandayo komphakathi okwenziwe okwasendaweniizinhlelo zokusebenzisa, zigxile ekukhuleni kweNingizimu Afrika Afrika ndawonye. I-compact nezinhlelo kufaneleneqhaza ekuguquleni ukwakheka kwe Umnotho wezwe ukuze kusizakale iningi,ukuze sakhe ngokweqiniso futhi sikhule iNingizimu I-Afrika engeyabo bonke abahlala kuyo. Ukufeza lezo zinhloso, kufanele siyilondoloze futhi siyivikele imithombo yezwe yezemvelo.

DR NC Dlamini Zuma

Umgqongqoshe Wezokubusa ngokubambisana kanye Nezobuholi Bomdabu



ISAHLUKO 1

Isingeniso



Unyaka ka-2019 umele unyaka othembisayo futhi oyingqophamlando waseNingizimu Afrika, unyaka wejubili wesiliva wokubusa ngentando yeningi nokukhululwa kwezepolitiki. Ngomhlaka 27 Ephreli 1994 kwanqmuka umlando omubi futhi ohlukene waseNingizimu Afrika, kulandela iminyaka engama-300 yokubusa kwamakoloni, iminyaka engama-84 yenhlangano yobandlululo yaseNingizimu Afrika kanye neminyaka engama-46 yobandlululo olusemthethweni, olwaluqhutshwa yisisekelo sobukhokho. Ngomhlaka 27 Ephreli 1994 kwaqalwa izingxoxo eziningi futhi kwasho ukuphela kwenkathi yengcindezelo.

LOKHO UHULUMENI WENTANDO YABANTU OWAKUZUZA NJENGEFA NGO 1994

UbuKoloni kwakuyindlela enobudlova yokuxoshwa kwezimpi, kuqiniswa izinqubomgomo, imikhuba kanye nemithetho efana nendlwana elandelanayo nentela yokungcolisa eyayiphoqa abantu abamnyama ukuphuma emhlabeni. Labo bantu abamnyama babevunyelwe ukuba yizisebenzi ezishibhile emapulazini amhlophe nasezimayini.

I-Union of South Africa yango-1910 yahlanganisa uhlelo lokuphathwa kwabamhlophe abambalwa, yavula indlela yokuthi kube nokubandlululwa okusemthethweni okusemthethweni okusekelwe kubuhlanga, ubuzwe kanye nobulili. IPhalamende kuphela labelungu laphasisa imithetho eyayifaka amalungelo amhlophe kanye nawobukhokho, futhi lasiza ukwakhiwa okungaphansi kweningi labesifazane abamnyama. Ubandlululo bezombusazwe lwaqala kudala ngaphambi kokuthi iNational Party iqale ukubusa ngonyaka we-1948 ikhonjiswa yiLand Acts of 1913 nango-1926 ngokulandelana; Ukumelwa kweNative Act ka-1936 eyasusa abavoti abesilisa abamnyama eKapa emqolweni abavoti abajwayelekile futhi yababeka emqulwini ohlukile; futhi yaqhubeka ne-Group Areas Act ka-1950; Umthetho Wokulondolozwa Kwezemisebenzi Ka-1951 kanye noMthetho Wokukhuthaza Ubuntu bukahulumeni Wonyaka we-1959, ukubiza abambalwa kuphela. 'Ukuthuthuka okuhlukile' kwagxilwa futhi ngemithetho ehlukahlukene efaka umthetho, phakathi kwezinye izinto, izindlu ezihlukile zePhalamende, ukwahlukaniswa kwezinhlanga ngezinsizakalo zemfundo, ezemfundo, ukuphatha abantu, ukususwa ngenkani, ukuba yisakhamuzi (ngokwakhiwa kwe "Bantustans") nemishado.

Ubandlululo busebenzisa ubugqwetha ukuqinisa umthetho we-16 Native Administrative Act ka-1927 obeka phansi abesifazane base-Afrika - kwaze kwaba sekufeni kwentando yeningi ngonyaka we-1994 - kubantwana abasemthethweni, abakwazi ukuthola ifa, inkontileka noma ukuzimelela ngaphandle komqaphi wesilisa. Ngisho nabesifazane abamhlophe bathola amavoti ngo-1930, cishe iminyaka engama-37 ngemuva kokuba ikoloni laseBrithani laseNew Zealand linikeze bonke abesifazane ilungelo lokuvota.

INative Land Act ka-1913 nango-1926 yavimbela abantu abamnyama ukuthi bathenge noma baqashe umhlaba ngaphandle 'kwezindawo zomdabu ezihleliwe', (lapho umhlaba wokuphathwa komhlaba olawulwa abaholi bendabuko wawuyindlela yokuqala), ngaleyo ndlela babeke umngcele wobunikazi bomhlaba omnyama kwabanye amaphesenti ayi-13 indawo yezwe laseNingizimu Afrika. Isimo esiyinyumba somhlaba omningi ezindaweni ezivinjelwe abamnyama sasivinjelwe ezolimo futhi sifaka phakathi izindawo zokuhlala eziminyene, ezingamadolobha, lapho izingqalasizinda nokulethwa kwezinsiza bekukubi, namathuba ezomnotho nawokuhweba alinganiselwe.

Lezi 'zindawo zomdabu' ziphindwe kabili njengezindawo zokugcina abasebenzi, ezinikeze abasebenzi abangabinazindleko emayini ezimayini, embonini nasemapulazini abamhlophe. Izindawo zokugcina zigcinela abesifazane nezingane ebuphofini obedlulele. Uhlelo lwabasebenzi abafudukayo, olwalufinyelela emazweni angomakhelwane eSouthern Africa, lwasiza ekuxhashazweni kakhulu kwabasebenzi abamnyama futhi kwenza imindeni ihlukane phakathi.

Emashumini eminyaka alandela i-Group Areas Act ka-1950 nokwakhiwa kwamaBantustans kwabangela ukuthi izigidi zabantu base-Afrika, amaNdiya nabamibala basuswe ngenkani ezindaweni zasemadolobheni ababehlala kuzo ukuze bafiphaze futhi baphucule namakamu wokuhlala kabusha emaphandleni asemaphethelweni, kude namadolobha nezindawo zokusebenza. Ezindaweni zasemakhaya, ukukhishwa ngenkani kwenziwa ngokuxoshwa kwabasebenzi abaqashi ukuhlanganisa izindawo zabantu ezintsha eziqokiwe.

Umthetho i-Reservation of Separate Amenities Act wango-1953 wagcizelela ukuhlukaniswa kuzo zonke izinto zomphakathi, ezakhiweni kanye nakwezokuthutha. Ihlukile, ayilingani futhi kwesinye isikhathi azikho izindawo, izinsizakalo nezinsizakalo ezinikeziwe. Izikhungo ezinjalo nezinsizakalo zazihlanganisa izikole, amanyuvesi kanye namakolishi okuqeqesha, imitholampilo kanye nezibhedlela, ezokuhamba zomphakathi, izindawo zokuhlala nezokuthengisa kanye nezindawo zokusebenza.

Uhlelo lwezempilo lobandlululo luphinde lwahlukaniswa kakhulu, lwenezikhungo ezihlukile ezilawulwa ngabaphathi bezempilo abahlukahlukene.



Umkhakha womphakathi wobandlululo wahlukaniswa phakathi kwezinhlelo eziyi-11 zikahulumeni nezokuphatha, nezinsizakalo zomphakathi ezingalingani futhi ezingenazinsizakusebenza kumaBantustans. Ukuphathwa komphakathiukuphatha kusetshenziswe inqubo eyenzelwe kakhulu ukwenza izinqumo ngokuntuleka sobala nokuziphendulela. Ukulethwa kwezidingongqangi bekuhlaselwe ngokobuhlanga kanye nabantu abamnyama abangenazo izinsizakalo eziyisisekelo kanye nemfundo esezingeni eliphansi, ngaleyo ndlela kugcina iningi labamnyama lisesimweni sokusebenza.

Uhlelo lwezempilo lobandlululo luphinde lwahlukaniswa kakhulu, lwenezikhungo ezihlukile ezilawulwa ngabaphathi bezempilo abahlukahlukene. Uhlelo lwayo lwezempilo lwalubuye futhi lusehlukaniswe ngokungafanele. futhi ngokungakhethi ngokungafanele ezinsizakalweni zokwelashwa nasezibhedlela (ngamaphesenti ayi-11 kuphela enkcitho yezempilo yomphakathi enikelwe ukunakekelwa kwempilo okuyisisekelo)[1]. Uhlelo lolu belungagxiliwe ekubhekaneni nezifo zobuphofu ezinjengokungondleki kanye nesifo sofuba, ezazigcwele ikakhulukazi kubantu abamnyama. Ngo-1980, iWorld Health Organisation yalinganisela ukuthi ukushona kwezinsana kwabansundu kubantu baseNingizimu Afrika kungama-120 kwabangu-1 000 abazalwa bukhoma, kanti kwabamhlophe kwakusasele okokuqala lokho[2].

Ukuhlelelwa kwendawo yobandlululo kwabangela iningi labantu baseNingizimu Afrika ukuthi bahlale emalokishini amakhulu, aminyene nabantu abahlala emaphethelweni amadolobha noma ezindaweni eziqhelile, ezinabantu abaningi futhi iningi lasemakhaya, kude nezindawo zabo zomsebenzi, zidinga ukuba zihambe amabanga amade ngezindleko ezinkulu kubo ngesikhathi nangeholo.Amathuba abantu abamnyama angathenga futhi abanawo umhlaba namabhizinisi ayenomkhawulo, anciphisa amathuba abo ezenhlalo nakwezomnotho futhi adale imakethe yezakhiwo ehlanekezelwe kakhulu. Kuqhamuke emuva ukwakhiwa kwezindlu zasemadolobheni kakhulu, ngonyaka we-1994 kwakulinganiselwa ezigidini ezingama-1,3 kanti uma amahostela nezindawo zasemakhaya nazo zingabhekwa, ukubuyela emuva bekukusondele kumayunithi ayizigidi ezintathu[3].

Uhlelo lweze nhlalakahle lwehlukaniswe ngokusekelwea kubuhlanga, ubulili nendawo okuhlala kuyo. Azange kube

1 Wadee, H; UGilson, L; Thiede, M; I-Okorafor, O; kanye noMcIntyre, D. 2003. Ukungalingani Kwezokunakekelwa Kwezempilo eSouth Africa kanye noMphakathi / Okwangasese Okuhlanganisiwe: Uhlaka Lombhalo Olungiselelwe Iphrojekthi ye-RUIG / UNRISD kwi-Globalization, Ukungalingani kanye Nezempilo. k 5

2 Chimere-Dan, O. 1992. apartheid and Demology in South Africa, African Population Study, 7. p.28-38

3 African National Congress. 1994. Uhlelo Lokuvuselela Nokwakha. EGoli: Umunye Izincwadi ze-African National Congress.

khona uhlaka lwenqubomgomo yezenhlalonhle kazwelonke kanye nemithetho eyehlukene nenqubomgomo kunciphise ukufinyelela kwenhlalonhle ngamaqembu athile ezinhlanga, kwaba nomphumela omubi kuma-Afrika ikakhulukazi. Inani lezibonelelo zoxhaso lomphakathi lalihlukile ngokuya ngohlanga nezinsizakalo ezazikhona zazingahlale zitholakala noma zifinyeleleka emiphakathini engenasici.

Izikhungo zobulungiswa bobugebengu, ikakhulukazi amaphoyisa, amabutho, izinkantolo kanye namadodana ayizikhulu, kwakuyizikhungo eziyinhloko ezaziqinisa nokuqinisa uhlelo lobandlululo. Lezi zikhungo zazisekelwa yimithetho eyehlukene yokubandlululo. Lezi zikhungo kanye nezingcezu zemithetho zazilawula ukuhamba kwabantu abamnyama ukungena nokuphuma ezindaweni ezigcinelwe abelungu. Ukubhaliswa kwamasosha kwabafundi abamhlophe abahamba nesikole kulabo abebeyiSouth African Defence Force (SADF) kwakuyilanga losuku elanikeza isidingo esandayo kuzinto zokuphepha ezazitholakala kumbuso wobandlululo. Ukuqamba amandla amakhulu nolaka lwethalente lokungena emadolobheni aseNingizimu Afrika indawo yamasu ezwe yakhiwe ukuze kusizakale abaholi abamnyama abathile ababekhethiwe ngokubambelela kwezepolitiki nakwezomnotho.

Abesifazane bazo zonke izinhlanga, kepha abesifazane abamnyama abampofu kakhulu, bahlanganiswa, bavinjelwa ngokomthetho, ngokwenhlalo nangokwamasiko ukuthi bahlanganyele kwezepolitiki nokwenza izinqumo. Abesifazane, kanye nabesifazane base-Afrika ikakhulukazi, benqatshelwe ukufinyelela ngokulinganayo komhlaba, ezindlini nasepulazini, ekunakekelweni kwezempilo, ezinsizakalweni zenhlalo, kumathuba emfundo nokuqashwa.

Umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika osizakala kakhulu, osebenzisa izinsizakusebenza kanye nokuqina kwekhabhoni awuzange ulawulwe ngokwanele ngezinhloso zokuvikela imvelo nentuthuko esimeme. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukungcoliswa komoya, amanzi nomhlaba kwaba yenzelwe ukuthinta ngokungahambi kahle izindawo ezihlala imiphakathi empofu nabamnyama, ababengenazo izindlela zezepolitiki nezomnotho zokuphoqelela ukuziphendulela.

Ekuqaleni kwentando yeningi, uhulumeni omusha wagcina ezomnotho osenkingeni, obekakhiwe yizinqubomgomo zobandlululo, futhi ngezinga elithile umthelela wokuchitheka kwezomnotho kanye nokuthembela ekuthengisweni kwezimayini kwamanye amazwe. Umnotho owazuzwe njengefa wawusuwa ngokukhululekile, kwathi ukukhula okuyisilinganiso eminyakeni eyishumi eyedlule kufinyelela cishe ku-1,2%. Imikhakha yezomnotho ibonakala ngamazinga aphezulu okugxilwa emakethe, ngaleyo ndlela kudaleke isimo sokuziphatha okukuncintisana. UMnyango Wezabasebenzi. Amakhono Kazwelonke.

Ngenxa yohlelo lwemfundo-yeBantu, kubekhona ukungalingani okukhulu kwezemfundo nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono njengoba izikole zabansundu zazinezinsizakusebenza ezincane, abasebenzi abesekayo kanye nengqalasizinda emibi, okuholele ekutheni kubhekwe iningi labamnyama ukuthi lihlanganyele kwezomnotho. Ukubhukelwa kwemisebenzi nokuqeqeshwa kwe-onjob kuma-parastatals bekubhekelwa abelungu kuphela neningi labantu abamnyama linikezwe izikhundla eziphansi.

Ngakho-ke, ekuqaleni kwentando yeningi:

Izinga lokungasebenzi laliphezulu futhi lzinga lokuntuleka kwemisebenzi laliphezulu futhi kwenziwa amakhonsathi kubantu base-Afrika: ngonyaka we-1994, izinga lokuntuleka kwemisebenzi lalimi ku-20%, okuthinta abaningi njengama-24,7% abantu base-Afrika uma kuqhathaniswa no-3% wabamhlophe.[4] Izikhungo zemfundo yezobuchwepheshe kanye nezemfundo ephakeme (i-HEI) zikhombisa ingqikithi ekhona, isekelwe ekuhlinzekeni okungalingani futhi okungalingani, futhi nokuphinde kuvelise ubuhlanga, isigaba kanye nobulili. Ngakho-ke, kwakukhona **ukushoda kwamakhono**, ikakhulukazi amakhono aphezulu, kuyo yonke imikhakha yezomnotho kanye nemisebenzi[5].

Ngo-1994, bangaphezu kwezigidi eziyi-12 abantu ababanga nokuthola izinsizakalo eziyisisekelo njengamanzi okuphuza ahlanzekile futhi abantu abayizigidi ezingama-21 babengenayo indle eyanele. Ngaphansi kwengxenye yabantu basemakhaya babenamanzi aphephile futhi atholakala kalula, futhi munye kuphela kwabayisikhombisa owathola indle. Bangama-36% kuphela amakhaya aseNingizimu Afrika abathola ugesi. Njengoba i-RDP ikubeka,"*ubuphofu nokudilizwa kukhona kanye namadolobha anamuhla kanye nengqalasizinda yezokumbiwa phansi, yezimboni kanye nezohwebo*".[6]

Ngo 1996, cishe ama-71% emindeni eyizigidi ezingama-2.4 ezindaweni zasemakhaya ezasemazweni angaphandle ayekwazi **ukuthola umhlaba** ngezinjongo zokulima. Kodwa-ke, ingxenye yale mizi yabika ukuthi ukulima okusetshenziselwa izilimo kwakungaphansi kunehektare elilodwa; Ngakho-ke, iningi (93%) lemindeni emnyama yasemakhaya lalilima nokudla futhi lenza imali encane[7].

4 UMnyango Wezabasebenzi. Isu Likazwelonke Lokuthuthukiswa Kwamakhono.
5 UMkhandlu Wokucwaninga Isayensi Yabantu. 2019 Ukubambisana phakathi kwe-DHET ne-HSRC. Iwebhusayithi: http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/departments/education-and-skills-development/lmip.
6 IGazethi kaHulumeni. 1994. Phawula uNombolo 1954 wonyaka we-1994. Iphepha Elimhlophe Lokwakhiwa kabusha Nentuthuko.
7 Stats SA. 1999.



PICTURE: JOHNNY MILLER / UNEQUAL SCENES

Ukuphela kobandlululo eNamibia naseNingizimu Afrika kanye nokuphela kweMpi Yomshoshaphansi kunikeze izwekazi lonke amathuba amasha okubumba ikusasa lalo. Isizukulwane esisha samaPan-Africanists sivumelwana Izisombululo zase-Afrika ezinkingeni zase-Afrika ekubhekaneni nezingxabano kanye nokuthuthuka.

UBUPHOFU KANYE NOBUKHULU BAWO OBUHLUKAHLUKENE

Umongo womlando ekuguqukeni kweNingizimu Afrika wabona ifa lokungalingani, ukungasebenzi kanye nobuphofu ngokwesisekelo sohlanga, ubulili, isigaba kanye nejografi. The Abasunguli wentando yethu yeningi bakubonile lokhu, lapho I-RDP iveze ukuthi "*izinkinga zethu zijula*". Baye bavuma ukuthi "*ayikho umbuso wentando yeningi ongaba khona sisinde futhi sichume uma inqwaba yabantu bethu ihlala ebuphofwini, ngaphandle komhlaba, ngaphandle kwethemba elibonakalayo le impilo engcono.* ***Ukuhlasela ubuphofu kanye nokuswela ngakhoke kufanele kube yinto yokuqala yokuqala kahulumeni wentando yeningi***."

Ubuphofu nokungalingani okuningi

Lapho i-RDP ivinjelwa, "*ubuphofu bungumthwalo omkhulu kakhulu wabantu baseNingizimu Afrika, futhi bangumphumela oqondile wohlelo lobandlululo (kanye nokhokho) kanye nesimo sakwethu sakwethu sokuthuthuka kwebhizinisi nezimboni esikuhambisana nakho*".
I-RDP nezinhlelo zikahulumeni ezalandela kule minyaka engama-25 yaya kuleyo mpi ngendlela yobumbano ngendlela ehlukahlukene, igxile kwizidingo eziyisisekelo, imali engenayo, ingqalasizinda, amakhono abantu, izimpahla namathuba. Okuphawuleke kakhulu phakathi kwalokhu kube wukufakwa kweholo lomphakathi, okubandakanya ukuhlinzekwa kwezinsizakalo eziyisisekelo, ingqalasizinda yezenhlalo, amanzi, ukuthuthwa kwendle, izindlu nogesi, izibonelelo zikahulumeni (kusuka ezigidini ezi-2.6 ngonyaka we-1996 kuya kweziyi-17,7 wezigidi ngo-2018), ezemfundo kanye ezempilo, kanye nengqalasizinda yezomnotho efana nezokuthutha.

Ukudalwa kwemisebenzi ukuhlinzeka ngemali engenye kungenye yezinto ezenziwa ngamatende empini yobuphofu. Le ndlela kwakungukuakhela izinhlaka zomphakathi phakathi kwabaphathi bezengqondo, ezabasebenzi kanye nabamabhizinisi azimele, okuholele ekusetshenzisweni kwamasu anjengeminyaka engama-25 njengezinhlelo zokuqashwa komphakathi (Uhlelo Olwandisiwe Lwezemisebenzi Yomphakathi (EPWP), Working for Water (WfW), Uhlelo Lwezemisebenzi Yomphakathi (i-CWP) kanye nezinhlelo zemixhaso eziqashiwe zabasebenzi abazimele. Inani eliphelele lemisebenzi ephikisana nabasebenzi ebunjwe yi-EPWP selokhu yasungulwa ngo-2004 izigidi eziyi-10,3. I-8 20 EPWP ibeke phambili intsha engafundile ngobuhlakani, enabantu abasha abasha abayizigidi ezingama-4.8 (47%) abangena kwi-EPWP. Ngemuva kokubamba iqhaza kwi-EPWP, ucwaningo lwe-tracer nababambiqhaza lukhombisa ukuthi bangu-12,4% kuphela abathola umsebenzi wokuqashwa ngokugcwele, ama-4.8% asungule amabhizinisi abo, kwathi abangama-47.8% bathola eminye imisebenzi esikhashana kwathi abanye abayi-14% basekufundweni nasekuqeqesheni. Ngokwengeziwe ama-66% abahlanganyeli be-EPWP ayengabesifazane, ama-47% ayentsha kuthi ama-1% ayengabantu abakhubazekile.

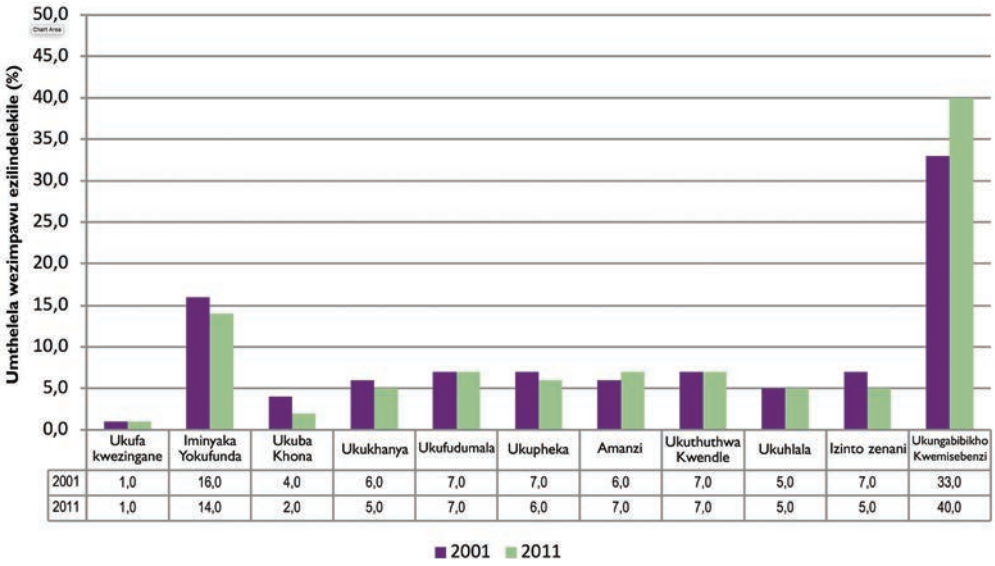
Imizamo eyengeziwe yokubhekana nobuphofu bentsha kanye nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi ifaka phakathi ukwakhiwa kwe-Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF) neKhomishini Yentsha Yezwe (National Youth Commission) ebihlanganiswe ngokuphelele kwiNational Development Agency Agency (NYDA), ukufundela abafundi amathuba, imisebenzi olubhekiswe phansi yi-Sector Edu cation and Training Autho rities (SETA), ukwethulwa koxhaso Lwezimali Zentsha kanye neNtsha yokuqashwa kwensizwa (YES).

Lezi zinyathelo zihlanganiswe nokugxilwa ekuthuthukisweni kwamabhizinisi amancane namaphakathi, kanye nasekugxileni ekuvikelweni nasekuthuthukisweni kwamalungelo abasebenzi, njengokwandiswa komshuwalense wokungasebenzi (nezinye izinzuzo), ezempilo kanye nokuphepha emsebenzini kanye nokwethulwa kwakamuva komholo omncane.

I-Afrika eseNingizimu nalesi sikhathi futhi isitshale kakhulu ekwakheni amakhono abantu, ngokubhaliswa kwabantu jikelele emfundweni eyisisekelo, inqubekelaphambili yenqubekela phambili ye-Early Childhood Development ment (ECD), izinhlelo zokudla ezikoleni, ukuhanjiswa kwesikole ukunwetshwa kweNational Student Financial Aid Isikimu (NSFAS) futhi muva nje, imfundo ephakeme yamahhala yabafundi abavela emindenini empofu.

Ukuhlanganiswa kwalezi zilinganiso ezingenhla kuholele ekunciphiseni kobuphofu obuphelele nobulinganayo phakathi kuka-1993 no-2013 (ubuphofu bokungena kwemali buyehle ukusuka ku-33% kuya ku-25%). Kodwa-ke, kuphinde futhi kube nokwanda kwamazinga entlupheko. Ngakho-ke, ngokwe-Stats SA, "*ngenkathi amakhaya ethola ukufinyelela okungcono ezinsizakalweni nasezikhungweni" ngenxa yeholo lomphakathi, "impilo yawo enzima ihlupheka phakathi kuka-2011 no-2015*" ngenxa yamazinga wamakhono aphansi kanye nezomnotho okubalwa nokukhula komnotho kwabahamba ngezinyawo, ukwanda kwemisebenzi, ukuthembela okukhulu ezindlini ezikweletini kanye namanani aphezulu.[8]

8 Stats SA. 2017. Poverty Trends in South Africa. An Examination of Absolute Poverty between 2006 and 2015.



	Ukufa kwezingane	Iminyaka Yokufunda	Ukuba Khona	Ukukhanya	Ukufudumala	Ukupheka	Amanzi	Ukuthuthwa Kwendle	Ukuhlala	Izinto zenani	Ukungabibikho Kwemisebenzi
2001	1,0	16,0	4,0	6,0	7,0	7,0	6,0	7,0	5,0	7,0	33,0
2011	1,0	14,0	2,0	5,0	7,0	6,0	7,0	7,0	5,0	5,0	40,0

Umdwebo 1.1: Ukuntuleka kwemisebenzi kuhlala kungumnikelo omkhulu kakhulu kubuphofu.
Umthombo: Stats SA.2015. Imibiko Yezwe Yenqubekela Phambili Yeminyaka Eyinkulungwane ivaliwe eNingizimu Afrika.

....levels yobuphofu ihlala iphezulu futhi ayihambelani nombono oshiwo nguhulumeni nezinjongo zokuthuthuka.

Ukukala ubulukhuni bokuthi ubuphofu bukhona, abakwaStats SA bakhiqize iSouth African Multidimensional Poverty Index ngonyaka ka 2001. I-Index ibeka ukuntenga okukhulu obhekene nakho umuntu ngamunye noma umndeni ngezigaba ezine, okungukuthi ezempilo, ezemfundo, izinga lokuphila kanye nezomnotho. **Umdwebo u-1.1** uqinisekisa ukuthi ukungasebenzi kuyalulama igalelo labo ekulweni nobuphofu. Kubonisa nezindawo eziningi lapho kunendawo yokwenziwa ngcono, ngokwesibonelo iminyaka yokufunda (yize ukuya esikoleni kungukuthi kube nomthelela ekupheliseni ubuphofu), amanzi, kanti, nokulwa nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi.

Enye yezindaba eziyimpumelelo yeminyaka engama-25 ukwehliswa kwezinga lokushona kwezingane, ikakhulukazi ngokuthuthuka kokudla okunempilo, uhlelo olwandisiwe lokugoma, ukufinyelela kwamahhala kwezokunakekelwa kwezempilo komama nezingane, omama abafundile kangcono, kanye nokuvinjezelwa komama ukuya-ukudluliselwa kwengane kwe-HIV. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ngenxa yokwanda kohlelo lwe-antiretroviral (ARV), izingane zazingathathwa njengezintandane.

Ubuphofu baseNingizimu Afrika, ngaphandle kokuba nobubanzi obahlukahlukene, buthinta namaqembu ahlukile ngendlela ehlukile.

Ngokwesimo sendawo imindeni eminingi yasemakhaya ibisempofu ngokuqhathaniswa nemizi yasemadolobheni, noma ngabe kwehle ngo-6% ubuphofu ukusuka kuma-62% ngonyaka we-1996 kuye kuma-56% ngonyaka ka-2001 kuyo yonke imindeni yasemakhaya[9]. Amadolobha afudukayo akhombisa ukwanda kwamakhaya asezingeni eliphakathi kwe-13% kuya kwayi-16% esikhathini esifanayo.[10] Ukuphathwa kwezindlu ezinamakhosikazi kungafinyelela kumaphesenti ayi-10 okuba mpofu.[11] Ubuhlanga buhlala bungumashiqela oqinile wobuphofu ezweni laseNingizimu Afrika, kanti amathini ase-Afri asengozini ephezulu yokuba mpofu. Amanga amakhulu we-Fami nezingane, ezindaweni zasemadolobheni nasezindaweni zasemakhaya asengozini enkulu yokuba sesimweni sobuphofu.

Phakathi konyaka we-2006 nowe-2015 amanani entlupheko ehle phakathi kwabantu bobabili abasebenzayo futhi abangasebenzi ngokomnotho, yize kunjalo ngamanani ahlukile. Ngalesi sikhathi labo abebesebenza ngokomnotho babona ukwehla kwezinga lobuphofu lisuka kumaphesenti angama-27.3 laya kumaphesenti angama-20, kanti izinga lobuphofu phakathi kwalabo abangasebenzi ngokomnotho lehle lisuka kumaphesenti angama-57,7 ngonyaka we-2006 laya kumaphesenti angama-46.3 ngonyaka ka-2015[12]. Lokhu kuyahambisana nesibalo **esingu-1.2.** olinganisa ukubalwa kobuphofu, okukhombisa ukuthi isilinganiso sabantu abahlala ngaphansi komugqa wobuphofu wokudla sehle sisuka ku-28,4% ngonyaka we-2006 saya kuma-21.4% ngonyaka ka-2011, kodwa sakhuphuka safinyelela kuma-25,2% ngonyaka wezi-2015. Inani labantu abahlala ngaphansi kobuphofu obukhulu Umugqa wehle usuka ku-66.6% ngonyaka we-2006 wafinyelela kuma-53.2% ngonyaka ka-2011, kodwa wakhuphuka wafinyelela kuma-55,5% ngonyaka ka-2015. Ngesikhathi amazinga entlupheko ehla phakathi kuka-2006 no-2011, anyuka ngesikhathi sika-2011 kuya ku-2015.

Kuyilapho izinhlelo zikahulumeni eminyakeni engu-25 eyedlule ziye zabeka izigidi zabantu baseNingizimu Afrika ngokumelene nomthelela omubi wobuphofu, amazinga obuphofu ahlala ephezulu futhi engahambisani nohulumeni s umbono kushiwo futhi imigomo yekutfutfukisa. I-NDP: Vision 2030 idinga ukuthi ubuphofu ngokuphelele buqedwe kusuka ku-39% wabantu abaphila ngaphansi komugqa wobuphofu ka-R419 (ngamanani ka-2009) bafinyelele ku-zero ngo-2030. Kodwa-ke, ngakolunye uhlangothi, isilinganiso sabantu baseNingizimu Afrika abahlala ngaphansi kweLower Bound IPoverty Line (LBPL) inyuke isuka ku-36.4% ngonyaka ka-2011 (abantu abayizigidi eziyi-18.7) yaya kuma-40.0% ngonyaka ka-2015 (abantu abayizigidi ezingama-21.9).

> Ukubhekana nokungalingani kwemholo, phakathi kwezinye izilinganiso, uhulumeni waqeda iholo lobuhlanga nokususelwa ebulilini kanye nezinzuzo zokubandlululwa emkhakheni kahulumeni.

9 I-Boharat, H, neKanbur, R. 2005. Ubumpofu nokuhlala kahle eSouth Africa-Post-apartheid: Ukubuka konke Kwedatha. k. 4-5.

10 *Ibid*

11 IBhange Lomhlaba. 2018. Ukunqoba Ubuphofu kanye nokungalingani eNingizimu Afrika: Ukuhlolwa Kwabashayeli: Izithintelo kanye Namathuba. k. 14.

12 IBhange Lomhlaba. 2018. Ukunqoba Ubuphofu kanye nokungalingani eNingizimu Afrika: Ukuhlolwa Kwabashayeli: Izithintelo kanye Namathuba. p.xxvi.

UKUNGALINGANI

Kusekelwe kubuhlanga nobulili - bekuyifa eligcwele kakhulu futhi eliqhubekayo kakhulu lobandlululo, ubukoloni kanye nobukhokho. Isendlalelo soMthethosisekelo sikubheka njengengxenye "*yokungabi nabulungisa kwangaphambilini*". Lokhu kungabi nabulungiswa emlandweni kuziveza ngokungalingani emalini engenayo, ekucebeni, ezinsizakalweni, ezimpahleni nakumathuba. Impela, ukuxilongwa kwe-RDP bekungukuthi "*iNingizimu Afrika manje ingenye yezindlela zomhlaba ezingalingani kakhulu zokusatshalaliswa kwemali nengcebo*."[13]

Namuhla, iNingizimu Afrika ingumphakathi ongalingani kakhulu emhlabeni. Ukulinganisa okusetshenziselwa ukungalingani, i-Gini coeffnty, kukhombisa ukuthi phakathi kuka-1996 no-2001, ukungalingani kukhuphukile kusuka ku-0.68 kuya ku-0.73[14], futhi kwehla kusuka ku-0.72 kuya ku-0.68 phakathi kuka-2006 no-2015. Lokhu kukhombisa ukushintshashintsha kokungalingani, kepha esikhathini sonke salokhu kwaqhubeka isikhathi ngenkani ephakeme.

I-RDP icele ukuthi "*kuhlanganiswe ukukhula, ukuthuthukiswa, ukwakha kabusha kanye nokwabiwa kabusha ohlelweni oluhlangene*". Kule minyaka engama-25, iNingizimu Afrika ibeke lezi zinyathelo ezilandelayo zokubhekana nokungalingani:

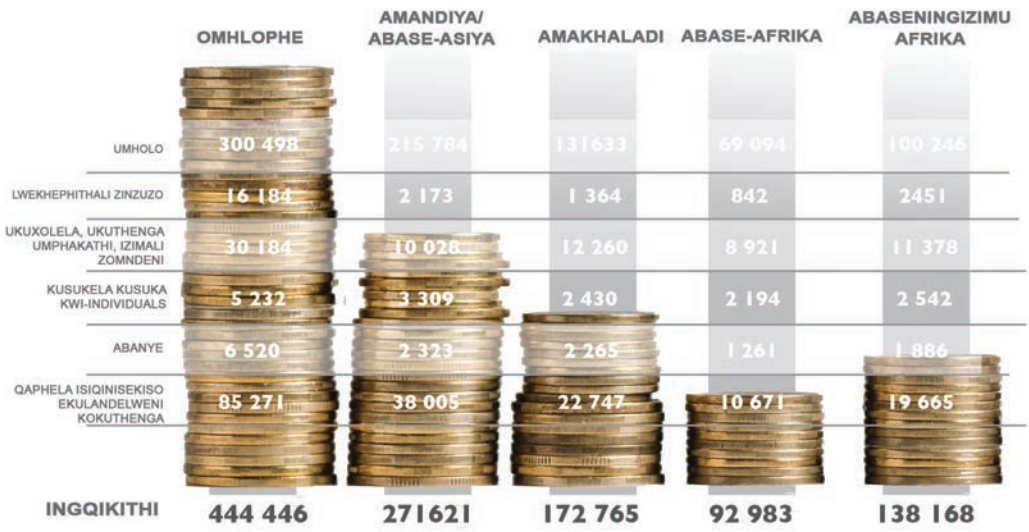
- I-White Paper ku-RDP ifuna ukuthi kubuyiswe kabusha ukusetshenziswa kukahulumeni ukuze kusebenze kabusha, phakathi kokunye, ukuhlinzekwa kwezinsizakalo eziyisisekelo nengqalasizinda. Sekukonke, imali esetshenziselwa izinsizakalo zenhlalo ibisabalaliswa kabusha, naphezu kwezingqinamba zezinyathelo ze-GEAR austerity. Lokhu kuhambisane nentuthuko ekuqoqweni kwemali engenayo kanye nokwandiswa kwesizinda sokuqoqwa kwezimali.
- Ukubhekana nokungalingani kwemali, phakathi kwezinye izilinganiso, uhulumeni wakuqedela umholo nokubandlululwa okusekwe kubulili kanye nezinzuzo ezinhlakeni zikahulumeni. Umgomo wenqubo yokuqinisa isandla, kuyo yomibili imikhakha yomphakathi kanye nezizimele, bekuhloswe ngayo ukuhlinzeka ngokulungiswa kabusha ukuze abantu abamnyama nabesifazane abaningi bakwazi ukuthola amathuba emisebenzi, ikakhulukazi emazingeni ochwepheshe nabaphathi. Umholo womphakathi, okwakungamashumi eminyaka uvunyelwe kuphela kubantu abamhlophe, wawudluliselwa kubo bonke, uzuze ikakhulukazi abampofu nababhekene nengcuphe, futhi ikakhulukazi abesifazane nezingane.
- Imali engenayo yasekhaya inyuke ngo-273.9% kule minyaka engama-25, njengoba kukhonjisiwe.
- Kodwa-ke, ukungalingani ngokobuhlanga nangokobulili kwaqhubeka, njengoba kukhonjisiwe ku-**sibalo 1.4**, esibheka ukusakazwa kwemali engenayo ngokususelwa

13 I-African National Congress. 1994. Uhlelo Lokuvuselela kanye Nentuthuko. EGoli: Umunye Izincwadi ze-African National Congress.

14 Van der Berg, S. 2011. Ubuphofu Bokusatshalaliswa Nokungeniswa Kwamanje Ekuqopheni Komlando waseNingizimu Afrika. Umlando Wezomnotho Wezifunda Ezithuthukayo, 26 (1), ikhasi.120-140.



Umdwebo 1.3: Umholo Womndeni Waminyaka Yonke.
Umthombo: tradingeconomics.com Statistics South Africa



Umdwebo 1.4: Umholo Womndeni Waminyaka Yonke.
Umthombo: Statistics South Africa. 2017. Ucwaningo Lwezimo Zokuphila 2014 -15.

kubuhlanga. Ngokwesilinganiso, amakhaya anamakhanda amhlophe asebenzisa izikhathi ezingama-5.1 ngaphezulu futhi athola imali ephindwe izikhathi ezi-4,7 kunemindeni ephethwe ngabase-Afrika.[15].

Uhlelo lwentela engenayo kanye nokuxolelwa kweValue Added tax (VAT) kunikeze usizo oluthile kulabo abahola kancane. IVAT, eyethulwa ngonyaka ka 1991 ngo-10% yenyuselwa ku-14% ngonyaka we-1993 kwathi ngo-15% isanda kuba khona. Kodwa i-VAT ithinta izisebenzi zabampofu ezimpofu, ezihlala kude nomsebenzi, ngokungafani. Amanani ezinsizakalo eziyisisekelo abe nezinhloso ezithuthukayo nezinsizakalo zamahhala (kepha zikhawulelwe) zemizi ehluphekayo ezindaweni ezinjengamanzi nogesi. Kwabakaki abahola imali ephezulu, okwathi emashumini amathathu edlule wobandlululo bakhokha inani elicashile lama-50% kuma-60s, cishe ama-60% kuma-70s kanye nama-55% kuma-80s, izinga lentela lehle laya ku-41% ngonyaka wezi-2015/2016.[16] Amanani entela yenkampani ehle kusuka ku-50%ngo 1990/1991 kuya cishe isigamu ngonyaka ka 2014/201517[17].
Ngaphandle kwalokhu, ama-60% omhla wokunotha wenani labantu uhlala i-8.3% yengcebo ephelele[18]. Izinhlelo zokunikeza amandla njengengxenye yezinqubomgomo ze-Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) zaba nomthelela ongathandeki ekusatshalalisweni komnotho. Izinga eliphakathi kwabansundu abamnyama liziqongelele impahla, kepha abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bahlala bekweletwa kakhulu, isikweletu sabathengi esibalelwa ku-R1.7 trillion ngonyaka we-2018, cishe nesikweletu sikahulumeni sika-R2 trillion[19].

Ukulingana kwamathuba ikakhulu uma sikhuluma ngawokufinyelela kwimfundo, imisebenzi kanye namanye amathuba ezomnotho. Ngemuva kweminyaka engu-25 yeningi yentando yeningi, iNingizimu Afrika ithole ukufinyelela emhlabeni wonke kwimfundo eyisisekelo, kubandakanya nezingane zamantombazane. Inselelo ihlala ikhwalithi nokuqukethwe kwemiphumela yemfundo, lapho umfundi ojwayelekile enza kahle kwizinkomba zomhlaba ezibalulekile njengokufunda nokubhala. Ukufakwa kwabafundi emanyuvesi nasemakolishi weTechnical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) kukhuphuke kusuka kuma-495 356 Ngo-1994 kuya ku-975 837 ngonyaka we-2016, futhi isibalo sabafundi abaphuma emanyuvesi omphakathi siphindwe kabili ukusuka kuma-92 874 ngonyaka ka-2000 kuye ku-203 076 ngonyaka ka-2016. Ukuqhubekela phambili kokubhaliswa kubalulekile,

15 Izibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika eziyi2017. Ucwaningo Lwezimo Zokuphila 2014/15. p.12.
16 Ibhange LaseNingizimu Afrika. 2015. Ukulandelana Kwentela YaseNingizimu Afrika: 1979-2015: Isengezo kwi-South African Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, k. 1.
17 *Ibid*, k.8.
18 IKhomishini Yezokuhlela kaZwelonke eyi-18. 2011. Uhlelo Lwezentuthuko lukazwelonke: Umbono 2030.
19 Ibhange Lomhlaba. 2017. Database Lomhlaba Wonke: Ukulinganisa Ukufakwa Kwezezimali kanye ne-Fintech Revolution, Isahluko 2, k. 35.

kepha amanani aphakeme okuphuma kwabafundi kanye nezinga eliphansi labafundi base-Afrika hlukanani nalezi zinzuzo. Isibonelo, ngokwe-Stats SA, "*cishe ama-47% entsha eneminyaka engama-20 kuya kwengama-24 ubudala ebephethe ama-bachelor degrees noma iziqu ezilingana ne-National Qualication Framework (NQF) Level 7 aqhamuka emalini ephezulu kakhulu engenayo yasekhaya. Yi-7.4% yentsha kuphela ebeneziqu ezilingana ne-NQF Level 7 ezaqhamuka emalini engenayo ephansi yasekhaya. Ngaphezu kwalokho, cishe i-36% yentsha ephethe ama-degree noma iziqu zemfundo ephakeme ivela kumanani aphakeme kakhulu wemali engenayo*."[20] Kunenkinga ekhulayo yokungaqashwa, kodwa izinga lokungasebenzi kwabafundi abasha lisephansi kunalabo abanemfundo ephansi. Ngakho-ke imfundo ihlala iyithuluzi elibalulekile lokuhamba kwezenhlalo.

Lokhu okungenhla kukhombisa ukuthi ngenkathi ukungalingani phakathi komjaho kunyuke esikhathini seminyaka engama-25, ukungalingani phakathi kwezinhlanga nobulili kuseyifa elibi kakhulu lobandlululo. Ukuphikelela kokungalingani okuphezulu kwemali engenayo, ingcebo kanye nethuba kusho ukuthi abacebile nabaphezulu maphakathi bayakwazi ukuphuma ekunikezelweni kwezinsiza zomphakathi, ezinjengokunakekelwa kwezempilo, ezemfundo nezokuphepha ngokukhokhela ukuhlinzekwa kwangasese kwalezi zinkonzo. Lokhu kukhulisa ibanga lomphakathi phakathi kwezigaba ezinokwehla 'komqondo wokuba' kanye nokwakhiwa kokuvumelana ngenkathi kususwa amandla wokuxhaswa wesiphambano kanye '*nezwi*' lokungcono ekuhlinzekelweni ngumphakathi. Ubugebengu, kufaka phakathi inkohlakalo, kanye nobugebengu obunobudlova buyaqhubeka emazweni anokungalingani okukhulu ngenkathi kususa nomqondo '*wokuba yisakhamuzi esihle*'. Amazinga obugebengu obuphakeme anciphise amathuba wokuhlangana ngokuhlangana kanye nokuncintisana kwezinhlanga, anikele ngokwengeziwe emazingeni aphansi ethembekile kanye nokuqola.

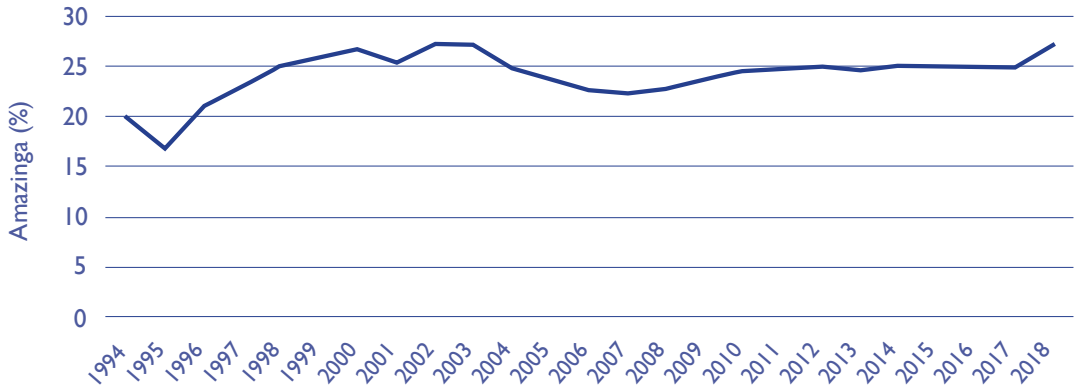
> Ngemuva kweminyaka engu-25 yeningi yentando yeningi, iNingizimu Afrika isithole ukufinyelela emhlabeni wonke emfundweni eyisisekelo, kubandakanya nezingane zamantombazane.

UKUNGASEBENZI

Ezinye zezinjongo ezibalulekile ze-RDP kwakungukudala amathuba emisebenzi, futhi kwandiswe amandla we-econ-omy wokuthola abafuna umsebenzi abasha, kuyo yomibili le mikhakha ngokusemthethweni. Ngokusho kweStats SA, isibalo sabantu abaqashwe ngonyaka we-1994 sasingamamiliyoni angama-8,9 kanti inani labantu abangasebenzi labangu-20%. Izinga lokungasebenzi ngaleso sikhathi lalingafaki amaBantustan kanye neningi labantu abamnyama.

Ngo-1994, bekukhona abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abayizigidi ezingama-41, ngakho-ke abaqashiwe babemele ama-21% abantu. Ekupheleni konyaka ka-2018, isibalo sabantu abaqashiwe sase sicishe saphindeka safinyelela ezigidini ezingu-16,5 zabantu, okungu-28,5% yabantu. Ngaphandle kwalokhu futhi njengomphumela wokukhula kwesibalo sabantu, okudlula ukukhula komnotho, izinga lokungasebenzi linyukele ku-27.1%.

20 Statistics South Africa. 2017. Imfundo Ephakeme kanye namakhono eSouth Africa. Iwebhusayithi: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=12040..



Umdwebo 1.5: *Izinga lokungasebenzi laseNingizimu Afrika (1994 - 2018).*
Umthombo: Statistics South Africa. I-2018. Inhlolovo Yezisebenzi Zekota.

Umdwebo 1.5 uveza umkhuba wamazinga wokuntuleka kwemisebenzi waseNingizimu Afrika wesikhathi sonyaka we-1994 kuya ku -2018.

Ukungakwazi komnotho ukudala imisebenzi kuhambisana nezidingo zokungena ezikhundleni eziphezulu kanye nokungabi namakhono ezinye zezizathu ezenza kwenyuke ukungasebenzi. Nakuba umnotho ukhule ngo-2.8% ngokwesilinganiso phakathi kuka-1994 no-2018, awukwazanga ukusiza abantu abadinga umsebenzi[21].

Ukwanda kokungasebenzi kuphezulu kakhulu –e-Afrika kucishe kuphinde kabili okwaseNdiya futhi kukuphinda kane okwabamhlophe abangasebenzi. Intsha nabesifazane bahamba phambili ngokungasebenzi. Ukungasebenzi kwentsha ngokukhethekile kwenyukile eminyakeni engu-10 edlule (2008 no-2018), izinga lokungasebenzi kwentsha linyuke lisuka ku-44.9% laya ku-54.7%.[22]

Eminyakeni engama-25 edlule, uhulumeni usebenzise inqubomgomo nezinhlelo ezahlukahlukene zokulungisa inani eliphakeme lokuntuleka kwemisebenzi, ikakhulukazi kubantu abasha kanye nabesifazane. Ukungenelela kufaka phakathi i-Employment tax Incentive (i-ETI), okuhloswe ngayo ukukhuthaza isidingo sabasebenzi abasebasha kanye ne-EPWP, okuhlose ngayo abantu abasha kanye nabesifazane. Ngaphezu kwalokho, inqubomgomo yezimboni yaseNingizimu Afrika ibeka umsebenzi esikhungweni sanoma yikuphi ukusekelwa kwezimboni nguhulumeni. I-30% yokuthengwa kwempahla nayo yabekelwa eceleni amabhizinisi aphethwe ngabasha futhi aphethwe.

Noma kunjalo, lokhu kungenelela akuzange kube nomthelela ocatshangelwe; ngakho-ke, amazinga aphezulu okuntuleka kwemisebenzi ayaqhubeka, afinyelele kuma-27.1% ku-Q4 ka-2018.[23]

Njengamanje ijubane le-NDP lokunciphisa ukungasebenzi kwabantu liye ku-6%, kungenzeka ukuthi lihlangatshezwe, ngaphandle kokuthi kuthathwe izinyathelo ezinqala. Ukuze kuhlangatshezwane ne-NDP: inhloso engama-2030 yabantu abayizigidi ezingama-24 abaqashiwe, inani labantu abaqashiwe lidinga ukukhuphuka ngezigidi eziyi-11 ukusuka kwisibalo sango-2010 sezigidi eziyi-13.6.

21 Stats SA. I-2018. Umkhiqizo ojwayelekile Wekhaya, Quarter 4.
22 Izibalo South Africa. Ucwaningo Lwezisebenzi Zonyaka, 2008-2018.
23 Izibalo South Africa. I-2018. Inhlolovo Yezisebenzi Zekota, Quarter 4.

ISAHLUKO 2

Ukwakhiwa Kwe-sizwe, Ukubambisana Komphakathi Nokuzazi



Amaphrojekthi amakoloni nobandlululo asungulwa nokwakha ezenhlelo ezazenza budedengu futhi babephatha amasiko ase-Afrika, amagugu, inkolo kanye nokuzazi njengephansi. Ukuze kuphakamiswe ukwano, kwakudingeka, ngakolunye uhlangothi, ukunganaki ukuthuthuka okuqhubekayo kwengokomoya lase-Afrika, ubunikazi, amagugu namasiko, kanti ngakolunye uhlangothi, kwakhiwa futhi and kutshalwa kakhulu emigomeni emidala neyasuselwa entshonalanga, amasiko nezindlela zakhona.

Iphrojekthi yamakoloni yaqonda ukuthi ukuze kuncishiswe futhi kucindezele ama-Afrika, ukubhujiswa kwesiko kanye nohlelo lwemfundo yendabuko yase-Afrika kubalulekile. Ngenxa yalokhu, uhlelo lwamakholoni nobandlululo lwabiwa futhi lwacindezela isiko labansundu ikakhulu kanye namasiko ase-Afrika ikakhulukazi, ngesimo nangokuqukethwe, ukuphakamisa isikhundla kanye nezindlela zakwezinye izinkambiso zendabuko yaphesheya.

Ngokombono wokubumbana komphakathi kanye nokwakha izwe, iphrojekthi yobandlululo ikhiqize imiphakathi ehlukene phakathi ehlukumezekile kuyilapho abagqugquzeli bayo ababengakolunye uhlangothi bengale kocingo.

Ngokombono wokuzazi imvelaphi yakho, uhulumeni wentando yeningi wazuza 'isizwe' esizaziyo nokho esihlukene kabili, ngakolunye uhlangothi, iqembu elincane lase-European Union elalihlanganisiwe futhi ngakolunye uhlangothi lalihlakazekile futhi linamathele kwabaningi abamnyama ababenendawo enkulu yase-Afrika. Ngisho nangaphakathi kwaleyo mikhakha ebanzi lube khona uguquko , ngokwesibonelo bekukhona ama-Bantustans abangu-10 kanye nesigaba sabamnyama abasafufusa. Yize kunjalo, lokho kuhlukana kusebenze njengezindawo ehlanganisa bantu abaningi be-Ningizimu Afrika, ukuhlangana kwabantu abahlukahlukene kubangele iminyakazo yenkululeko kanye nokuncane okumbalwa kumbono wobandlululo. Ngaphandle kwalokhu phakathi kwabahlaseli kuvuke idlanzana lamasiko acebile, umlando kanye namagugu.

> Ukubuyiselwa kanye nokusatshalaliswa kabusha njengoba kuhlongozwe yi-TRC ihlale iyithuba elinganakelekile lokufaka isandla ekuvaleni igebe elingalingani.



ISITHOMBE: Wikipedia.org

INGABE BEWAZI

IZIKHULU ZETHU ZE NOBEL

Izici zaseNingizimu Afrika ngokuvelele uma kukhulunywa ngalabo abaphiwe ngemisebenzi yabo yezizinda zabo:

USydney Brenner
J. M. Coetzee
Allan MacLeod Cormack
F. W. de Klerk
UNadine Gordimer
Aaron Klug
iNkosi Albert Luthuli
Nelson Mandela
UMax Theiler
UMbhishobhi Omkhulu uDesmond Tutu

Ukufunda ezindabeni ezedlule kanye nokutholakalayo ukuthi kwenye indawo uhulumeni wentando yeningi wayehlose "*ukuphulukisa ukwahlukana kwesikhathi esedlule nokusungula umphakathi omiswe isibalo sentando yeningi, ubulungiswa bezenhlalo kanye namalungelo abantu ayisisekelo*"[24].

Ekutholeni la amalungelo kunikezwe amalungelo okuqala, elesibili nelesithathu ngenkathi kuhlanganiswa ubukhulu bezenhlalo, bezomnotho nezemvelo. Kukhona futhi ukuqinisa ubudlelwano phakathi kwemvelaphi, ukubumbana komphakathi, ukwakhiwa kwesizwe kanye nokubhekana nezinselelo ezikhathazayo zokuntuleka kwemisebenzi, ubuphofu, ukungalingani kanye nokubandlululwa emphakathini. INingizimu Afrika isadonsa kanzima ekubhekaneni nengqinamba yokukhula kokungalingani komnotho, ukusatshalaliswa kwabantu okungajwayelekile, ukungalingani okubukhali, amazinga aphansi okutshala imali okuqinile kanye namazinga obuthakathaka bemali yezenhlalo.[25]

IMITHETHO, NEZIMISO NEZINHLELO EZIYE ZENZIWA KUSUKELA NGO 1994

NGO-1994, uhulumeni omusha wentando yeningi wahlela "*ukwakha umphakathi ogxile kwinkululeko yenkululeko abantu [abasibophela] ekufezekiseni izinhloso zenkululeko yokufuna, ukukhululeka endlaleni, ukukhululeka ekusweleni, ukukhululeka ekungazini, ukukhululeka ekucindezelweni nasekukhululekeni ekwesabeni*".[26]

Ukwakha INhlangano Yezizwe

I-Convention for a dmocratic South Africa (i-CODESA), inkundla yokuxoxisana eyayiguqukele kwinqubo yentando yeningi yafuna "*ukuletha iNingizimu Afrika engahlukanisiwe nezwe elilodwa bahlanganyela izakhamizi ezifanayo, ukuthanda izwe kanye nokwethembeka, belandela phakathi kokuhlukahlukana kwethu, inkululeko, ukulingana nokuphepha kwakho konke kungakhathalekile ngohlanga, ibala, ubulili noma inkolelo; Izwe elingenabo ubandlululo noma olunye uhlobo lokubandlulula lokucindezelwa*"[27].

Ngaphandle kokuwa kwezingqungquthela ngokuyinhloko ekungabonini ngasolinyeni ngokudicilelwa phansi kwenhlangano yenkululeko amabutho ahlomile, iqhaza labasakazi bomphakathi kanye neziphakamiso ezithile zomthethosisekelo, abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bakwazi ukuvota ngonyaka we-1994 ngisho nase. ukuba umqulu wabavoti abajwayelekile. Inqubo ye-CODESA yakhombisa ukwazisa ukuthi abalingani bezenhlalo ezinkulu badinga ukubonisana ngazo zonke izingqinamba ezithinta iNingizimu Afrika kubandakanya lezo ezithinta ezomnotho, ngaleyo ndlela basungule imigomo ezobusa izikhungo ezibalulekile kubandakanya ne National Economic Development And Labour Council(NEDLAC). Isikhathi sezingxoxo nokho, okuhloswe ngaso ukuthola isisombululo esinokuthula ezingxabanweni zaseNingizimu Afrika sasihlaselwa ngamazinga aphezulu odlame lwezepolitiki, noma kunjalo, kuholele ekwamukelweni koMthethosisekelo Wethutyana wonyaka we-1993, umkhandlu wezinguquko kanye nenhlangano yokhetho lokuqala lwentando yeningi. mhlaka 27 Ephreli 1994.

I-White Paper ku-RDP yonyaka ka-1994, iveze amacebo okuqala okwakha leli "*lizwe elinobunye, elinomnotho owodwa, osebenza ngaphakathi kohlaka lomthetho sisekelo osungula amandla ezifundazwe nawasekhaya, inhlonipho nokuvikelwa kwabancane, kanye nenqubo yokwamukela labo abafisa ukugcina ubunikazi babo besiko. Kungenxa yesisekelo sobunye bethu ekwahlukeni ndawonye lapho sizohlanganisa khona ubukhosi bethu bezwe*"[28].

Izikhungo ezihlukanisiwe ezifana nezokuvikela, ezemfundo, ezempilo, iminyango yezokuphepha komphakathi kanye nezikhungo zihlanganiswe zaba iqoqo elilodwa lezikhungo / iminyango. I Interim Constitution of South Africa yahlinzekela ukusungulwa kwe Government of National Unity (i-GNU). Ukwemukelwa koMthethosisekelo nemithetho eminingi eqhubekayo nezinhlaka zenqubomgomo, kwabeka isisekelo somphakathi ongacwasi ngokobuhlanga nangokobandlululo ngokobuhlanga obusekelwe esibalweni sentando yeningi, ubulungiswa bezenhlalo kanye nobunikazi obujwayelekile.

Ekuphokopheleni izinhloso zokuhlinzeka ngesithombe esiphelele sokuhlukunyezwa kwamalungelo abantu kanye nokwephulwa komthetho kanye nokuphulukisa ukwahlukana kwesikhathi esedlule Umthetho Wokukhuthaza Nobumbano Kuzwelonke, 1995 (Umthetho 34 ka 1995), I Truth and Reconcilliation Commission (I-TRC), eyasungulwa yaba umgogodla ekubhekaneni nezingxabano kanye nokwenza lula ukwakhiwa kabusha, izinguquko ezibushelelezi nokwakhiwa kwezwe.[29] I-TRC yethule umbiko wayo ngonyaka we-1998 yanikeza izicelo zokuxolelwa ezingama-849 kuphela kubafakizicelo abangama-

24 iNingizimu Afrika. 1996. UMthethosisekelo weRiphabhulikhi yaseNingizimu Afrika.
25 Indlulamithi Trust, 2018. Indlulamithi South Africa Scenarios 2030. Johannesburg: Indlulamithi South Africa Scenarios Trust.
26 uMandela, N. R. 1994. INkulumo Echaza Isimo Sezwe, 24 Meyi.
27 Umhlangano Wedemokhrasi South Africa (CODESA) I. 1991. ISimemezelo Sezinjongo, 21 Disemba.
28 IGazethi kaHulumeni. 1994. Phawula uNo. 1954 wonyaka we-1994. I-White Paper yokwakhiwa kabusha kanye nentuthuko, iphe.
29 Ukuhlelwa Kwezwe Kuzwelonke.2011. Diagnostic umbiko wokubuka.


UNITE
ONE MAN | ONE NATION | ONE CELEBRATION
HIP
ALLIANCE

782[30]. Izincomo zayo, esinqunyelwe ekunxephezelweni ngokwezomnotho ngezinga lezenhlalo (kufaka phakathi intela yengcebo kanye nentela ebikhokhelwa imali engenayo ezinkampanini neyangasese) ekubuyiselweni kwabantu abathile ngokweseka izisulu nalabo abasindile ekuhlukumezeni amalungelo obuntu obandlululo, kungabukwa njengomqulu wamathuba alahlekile. Ukuphindisela nokubuyela kabusha esinqunywdni sokunxephezelwa ngokwezomnotho ngezinga zenhlalo (kufaka phakathi intela yengcebo kanye nentela ebikhokhelwa imali engenayo ezinkampanini neyangasese) ekubuyiselweni kwabantu abathile ngokweseka izisulu nalabo abasindile ekuhlukumezeni amalungelo obuntu obandlululo, kungabukwa njengegalari yamathuba alahlekile. Ukuphindisela nokubuyisela kabusha.

Ukubuyiselwa kanye nokusatshalaliswa kabusha njengoba kuhlongozwe yi-TRC kuhlala kuyithuba elingenakuphikwa lokufaka isandla ukuvala igebe elingalingani. Kodwa-ke, kwasungula imizwa yethemba futhi kwasungula isisekelo sobunikazi bukazwelonke kanye nomuzwa wokuba yilungu lawo, emazwini kaMongameli okhethwe ngentando yeningi, uNelson Mandela, enkulumweni yakhe yezinsuku eziyi-100: *"Kusukela ekuqaleni, uhulumeni boBumbano Kuzwelonke bazibekele imisebenzi emibili ehlobene: ukubuyisana nokwakha kabusha, ukwakha isizwe nentuthuko. Le yinselelo yaseNingizimu Afrika namuhla. Izohlala iyinselelo yethu iminyaka eminingi ezayo"*.[31]

Ukwemukelwa koMthethosisekelo ngonyaka we-1996 kwaphawuleka lapho iNingizimu Afrika isuka emlandweni wayo ohlukanisayo yaya ekuzazeni nakwikusasa **elijwayelekile** elaligcwele amandla nethemba. Ukwakhiwa kwe -Charter yenkululeko kanye nesimemezelo se-Universal Samalungelo Abantu, uMthethosisekelo ugxilisa umbono weNingizimu ne-Afrika owakhelwe esikweni lokuhlonipha impilo, amalungelo abantu kanye nobunikazi bukazwelonke obusekwe kumagugu wokungazethembisi, ukungabandlululi ngokobuhlanga nangokulingana. Ubuye uhlinzeke nenkantolo ezimele yezobulungiswa kanye nomthethosisekelo wokusebenzisa uMthethosivivinywa wamaLungelo onobulungiswa; ngenkathi kusungulwa izikhungo eziyisishiyagalolunye zokuxhasa ukubuswa ngentando yeningi.

Imithetho ebingahambisani noMthethosisekelo yachithwa. Imithetho nezinqubomgomo ezaletha emphakathini wentando yeningi, engacwasi ngokobulili kanye nobandlululo zabhalwa phansi futhi kwabekwa isisekelo esiqinile somphakathi olinganayo, ohlanganisiwe nonobulungisa ogxile emigomweni yentando yeningi yesithunzi somuntu, ukulingana nenkululeko. Lo msebenzi wawungekho ngaphandle kwezingqinamba zomthethosisekelo, ngoba kwezinye izikhathi ukulinganiselwa kwesimo kwakubonakala maqondana nokubhekana nokulindelwe umphakathi ezindaweni ezibalulekile njengokukwazi ukuthola umhlaba, enhlokodolobha nakwezinye izimpahla ezidingekayo ekuthuthukisweni.

UMthethosisekelo ubuye futhi wethule ukukhushulwa **kwezimpawu zezwe** ezifana nefulege lase Ningizimu Africa, amagama amasha endawo, amaholide omphakathi, imvunulo yezingalo nezindondo zezwe ngenkathi kuthathwa ezinye izinto zokuzazisa. Izimpawu zikazwelonke ziwuphawu lobukhosi bezwe lonke futhi zisetshenziswa njengendawo yokuhlangana yobumbano lukazwelonke, ukubumbana nokuziqhenya kukazwelonke.[32]

INingizimu Afrika ineqoqo lezimpawu zezwe ezisemthethweni, ezafika ekuqaleni kwesivumelwano esisha ngonyaka we-1994. Izimpawu ezifana ne-National Coat of Arms ziqukethwe kuMthethosisekelo onesiqubulo esithi:! Ke e: / xarra // ke, sibhaliwe ngolimi lwesiKhoisan lwabantu / amaXam, okusho ukuthi 'abantu abahlukahlukene bayahlanganiswa'. *"KuseNingizimu ne-Afrika; kusebenza ukucabanga kwethu esedlule, impilo yethu yamanje nekusasa lethu njengoba kwenzeka phambi kwethu.… Ikhokha intela kumhlaba wethu ... ngokubhala amagama athi '**abantu abahlukahlukene bahlanganisiwe**' ejokeni lezingalo; sizibophezela ekwaziseni impilo, ukuhlonipha zonke izilimi namasiko nokuphikisana nokucwasana, ubulili, ukuziphakamisa nokuqothulwa kohlanga"*.[33]

Sinomqondo wokuthi bekunobandlululo enkathini eyedlule, ukushintshwa kwezimpawu ezindala kwesinye isikhathi bekugcwala ukumelana nokungabaza njengoba isizwe sifuna amaphuzu wokufana kanye / noma ukuvumelana. Ukufakwa ngaphakathi kwezimpawu zezwe akuzange kube ngaphandle kwezingxabano. Ngenkathi iculo lesizwe lamukelwa lalihlanganisa uNkosi Sikelela iAfrica (iculo lokumelana) ne-Die Stem (iculo lobandlululo), futhi sinefulegi elisha elihlanganisa konke, ifulege laseNingizimu Afrika elidala futhi kwesinye isikhathi i-Die Stem ilokhu ikhulisa amakhanda abo phakathi kwamaqembu aqede kakhulu. Ukuguqula Amagama Wendawo kubuye kwaba nzima naphezu kwezinqubo zokubonisana, ngaleyo ndlela kukhombisa ukwahlukanisa okujulile ngokuhlobene nomlando waseNingizimu Afrika.

Amaphuzu abalulekile kwakuwubumbano, ngaphambili ayekade enza izinto ngokungafani, kwabonakala kakhulu endaweni yezemidlalo nasekuzijabuliseni okulinganiselwe

30 3 Mathes kanye noBratton. 2007. Kucashunwe Ekubuyekezweni Kweminyaka engama-20. 2014. p15-p16.
31 uMandela, N. R. 2004. Inkulumo yezinsuku eziyi-100 ePhalamende, 18 Agasti.
32 uMateyu noBratton. 2007. Kucashunwe Ekubuyekezweni Kweminyaka engama-20. 2014. p15-p16.
33 Mbeki, T. 2000. Inkulumo yosuku lwenkululeko, Ephreli, 27.

kakhulu. INdebe yoMhlaba yeRugby yango-1995 ibisingathwe futhi yanqotshwa yiNingizimu Afrika ngaphansi kwebhanela "*Iqembu Elinye, Izwe Elinye*". Izwe liphinde labamba futhi lawina umqhudelwano we-Africa Cup of Nations ka-1996 kanye nemidlalo ka-1999 All Africa Games. Le midlalo eyawinwa kanye nokusingathwa kweminye imicimbi emikhulu yezemidlalo efana neNdebe Yomhlaba yeFIFA ka-2010 zonke kwakuyizikhathi zobumbano, njengoba kwenzeka njalo lapho amaqembu amakhulu emidlalo kazwelonke nasekhaya futhi nabantu babamba iqhaza nakwamanye amazwe.

Kodwa-ke, ngaphandle kwalezi zikhathi, kukhona okuhlehlisela kude izinguquko kwezemidlalo ukuze zingabi ngokobuhlanga nangokobulili. Ukwehluleka kweNingizimu Afrika ukwenza izikhungo kanye nokuthuthukisa ezemidlalo ezikoleni kuhlale kuyinselelo, njengoba kunjalo nokusekelwa kwemidlalo yabesifazane. Kuningi okungenziwa ukusekela inguquko kwezenhlalo, ukwakha isizwe kanye nokubumbana kwezenhlalo, ngomdlalo.

Isu leMzansi Golden Economy (MGE) lamukelwa ngonyaka ka-2011, ngenhloso yokuqhakambisa "*ubuciko namasiko ngaphezu kokubumbana komphakathi nokondla umphefumulo wesizwe*" *kepha futhi nasekuthuthukiseni amandla kwezomnotho kanye namakhono kuthuthukisa inqondo*[34]. Kulokhu kuqubuka imiqondo emibili ebalulekile, lokho '*okubandakanya isiko*' kanye '*nokukhulisa umnotho*'. Emandulo kusho ukubukwa kwesiko njengempahla okufanele ithengwe, ithengiswe futhi ithengiswe, kulokhu izindaba ezihlobene nokuhweba okunobulungiswa zibalulekile. Lokhu okulandelayo kusho ukucatshangelwa kokuqinisekiswa futhi kufakwe amasiko endawo nokukhiqiza esimweni sokukhulisa umnotho.

Ngakho-ke, i-MGE yabonwa njengengxenye yomkhakha wegalelo layo ekuhlosweni kwe-NDP kwemisebenzi emisha eyizigidi ezinhlanu nokwakhiwa kwezimboni ezintsha. Ngokubhekisisa ukukhula emikhakheni yendabuko neyisunguliwe enjengezindwangu, ifilimu nomculo kanye nezindawo ezintsha zokukhulisa ezinjengopopayi, ukuzuzisa, amabhizinisi okuthola inzuzo, kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwezindlela zamasiko lowo mkhakha ungaphendula ngasikhathi sinye ekucindezeleni izinselelo zenhlalo nezomnotho, ezingasiza kakhulu ekuqiniseni ubunikazi, ukubumbana komphakathi kanye nobukhulu bokwakha izwe.
Ngaphezu kwalokho, lapho belungiselela i-Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) lo mkhakha wabona isu njengegalelo labo ekufezeni izinto zokudala ohlelweni olubanzi lwemfundo nokuqeqesha. Umkhakha wezobuciko namasiko kwenye indawo, ikakhulukazi kwezinye izingxenye ze-Afrika ne-Asia usetshenziswe ngempumelelo njengemali exhasa i-ajenda yokukhula nentuthuko ngokwenziwa komkhiqizo wasekhaya, ukusetshenziswa kanye nokuthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe. I-United States iyisibonelo esihle kakhulu okwamanje.

Joyina umndeni wezizwe. I-diplomacy of Ubuntu

Njengamanye amazwe amakoloni, imingcele yaseNingizimu Afrika iyacabangana, imiphakathi ihlukanisa umlando, amaqembu, imindeni engama-34 32, imibuso kanye nezinhlelo zezomnotho. Yize uCecil John Rhodes abenombono weCape kuya eCairo, ubandlululo lwalubusa futhi luhlukanise iNingizimu Afrika nomakhelwane bayo, besebenzisa omakhelwane bayo njengezindawo zezisebenzi futhi ikakhulu ezimayini zalo. INingizimu Afrika yobandlululo yabonwa njenge-"*melele amazwe esentshonalanga*" e-Afrika, ngakho-ke yagcizelela ukuxhumana ne-Europe ukubekwa eceleni lapho itholakala khona ngokwendawo.

INingizimu Afrika yobandlululo nayo ibibukela phansi ama-Afrika kanye nezwekazi lonke.

Kusukela ngeminyaka yama-60s, iNingizimu Afrika yalwa impi eqhubekayo kwezenhlalo yezomnotho, yamasosha nezombusazwe eyayilwa nabomakhelwane bayo ababesekela izimpi zenkululeko, ikakhulukazi amazwe asephambili. Ibutho elaliyiSouth African Defence Force (SADF) laliphambili kule mpi linama-commandos abalimi abamhlophe nokubhalwe phansi ukuvikela nokuhamba emingceleni yaseNingizimu Afrika yobandlululo ngenhloso ebekiwe yokugcina izitha zenkululeko kanye nezizwe zivela emazweni angomakhelwane.

Ngasekuqaleni kweminyaka yama-1990s, lapho izingxoxo zaseNingizimu Afrika ziqhubeka futhi nobudlelwano bezombusazwe namazwe ase-Afrika base buqala ukwenziwa ukuthi bube bujwayelekile, iNingizimu Afrika yaqala ukuthola ukwanda kokufuduka kwamaAfrika eza eNingizimu Afrika.

Ngemuva kweminyaka engamashumi yokuhlukaniswa njengezwe elingumbuso, iNingizimu Afrika yathatha indawo yayo efanelekile emndenini wezizwe emva konyaka we-1994. INingizimu Afrika ngaleyo ndlela yaba yilungu lamalungu angama-53 e-Organisation of African Unity (OAU), futhi yajoyina i-United Nations (UN), i-Commonwealth kanye nezinye izikhungo zamazwe ahlukahlukene njenge-Unis Alloc Movement ne-G77 + China. Ibuye yavumelana nezivumelwano zomhlaba wonke.

Isiphakamiso esiyisisekelo se-RDP ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika ingeke ikhule ngaphandle komakhelwane bayo, kumele ifune ukubambisana ukuze isizakale ithuthuke. Ngenxa yalokhu, iNingizimu Afrika yamukela indlela yobumbano yokuhlangana, ubumbano kanye namalungelo abantu

34 UMnyango Wezobuciko Namasiko. 2011. Igolide laseMzansi iGolide Umnotho Wegatsha Lobuciko, Amasiko Namagugu kuLuhlu Olusha Lokukhula, kk.

UBANDLULULO KWEZEMIDLALO



PICTURE: FilmContact.com

INingizimu Afrika, nayo eqhamuke emlandweni ohlukene wezemidlalo, isibonelo indaba kaPapwa Segulum, indodana yezisebenzi zasemapulazini, wathola umsebenzi njenge-caddy eyazifundisa ukudlala igalofu. Umlando waseNingizimu Afrika Online ulandisa udaba lwakhe:

"Ngaphansi kwengcindezi, abaphathi bavumela uSewgolum ukuthi idlale kwiNatal Open ngonyaka ka-1963 eDurban Country Club, ngemuva kokugculiseka ukuthi imithetho yobandlululo ingeke yephulwe. Kwenziwe "amalungiselelo afanele" ukuthi uSewgolum asebenzise i-mini-van njengegumbi lokushintsha, futhi adle naye namacaddy amnyama. uSewgolum wenze okubonakala sengathi akunakwenzeka futhi wawina lo mqhudelwano, nasekuhlazweni okungapheli namahloni ngabo bobabili abamhlophe begalofu elimhlophe nezikhulu zikahulumeni, uSewgolum wayengavunyelwe ukungena ekilabhini yezwe laseThekwini ukuyokwamukela umklomelo wakhe.

Kuvele isithombe somuntu obambe ongezansi uSewgolum emi emvuleni enikezwa indebe yakhe ngewindi elivulekile - ngenkathi bonke abanye abadlali begalofu nezikhulu begcotshwa ngemfudumalo egumbini lokuphumula bejabulela imali yokugibela ngemuva komdlalo, bathukuthela umhlaba futhi banika umfutho enhlanganweni yamazwe aphesheya emidlalweni yobandlululo ". Yize eqhubekile nokuwina iDurban Open futhi ngemuva kweminyaka emibili, uSegwolum wayevinjelwe ukuthi adlale kuyo yonke imiqhudelwano yegalufu, ekubeni yisibukeli futhi ipasipoti lakhe lasuswa.

kanye nendlela esezingeni elilandelanayo yentuthuko nobudlelwano bamanye amazwe. INingizimu Afrika ibambe iqhaza lobuholi ezinhlelweni zamazwe amaningi, imvamisa kuhlasela ngaphezu kwesisindo sayo. INingizimu Afrika iphinde yabona ukuthuthukiswa kwengqalasizinda (ukungenisa izihambi, ingqungquthela, ukuthutha, njll.) Kanye nokukhula okuqhubekayo kwesibalo sabavakashi abavakashela iNingizimu Afrika eminyakeni engama-25 edlule.

INTUTHUKO EMINYAKENI ENGU 25

Ukubandakanya ubuciko namasiko kuyindlela ebalulekile lapho **ukwahlukaniswa kwezenhlalo** kunganqotshwa khona. Ngokubambisana banamandla okuvuselela ushintsho ezimweni zokuziphatha nasekuziphatheni kwabo ekwakheni imiphakathi ebumbene ngokwengeziwe, engaba neqhaza ekusimamiseni intuthuko. I-RDP iphakamise ukuthi kusungulwe uMnyango wezobuCiko namaSiko nokuthi uMnyango kumele uqinisekise ukuthi ngokubambisana nohulumeni wasekhaya nowezifundazwe, imitapo yolwazi, iminyuziyamu, imidwebo, izikhumbuzo kanye nezindawo zomlando kuyasungulwa. Kwakhiwe imitapo yolwazi eminingi yomphakathi, izikhungo zomphakathi kanye nezindawo zomlando/zesikhumbuzo. Cishe zonke izinkundla zemidlalo yeshashalazi ezazike zaba mhlophe ziguquliwe futhi zibonisa imisebenzi yobuciko kusuka kwababekade bencishwe amathuba phambilini. Ubuciko, izikhungo zobuciko kanye neminyuziyamu kanye nokuxhaswa kwezobuciko kuyashintsha[35].

Kube **nokukhula emkhakheni wezamasiko nobuciko** maqondana nomculo, izincwadi, nokwenza ubuciko ngokwanda nokukhula komculo omusha onjenge Kwaito nokukhula kwababhali abamnyama. ISouth African Cultural Observatory (SACO) yazisa ukuthi amasiko, amagugu kanye nokwakhiwa kwe-ive indus uzama ukufaka isandla ngaphezulu kuka-R90.5bn emnothweni wezwe noma ku-2.9% we-GDP ngonyaka wezi-2014[36]. Lokhu kudlule, ngokwesibonelo, umnikelo wesiko lezolimo kwezolimo. I-GDP (2.2%). Mayelana nokwakhiwa kwamathuba emisebenzi, imisebenzi yamasiko ngokuqondile nangokungaqondile ibalwe cishe yi-6.72% yawo wonke umsebenzi eNingizimu Afrika.
Kubuye **kwaba nokukhula kwabezindaba kanye nendawo ebanzi yokusakaza** kule minyaka engama-25. Ukwethulwa Kwe-Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA) kufuna ukwakha ukwehluka okukhulu ngokuxhasa imidiya yomphakathi. Kodwa-ke, okuningi kungenziwa ekuguquleni ubunikazi, ukulawula

35 UMnyango Wezobuciko Namasiko. 2017. Ukuvuselelwa Komthetho Wokubukeza Iphepha Elimhlophe Kwezobuciko, Amasiko Namagugu. k.6-7.

36 Izibalo South Africa. 2013. Izibalo zeGross Domestic Product (GDP) ezikhishwe, ngoJuni 28. Iwebhusayithi: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=903.

kanye namaphethini wokuphatha kanye nokuhlukaniswa kwendawo yemidiya. Abasakazi bomphakathi nabangasese bakhuphule okuqukethwe kwasendaweni, ngokuqukethwe kwasendaweni kuvame ukwedlula okuqukethwe komhlaba wonke kwizibalo zokubukwa nezokulalela. Okuningi kungenzeka ukuthi kwenziwe ukuthuthukisa okuqukethwe kwasendaweni ngokuxhumana okungcono nokusebenzisa, ekuqiniseni amandla abakhiqizi abamnyama nabesifazane.

Kubuye **kwaba nokukhula okubonakalayo kokushicilela** izinsumansumane nezinsumansumane zababhali abamnyama nabesifazane kule minyaka engama-25 edlule, nokutholakala kwezincwadi ezivela kulo lonke izwekazi. Ngakho-ke izindaba zaseNingizimu Afrika zilandiswa ezinhlotsheni ezahlukahlukene ezidlula ezizukulwaneni. Kodwa-ke, naphezu kwemizamo eyenziwe yiPan South African Language Board ukukhuthaza ukuthuthukiswa nokusetshenziswa kwazo zonke izilimi ezisemthethweni, kunobunzima bokushicilelwa kwezinye izilimi ngaphandle kwesiNgisi nesiBhunu.

Umsebenzi oyisisekelo **wokwakha isizwe** ngokuqhubekayo ungena futhi uqinisekisa isethi yamanani abumba izwe. Ngokwesimo saseNingizimu Afrika lokhu kuqukethwe kakhulu kuMthethosisekelo, okuphetha ngokuthi uMthethosisekelo ube lula futhi uhunyushelwe kuzo zonke izilimi ezingekho emthethweni futhi uhlukaniswe nezindawo zomphakathi kanye nezikhungo zemfundo. Ngo-2011, ngokubambisana ne-LeadSA kanye nokusekelwa koMkhandlu Wokuhwebelana Kwezimali waseNingizimu Afrika, umkhankaso wokuqhakambisa uMthethosivivinywa Wezinselelo - umqulu oyisiqondiso sokuba yisakhamuzi esisebenza ngokuzibophezela okuhlose ngaso abafundi nasezikoleni - kwasungulwa.

Njengengxenye yomkhankaso, uMthethosivivinywa Wamalungelo waguqulwa waba yincwadi esebenzayo; umThethomlingwa weZibopho. Inqubo ibandakanya ukuthuthukiswa kwesiqondisi sothisha kanye neNcwadi Yomsebenzi Wokuphila Esikhuthaza amalungelo kanye nezibopho. Imikhankaso yabezindaba yokuqwashisa ngomthethosisekelo ibibuye ihlose ukugqamisa amanani omthethosisekelo njalo ngokuqhubekayo *(AmaRightZa and #InspiredByMy Constitution)*.

INingizimu Afrika inomlando ocebile womphakathi kanye **nokugqugquzelwa kwezakhamizi** okwenzeka emakhulwini eminyaka adlule. Emva kuka 1994 iNingizimu Afrika ibone i-ebbs futhi igeleza esimeni somphakathi esixhumene nokuxhaswa kwezimali kanye nesimo sezepolitiki esikhona. Isibonelo, kanti izinyunyana zabasebenzi ngemuva kokuvela kwentando yeningi ziye zahamba zashiya ubandlululo ngokobuhlanga, manje kunezinhlangano zezinhlangano zomphakathi eziqine kakhulu ezithintwa ngumsebenzi kanye nobulungu bezinyunyana zezimboni. Manje kunenhlangano eyinyunyana ehlukene phakathi neCongress 37 Yezinyunyana Zabahwebi baseNingizimu Afrika kanye neSouth African Federation of Trade Unions.

INingizimu Afrika ikubonile ukuvela kwengqinamba entsha isekwe iminyakazo yezenhlalo efana neTreatment Action Campaign (TAC), Soweto Electricity Crisis Committee, Abahlali baseMjondolo, #FeesMustFall movement, njll. Edlula izinhlangano zendabuko zomphakathi ezifana nezabafundi kanye nokunyakaza komphakathi.

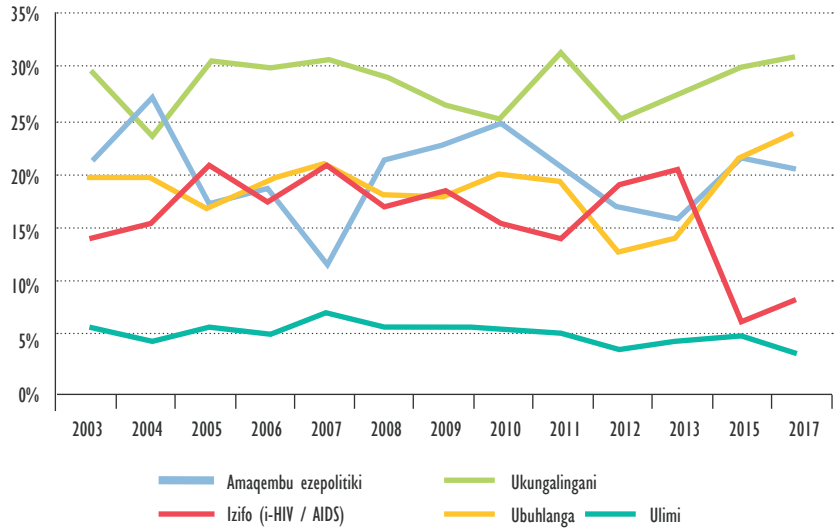
Njengendlela yokwakha isabelo phakathi kweHulumeni kanye nomphakathi, Umthetho Wezinhlangano Ezingenzi Nzuzo (NPO), 1997 (Umthetho 71 ka-1997), umisa iHhovisi LwamaNPO ukuze libhalise futhi lixhase amaNPO. Lo mkhakha uxhaswa ngezimali yiNational Development Agency (NDA) neNational Lottery Funding Distribution Agency. Ekupheleni konyaka ka-2018, bekukhona ama-NPO angama-145 152 abhalisiwe, okukhombisa ukuthi kukhona nomkhakha ophambili futhi onomthelela ku-NPO[37].

Kodwa-ke, iningi lama-NPO endawo alinawo amandla, ikakhulukazi ekuphathweni kwezezimali, okuholela ekubhalisweni kabusha. Abaqondisi be-NPO futhi badinga amandla amakhulu okufeza umsebenzi wabo wokuxhasa ukuqina komkhakha we-NPO. Uhulumeni kufanele futhi enze okuningi ukusekela ama-NPO njengengxenye yecebo lokudala amathuba emisebenzi (ngokwesibonelo, izikimu zokuqashwa komphakathi kanye nezinsizakalo zentsha), uma kunikezwe imisebenzi ebalulekile yomphakathi kuyo yonke imikhakha efezwa ama-NPO.

Yize sekwenziwe ezinye izehlakalo ezinkulu **ekwakhiweni kabusha kwengqangi yezenhlalo ngokusebenzisa ukubuyisana**, abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bazizwa beya ngokudlondlobala ekufezekeni kwephrojekthi yokubuyisana yakuqala. Abantu abaningi banomuzwa wokuthi ukubandakanyeka kwezikhungo kuhlala kubaluleke kakhulu ekwakheni amathuba, ukuzimisela ukuzibandakanya, ukuxhumana okunengqondo nokuxhumana phakathi kwamaqembu ezinhlanga[38]. Njengoba kunikezwe ukuthi ubuhlanga nokungalingani kuvame ukufana, akumangazi ukuthi ukungalingani kuhlala kungumthombo obaluleke kakhulu wokuhlukaniswa kwezenhlalo, njengoba kuboniswe **kwisamba 2.1.** Futhi kuhlu eminye imithombo yokwahlukana njengokungalingani, amaqembu ezepolitiki, ubuhlanga, isigaba, izifo nolimi.

Kusukela ngonyaka we-1994 kube nentuthuko ekutholeni izinsizakalo eziyisisekelo nokwengeza ukuncishiswa kokungalingani kwamathuba. Isibonelo, ukufinyelela kogesi

37 UMnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komphakathi. 2017. Umbiko Wonyaka 2016-2017, k. 11.
38 Isikhungo Sezobulungiswa Nokubuyisana. 2017. ISouth African Reconciliation Barometer Survey.



Umdwebo 2.1: **Imithombo yokuhlukaniswa komphakathi.**
Umthombo: Isikhungo Sobulungiswa Nokubuyisana. 2017. ISouth African Reconciliation Barometer Survey.

UKUHLUKANISWA ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

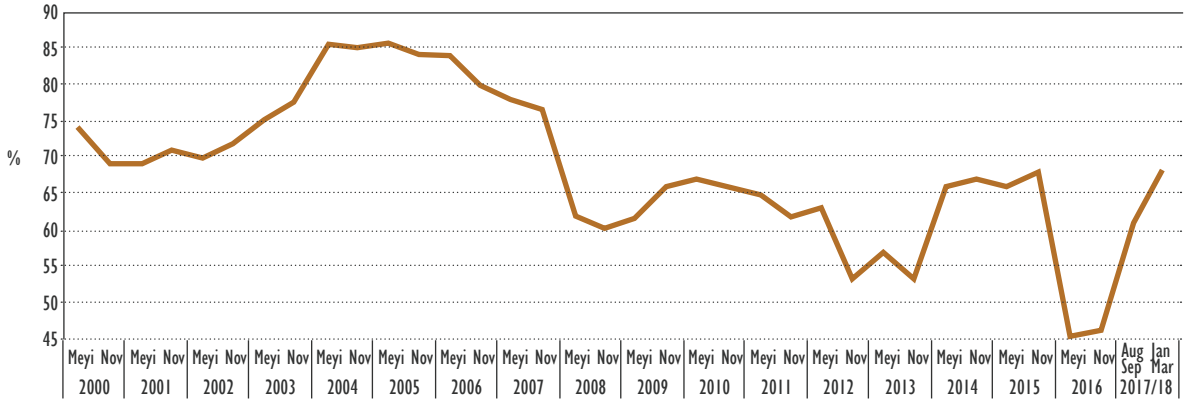
INingizimu Afrika yazuza ifa eliningi lomthetho elalihlinzeka abamnyama ngokubanzi kubantu okungebona izakhamizi zabo umhlaba. Imithetho eyahlukahlukene yayisetshenziselwa ukucekela phansi iningi labantu, ngamalungelo akhethekile anikezwe umphakathi wabamhlophe. Lokhu kufakiwe kepha bekungakhawulelwe, Umthetho Wezomhlaba we-1913 nowe-1926, i-Group Areas Act ka-1950, i-Job Reservation Act ka-1951, iBantu Education Act ka-1953, i-Reservation of Separate Amenities Act ka-1953, kanye neBantu Homelands Umthetho Wobuzwe ka-1970. Le mithetho yanika amandla ukwehlukaniswa kwabantu baseNingizimu Afrika ngokobuhlanga futhi yakha ubudlelwano benkosi kanye nezinceku eziningi zabamhlophe. Umphumela onamandla kunayo yonke yemithetho ukuthi babeka isisekelo sokungalingani kwamathuba, umphumela obonakalayo nanamuhla.

kuthuthuka kusuka ku-36% ngonyaka we-1994 yaya kuma-90% ngonyaka ka-2018[39]. Ukumelwa kwabesifazane ekuphathweni okuphezulu kwezinsizakalo zomphakathi njengoba ngoDisemba 2018 sekunyuke safinyelela kuma-41.3% sisuka ku-3% ngaphambi konyaka we-1994, okuyisibonakaliso sokwehla kwe -40[40]. Ukumelwa kwabesifazane kuhulumeni wasekhaya kukhuphuke kusuka kuma-19% amakhansela akhethiwe ngo-1995 kuye kuma-41%, kulandela ukhetho lomasipala lwangomhlaka 3 Agasti 2016. Kodwa-ke, inqobo nje uma imikhakha ethile kanye nabantu abathile beqhubeka nokubhekana nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi, ubuphofu, ukungalingani kanye nokubandlululwa komphakathi umuzwa wabo wokuba ngumuntu uyancipha.

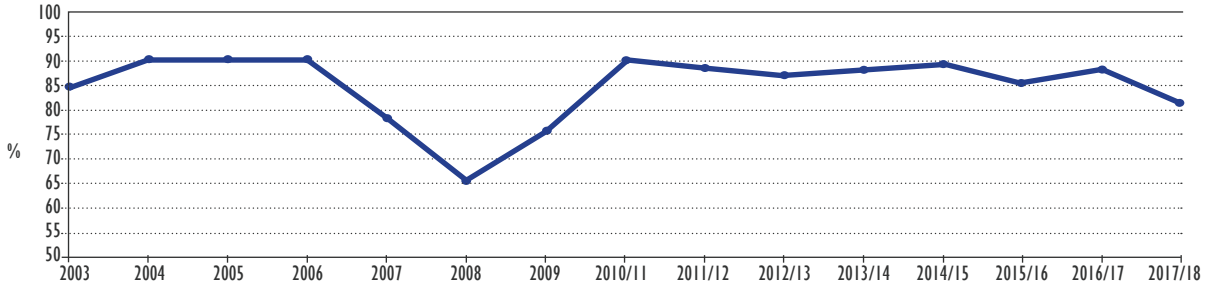
Imizamo eminingana yokwakhiwa kobunikazi kanye namagugu wokuqinisa inqubo yenziwe ngesikhathi seminyaka engama-25 yenkululeko lokhu kufaka ne-National Identity Passport ye-Patriotism, ama-National Orders kanye nokugujwa kwazo zonke izinsuku zikazwelonke. Ngaphandle kwalokhu iBrand SA kanye

39 u-Eskom. 2012. U-Eskom Ngokugubha Ngokugijimayo Amagugu AseNingizimu Afrika Onamandla, 28 Septhemba.

40 UMnyango Wezemisebenzi Kahulumeni Nokuphatha. 2018. Umbiko wokuqapha mayelana nokuLingana ngokuqashwa: Ukwethulwa ePhalamende, uFebhuwari 2018; IQembu Lezezimali LasePhalamende. 2016. Abesifazane Ekuthathweni Kwezinqumo Kwenziwa Izikhundla: UMnyango Wezisebenzi Zikahulumeni Nezokuphatha kanye Nezikhomishini Zomphakathi, 15 Mashi.Website: https://pmg.org.za/committee-meeting/22211/.



Umdwebo 2.2: Ikusasa elihlanganyelwe.
Umthombo: Umnyango Wokuhlela Ukuqapha Nokuhlola. 2018. Izinkomba Zokuthuthuka.



Umdwebo 2.3: Ukuziqhenya ngokuba ngumuntu waseNingizimu Afrika.
Umthombo: Umnyango Wokuhlela Ukuqapha Nokuhlola. 2018. Izinkomba Zokuthuthuka.

noHulumeni Wezokuxhumana Nokwazisa ngoHulumeni bakubonile ukuguquguquka kwi-National Pride Index okuyinto ngokuvamile ehambisana nesimo sezomnotho.

Isibonelo, inkomba yokuziqhenya kuzwelonke yayiphezulu kakhulu phakathi konyaka we-2004 nowe-2006, ngaphezulu kwama-90% elihambisana nesikhathi lapho iNingizimu Afrika yangemva kobandlululo yayinezinkinga ezingcono zokukhula, kanti eliphansi kakhulu lihambisana nengcindezi yezomnotho yango-2008, lapho ifinyelela khona low ebb (65%) ngonyaka ka-2008. Imizwa yokuba namahloni kazwelonke iqhutshwa ukungalingani kwezomnotho, izindinganiso zemfundo ezingekho kahle, ukungasebenzi kanye nokuswela, ubugebengu nenkohlakalo kanye nokungasebenzi kahle kwezwe.[41] Ukuziqhenya ngokuba iNingizimu Afrika selokhu kwathuthukela ku-81% ngonyaka we-2018.[42] Lezi zinto zibonakaliswa **isithombe 2.3** ngakwesobunxele.

Ubunikazi busho nekusasa elihlanganyelwa; isithombe 2.2 ukhombisa ukuthi cishe u-68% abantu baseNingizimu Afrika banethemba ngekusasa. Lokhu kuphansi kakhulu kuno-85% nangaphezulu kokubhalwe phakathi konyaka we-2004 nowe-2005, lapho ukukhula bekuphakeme kakhulu.[43] Iphuzu eliphansi kakhulu ngonyaka we-2016 liphathelene nokuzethemba kwabantu ngesikhathi sokhetho loHulumeni Basekhaya be-2016 ngokuzayo ezweni nasebuholini babo.

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Ukwehluleka **ukuthola ubuwena kanye nokuqina enkabeni yazo zonke izinhlelo zokukhulisa nentuthuko** kusho ukuthi amathuba alahlekile. Ngenkathi izifundo zivela kwenye indawo, zikhomba olwazini lwendabuko, ubunikazi obujwayelekile nokwakhiwa kwezwe njengomsebenzi obalulekile wokukhulisa umnotho, ukufukula izimboni kanye nokuchuma kokwabelwana ngakho. Uhulumeni nabasebenzisana naye kwezenhlalo benze imizamo eminingi ebhekiswe ekwakheni izwe. Kodwa-ke, ukuhlanganiswa nokuxhunyaniswa kwalezi zinhlelo emiphumeleni yenhlalo yezomnotho nakwezemvelo kube lula. Ubunikazi, amasiko kanye nomlando waseNingizimu Afrika, kanye namagugu asemqoka esizwe kumele kube yisizinda sezinguquko kanye nokuvela kwezindlela zentuthuko yaseNingizimu Afrika, ngendlela efanayo namanye amazwe aseMpumalanga Asia kanye nezinye izizwe. Kula mazwe, isilinganiso sabantu bendawo abasebenzisa imikhiqizo nemikhiqizo yendawo, kanye nebhizinisi likazwelonke elitshale imali ezweni, liphezulu kakhulu kunaseNingizimu Afrika.

Umphakathi waseNingizimu Afrika uvame ukuhambahamba **unamanxeba asukela kudala** ngezigaba ezithile ezizwakalisa ukudumala ngokusebenza ngempumelelo kwe-TRC enqubweni yokuphulukisa. Ukugxekwa kwalo mthetho wobushintsho kubulungiswa ubaluleke kakhulu uma kuziwa ekubuyiselweni, ngokungabaza ngokuhluleka kwezwe noma inertia yokuqalisa inani lokuchibiyelwa kabusha kwe-TRC, kufaka phakathi umthetho wokulungiswa kwezimali. Ukuhlanganiswa okungafaniyo kanye nokugujwa kwezinsuku zikazwelonke akukaze kusibonakalise njengesizwe esihlangene. Umgubho wezinsuku zenkolo namasiko ubuye wabhekelwa enkolweni yobuKristu, naphezu kokwehlukahlukana kwethu njengesizwe.

Imigqa yamaphutha iyaqhubeka nokuhlupha futhi ihlukanise umphakathi, futhi iyizimpawu eziphakeme zobuphofu nokungalingani, isibalo sabantu ababalelwa ku-61.4% sisho ukuthi ukubuyisana akunakwenzeka inqobo nje uma abahluphekayo behlala bempofu. Ubuhlanga buhlala bugaqele ubuphofu, futhi iqembu elimpofu kakhulu licishe lakhiwe abase-Afrika kanye nama-coloureds.[44] Ngokwengeziwe, ukubekelwa eceleni okwenziwa ngesakhiwo nokwenziwayo kusahambisana nemingcele yobandlululo njengoba kutholakala ithuba nemiphumela.

Udlame-olususelwa ebulilini (i-GBV): isihluku nokudlanga kokudlwengula , ukuhlukunyezwa ngokocansi, udlame lwasemakhaya kanye nokubulawa kwabantu besifazane, kukhombisa umphakathi lapho abesifazane nezingane bethwele kanzima ngenxa yodlame. Lokhu kukhombisa amazinga okuwohloka kokuziphatha nokuzazi. Isisekelo salokhu uhlelo lokubusa kwabesilisa, kubandakanya amanani nalo namasiko, lapho abesifazane nezingane bathathwa njengezinto zokubuswa ngabantu besilisa. Ngaphezu kokuthuthukiswa kwamalungelo abhekelela abantu abanobulili obungafani nendlela abavela ngayo, INingizimu Afrika iye yaba nesibalo esikhulayo sodlame olubhekiswe kubantu besifazane abathandana nabesifazane, nabesilisa abathandana nabesilisa,ubaxube ubulili,nabazishintshile (LGBTIQA+).

Amazinga aphakeme odlame ayisixakaxaka esiyimbangela ekuphathweni kwezenhlalo nezokuziphatha kweNingizimu Afrika umphakathi; futhi kuye kwehla izinga lukuhlonipha igunya likahulumeni uhlelweni lokuqondiswa kwzigwegwe (CJS).

Imibhikisho yokulethwa kwezidingo: zabantu yakha igebe phakathi kwezindawo zomphakathi

41 UMkhandlu Wokucwaninga Kwesayensi Yabantu. 2014. Ukuziqhenya Nobandlululo: Ukubonakaliswa njalo ekuzigqajeni kwe Ningizimu Afrika.
42 UMnyango Wezokuhlela Ukuqapha Nokuhlola. 2018. Izinkomba Zokuthuthuka.
43 UMnyango Wokuhlela Ukuqapha Nokuhlola. 2018. Izinkomba Zokuthuthuka.
44 IBhange Lomhlaba. 2018. Ukunqoba Ubuphofu Nokungalingani ENingizimu Afrika: Ukuhlolwa Kwabashayeli, Izithiyo kanye Namathuba.

nohulumeni, kuhambisana nokungalingani kanye nomuzwa wokuphelelwa yithemba. Lokhu kubangelwa ukuzwela nokungabekezeleli ijubane lokulethwa kwezidingo, ngaleyo ndlela bekhulisa inani lemibhikisho yokulethwa kwezidingo. Njengoba kukhonjisiwe **ngesibalo 2.4** le mibhikisho isaqhubeka futhi imvamisa ihambisana nemiphumela emibi yokuhlehlisa imizamo yokwakha izwe, ngokuphazamiseka kwengqalasizinda enkulu yomphakathi efana nemitapo yolwazi nezikole.

Phakathi kwesigaba esiphakathi nesiphezulu, imibhikisho isesimweni sokuphuma ekusebenzeni komphakathi nokukhokhela imfundo yangasese, ezempilo, imitapo yolwazi, ezinye izikhungo zomphakathi kanye nokwanda, izinsizakalo zamandla. Imibhikisho yokulethwa kwezinsiza kanye nokuphuma komthelela onamandla wobumbano kwezenhlalo nasekuxhaseni uxhaso phakathi kwabacebile nabampofu emphakathini. Olunye ucwaningo luxhumanise ukwanda kwemibhikisho kanye nokuncishiswa kwezinhlangano zomphakathi kanye nama-NPO omphakathi, kwalandela ukuboshwa,kwalabo abahamba phambili ekufuneni uguquko, kanye nezidingo'.

Ukubuyiselwa komhlaba kabusha okuhamba kancane kanye nokudluliselwa komnotho: yize kwenziwe izinguquko kwezokuphatha maqondana nokubuyiselwa komhlaba kanye nokwabiwa kabusha komhlaba amahektha omhlaba angama-935 490 kuphela atholakala futhi anikezwa abantu ababencishwe amathuba phambilini.[45] maqond: I-10%) eminyakeni engama-25 okuyifushane kakhulu kunalokho obekuhlosiwe yi-RDP kwamahektha ayizigidi ezingama-24,6 (30%) amahektha ayi-85 Million (80%) womhlaba wezolimo owawusezandleni zabamhlophe. Umhlaba wonke waseNingizimu Afrika uwonke ungamahektha ayi-122million, okuyizigidi eziyi-16 okuyindawo ezazaziwa njengeBantustans.

INingizimu Afrika ibone ukukhula okuhle phakathi konyaka we-1994 nowe-2014 kubandakanya ukwakhiwa kwemisebenzi okuncane. Kodwa-ke, ubunzima bezezimali ka-2007-2008 buvivinya ukubekezela nokuqina kwendlela yokukhula komnotho, lapho ngokungafani neminye imikhakha yezomnotho ethuthukayo, umnotho wangena esikhathini sokwehla, ngesilinganiso sokukhula kwabahamba ngezinyawo kanye nokwenyuka kwemisebenzi.

Ukwehluleka ukusebenzisa obumbene umphakathi kanye Nentuthuko Yezwe: I-RDP, umthethosisekelo kanye ne-NDP kubeka icompact yomphakathi njengokubaluleke kakhulu ekushintsheni kwezenhlalo. Kube nemizamo eminingi yokusebenzisa uhlobo oluthile lwe-compact yomphakathi. Lokhu kubandakanya uMthethosisekelo uqobo; I-Botshabelo Housing Accord yonyaka we-1994, ingqungquthela yeJobe ka-1998; izingqungquthela zokuKhula nokuThuthukisa zowezi-2003 eziqhutshwe ngisho nasezingeni lesifundazwe; i-NGP yango-2010 kanye nemithombo yayo, i-Accounts Employment yango-2013 kanye ne-Skills Accord ka-2011; IsiVumelwano seNhlaka ekuphenduleni iNkinga Yezomnotho yango-2009; futhi ngonyaka ka-2018, Ingqungquthela KaMongameli Yomsebenzi kanye neNgqungquthela Yotshalomali yaseNingizimu Afrika.[46]

Yize lezi zingqungquthela zibe nomthelela ezinhlelweni ezibalulekile njengezindlu ze-RDP, i-EPWP, uHlelo Lokuthuthukiswa Kwamakhono Kazwelonke kanye ne-UJF, lapho kungekho zinguquko ezizosetshenziswa emkhakheni wangasese futhi zisebenza ngempumelelo Isifundazwe esithuthukayo sokuthuthuka, iNingizimu Afrika ayinangqinamba ebonakalayo yomphakathi. Ngakho-ke, amazinga wokuthembana phakathi kwebhizinisi, ezabasebenzi, imiphakathi nohulumeni kanye naphakathi "kwezinhlanga" ezahlukahlukene eSouth Africa sehlile. Njengoba kukhonjisiwe ku-2,5, uHulumeni uhlala eyisikhungo esikhubazeke kakhulu lapho ukuthembela kuhulumeni kwehle kusuka ku-15% kuye ku-14%; kwabezindaba kusuka ku-39% kuya ku-35%; ebhizinisini lisuka ku-56% laya ku-53%; futhi kuma-NGOs kusuka ku-58% kuya ku-50%, i-South Africa Trust Index yehlise amaphuzu amane, phakathi konyaka we-2017 nowe-2018.[47]

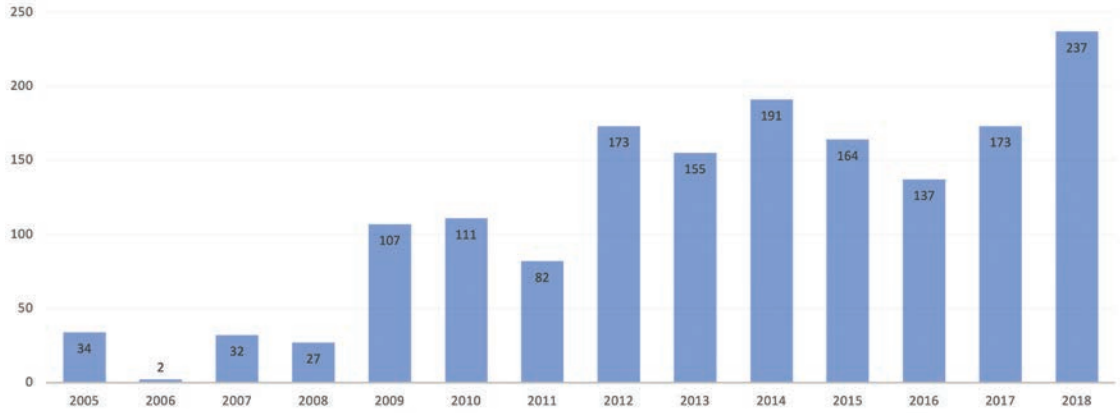
Inkohlakalo nokugwamandwa kwamandla ombuso: Ukunikezelwa komhlaba ngenkululeko sikubonile lapho kwethulwa izinhlelo zokuhlola nokulinganisa, ukungafihli lutho kanye nokuziphendulela okuhloswe ngalo ukuvimbela kanye nokudalula inkohlakalo. Lokhu kufaka phakathi izikhungo zeSahluko 9 ezinjengeHhovisi loMhloli Wamabhuku Wezimali waseNingizimu Afrika (i-AGSA) neKhomishini Yezemisebenzi Yomphakathi (i-PSC) noMvikeli Womphakathi. Lokhu kuhambisane nokuhlukaniswa kwamandla phakathi kwezingalo ezintathu zombuso kanye nezinhlaka zikahulumeni. Lolu hlelo lukanye nabezindaba abavuthayo kanye nemithetho kanye nezikhungo ezigxile ekulweni nenkohliso, zisebenze njengabavikeli nabaqaphe ukukhohlakala.

Kuleminyaka engamashumi amabili edlule, kudaluleke ukwanda kokuhaha nobugovu emkhakheni wezomphakathi kanye nezizimele, kubukelwa phansi ukwethembana nobumbano. Lokhu kufinyelela kuyo

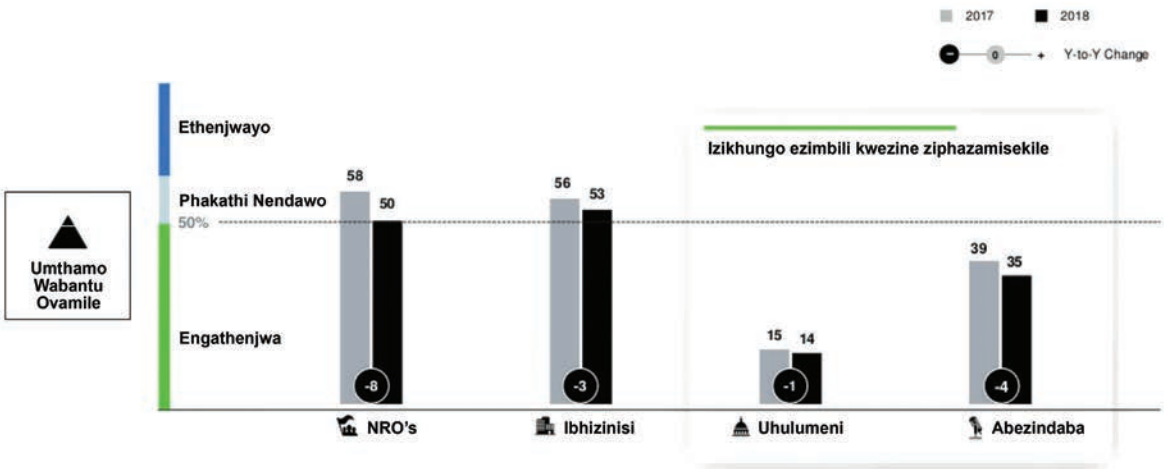
45 UMnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya kanye nokubuyiselwa komhlaba ireformi, ka-2018. Ilandiwe ngomhla ziyi-15 kuNhlaba wezi-2019. 7.00000000000000Sub_x002d_outcome_x0020_No = & p_ID = 30085 kanye ne-PageFirstRow =I-31 & SortField = Ithagethi ne-SortDir = Asc &&Buka =% 7B5C961098-61FC-4E59-A03B-025259AF980A% 7D.

46 Isikhungo seMapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA). 2014. Ukuhlanganiswa Kwezwe Nokubumbana Kwezenhlalo: Ukubuzwa Kwama-Hopes and Asappations of South Africa.

47 Edelman. 2019 Edelman Trust Barometer. Iwebhusayithi: www.edelman.com/trust-barometer.



Umdwebo 2.4: Imibhikisho emikhulu yokulethwa kwezidingo, ngonyaka (2004-2018).
Umthombo: IQ kaMasipala. I-2018. 2018 Record Delivery Protocol All-Time Quarterly Record - Yokukhipha Masinyane, Julayi 2018.



Umdwebo 2.5: Ukwehla Kwethembiso Kwezikhungo.
Umthombo: I-2018 Edelman Trust Barometer.

yonke iminyango kahulumeni nezinhlaka futhi endaweni yokuthenga kube nomthelela omubi emisebenzini kahulumeni. Muva nje, izwe selibonile ukwenzeka kokuthunjwa kombuso kubhekiswa kakhulu ekulweni kukahulumeni ngasese nakwezinye izinhloso zawo. Ukuqokwa kwamakhomishini ahlukahlukene ophenya ngemibuzo ngenhloso yokuthola iqiniso nokubopha abenzi bokubi bezoziphendulela kungobunye ubufakazi obukhona emandleni nasekuzibophezeleni kokubhekana nezinselelo ngenkathi zivela.

Ukuvimbela nokudalula inkohliso nokuhlanganiswa kwezimali emkhakheni wangasese, Izikhungo ezifana ne-zobugebengu kwezohwebo eSouth African Police Service (SAPS), isikhungo sezezimali sobunhloli, uphiko lwezezimali kanye neKhomishini yokuncintisana sewethuliwe futhi saqiniswa. Yize ubugebengu obubonakala bucashile bebuhlala bukhona, abaphenyi beKhomishini Yokuncintisana kule minyaka embalwa edlule bathole ubuqola nenkohliso embonini ezimele kusukela enkohlakalweni yenkundla yemidlalo yeNdebe Yomhlaba wonke ye-FIFA ka-2010, isinkwa kanye nentengo yedatha ,ukukhwabaniswa kwemali okumelene nemali yezwe kanye nokugqilizwa kwabathengi abampofu. Lokhu kungaphezulu kokuthola ukuphuma kwemali okuvela ezweni lonke, ikakhulukazi yesikhungo esizimele nangesimangalo esihle seSteinhoff. Inkohlakalo, kungaba semkhakheni kawonkewonke noma ozimele, ayifanelekile ayibakhi ubunye emphakathini, ngoba ngokucashile iqeda ubumbano kwezenhlalo, ithemba liyafiphala futhi inomthelela emizweni yokuzehlukanisa.

IZINCOMO

- **Ukugqugquzela izimboni zasekhaya kanye nokuqondisa ukuthengwa kwempahla yomphakathi kanye nokuziphatha kwabathengi basekhaya ekuxhaseni ukusetshenziselwa kwasendaweni. Lokhu kufanele kuhambisane nemikhankaso nezinhlelo ezifana neProudly South Africa, iBrand SA, kanye neMG.**
- **Ukwethula inqubo eqinile emkhakheni we-zomphakathi nezizimele ukukhuthaza zonke izilimi zabomdabu.**
- **Buyekeza futhi usebenzise izinqubo nezincomo ze-TRC, kubandakanya iziphakamiso zomnotho kanye nentela yomhlaba ukusiza ukuvala imali enkulu nokwehlukana komnotho.**
- **Ukuqinisa ukuqaliswa kwe-National Action Plan yokulwa nobandlululo, ubuzwe, ubungqingili kanye nokunye ukubekezelela okuhlobene.**
- **Shesha futhi uqhubeke nemikhankaso yomphakathi ebandakanya bonke abantu ukubhekana ne-GBV.**
- **Sheshisa imizamo ebalulekile yoguquko kwezenhlalo nakwezomnotho njengoku-vuselelwa komhlaba ukuvala imigqa emi-phakathini yethu.**
- **Ukwenza uhlelo lokuphendula lwentsha nobulili futhi luhlelele, luqaphe, luhlole futhi luhlole izincwadi kuhulumeni, futhi lukhiqize futhi lushicilele umbiko wonyaka wempumelelo ngokuqhathaniswa nezinhloso.**
- **Sebenzisa ebumbene imphakathi ekhuthazayo njengoba iqukethe kuMthethosisekelo, futhi wakhe amandla entuthuko ombuso okuqhubekisela phambili lokhu futhi ahlanganise futhi ahlanganise yonke imikhakha yomphakathi ekusebenzeni kwayo.**
- **Yakha okuthuthukayo, kokuziphatha okuhle, nobungcweti kanye neMisebenzi kaHulumeni eqhutshwa yinzuzo.**
- **Beka umbono namagugu oMthethosisekelo kanye nePan-Africanism esikhungweni soku-funda nokufundisa kuzo zonke izikhungo zemfundo.**
- **Thuthukisa futhi usebenzise ukuhlelwa kwendawo okuphula ngamabomu ijogra nokungalingani kobandlululo futhi kukhombisa umphakathi ongenabo ubandlululo, ongakhethi ngokobulili futhi ophumelelayo kubo bonke.**

ISAHLUKO 3

Ubulili Nokwakha Iningizimu Afrika Engabandlululi Ngokobulili



Ukungezwani kobukoloni kanye nobandlululo ngokobuzwe kwaba nomthelela omkhulu ezikhundleni zabesifazane namantombazane aseNingizimu Afrika. Njengabathanda izwe lonke, kugcwele kuzo zonke izici zokuphila komuntu - umnotho, izinqubo zezepolitiki, amasiko, inkolo, ubuwena, ifa, imfundo, impilo - ngomqondo oyisisekelo wokulawula kwabesilisa abesifazane nezingane.

Umbuso wentando yeningi wazuza ifa lohlelo lobandlululo olwalugqugquzela ukucindezelwa ngokobuhlanga, imithetho nezinqubomgomo zokubandlululula. Abesifazane bebonke, nabesifazane base-Afrika ngokuyingxenye, babencishwe amathuba kusukela kwizikhundla zikazwelonke nakwezepolitiki nasendaweni zokuthatha izinqumo. Baphinde banqatshelwa ukunakekelwa kwezempilo okulinganayo, izinsizakalo zenhlalo, ezemfundo kanye namathuba wokuzibandakanya kwezomnotho.

Njengomphumela wokuhlukaniswa kwakwamanye amazwe ngesikhathi sobandlululo iNingizimu Afrika nayo yavalelwa ngaphandle ekubambeni iqhaza emihlanganweni ebalulekile ye-UN kanye ne-Afrika eyayivikela amalungelo nezimfanelo zabesifazane. Umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika ubunjwe yiminyaka yenqubomgomo yobukhokho, yokubandlululula kanye nokufaka eceleni ukubamba iqhaza kwezomnotho. Indaba enkulu yobandlululo kube wukulwelwa kobuphofu kanye nokungalingani kwabantu besilisa okuqhubeka nomthelela ezimpilweni zabesifazane abaningi baseNingizimu Afrika ukubamba iqhaza kwezomnotho. Indaba enkulu yobandlululo kube wukulwelwa kobuphofu kanye nokungalingani kwabantu besilisa okuqhubeka nomthelela ezimpilweni zabesifazane abaningi baseNingizimu Afrika.



INGABE BEWAZI

Abesilisa Banobuningi Obungama-30% Womnotho Womhlaba Kunabesifazane, Kanti Amadoda Alawula Ama-86% Ezinkampani. Umthombo: Oxfam

UKUFUNYANWA KOMBONO NOKUNIKWA AMANDLA KWABESIFAZANE - IMINYAKA ENGU-25 YENTANDO YENINGI

Iminyaka engama-25 kusukela ngonyaka we-1994 ibonakaliswa yimizamo kahulumeni yokuguqula ushintsho kwezepolitiki, kwezomnotho nakwezenhlalo kanye nokunqoba izithiyo zokulingana ngokobulili kanye nokunikwa amandla kwabesifazane, ngenhloso ecacile yokuguqula ukungalingani kobulili okusuka kudala.

Uhulumeni wentando yeningi wenze impumelelo enkulu ekusungulweni kwesakhiwo sezindlela zezikhungo zokuqhubekisela phambili ukuqiniswa kwabesifazane kuyo yonke imisebenzi yombuso, kanye nokufaka imigomo yokulingana ngokobulili emthethweni. Izinhlinzeko Eziyisisekelo kanye noMthethosivivinywa Wamalungelo kuMthethosisekelo usungula amalungelo abesifazane eSouth Africa. Eminyakeni engama-25 kusukela ngonyaka we-1994, izwe selenze enkulu intuthuko kwezepolitiki kanye nakwezomnotho. Kodwa-ke kukhona ukukhathazeka kokuthi ukuphathwa kwe-ajenda yezinguquko kwabesifazane kungenzeka kwehle kule minyaka yamuva. INingizimu Afrika ihambe umgwaqo omude kusukela ngonyaka we-1994 emizameni yayo yokuphepha, yokuphakamisa kanye nokuqinisa ukulingana ngokobulili kanye nokuqiniswa kwabesifazane.

Kusukela ekuqaleni, uhulumeni wayezibophezele ekwakheni umbuso ongabandlululi ngokobuhlanga nangobandlululo owakhelwe phezu kwezinto ezibekwe ku-RDP. Ngaphezu kwalokho, Iphepha Elimhlophe ku-RDP (1994), isigaba 3.2.7, lathi ukulingana ngokobulili kuyinjongo enkuluyenqubomgomoyezomnothonjengoba ukwehluleka kwezimakethe kuvama okubhebhethekisa ukucwaswa emphakathini nakuhulumeni jikelele. Lokhu kuholela ekubandlululeni okwandayo kwabesifazane, imibono yokufakelwa "*yomsebenzi wabesifazane*" kanye "*nomsebenzi wamadoda*", ukucwaswa kokuqashwa; umsebenzi ongakhokhelwa ngabesifazane, izingqinamba zezikweletu zabesifazane; ukunakekelwa kwezingane okuncane nemfundo enganele, phakathi kwabanye. Ngaphezu kwalokho i-White Paper iveze ukuthi abesifazane nabo bahlushwa yimiphumela

UKUFANELEKA KOMBONO WESIBILI KANYE NOKUFUNDA KWABESIFAZANE KUFANELEKA EMBUKWENI YONYAKA KA-25	ISIQINISEKISO SOKUFUNDA	UKUHLELA KAKHULU	UHLELO LOKUZINIKELA	IMALI YOKUQHAWUL	AKUKHO NQUBEKELA PHAMBILI
Ukugxilisa umbono weNingizimu Afrika negunya lokulingana ngobulili	☺				
Ukwakha izinhlaka nemithetho yokuphendula ubulili		☺			
Ukuqalisa izinqubomgomo nemithetho yokulingana ngokobulili			😐		
Ukunqoba izinselele zobuphofu kubantu besifazane				☹	
Ukumelwa kwabesifazane esigabeni sepolitiki, ubuholi kanye nohulumeni wasekhaya	☺				
Ukumelwa kwabesifazane emkhakheni womphakathi	☺				
Ukumelwa kwabesifazane emkhakheni wangasese				☹	
Ukuphakamisa ukukhululeka kwezomnotho kwabesifazane			😐		
Ushintsho kwezenhlalo nobulungiswa bezenhlalo: Ukufinyelela kwabesifazane ezinsizakalweni			😐		
Ukuguqulwa kwezenhlalo nobulungiswa bezenhlalo: Abesifazane nokuvikelwa komphakathi		☺			
Ushintsho kwezenhlalo nobulungiswa bezenhlalo: Impilo yabesifazane nokuphila kahle			😐		
Ukuguqulwa kwezenhlalo nobulungiswa bezenhlalo: Ukufundiswa kwabesifazane nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono			😐		
Abesifazane namantombazane bangabi nodlame					😠
Ukuphakamisa iqhaza labesifazane emvelweni / emnothweni oluhlaza okotshani			😐		
Izinqubomgomo eziphendula ngobulili, ukuhlela, ucwaningo, isabelozimali, ukuqapha, ukuhlola kanye nokuhlola konke kuhulumeni				☹	
Ekhuluma ngobukhokho, ukukhohlisa ngokobulili kanye nezindima zabantu abathandanayo kanye nokuhlukaniswa kwabasebenzi					😠
Ekhuluma ngesabelo esingalingani sabesifazane somsebenzi wokunakekelwa okungakhokhelwa kanye nomsebenzi wekhaya ku-GDP					😠

Umdwebo 3.3: *Ukuhlolwa kwenqubekela phambili yeminyaka engama-25 yokulingana ngobulili nokuqiniswa kwabesifazane. Umthombo: UMnyango Wezabesifazane nabantu Abakhubazekile. I-2019 Ilungiselelwe iphepha lokubuyekezwa kweminyaka engama-25 yabesifazane. Ukufukula kanye Nokulingana Ngokobulili eSouth Africa 1994-2019*

yokubandlululwa kwabantu njengokucwaswa ngokobulili kwezomthetho kanye nokuphathwa kwabenzi bokubi, ukuphathwa kokubandlululwa ngenxa yesimo somshado noma sokukhulelwa,nokungatholi usizo olwanele ezikhungweni zezempilo zikahulumeni[48].

Ngakho-ke, izinqubomgomo zenqubomgomo ezichazwe ku-RDP zagcizelela isidingo sokuthola nokubhekana nezinto ezithinta ubulili bokusebenza kukahulumeni nokuphatha ezomnotho. Ikakhulu, ukwandisa amathuba okuqeqeshwa kwabesifazane; ukusungula amalungelo abazali; ukuthuthukisa imixhaso yezikweletu kanye nezinhlelo ezintsha zokuthenga ngesikweletu; ukuqinisekisa umbono womphakathi wokunakekelwa kwabantwana; futhi sithuthukise izingcindezelo zabacindezeli ukuze sikwazi ukuzuza abesifazane. Lokhu kusebenza njengesisekelo sokwakhiwa kokukhiqizwa kokunikwa amandla kwabesifazane kanye nokulingana ngokobulili ezweni.
Ngakho-ke inselelo esikhona kulomqondo omusha wentando yeningi ngonyaka we-1994, bekuwukuqala inqubo eqinile yokuqeda amandla omthetho wobuzwe kanye nezinqubomgomo zezinzalamizi futhi ingene esikhundleni sayo ngemithetho ekhombisa umbono wokungabhekani ubulili kanye nokunikwa amandla. yabesifazane. Eminyakeni eyi-10 yokuqala emva konyaka we-1994 iNingizimu Afrika ibiphambili kweminye yemithetho yokulingana ngobulili eqhubekela phambili emhlabeni, kubandakanya nemithetho yokuqedwa kokukhulelwa, ukunakwa kwezocansi kanye namalungelo abesifazane ngaphansi komthetho wesiko.

Abesifazane, ukumeleleka nokubandakanyeka

Kusukela ngo-1994 uHulumeni uzamile ukuguqula umkhakha wezwe nokuqinisekisa ukuthi izindlela zikhona zokubeka phambili inqubekela phambili yabesifazane kuyo yonke imikhakha yempilo yomphakathi babamba iqhaza.

Kuyabonakala kuyo yonke imininingwane etholakalayo ukuthi abesifazane benze inqubekelaphambili ebonakalayo kuzo zonke izindawo zomsebenzi wezabasebenzi - kusukela enanini labesifazane abasebenza njengamalungu ePhalamende nezishayamthetho; ukubamba izikhundla zemeya nokusebenzela imikhandlu yasekhaya; abesifazane abasebenzela ezikhundleni zobuholi esigabeni Esiphezulu noma seKhabhinethi; ezikhundleni eziphezulu kwezamajaji, ezempi, ezinhlanganweni ezinkulu zohulumeni kanye nakuhulumeni ngokuqondile.

Inqubekela phambili inciphe kakhulu emkhakheni wangasese lapho izinkambiso nemikhuba yabantu abathandanayo eqhubeka khona futhi izimpendulo zebhizinisi ngokubaluleka kokulingana ngokobulili kube kudala futhi zamelana. Abesifazane abamelwe kabi emabhodini

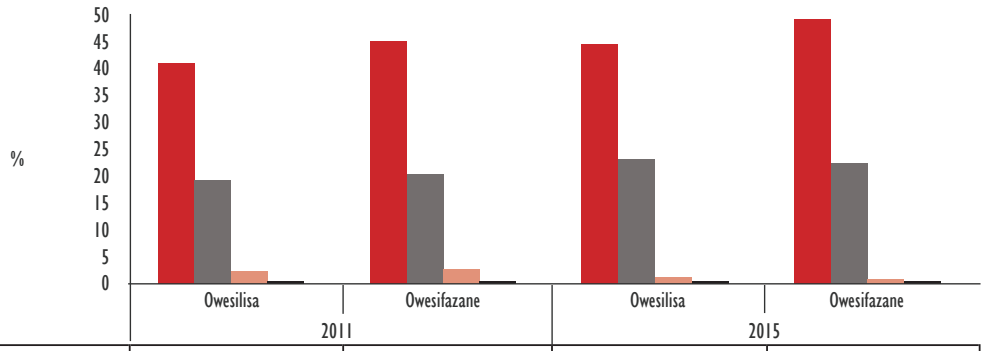
UBULILI NOBUKHWALITHI NOKUNIKWA AMANDLA

Izinsizakalo ezibalulekile zokulingana ngokobulili nezinsizakusebenza zokuthuthukisa abesifazane ezamukelwe kanye / noma eziqinisekiswe yiNingizimu Afrika zibandakanya:

- Umhlangano Wokuqedwa Kwazo Zonke Izinhlobo Zokubandlululwa Kwabesifazane, 1972. Wamukelwa ngo-1995.
- Isimemezelo Somhlaba Wonke Samalungelo Abantu, ngo-1948.
- Isimemezelo saseVienna Sokukhuthaza Nokuvikelwa Kwamalungelo Abantu, ka-1993.
- Isimemezelo saseBeijing kanye nePlatform for Action, 1995.
- Izinjongo ze-UN Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), 2000.
- Ama-SDG e-UN, wezi-2015.
- I-Protocol Yokhetho ku-Charter yase-Afrika Yabantu Nabantu Amalungelo Ngamalungelo Abesifazane ku I-Afrika, i-2004 (eyaziwa nangokuthi iMaputo Protocol).
- Isimemezelo se-AU Solemn Ukulingana ngobulili e-Afrika, 2004.
- I-Protocol ye-SADC Ngobulili kanye Intuthuko, 2008.

48 IGazethi kaHulumeni. 1994. Phawula uNombolo 1954 wonyaka we-1994. Iphepha Elimhlophe Lokwakhiwa kabusha Nentuthuko.





	2011 Owesilisa	2011 Owesifazane	2015 Owesilisa	2015 Owesifazane
Onsundu waseAfrika	41.4	45.4	44.8	49.2
Owebala	19.9	20.4	23.6	23.1
Umndiya waseAsia	2.7	3.1	1.6	0.9
Omhlophe	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5

Umdwebo 3.1: **Ubuphofu obuncane obuphakathi kwabantu kanye nobulili.**
Umthombo: Statistics South Africa. Amathrendi endlala eNingizimu Afrika (2017).

ezinkampani nasezikhundleni eziphezulu zokuphatha, kufaka nasezinkampanini ezisohlwini lweJohannesburg Stock Exchange.

Abesifazane ephalamende likazwelonke bakhuphuke besuka ku-27.8% ngonyaka we-1994 baya kuma-41.7% ngonyaka we-2018 kanye nama-45% ngonyaka ka-2019. Ikhabethe lokuqala ngonyaka we-1994 lalinabesifazane abayi-2 kuphela kumalungu amakhabethe angama-30, kanti manje selineminyaka engama-25 selingena entandweni yeningi, iNingizimu Afrika yafinyelela kulayini wokulingana ngokobulili ekwakhiweni kweKhabhinethi, kunabesifazane abayi-14 nabesilisa abayi-14 kwiKhabhinethi kwezingama-28. Ukumelwa kwabesifazane kohulumeni basekhaya kukhuphuke kusuka kuma-19% kwamakhansela akhethiwe ngo-1995 kuye kuma-41% ngo-2016. Ngo-1994, abesifazane bakha ama-5% kuphela ezisebenzini zikahulumeni nokho ngonyaka we-2018 abesifazane bayadlula abesilisa emkhakheni. Ngaphezu kwalokho, abesifazane bakha ama-41% ama-Senior Management Service (i-SMS) ezikhundleni zikaHulumeni ngonyaka we-2018, 2018. Ngo-2019 iNingizimu Afrika kuphela inama-35% abaqondisi-Jikelele kanye nezinhloko zezinhlangano zikaHulumeni abangabesifazane, okude kakhulu kusuka ekufinyeleleni enanini lokulingana ngokobulili okungama-50%.

Ezingeni lomkhakha wangasese, abesifazane bayanda kancane kancane ekumelelekeni njenge-CEO kanye nabaqondisi emabhodini nasezinhlaka zenhlangano. Kube nokwenyuka ngamaphesenti amajaji abesifazane kule minyaka engu-25 selokhu intando yeningi isuka kumajaji

Ezingeni lomkhakha wangasese, abesifazane bayanda kancane kancane ekumelelekeni njenge-CEO kanye nabaqondisi emabhodini nasezinhlaka zenhlangano.

oyedwa wesifazane ngonyaka we-1994 yaya ku38.8% ngonyaka ka-2018. Kunezimantshi ezibalelwa ku47.4% abesifazane ngo-2018.

Ukufakwa kwabantu besifazane lapho kwenziwa izinqumo kuyilungelo labantu, kodwa umlando weNingizimu Afrika ubugcwele ukukhetha nokucwasaa. Abantu abadala abamhlophe banikezwa ilungelo lokuvota ngo-1930, kuyilapho abesifazane base-Afrika baqala ukuthola lelo lungelo ngo-1994. Kusukela ngo-1994 abesifazane baseNingizimu Afrika bebelokhu bevota ukuze babe nesandla ekunqumeni ukuthi obani abazobamela kuhulumeni endaweni, esifundazweni nasezweni jikelele.

Ngo-1999, bangu-18 172 751 ababhalisele ukuvota, futhi bakhuphuka ngo-2004 baba ngama-20 674 926. Lesi sibalo sakhuphuka saba ngamavoti aphawuleka angama-25 million ngo-2014, kwathi ngoDisemba 2018, baba ngama-26 071 154 ababhalisele ukuvota. Ngo-2018, bekunabesifazane abangu-14 362 094 ababhaliswe njengabavoti, kanti abesilisa babeyi-11 709 060 bebonke ababhalisile. Kuzo zonke izigaba zobudala, abesifazane bayaqhubeka nokudlula amadoda.

Ukuba nesandla emnothweni

Ushintsho kwezomnotho kanye nokunikwa amandla kwabesifazane emnothweni sekushiwo izinhloso zikahulumeni kusukela ngonyaka we-1994. Ngaphansi kobandlululo iningi labesifazane baseNingizimu Afrika babebekelwe imindeni yabo, ngomnotho wabo wokuziphilisa kanye namathuba akhawulelwe osomabhizinisi. Ngenkathi izinqubomgomo zokubandlululula ngesikhathi sobandlululo ziwohloka, abesifazane abengeziwe bathuthela ezindaweni zasemadolobheni beyofuna umsebenzi namanye amathuba. Inselelo kuhulumeni kule minyaka edlule bekuwukuqinisekisa ukuthi abesifazane abahlanganisiwe kuphela emnothweni ohlelekile, kodwa futhi bahlonyiswa ngemfundo namakhono adingekayo ukubamba iqhaza emnothweni wanamuhla.

Uhulumeni wethule izinqubomgomo nezinhlelo ezahlukahlukene ezenzelwe ukufukula abesifazane amandla kwezomnotho, ukuhlinzeka ngezinsizakusebenza zebhizinisi, imininingwane kanye namathuba kwabosomabhizinisi besifazane baseNingizimu Afrika, kanye nohlu lokungenelela olwenzelwe ukufezekisa ukuqiniswa kwabesifazane kanye nokulingana ngokobulili emkhakheni wezolimo. Impumelelo ibilinganiselwe, ngandlela thile ngenxa yokukhula komnotho okubuthakathaka, ikakhulukazi kusukela esikhathini esibucayi kwezomnotho sango-2007 futhi ngakolunye uhlangothi ngenxa yezithiyo zabashadikazi zokungena emkhakheni osemthethweni. Ngenxa yalokhu, abantu besifazane bamelwe kakhulu emisebenzini engahlelekile futhi esengcupheni.

Ngokwesilinganisa abesifazane ubagogode okudlula abesilisa uma kuziwa ezifundweni zesayensi, ezobuchwepheshe, ezobunjiniyela kanye nezibalo zezibalo azilinganiselwe, kanti abesifazane bebekwe ngaphansi kwezibalo nezibalo, i-ICT nobuchwepheshe, kanye nezobunjiniyela, ekwenziweni nasekwakheni. Abesilisa bayabadlula abesifazane phakathi kwalaba abaqashwe abangaphezu kwezigidi ezimbili, kuyilapho kukhona cishe ikota eyodwa yabesifazane kunabesilisa phakathi kwabangasebenzi abangasebenzi. Njengomphumela, abesifazane bangaphezulu kwe-51% yabangasebenzi.[49]

Abesifazane basenza iningi lemisebenzi ekhokhela imisebenzi ephansi kanye nomsebenzi wasemakhaya futhi benze okungatheni okuthe xaxa emikhakheni evamile yabesilisa njengobunjiniyela, izimayini nokwakhiwa. Izibalo ezitholwayo ezithola njalo ngenyanga zikhombisa ukuthi bambalwa abesifazane abahola imiholo uma kuqhathaniswa nabesilisa. Ukwahluka emiholweni phakathi kwabesifazane nabesilisa, ikakhulukazi umsebenzi wenani elilinganayo, kuyaqhubeka nokugcwala emkhakheni wangasese futhi igebe lamaholo alibonisi zimpawu zokunciphisa ukulingana okuphelele.

Izibalo zobunikazi bomhlaba ngamunye zibonisa ukuthi angu-34% kuphela angabesifazane futhi abesilisa banamapulazi amakhulu nezinkundla zomhlaba zezolimo. Abesifazane babephethe -13% kuphela womhlaba ezweni ngo-2018.[50]

Ubandlululo kwabesifazane

Ubandlululo lushiye ifa lapho ubuphofu kanye nokudilizwa bekukhona kanye namadolobha anamuhla kanye nengqalasizinda yezokumbiwa phansi ethuthukisiwe, yezimboni nezentengiso, nokwehlukaniswa kwezemfundo, ezempilo, ezenhlalo yenhlalo, ezokuthutha nokuqashwa. Abesifazane bebesaphethwe izinhlobo ezingenakubalwa zokubandlululwa kanye nokubandlululwa, futhi abantu basemakhaya nentsha babencishwe amathuba.

Enye yezinselelo ezinkulu kakhulu zokuthuthuka eNingizimu Afrika ngemuva konyaka we-1994 kwaba ukungalingani okukhulu ekutholeni izinsiza eziyisisekelo ezindaweni ezahlukahlukene zabantu, lapho abesifazane benenkinga yezinsizakalo zabampofu noma ezingekho khona.[51] Njengoba kukhonjisiwe **kusibalo 3.1** iningi labampofu ngabesifazane

49 UMnyango Wezabesifazane nabantu abakhubazekile. I-2019 Ilungiselelwe Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka engama-25 Yokunikwa Kwabesifazane Amandla kanye Nobulili Obulinganayo ENingizimu Afrika 1994 - 2019, k. 49.

50 UMnyango Wezabesifazane nabakhubazekile -2019 Ilungiselelwe Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka engama-25 Yokunikwa Kwabesifazane Amandla kanye Nobulili Obulinganayo ENingizimu Afrika 1994 - 2019, k. 49.

51 UNDP. 2014. Ukuvikelwa Komphakathi e-Afrika: Ukubuyekezwa kweGalelo Elingabakhona kanye Nomthelela Ekunciphiseni Ubuphofu. Website: http://www.za.undp.org/.

IZINHLOBO ZEZIBONELELO	2009					2017				
	Owesilisa		Owesifazane		Ingqikithi	Owesilisa		Owesifazane		Ingqikithi
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Isibonlelo sokunakekela abantwana	4591	50	4586	50	9177	6463	49.6	6561	50.4	13024
Isibonelelo sabakhulile ngeminyaka	1023	35.8	1834	64.2	2858	1098	35.1	2030	64.9	3128
Isibonelelo sabakhubazekile	67.2	47.7	736	52.3	1408	511	51.5	481	48.5	992
Isibonelelo sabanakekeli	126	51.8	117	48.2	243	23	49.3	24	50.7	47
Isibonelelo sezingane ezingezona ezakho	325	47.7	356	52.3	681	148	51.1	142	48.9	289

Umdwebo 3.2: *Uhlobo lwezibonelelo zokuqeda ubuphofu ngocansi kanye nenombolo yalabo abamukelayo, ngo-2009 nango-2017. Umthombo: Statistics South Africa.2017. I-Gender Series Volume IV: Ukuthuthukiswa Kwezomnotho 2001- 2017. p.52.*

base-Afrika, kanti abesilisa abamhlophe abanciphile ukuba mpofu.Uhulumeni ufune ukukhulisa amalungelo abesifazane ngokungenelela okuhlosiwe, ngokubeka izinhlelo ezizosiza bafinyelel ezinsizakalweni eziyisisekelo, okubandakanya amanzi, ugesi, ukuthuthwa kwendle, izindlu nokuvikeleka kokudla, ezokuthutha ezingabizi nokufinyelela olwazini.

Inkokhelo yezenhlalo eNingizimu Afrika ifaka i-PHC yamahhala, eyakhelwe omama nezingane ezikhulelwe nengaphansi kweminyaka eyisithupha kamuva yandiswa kubo bonke; izikole ezingakhokhi imali; izibonelelo zezenhlalo; Izindlu ze-RDP; ukuhlinzekwa kwezinsizakalo eziyisisekelo nezamahhala ngohlobo lwamanzi avinjelwe, ugesi, ukuthuthwa kwendle kanye nokukhucululwa kwendle kanye nokulawulwa kokungcola okuqinile emizini futhi ikakhulukazi, labo ababhekwa njengabampofu.

Njengoba kukhonjisiwe **ngesibalo 3.2** iningi labantu abathola izibonelelo zezenhlalo ngabesifazane, ngaphandle kokukhubazeka kanye nezibonelelo zokunakekelwa kwabangabondli lapho abesilisa bathola ngaphezulu kwe-51% yalezo zinhlobo zesibonelelo.

Uhlaka lwamazwe onke olugqugquzela amalungelo abesifazane

INingizimu Afrika isayine futhi yaqinisa izivumelwano ezimbalwa ezibalulekile nezingumgogodla ezithuthukisa amalungelo abesifazane, amandla kanye nokuzuzwa kokulingana ngokobulili e-UN; I-African Union (AU) kanye ne-Southern African Development Community (i-SADC) amazinga. Izwe liphinde lavumela ingqikithi yezingqungquthela ezingu-27 kwezingu-189 ze-UN International Labour Organisation (ILO). Kule mihlangano engu-27 evunyelwe yiNingizimu Afrika, engabu ngu-24 isasebenza.

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Kusukela ngonyaka ka-1994 uhulumeni wenze umthetho wokuguqula izinguquko kwezomthetho, wagunyaza izinqubomgomo futhi wabeka nezinhlelo ezihlongozwayo ezinikeza amalungelo omthethosisekelo abesifazane kanye namantombazane ukulingana, isithunzi somuntu, inkululeko nokuvikeleka komuntu. Kodwa-ke, **amazinga aphezulu obudlova kanye nobugebengu obusekelwe ebulilini benziwa kwabesifazane** namantombazane yindaba ebaluleke kakhulu. I-RDP ithe kufanele kugxilwe kakhulu "*ekwakhiweni kabusha kwempilo yomndeni neyomphakathi ngokubeka phambili futhi iphendule ngezidingo zabesifazane nezingane eziye zaba yizisulu zodlame lwasekhaya nezinye izindlela*". Abaphumelele ngemuva konyaka we-1994 bafune ukulungisa udlame olubhekiswe kwabesifazane ngokusekelwe kumalungelo kanye nokuvikelwa ngokomthethosisekelo.

Ngo-2002/2003, babalelwa ku-38 896 abadlwenguli ababikiwe kwabakwa-SAPS uma kuqhathaniswa nabangu-40 035 ngonyaka wezimali ka-2017/18. NgokweSAPS, zingu-98.9% izisulu zokudlwengulwa okubikwe ukuthi zenziwe ngonyaka wezimali ka-2016/17 kungabesifazane nabesilisa abangu-1.1%.

Uhulumeni wethula umkhankaso wezinsuku eziyi-16 we -No Violence Against Women and Chil dren Cam ngonyaka we-1998, futhi lesi sikhwama esiphikisana ne-GBV sesibe ngomunye wemikhankaso eyaziwa kakhulu yokwazisa ezweni. Inkinga yodlame olubhekiswe kwabesifazane namantombazane luyaqhubeka, nokho, ngenxa yokuqhubeka kwezinkambiso zabantu besilisa kanye nokwehluleka ukusebenzisa kahle imithetho, izinqubomgomo kanye nokuhlinzekelwa kwezinsizakalo kubantu abahlukunyeziwe nakwabasindile.

Udlame lwabesilisa oluqhubela phambili ukuhlukunyezwa okuhleliwe nokucindezelwa kwabesifazane ngenxa yokuphakama kwabesilisa, izinkambiso zomphakathi, izinkambiso zamasiko nezinhlelo zenani maqondana nezindima zobulili kuhlale kuyinqubomgomo emthethweni emikhulu kanye nokuqaliswa kokuba isebenze.

Ngeshwa, naphezu kokuqina komthethosisekelo kanye nohlaka lomthetho, izinqubomgomo ezinhle nezinhlelo ezisetshenziswayo, ukutholakala koKwabuyekezwa Kweminyaka engama-25 **ngukuthi i-ajenda yokuguqula abesifazane kuleli lizwe ilahlekelwe ukusetshenziswa**. Amalungelo abesifazane aphulwa nsuku zonke ezweni. Abesifazane basahlukunyezwa njengakudala ngabesilisa ngemikhuba nangazo zonke izinhlobo nokubonakaliswa kwayo. Ukuphathwa budlabha ngokocansi kuwumkhuba, izindima zabesifazane, izibopho nomsebenzi uqhubeka ubaphazamisa ukujabulela kwabo ngokuphelele inkululeko namalungelo abo futhi kuyisithiyo ekukhululekeni kwabo okugcwele.

Umthwalo womsebenzi wokunakekelwa ongakhokhelwa kanye nobungozi obukhulu bokukhulelwa kwentsha kunciphisa amandla abesifazane okubamba iqhaza ezinhlelweni zemfundo ephakeme. Ukubamba iqhaza kwabesifazane emakethe yezabasebenzi kugxile emkhakheni wezamakhono aphansi, futhi ukusatshalaliswa kwemithombo engalingani kuyaqhubeka.

Abesifazane basezindaweni zasemakhaya basengozini enkulu kunabesifazane basemadolobheni, ukungalingani kubhekelelwa kuzo zonke izinhlanga kanye nezifundazwe, abesifazane abamnyama nabebala ikakhulu bangaphazamiseka kunabesifazane baseNdiya noma abamhlophe. Abesifazane namantombazane abakhubazekile nabantu abangalingisi ubulili basengozini ephezulu kakhulu ku-GBV. Lesi sihlava sinomthelela kwi-HIV ne-AIDS, sishiya amantombazane nabesifazane besengozini enkulu.

Ezempilo nokulawulwa kwemizimba besifazane Ukulungiswa kabusha okuhlelekile kwezinsizakalo zezempilo, ngokugcizelelwa okukhulu ekufinyeleleni mahhala nokunakekelwa okuphelele, kanye nokwethulwa kwezinhlaka zomthetho eziqhubekayo zokuqinisekisa ukufinyelela kwamalungelo ezempilo nezocansi, kumelela ukuzibophezela okusobala kokwenza ngcono izimo zempilo zabampofu.

Ngonyaka ka 1994 iNingizimu Afrika yethula Inqubomgomo Yokufinyelela Kumuntu Wonke Kwezempilo Eyisisekelo, eyakha isisekelo sezinhlelo zokulethwa kwezempilo. Abesifazane abakhulelwe nezingane ezingaphansi kweminyaka eyisithupha bathola ukunakekelwa kwezempilo kwamahhala. Ukutholakala kwezinhlelo zokunakekelwa kwempilo yokuzala kanye nezinsizakalo zokunakekelwa kokubeletha kuphakathi kokufezekiswa kohlelo lokunakekelwa kwezempilo.

I-LGBQTIA + Amalungelo

Ubandlululo, kanye nesisekelo sobu Kristu, senza ubungqingili baba yicala ngo-1948, ukugwetshwa iminyaka engu-7 ugqunywa ejele, yize iqiniso lokuthi izinkomba ezahlukahlukene zocansi beziyingxenye yayo yonke imiphakathi nemilando eyehlukene yaseNingizimu Afrika. Ngenxa yale mithetho nokucwaswa, iningi labantu be-LGBQTIA + kwadingeka balondoloze izinga elithile leyimfihlo. Ngesikhathi sobandlululo, impilo namasiko ezitabane kwakwenzeka ngemuva kweminyango evaliwe. Abantu abathandana nobungqingili babeya emakilabhini ahlelelwe bona kuphela noma ahlele imicimbi emizini yabo.Abakwa-LGBQTIA + bakha imiphakathi ezindaweni ezinjenge District six eKapa naseSophiatown eGoli.

Izindawo zasemadolobheni zibuye zinikeze abantu abathandana nabobungqingili inkululeko ethe xaxa, yokuba kude nabazali abahlulelayo kanye nemiphakathi, futhi bahlale nabantu ababelana ngezindlela ezifanayo zempilo futhi abamukelekayo kubo.[52] Izitabane nezishoshovu zobungqingili ezinjengoSimon Nkoli, uPalesa Ditsie noLinda Ngcobo osebenza enhlanganweni elwa nobandlululo, futhi aba ngabasunguli bezinhlangano ezinjenge-Gay neLesbian Organisation yeWitwatersrand (GLOW), iNational Coalition for Gay and Lesbian Equity (NCGLE) kanye ne-Organisation of Lesbian and Gay activists (OLGA). Ngesikhathi sezingxoxo zeminyaka yokuqala yama-1990s, lezi zinhlangano zamela inkululeko yezocansi njengengxenye yamalungelo ayisisekelo kumthethosisekelo, ngokuhambisana nemigomo yokuhamba kwenkululeko yokulingana okungaguquki.

INingizimu Afrika yaba yizwe lokuqala emhlabeni wonke ukwenqabela ngokucacile ukucwaswa okusekelwe ocansini loMthethosisekelo kanye noMthethosivivinywa Wamalungelo wonyaka we-1993. Lokhu kwaqhutshwa phambili kuMthethosisekelo wonyaka we-1996 okwathi eSigabeni 9 ngokuLingana, wakhipha ubandlululo ngokwesisekelo izinkambiso zobulili. Inani lamacala enkantolo kanye nemithetho eyalandelwa ukwenza lokhu. Lokhu kufaka phakathi i-Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Umthetho 55 ka-1998), eqinisekisa ukuthi abaqashi abakwazi ukubandlulula ekuqashweni ngenxa yesifiso sokuya ocansini; umthetho we-Civil Union Act ka-2006 waqinisekiswa ngokusemthethweni imishado yobungqingili; kanye nezinqumo zeNkantolo

52 Dixson Pushparagava. 2014. Umlando we-LGBT Legislation, 17 Disemba.https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/history-clgbt-legislation.

Yomthethosisekelo ezivumela ukwamukelwa kocansi kobulili obufanayo ngaphansi koMthetho Wokunakekela Izingane. Ukuvikelwa kwandiswa endaweni yokuhlala yomphakathi, emkhakheni womphakathi kanye nasezinsizakalweni, ngoMthetho Wokuqashwa Kwezindlu Zomhlaba we-1999 kanye noMthetho Wokukhuthaza Ukulingana kanye Nokuvinjwa Kokubandlululwa Okungafanele (PEPUDA), 2000 (Umthetho 4 ka 2000). I-PEPUDA yango-2000 nayo yenqabela inkulumo enenzondo nokuhlukumeza okusekelwe kwizizathu zocansi, ubulili kanye nokuya ocansini.

INingizimu Afrika kuleminyaka engama-25 ibone ukuqokwa kwabantu abathile abathandana nabobulili obufanayo obala ezikhundleni zobuholi kuhulumeni, kepha lokhu kusekuncane. Futhi ngaphandle komthetho oqhubekayo, izimo zengqondo emphakathini zishintshile, kepha ngesivinini esikhulu kakhulu. Kube neziphakamiso zokuthi i -Life Orientation ezikoleni idingide izindaba eziphathelene nokuya ocansini, kanye nokumelwa kokwehlukahlukana kocansi kwabezindaba.

INingizimu Afrika, njengengxenye yeminyakazo yezwe lonke, ibone ukukhuphuka kweminyakazo nokwazisa ukuqashelwa okubanzi kokubhekwa kocansi ngokungaphezulu kobungqingili nangokuqondile, kuboniswe ekusakazweni kwalokho ngokwesiko okwaziwa njengamalungelo ezitabane kubantu be-LGBQTIA +.

Ukukhula kodlame lwasekhaya, kumongo we-GBV sekuphenduke inselelo enkulu, kuboniswa okuthiwa 'ukudlwengulwa kokulungiswa' kanye namacala enzondo, kufaka phakathi imiphakathi, izikole, izindawo zokusebenza kanye nezinsiza zezempilo.



IZINCOMO

Izinto eziza kuqala zenqubomgomo ezidingekayo ukubhekana nalezi zinselele eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo futhi esikhathini esiphakathi kuya esikhathini eside zifaka ukubhekana nokungalingani ngokobulili kanye nokuqaliswa kwenqubomgomo yokufaka ubulili yezwe kuyo yonke imikhakha yomphakathi. Lokhu kusho ukuthi kumele kube nokusetshenziswa okugcwele nokusebenzayo kwemithetho nezinqubomgomo ezamukelwe ezweni.

Ukugcizelela okukhulu kufanele kugxilwe ekukhululekeni komnotho kwabesifazane, okuhlala kuyisidingo esiyisisekelo ekuguquleni ubudlelwano obungalingani bobulili.

Ukusetshenziswa kwenqubomgomo ephendula ubulili, ukuhlela, isabelozimali, ukuqapha, ukuhlola kanye nokuhlolwa kwezimali kubalulekile ekwakheni isimo sabesifazane, ukubhekana namalungelo abo ayisisekelo nokukhuthaza intuthuko yabo namandla. Ukwabiwa kwezinsiza ezanele kubalulekile ukuze kusebenze ngokugcwele futhi ngempumelelo i-ajenda yabesifazane futhi kuguqulwe izimpilo zabesifazane namantombazane zibe ngcono.

Okubaluleke kakhulu empumelelweni yemizamo yethu kazwelonke yokwakha umphakathi wobumbano, ophumelelayo kanye nobungqingili obufakwe kuMthethosisekelo wethu, ukubhekana ngqo namasiko wobukhokho, ubuhlakani obunobungozi, ubuhlakani, amasiko nezilimi eziqhubekisela phambili ubudemoni bokubuswa ngabuntu besilisai. kuwo wonke amagumbi omphakathi wethu, kubandakanya nePublic Service.

Umbiko wonyaka womphakathi wonke mayelana neSimo Sokuthuthukiswa Kwabesifazane kanye Nentuthuko kufanele ushicilelwe. Lokhu kungaba yithuluzi eliwusizo lokuqhubekisela phambili ukumelwa kanye nokuzibandakanya. Lokhu kuzosiza futhi ekuqapheleni inhloso yokuqinisekisa ukuthi abesifazane bangena okungenani kwezingu-50% ezikhundla eziphezulu kanye nezobuholi kuhulumeni kuwo wonke amazinga, izinhlaka ezizimele, kubandakanya izinkampani eziqondisa izinkampani, wonke amabhizinisi asezingeni eliphakeme (ama-SOE), wonke umsebenzi wokufunda wesikole nokuqeqeshwa Umkhakha, izinhlaka zomphakathi nazo zonke izinhlaka zokuthuthukisa, ikakhulukazi izikhungo zezezimali.

ISAHLUKO 4

Inkokhelo Yomphakathi



UMthethosisekelo ubeka umphakathi osekelwe eku ikezweni isithunzi somuntu, ukulingana kanye nenkululeko yabo bonke. Ngakho-ke uMthethosivivinywa Wamalungelo ufakazela ilungelo lokuthuthukiswa. UMthethosisekelo futhi uqinisekisa amalungelo ezomnotho zenhlalo anjengelungelo lokuthola izinsiza zokunakekelwa kwempilo; ukudla namanzi anele; Ukuphepha komphakathi; izindlu; imfundo eyisisekelo kufaka phakathi imfundo eyisisekelo yabantu abadala; ukufinyelela kolwazi; ukufinyelela kobulungiswa bezokuphatha kanye nokulingana; ngaphezu kwamalungelo ezepolitiki kanye nawomphakathi nenkululeko efana nenkululeko kanembeza, inkolo, umcabango, inkolelo kanye nemibono; ilungelo lenkululeko yokukhuluma; inkululeko yokuhlangana nelungelo lokusebenzisa ulimi futhi uhlanganyele empilweni yesiko yokuzikhethela.

KUNGANI KUNOMHOLO WEZENHLALAKAHLE

I-RDP (1994), ngokungeziwe kula malungelo eshiwo ngenhla ihlanganisa namathuba omsebenzi nokuvikeleka kwemholo phakathi kwamalungelo ayisisekelo. Ukuze uveze umbono woMthethosisekelo, iNingizimu Afrika kule minyaka engama-25 yenqubo yentando yeningi ibekele imali enkulu yokutshala izimali kubantu bayo kanye nokukhuthaza indlela yentuthuko esizayo. UMthethosisekelo futhi ubopha umbuso ukuthi uvikele, uthuthukise futhi ufeze lawo malungelo, uthathe izinyathelo zomthetho nezinye izindlela, kwizinsizakusebenza zawo, ukufezekisa ukufezekiswa okuqhubekayo kwalawa malungelo.

Umholo wezenhlalo waseNingizimu Afrika uvela ngenhloso yokwakha umphakathi lapho wonke umuntu ezokwazi ukuthola usizo oluyisisekelo namathuba athuthukisa isithunzi sawo sabantu.

Izici zomholo wezenhlalo ezivele eminyakeni engu-25 nazo zifaka imfundo; ezempilo; izindlu; uhlelo oluphelele lokuphepha kwezenhlalo; amanzi; ugesi, ukuthuthwa kwendle kanye nemininingwane. Iholo lomphakathi liyisibonakaliso sokutshala imali esikhathini esizayo, ilungelo lesithunzi somuntu kanye nobumbano bezenhlalo. Inkokhelo yezenhlalo idinga, njengombono woMthethosisekelo, ukwabiwa kabusha okuqhubekayo kwemali engenayo kanye namathuba ngokusebenzisa ubumbano nokwanda kokubamba iqhaza kwezomnotho kanye nokuqedwa kobuphofu nokungalingani. Ngakho-ke, kuyindawo edingekayo yokwakhiwa kwekhompiyutha yokuhlanganisa nokuhlanganisa umphakathi ngemuva kohlelo olufanayo lwentuthuko - ukudalwa komphakathi ophumelelayo, ongacwasi ngokobuhlanga, ongakhethi ngokobulili, wentando yeningi futhi olinganayo.

Ngaphambi konyaka we-1994, bekunomholo othuthuke kahle wentando yeningi wabantu abamhlophe abambalwa futhi ngezinga elincane, elinombala nelamaNdiya. Isibonelo, izimpesheni zethulwa okokuqala ngonyaka ka-1928 kulabo mhlophe kanye nama Colours angahlangananga nezinhlelo zokusebenza zempesheni, ezethulwe ngonyaka ka-1920 njengengxenye yoMthetho Wokuqashwa Kwezenhlalo ka-1925. Ukuhlukaniswa kanye nokungalingani kwezemfundo, ezempilo, ezenhlalakahle, ezokuvikela, ukuvikela umphakathi kanye nokuqashwa kushiye imigqa ejulile yokungalingani, amathuba akhawulelwe, ubuphofu, umthwalo wezifo kanye nokuqedwa kwezomnotho.

Umholo owandisiwe womphakathi owabonakala ngemuva konyaka we-1994 kufanele ubhekane nokuthuthuka okuhlelekile ulwe nobuphofu emiphakathini yabansundu naphakathi kwabesifazane, izingane, asebekhulile nabantu abakhubazekile.

Lesi sahluko sigxile ohlelweni olugxilile ngokuphephile kwezenhlalo njengengxenye yomholo wezenhlalo. Izahluko ezilandela imininingwane ngokuhlukile, ezinye izici zomholo wezenhlalo okuyisifundo, ezempilo, izindlu nezinsizakalo eziyisisekelo.

Uhlelo Oluphelele Lokuphepha Kwezenhlalo

Uhulumeni wentando yeningi, ufuna ukuqinisekisa ukuthi "*wonke umuntu unelungelo lokuthola ukuphepha kwezenhlalo, kubandakanya, uma engakwazi ukuzondla yena nabamelene naye, usizo olufanele lomphakathi*".[53] Uhlelo Oluphelele Lokuphepha Komphakathi, futhi ngokugcizelela uhlelo lokuvikelwa komphakathi, ngakhoke luyimali ebonakalayo ekufezekiseni impilo esezingeni elifanele kubo bonke.

53 INingizimu Afrika. 1996. UMthethosisekelo weRiphabhulikhi yaseNingizimu Afrika, isigaba 27 (c).

ihlose ukuhlinzekela izingane nempilo yazo, ukondleka, inhlala-kahle nemfundo, ukuze zonke izingane zifinyelele emikhakheni yazo ephelele yentuthuko.

Kubhekiswe kubantu abaphila nokukhubazeka ukubenza bakwazi ukubamba iqhaza kumphakathi. Kubuyisa isithunzi nokududuza kwasebekhulile. Kubhekisisa nalabo abangasebenzi ukuthi bakwazi amakhono futhi babasize bathole amathuba omsebenzi namathuba ezomnotho. Kufaka nolunye usizo olukhethekile nokuvikelwa okwenzekile (isb. Umgwaqo, izingozi ezihlobene nomsebenzi, isimo sababaleki). Uhlelo lokuphepha kwezenhlalo oludaleke eNingizimu Afrika luhlinzeka ngomshuwalense womphakathi owukhokhelayo nongawukhokheli.

I-RDP yathungatha ukukhula nentuthuko ikakhulu ngokuhlinzekwa kwezidingo eziyisisekelo kanye neholo lomphakathi. Ukukhula okuhlanganisiwe kwe-RDP, ukuthuthukiswa, ukwakhiwa kabusha, ukusatshalaliswa kanye nokubuyiswa kohlelo oluhlangene.

Isihluthulelo salesi sixhumanisi uhlelo lokuhlelwa kwengqalasizinda oluzohlinzeka ukufinyelela kwezinsizakalo zesimanje nezisebenzayo ezifana nogesi, amanzi, ezokuxhumana ngocingo, ezokuthutha, ezempilo, ezemfundo kanye nokuqeqeshwa kwabo bonke abantu. Lolu hlelo bekufanele luhlangabezane nezidingo eziyisisekelo futhi luvule nezidingo zomnotho nezomuntu ezazivame ukuba semadolobheni nasemaphandleni.

I-RDP ibeke izifiso maqondana nomholo wezenhlalo, okungamalitha angama-20 kuye kwangama-30 amanzi ahlanzekile nsuku zonke kuwo wonke umuntu kungakapheli iminyaka emibili, namalitha angama-50 kuye kwangama-60 ngosuku kungakapheli iminyaka emihlanu ukusuka endaweni ayidluli kumamitha angama-200 ukusuka endaweni yawo yokuhlala. Wonke amakhaya kumele abe nokuqoqwa kwendle nokuqoqwa kukadoti kungakapheli iminyaka emibili futhi kuqedwe ukungondleki kanye nendlala ohlelweni lweminyaka emithathu ngokusebenzisa i-zero-VAT ekudleni okuyisisekelo, ukusekela imfundo ezindabeni zokudla nezempilo, ukuthuthuka kwezokuphepha komphakathi, ukunciphisa amandla emabhodi wokuthengisa athonya izintengo zokudla nezinyathelo zesikhashana esifushane njengokulawulwa kwamanani kwesinkwa kanye noxhaso lokudla. Ukulandela lokhu, futhi naphezu kwezinkinga zezimali mayelana namaphesenti angama-68 wezindleko ezihlanganisiwe zaya ekuzibophezeleni komphakathi, kufaka phakathi imfundo, ezempilo, izibonelelo zikahulumeni kanye nezinsizakalo eziyisisekelo.

> Umphumela walokho kwaba ukwanda okuphambili kwabathola izibonelelo zenhlalonhle kusuka ezigidini ezi-2.4 ngonyaka we-1996 kuya ezi-17,6 zezigidi ngonyaka we-2018

Uhulumeni wentando yeningi waphasisela izinqubomgomo nemithetho eminingana, kubandakanya: (i) *i-White Paper on Population ka-1998*; (ii) *iPhepha eliMhlophe mayelana neNhlalonhle Yomphakathi yango-1997*, echaza imigomo, imihlahlandlela, izincomo, izinqubomgomo nezinhlelo ezihlongozwayo zokuthuthuka kwenhlalonhle yaseNingizimu Afrika; (iii) *I-White Paper emindenini ka-2013*, enikeza imisebenzi, izinhlelo, amaphrojekthi nezinhlelo zokukhuthaza, zokuxhasa kanye nokondla imindeni esebenza kahle; (iv) *iPhepha eliMhlophe mayelana namalungelo abantu abakhubazekile lonyaka we-2016*; (v) *Umthetho Wosizo Lwezenhlalo, ka-2004* kanye noMthetho we-SASSA wonyaka we-2004 ohlinzeka ngosizo lwezehlalakuhle kwizakhamizi ezifanele, izakhamuzi zaphakade nabafokazi abanesimo sababaleki; (vi) *Umthetho wokungasebenzi kwabasebenzi wango-2001* osuvele wafaka izigaba ezahlukahlukene zabasebenzi abasengozini njengabasebenzi basemapulazini, abasebenzi basekhaya kanye nabashayeli bamatekisi; (vii) *Umthetho Wezinxephezelo Zokulimala Nezifo Emsebenzini (i-COIDA)*, we-1993 (Umthetho we-130 ka-1993), ohlinzeka ngesinxephezelo esidalwa ukulimala, izifo noma ngisho nokuziphatha okuxhaswe ngabasebenzi lapho besebenza (viii) the Isikhwama Sezingozi Zomgwaqo (i-RAF), esungulwe umthetho weRAF, we-1996 (Umthetho 56 ka-1996), okhokha isinxephezelo ngokulahleka komuntu siqu noma ngomonakalo odalwe ukushayela kwemoto, isinxephezelo ngokulahleka kwemali etholwayo, ukulahlekelwa ukwesekwa, ukulimala okujwayelekile, izindleko zokwelashwa nezomngcwabo, kwizisulu zezingozi zomgwaqo ezibangelwa ukungashayeli budedengu noma ukushayela imoto ngokungafanele.

Enye yezindlela ezisetshenziswayo zokuletha ukulingana ngokobulili kanye nobuhlanga ezinhlotsheni zokuvikelwa komphakathi okuzuzwe njengefa, kwaba ukunqanyulwa kweSibonelelo Sikahulumeni Sokulondolozwa Kwezimali okwakudluliselwa kwabancane. Ngo-1996 kwethulwa iSibonelelo Sokuxhasa Izingane. Njengomphumela wokulungilungisa okokuqala, imali yesibonelelo yehliswa isuka ku-R410 yaya ku-R127 ngengane ngayinye, futhi yakhawulelwa ezinganeni ezingaphansi kweminyaka eyisikhombisa. Ekufuneni ngenqubekela phambili amalungelo ezingane njengoba ebekwe kuMthethosisekelo izinzuzo zanda ngokunwebeka ezinganeni ziye kufinyelela eminyakeni eyi-18.

Imali engenayo yasezweni ivela ikakhulu emazingeni aphansi okuqashwa

Umphumela walokho kwaba ukwanda okuphambili kwabathola izibonelelo zenhlalonhle kusuka ezigidini ezi-2.4 ngonyaka we-1996 kuya ezigidini eziyi-17,6 ngonyaka ka-2018, abayizigidi eziyi-11 babo abangabemukeli be-CSG. Ngokusho kwezifundo ezahlukahlukene, umthelela wezibonelelo usithuthukisile izinga kanye nempilo yezigidi zabantu baseNingizimu Afrika. Lezi zifundo ziqinisekisa ukuthi imali eyisibonelelo sikahulumeni inciphisa ubuphofu futhi:

- I-CSG ithuthukisa amandla abesifazane futhi ilawule inhlala-kahle yezingane, futhi ithuthukise nokwenza izinqumo kwabesifazane ezindlini ezindabeni zezimali, kanye nokusetshenziswa kwemali okujwayelekile kwemizi.
- I-CSG inomthelela omuhle ekulweni nendlala kanye nasekuthuthukiseni ukuya esikoleni kanye nokunakekelwa kwempilo;
- Imali yesibonelelo sikahulumeni isiza izindleko zokutshalwa kwemali yimindeni entulayo nemisebenzi yokusesha imisebenzi;
- Uxhaso luvumela amandla okutshalwa kwezimali ngokubamba iqhaza kuma-stokvel, ekongeni nakumaqembu wokutshala imali.

Ngo-1999 umkhakha wentuthuko yezenhlalo wamukela amaphuzu ayi-10 athi phakathi kwamanye afune ukwakha "umndeni", ubudlelwano bomphakathi kanye nobudlelwano bezenhlalo ngecebo elihlanganisiwe lokuqeda ubuphofu ngenkathi iqinisekisa nokuthi izinsizakalo zenhlalonhle ziyafinyeleleka futhi zitholakala kubantu abasemakhaya, abasemadolobheni kanye nabasemijondolo. izindawo zokuhlala.

Kodwa-ke, ngonyaka we-2013 kwaba nokubuyekezwa kwePhepha eliMhlophe lango-1997 lezeNhlalonhle elathola ukuthi kusekhona ukungafani kwezindawo ekuhlinzekweni kwezimali ngezinsizakalo zezenhlalakahle yize zazincane kakhulu kunangaphambili. Igebe eliphakathi kwezifundazwe ezihlinzekelwe kubi kakhulu nelinikezwe kangcono lihlala likhulu. Umehluko ukhona futhi ekuhlanganyeleni isidingo esilinganayo sesevisi ezindaweni ezahlukene.

UMthetho Womshuwalense Wokungasebenzi wonyaka we-2001 wenza ukuthi i-Unemployment insurance Fund(UIF) ivele ukuze isize abasebenzi abasemngceleni njengabasebenzi basemapulazini, abasebenzi basekhaya abangama-54 kanye nabashayeli bamatekisi.

I-UIF ibuye yathuthuka isuka enkampanini ebethembele ekuqinisekisweni kombuso maphakathi nawo -1990s iya kweyodwa enezimpahla ezingaphezu kuka-R150 billion. I-UIF isebenza phakathi kwezicelo ezingama-700 000 kuya kwezingama-800 000 ngonyaka, yize lokhu kumelela u-5% kuphela abantu abangasebenzi. Imininingwane yamanje yabasebenzi be-UIF njengamanje inabasebenzi abayizigidi eziyi-10 nabaqashi abayizigidi eziyi-1.5. Noma lokhu kukhombisa ukufinyelela okuthile okukhulu, izisebenzi eziningi kusamele singene kulomshuwalense.

Okwenziwe ngonyaka we-1993, Umthetho Wezinxephezelo Zokulimala Nezinkinga Zokungasebenzi (i-COIDA), (Umthetho Nombolo 130 ka-1993), uhlinzekela isinxephezelo sokulimala, izifo noma nokufa okutholwe abasebenzi lapho besebenza. Selokhu yaqalwa lesi sikhwama sisekele abasebenzi abalimele nabathintekile. Kusukela ngomhlaka 1 Ephreli 2008 kuya kumhla zingama-31 kuNdasa wezi-2018, sekutholakele isimangalo sezicelo eziyi-1 962 481. Kulezi zimangalo zesibopho samukelwa kuma-1 785 694 (isb. 91%). Kunezimangalo ezingama-4,411 ezingekenziwa. Isamba sika-R 13 238 939 649 sesikhokhelwe imihlomulo phakathi konyaka we-2014 nowe-2018. Ama-69% akhokhelwe imihlomulo yezokwelapha, ama-4% azuze izinzuzo zesinxephezelo kanye nama-27% abhekelwa kwiimpesheni. Yize kunjalo, kube nokuqinisekiswa okungekuhle okuhambisana nokuphoqelelwa kwe-COIDA efana nokuhlelwa ngokomthetho komsebenzi; ukungasebenzi okukhulu; izindawo zomsebenzi ezingashintshiwe kanye nezimo ezingezinhle zabaqashi; ukukhuphuka kwabasebenzi bakwamanye amazwe ikakhulukazi embonini yezihambi nokuswela amathuluzi efanele.[54]

I-RAF, eyasungulwa yi-RAF Act, (Umthetho 56 ka-1996), njengoba ichitshiyelwe, yaqala ukusebenza ngayo ngomhlaka 1 Meyi 1997 kulandela ukuvalwa koMthetho Wengozi Yezimoto Ezihamba Ngezimoto owasungulwa ngoMthetho Wengozi Yezimoto, (Umthetho 93 ka 1989)). Inhloso yeRAF ukukhokha isinxephezelo ngokulahlekelwa komuntu noma ukulimala okungalungile okubangelwe

54 UMnyango Wezabasebenzi. 2017. Isu Lamasu: 2014 – 2019.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ukushaywa kwemoto - isinxephezelo soukulahleka komholo otholwayo, ukulahleka kokusekelwa, ukulimala okujwayelekile, izindleko zokwelashwa nezomngcwabo, kwizisulu zezingozi zomgwaqo ezibangelwa ukushayela budedengu noma imoto okungafanele. I-RAF ibhekene nezinselelo zokuqina kokuqina.

I-AGSA ithole imali elahlekile engama-R26.3 billion nezikweletu ezidlula izimpahla ngo-R206 billion. Izindleko zomthetho ezihambisana nokwenziwa kwezimangalo ziphakeme futhi ziyaqhubeka nokwanda. Izindleko zomthetho ezijwayelekile zokwahlulela zihlala ngaphezu kuka-R100 000 icala bese kuthi lesi sikhwama sibhalise noma sithole izicelo ezingama-271 933 ngonyaka wezimali ka-2017/18. Ukwanda kwenani lezimangalo kungakhomba kuphela ekwandeni kwezindleko zamacala.

UMbuso, njengoba waziswa yi-RDP, wethula izinhlelo zokuqashwa komphakathi ngonyaka we-2004 ezihlinzeka ngesithunzi somsebenzi kanye namathuba wokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono. Kwethulwa ngonyaka we-2004 uHlelo Olunwetshiwe Lwezemisebenzi Yomphakathi, selwakhe amathuba emisebenzi ayizigidi eziyi-10,3 kuze kube manje, noma kunjalo bangu-12,4% wababambiqhaza abaqashwa emsebenzini waphakade. Ngenxa yalokho, ukusebenzisana nezinhlaka ezizimele kufanele kuqiniswe ekutshalweni kwemali, ekubekeni, nasekuqeqesheni; ngenxa yesimo sokungasebenzi kwezinhlelo zokuqashwa kwemisebenzi yomphakathi kufanele zikhuliswe - kwandiswe i-CWP ukubhekana nobunzima kanye nobunhlaka bokungasebenzi kanye nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi. Ngokwenza lokhu izinhlelo zokuqashwa komphakathi bekuhlinzeke ukufinyelela emisebenzini ejwayelekile futhi engaguquki kanye nemali engenayo; Ukwakha ukusebenzisana phakathi kwe-EPWP, imizamo ye-CWP kanye nentsha kufaka phakathi uhlelo lwe-YES kanye nokwenza ngcono ikhwalithi yokuqeqeshwa kokuqina kwamakhono wabasebenzi be-EPWP. Okubaluleke kakhulu, isidingo sokuxa ngohlelo Lokuqashwa Komphakathi kanye nezingxabano ezingaba khona phakathi kokubizelwa kwezidingo zabasebenzi kanye nesidingo sokubamba iqhaza kwi-4IR.



I-NDP iphakamisa ukuthi ngenxa yobukhulu benkinga yezenhlalo, inani labasebenzi bezenhlalo elidingekayo lifinyelela ku-55 000. Ochwepheshe bezenhlalo abaqeqeshiwe abaqeqeshiwe kepha azikho izinsiza ezanele zokubasiza.

Njengengxenye yemizamo yokwakha indawo evumayo yomkhakha wamaNPO futhi uguqule umphakathi, ngonyaka we-1997, ngemuva kwezingxoxo nokubonisana nomphakathi, uhulumeni wakhipha umthetho weNhlangano Yezinhlangano Ezingenzi Nzuzo (NPO) wonyaka we-1997. Umthetho wamanje uyachitshiyelwa ngokulandelana. ukwenza ngcono amathuba wokusebenzisana phakathi komkhakha ongenzi nzuzo noMbuso.

INgo-1998, i-National Development Agency yenziwa nguMthetho wePhalamende ukukhuthaza ukubambisana okuzinzile phakathi kukahulumeni nezinhlangano zomphakathi okuhlose ukuqeda ubuphofu kanye nezimbangela zawo. Eminyakeni engu-16 edlule yokuba khona, i-NDA ihlinzeke ngokuxhaswa okuqondile kwesikhwama semali engaphezu kwezigidi ezingama-R1.3 ezinhlanganweni zomphakathi ezi-2 765 ezinabazuzayo abangaphezu kwezigidi ezingama-2.2. Ukugxila kwalawa maprojekthi kwakungukudala amathuba ezomnotho, ukuthuthukisa imali engenayo yemakhaya, ukukhuthaza ukuphepha kokudla, kanye nokweseka imizamo okuhloswe ngayo ukukhuthaza intuthuko esimeme emazingeni aphansi.

Ukuxhumanisa izindleko zokuphila nokuvikelwa komphakathi kanye nezinga elihle lokuphila

Isikhathi nemali esetshenziselwa ukuthutha abagibeli kuhlala kuyisici esikhulu esinciphisa izinga lokuphila kwamakhaya ampofu. Abasebenzi abampofu bathembela kwinhlanganisela yokuhamba, izitimela, amatekisi namabhasi ukuze basebenze, besebenzisa isilinganiso esingaphezu kwehora indlela eya lapho. Izindleko zokuthuthwa komphakathi zazivame ukulandela intengo kaphethiloli, yize kukhona uxhaso olubalulekile. Ezinye zezindlela zokunciphisa izindleko zokuhamba kungaba ukuhlinzeka ngezindlu ezengeziwe zabasebenzi eziseduzane nezikhungo zezomnotho kanye noxhaso lwezokuhamba. Izindleko zemfundo yaseyunivesithi zibalwe ngobuningi bezindleko zemfundo kuwo wonke amazinga emali engenayo. Ngokuphambene nalokho, izingane eziphuma emikhayeni eminingi engenayo imali ephansi zazingayikhokheleli imfundo ejwayelekile, kepha ikhwalithi yezikole zazo yayihlala iyimbi kakhulu.

Kwezempilo, njengasezifundweni, imindeni eyayincishwe amathuba yayincika kakhulu emisebenzini yomphakathi yamahhala, ngakho-ke izindleko zazo zaziphansi. Ngokuphambene nalokho, abasebenzi abasemikhakheni ehlelekile babevame ukuba nomshuwalense wezempilo baphendukele emkhakheni wangasese.

Ngenxa yalokhu, izindleko zezempilo zaba umshayeli obiza kakhulu wezisebenzi ezinamakhono amancane namakhono.

Ku-R1 500 ngenyanga, impesheni yokuguga eyodwa noma yokukhubazeka inyusa indlu kwisimangalo sesibili ekwabelweni kwemali engenayo. Ngokuphikisayo, imindeni enobudala obusebenza kuphela, abantu abadala abanamandla awakulungele ukudluliselwa okumbuso.

Imizi ehluphekayo itholakala ikakhulu esifundeni ebesibizwa ngokuthi "izwe lakubo", ebelakhiwe ngaphansi kobandlululo ngokuyimali njengezindawo ezigcinelwe abasebenzi. Ngo-2015, lezi zindawo zabamba amaphesenti angu-28 ayo yonke imindeni kodwa angu-40% alawo asezindaweni ezimbili ezimpofu kunawo wonke ama-9% kuphela kwendawo yokudla ephumelelayo. Izindawo zasemadolobheni bezihlala angu-70% ayo yonke imindeni kodwa angu 90% awoyona ecebile[55].

Imali engenayo yasendlini ivela ikakhulu emazingeni aphansi okuqashwa. Cishe ingxenye yamakhaya ampofu kakhulu angu-40% ayinabantu abaqashiwe, kungaba semsebenzini weholo noma owokuzisebenzela. Ngokuphikisana nalokho, angu-40% wemizi achuma kakhulu anemali engaphezu kweyodwa ahola imali. Ngenxa yalokhu, angu-40% abampofu kakhulu emizini enza angu-22% ayo yonke imisebenzi kanye nemikhawulo emibili elandelayo engu-45%. Amakhaya angu-20 achuma kakhulu abamba imisebenzi angu-33%[56].

Emakhaya angu-20% ampofu kunawo wonke, kunomuntu oyedwa osebenzayo kuphela kubantu abane abadala, uma kuqhathaniswa abangaphezu kwababili kwabathathu kubantu acebile abangu-20%[57].

Ngaphansi kuka 40 % ayo yonke imindeni ehlupheka kakhulu ababili bathola noma malini nje emaholweni enyanga noma eviki. Uma imali eholwayo kanye nemali engenayo kwibhizinisi, cishe angu 70% alawa makhaya anehlobo oluthile lwemali engenayo, kodwa ngokuvamisile futhi aphansi. Cishe angu-60% ala makhaya athola okungenani isibonelelo sikahulumeni esisodwa. Ngokuphambene nalokho emizini ecebil, engu-20%,abangaphezu kuka-95% banendlela ethile yokuthola imali ngokuqashwa noma ngokuzisebenza.

I-RDP yathungatha ukukhula nentuthuko ikakhulu ngokuhlinzekwa kwezidingo eziyisisekelo kanye neholo

I-NDP iphakamisa ukuthi ngenxa yobukhulu bezinkinga zenhlalo, inani labasebenzi bezenhlalo elidingakalayo lifike ku-55 000.



lomphakathi. Ukukhula okuhlanganisiwe kwe-RDP, ukuthuthukiswa, ukwakhiwa kabusha, ukusatshalaliswa kanye nokubuyiswa kohlelo oluhlangene. Ukhiye walesi sixhumanisi yi-uhlelo lwengqalasizinda oluzohlinzeka ngokutholwa kwezinsizakalo zesimanje nezisebenzayo ezifana nogesi,amanzi,ezokuxhumana ngocingo,ezokuthutha, ezempilo, ezemfundo kanye nokuqeqeshwa kwabo bonke abantu. Lolu hlelo bekufanele luhlangabezane nezidingo eziyisisekelo futhi luvule nezidingo zomnotho nezomuntu ezazivame ukuba semadolobheni nasemaphandleni.

I-RDP ibeke izifiso maqondana nomholo wezenhlalo, okungamalitha angama-20 kuye kwangama-30 amanzi ahlanzekile nsuku zonke kuwo wonke umuntu kungakapheli iminyaka emibili, namalitha angama-50 kuye kwangama-60 ngosuku kungakapheli iminyaka emihlanu ukusuka endaweni ayidluli kumamitha angama-200 ukusuka endaweni yawo yokuhlala. Wonke amakhaya kumele abe nokuqoqwa kwendle nokuqoqwa kwenkunkuma kungakapheli iminyaka emibili futhi aqothule ukungondleki kanye nendlala ohlelweni lweminyaka emithathu ngokusebenzisa i-zero-VAT ngokusisekelo ukudla,

55 amanani ase SA. 2016. Ucwaningo Lwezindlu Lwasekhaya.
56 *Ibid.*
57 Stats SA. 2014. Amathrendi Wobuphofu ENingizimu Afrika.

ukusekela imfundo ezindabeni zokudla nezempilo, uhlelo lokuvikeleka kwezenhlalo oluthuthukisiwe, ukunqamula amandla emabhodi wokuthengisa athinta izintengo zokudla nezinyathelo zesikhashana esifushane njengokulawulwa kwamanani ezinkwa nasekuxhasweni kokudla.

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Ababencishwe amathuba phambilini **abakafinyeleli ukufinyelela emholweni womphakathi**. Ababencishwe amathuba phambilini abazoba ngamazinga walabo abake basebenziseka ngaphambilini.

Ngenxa yokuthuthuka kwenqubomgomo nemithetho ngendlela eqondile, inqubomgomo ayilungile impela ngisho neminyaka engama-25 ngemuva konyaka we-1994-kunesidingo sokwengeza ukucaciswa kwenqubomgomo, ukuhambisana kwemigomo kanye nokugcizelelwa endaweni ethuthukisayo yomholo wenhlalo.

Kunesidingo sokushintshela **ekunakekelweni okuhlanganisiwe**. Ezinye zezinto zokushintshwa kwale nqubomgomo zizofaka: (i) izinsiza ezanele zokuqinisekisa ukuthi uhlelo losizo olulinganiselayo olunezindlela eziningi zokuvimbela, (ii) ukungenelela kusenesikhathi kanye nezinsizakalo zomthetho kuhlinzekiwe futhi (iii) nokuqinisekisa uhlelo oluhambisanayo lwenhlalonhle yomphakathi luhlangana neminye iminyango yezinhlangano kanye nama-ejensi adlala indima ebaluleke kakhulu ekuletheni izinsizakalo zezenhlalakahle nezinsizakalo zenhlalo jikelele futhi aqede ukuphindaphinda futhi athuthukise izindlela ezihlangene zokusebenzelana nezinsizakalo zenkonzo.

I-RDP iphakamise ukuthi izinhlelo zihlelelwe ukuvikela kanye nokwelapha izifo ezinkulu njenge-TB ne-AIDS. Uhlelo lolimi lwe-Programu lwaphumelela ukusebenza kahle kepha izinsalela zegciwane lesandulela ngculazi nengculazi ziyaqhubeka - isidingo semisebenzi efana nokululekwa, ukufakwa kwezintandane, kubantu abathintekile nemindeni isasele. I-RDP ithi uhlelo lwempesheni luzokwakhiwa kabusha ukuze kuhlangatshezwane nezidingo zabasebenzi emikhakheni ehlelekile nengahlelekile, kanye nabantu abangasebenzi, futhi baxhumane nezimpesheni ezingezona ezikahulumeni nezimali zikahulumeni nezinye izinhlelo. Kodwa-ke, njengaku-2019, uhlelo lomshuwalense wezenhlalo alukakabi sekwedlulela kubasebenzi abangama-atypical kanye nomkhakha ongagunyaziwe. Abangasebenzi besikhathi sokusebenzela abakhishwa emikhakheni yomshuwalense nakusizo lwezehlalakuhle. Izinhlelo zokuqashwa komphakathi zenza kahle kakhulu ekutholeni abantu kabusha emnothweni wezomthetho.

Umqondo **wokuthuthuka kwenhlalonhle yomphakathi awuqondakali** kahle ngakho-ke uxhaswa ngezimali futhi awusetshenziswanga kahle. Kunezikhala nokushiyeka ekunikezelweni kwezokuphepha komphakathi - bobabili usizo lomphakathi nomshuwalense wenhlalo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, amazinga aphezulu obubha, ukuntuleka kwemisebenzi nokungalingani ayaqhubeka eya phambili.

Lokhu kuhlinzekelwa okunganele kwezinsizakalo zenhlalonhle ezindaweni ezibucayi njengokuvikelwa kwengane, ukuvimbela ubudlova, ukusetshenziswa kabi kwezidakamizwa, ukwelulekwa ngokwenhlekelele kanye nempilo yengqondo nokunakekela asebekhulile. Kukhona izikhala ekuhlinzekweni kwezidingongqangi zenhlalo - kubandakanya izingane, abantu abasha abasenkingeni nomthetho, asebekhulile, abantu abakhubazekile nalabo abahlangabezana nokuluthwa yizidakamizwa nodlame. Ngokuvamile imboni yezenhlalonhle ayinazo izinsiza kusebenza - ama-NPO aletha ingxenye enkulu yezinsizakalo zokuthuthuka kwezenhlalo kanti-ke ukusebenzisana akwenzeki ikakhulukazi maqondana nezimali.

Udlame: Ngokombiko we-SAPS Crime Sta tis tics of 2018, ukubulawa kwabantu besifazane kukhuphuke ngo-11% phakathi konyaka ka-2016/17 no-2018/19. Lokhu kungaphezulu kwesilinganiso somhlaba wonke, kubikwa ukuthi amacala okudlwengula aqoshwa futhi aqoshwa asuka ku-39 828 ngonyaka we-2016/17 afinyelela kuma-40 035 ngonyaka we-2017/18, okukhombisa ukuthi abesifazane abayi-138 badlwengulwa ngabesifazane abayi-100 00, okwenza lokhu kwaba ngesilinganiso esiphakeme kakhulu emhlabeni[58]. Kubikwa futhi ukuthi phakathi kuka-43% no-56% wabantu besifazane lapha eSouth Africa bathole udlame olusondelene nabalingani kanti u-42% wabesilisa ubika lokho okwenzeka[59]. Ukuhlaziywa kwakamuva okuvela ekufundeni okude kakhulu nokude kakhulu okuqhubekayo kwezempilo yezingane nentsha e-Afrika kwathola ukuthi ama-99% alezi zingane ayehlangabezana noma wabona indlela ethile yobudlova futhi ngaphezulu kuka-40% baba nokuhlukumezeka okuningi emakhaya abo, ezikoleni kanye nemiphakathi. Inani elikhulu labafana (44%) libhekane nazo zonke izinhlobo zodlame, uma liqhathaniswa namantombazane (30%).

Ukusebenzisa kabi izidakamizwa: Ukusetshenziswa kabi kwezidakamizwa kubeka izindleko zomphakathi, ezempilo nezomnotho kubantu, ngamanga emindeni, emphakathini nakwezomnotho jikelele. Kuxhunyaniswa nokwanda kokwebiwa kobhedu kanye nezinsimbi ezingekho emthethweni zezinsimbi, ekucindezelekeni nasekuziphatheni okunodlame kufaka phakathi ukulimala okuningi ngephutha nangokuzilungiselela. Izindleko zokuvimbela nokwelashwa ezihambisana nokusetshenziswa kabi kwezidakamizwa

58 Izibalo South Africa. 2018. INgqikithi Yezinombolo Zobugebengu ICity: Ubugebengu Obhekiswe Kubantu BaseNingizimu Afrika, k. 8.
59 UMnyango Wezokuhlela, Ukuqapha kanye Nokuhlola. 2014. Inqubomgomo Brief, k. 1.

> I-21% yazo zonke izingane, ilahlekelwe ngabazali bobabili, kanti u-24% wazo zonke izingane, ulahlekelwe ngumama.

ziyisimanga futhi ziyalinganiselwa. izindleko zonyaka eziya ezweni lokusebenzisa kabi utshwala kuphela, ngokuya emsebenzini, ukulahleka komkhiqizo, izindleko zempilo nezenhlalo kanye nobugebengu obuhlobene notshwala kulinganiselwa ku-10% we-GDP, noma u-R37.9 billion ngonyaka, ngokusho kwe- Ucwaningo lwango-2014 kwi-*South African Medical Journal*.

Ucwaningo olwenziwe nguReddy et al ngo-2010 lwabika ukuthi u-12% wabafundi baseNingizimu Afrika basebenzise okungenani isidakamizwa esisodwa esingekho emthethweni njenge-heroin, mandrax ne-cocaine[60]. Izibalo ezabikwa yi-UN World Drug Report ka-2014 zibonisa ukuthi umuntu oyedwa kwabangu-14 abasebenzisi njalo.

Ukuwohloka komndeni kanye nokungasebenzi kahle: ama-21% abo bonke abantwana, alahlekelwe ngabazali bobabili, kanti u-24% wazo zonke izingane ulahlekelwe ngumama. Idatha engahlukanisiwe yobudala ibonisa ukuthi ama-28% wezingane eziphakathi kuka-12 no-17 alahlekelwe bobabili abazali kanti ama-32% alahlekelwe ngunina kuphela

Ezinye izikhala ekuhlinzekweni nasen-qubomgomo zihlanganisa okulandelayo:

- Ukuntuleka kosizo lokuxhumana nabantu abangaqashiwe eqenjini elineminyaka engu-19 kuya kwengama-59.
- Ukuxoshwa kwalabo abaqashwa ngokungahlelekile ezinhlelweni ezinikela.
- Ukusebenza okubuthakathaka kwezimboni ezizimele ekunikezelweni kwempesheni (ukufaka imali ephansi, ubunzima nezindleko eziphezulu).
- Ukusibekela okunganele kokufa nezinzuzo zokukhubazeka.
- Izimali ezingafinyeleleki nezikhokhela intela.
- Ukuxhumana okunganele phakathi kokuphepha komphakathi kanye nemakethe yezabasebenzi.
- Amaphutha wokukhipha aqhubeka nokuba yinselelo, okubangelwa inani eliphansi lesicelo se-CSG ezinyangeni eziyisithupha zokuqala ngemuva kokuzalwa.
- Kunokubambezeleka kokufaka izingane ezidinga ukunakekelwa izingane okungezizo lapho zibekwa khona isikhathi eside ngenxa yokuntuleka kwenani elanele labasebenzi bezenhlalo kanye nokusilela emuva kwamacala ezinkantolo.
- Ukutholwa okungekuhle nekhwalithi ye-ECD: eminyakeni engama-25 kamuva kukhona cishe ama-49% ezingane ezineminyaka emithathu no-29% wezingane ezineminyaka emine ezingabambiqhaza ezinhlelweni zokufunda ze-ECD kanye ne-13% yabantwana abaneminyaka engama-5-6 akazange aye kunoma yisiphi isikhungo noma wabamba iqhaza esifundweni esihlobene ne-ECD.
- Imiphumela yohlelo lwabasebenzi abafudukayo isishumayezi isakhiwo senhlalo esingajwayelekile kanye nesethi yomndeni eyahlukahlukene ebeka umthwalo othize kwabesifazane.
- Kunokwehlukana ngokwendawo ekunikezelweni kwezinsizakalo zezenhlalakahle, izifundazwe zasemadolobheni kanye nezindawo esevele zinengqalasizinda namakhono ezingcono kwezikhungo.
- Umkhakha wezenhlalakahle uhlinzekelwe ngokwedlulele: Cishe ama-88% wezindleko ekuvikelweni kwezenhlalo zihlobene nosizo lwezehlalakuhle, kanti imali enomkhawulo inikezwe ezinye izinsizakalo zokuthuthukisa umphakathi, ngokwesibonelo, kusukela ngo-1997, bekulokhu kukhona ukushintshwa okucacile kokubekwa phambili kude nezinsizakalo zabantu asebekhulile ukuya ezinganeni - Umthetho Wezingane, we-2005 (Umthetho 38 ka-2005) kube nomphumela ekukhulisweni kwezinsiza kusebenza, kanye nokuqonda, kwamalungelo wezingane nezidingo, kepha amazinga ezinsizakalo awalingani futhi kude kakhulu ngaphansi kwalokho okuhlinzekelwe eMthethweni.
- Ama-NPO aletha ingxenye enkulu yezinsizakalo zentuthuko yezenhlalo kanti-ke ukusebenzisana akwenziwa ngcono maqondana nokuxhaswa ngezimali.
- Ngenxa yemithombo yezimali enomkhawulo, inani labasebenzi bezenhlalo abangama-4000 abanikezwe izifundiswa eziphelele yi-DSD bahlala bengakathinteki naphezu kokushoda kwamakhono emkhakheni njengoba ngonyaka ka-2019. Lokhu kuthinta amandla wombuso wokuphendula ngezinkinga zengqondo nezomphakathi ubhekene nodlame olubhekiswe kwabesifazane nezingane, ukusetshenziswa kabi kwezidakamizwa, kanye nokuwohloka kwesimilo emphakathini.

60 UMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo. 2013. Isu Likazwelonke Lokuvimbela kanye Nokuphathwa Kokusetshenziswa Kotshwala Nezidakamizwa phakathi kwabafundi ezikoleni, k. 5.

IZINCOMO

Yize amazinga obuphofu futhi indawo engafinyelelanga amazinga ango-1996, kusukela ngonyaka ka-2011 ubuphofu bebelokhu bukhula ngenxa yalapha ekhaya nakwamanye amazwe nezimo zawo. Ngakho-ke, kuyadingeka ngokuphuthumayo ukuthi ingosi ekhona yezenhlalo ihlanganiswe nezinhlelo zamanje zokusiza umphakathi ukuletha uhlelo oluphelele lokuphepha komphakathi. Usuvele usebenzela ukuchaza, ukukala, ukuqapha kanye nokuhlinzeka ngohlaka lomholo wezenhlalo olususwayo. Imali ekhona ekhona yomphakathi, kufaka phakathi i-Free Basic Services (FBS) (amanzi, ugesi nokukhucululwa kwendle), imfundo, ezempilo, izibonelelo zikahulumeni, amaholo amancane, izindlu, uxhaso lwezokuhamba, izinsizakalo zenhlalonhle - yamukelwa njengeSisekelo Sokuvikelwa Komphakathi saseNingizimu Afrika (i-SPF). I-SPF kufanele ihambisane nezidingo zokufinyeleleka kancane kancane njengoba kufakwe kuMthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika. Okulandelayo kuyanconywa:

- **Ukwemukela ukuzibophezela kwethu ngokomthethosisekelo ekuqapheleni okuqhubekayo kwawo wonke amalungelo emiholo yezenhlalo, iNingizimu Afrika kuzodingeka yenze ngcono inqubomgomo kulo lonke iholo lomphakathi; aqinise amasistimu ngokubhekana namabhulokhi wokwakha ayisithupha ajwayelekile emkhakheni wezenhlalo: ubuholi nokuphatha, ukulethwa kwezinsizakalo, abasebenzi, izinqubo zolwazi, ezezimali kanye nokufinyelela**.
- Kumele ichaze "ubuncane bezinga elifanelekile lezinto ezizuzisa izinzuzo zezenhlalo kufaka phakathi imali encane, uxhaso lwemali (izibonelelo zosizo lwenhlalo); ezempilo, ezemfundo, izinsizakalo eziyisisekelo zezenhlalakahle; Abakwa-FBS ne-VAT bayazikhipha ekudleni okuyisisekelo".
- Kumele inqume ukutholakala, ukusatshalaliswa, ukwaneliseka kanye nokusimama kwezinzuzo.
- Kumele uqinisekise ukuthi izinhlinzeko / izinzuzo ezithile zinendlela ecacisiwe yokufinyeleleka ngokuphelele ekusetshenzisweni kwazo nasekusetshenzisweni kwayo ngesikhathi esinqunyelwe (phakathi kuka-2015 no-2025).
- Kufanele ikhombise iqoqo lezinkambiso, amazinga nezindlela ezithile zeleveli eyisisekelo nezinhlobo zezinsizakalo zenhlalo ezinikelwayo futhi icacisa ukuthi ngubani okufanele azuze.
- Ekugcineni, kufanele kukhombise iphakethe lezinsizakalo ze-SPF, uhlobo lwengqalasizinda yezenhlalo, izidingo ze-HR, namalungiselelo ezikhungo okuletha izakhi ze-SPF.
- Sebenzisana ngokubambisana nomphakathi futhi uqinisekise amandla anele amaNPO.

Kuyadingeka ngokuphuthumayo ukuthi indawo ekhona yomphakathi ihlanganiswe nezinhlelo zokusiza umphakathi ezikhona njengamanje.

ISAHLUKO 5

Ukuthuthukiswa Kwe Hr Nokuphathwa Kwabantu



I-RDP yancenga ukuthi imfundo nokuqeqeshwa "*kumele kutholakale kusuka kubaba kuya ekugcwabeni*." UMthethosisekelo uqhubekile nalokhu, njengoba uMthethosivivinywa Wamalungelo umemezela ukuthi, "*Wonke umuntu unelungelo lemfundo eyisisekelo, kubandakanya imfundo eyisisekelo yabantu abadala; futhi nokuqhubeka nemfundo, uhulumeni, ngezinyathelo ezamukelekayo, okufanele enze ngokuqhubekayo itholakale futhi ifinyeleleke*"[61]. Ngenkathi intando yeningi yaseNingizimu Afrika ivela, imfundo yaqinisekiswa njengebaluleke kakhulu ekusebenziseni amanye amalungelo abantu. I-NDP yingakho ikubeke ngokuthi "*...iNingizimu Afrika lapho wonke umuntu ezizwa ekhululekile kodwa eboshelwe kwabanye; lapho wonke umuntu amukela khona amandla abo aphelele, izwe lapho ithuba linqunywa hhayi ngokuzalwa, kodwa ngekhono, imfundo nokuzikhandla*."[62] Uhlelo lweHHR nokuthuthukiswa kwezimali zabantu luthatha i-ECD, imfundo eyisisekelo, kanye nemfundo yangemva kwesikole kanye nokuqeqeshwa nemfundo eyisisekelo yabantu abadala kanye nokuqeqeshwa.

IMITHETHO YEMFUNDO NOKUQEQESHA NGO-1994

Uhulumeni wentando yeningi wazuza ifa ngohlelo lwemfundo oluhlukaniswe ngokobuhlanga nangokobuzwe. Ukuhlukaniswa kwezimali kwavela ebukhoneni beminyango engu-19 yezemfundo[63], okwakukhona ukunikezwa kwezinsiza ezingalingani, lapho abamhlophe bethatha isabelo sebhubesi, balandelwa ngamaNdiya nabamibala ngenkathi iningi lase-Afrika lithola okuncane. Ngaphansi kokubusa kobandlululo, uhulumeni wasebenzisa ayisishiyagalolunye Izikhathi eziningi kumfundi ngamunye omhlophe kunalokho ezakwenza kumfundi omnyama.[64]

Ngokuphathelene nokuhlinzekwa kwe-ECD ngenkathi umbuso wobandlululo wenza umbono ophathelene nezingane zabamhlophe, izinsizakalo zezingane zase-Afrika zincishisiwe ngamabomu ngaleyo ndlela zishiya lokho kunikezwa imindeni, ama-NGO, ama-CBO kanye Ama-FBOs, ngaphandle kokusekelwa noma izimiso.

Isikali samaholo, uhlelo lwezifundo nohlelo lokuhlolwa lwalungafani. Othisha abamnyama babengafundile kahle futhi bengafundile kangako ngokuqhathaniswa nabalingani babo abamhlophe .Ngo-1994, iziqu zikathisha zabonisa ukukhetha okuphathelene nobuzwe okubandakanya izinqubomgomo zobandlululo. Ngenkathi ama-99% abamhlophe, ama-93% amaNdiya, imibala engama-71% eqeqeshiwe, abangama-54% kuphela kwabafundisi abamnyama ababeqeqeshiwe[65] Ukungafani phakathi kothisha abamhlophe nabamnyama kwaqiniswa nangokwesekwa okuhlukanisiwe okuvela kuhulumeni, amaholo kanye nemibandela yokusebenza. Kuzo zonke lezi zindawo, othisha abamnyama bahlupheka kakhulu. Ikharikhulamu eyazuza kulolu hlelo ibonakala ngobandlululo, ubulili, igunya lokuziphatha kanye nemikhuba yokufundisa engaphandle. Izikole eziyisipesheli zabafundi abanezidingo zemfundo ekhethekile ezihlala abafundi abamhlophe ikakhulu.

Umphumela waba ukuthi, ngokwesibonelo, ngonyaka ka-1990, babengama-24% kuphela abafundi base-Afrika ababhala umatikuletsheni ababambe iqhaza kwi-Mathematics uma kuqhathaniswa nabangu-64% abamhlophe kanye nama-70% amaNdiya. Ngaphezu kwalokho, izinga lokuphasa iMathematics limi kuma-97% abamhlophe kanye ne-15% yabemi base-Afrika[66]. Ngo-1996, cishe i-57% yezikole zaseNingizimu Afrika zazingenawo ugesi, ezingama-72% zazingenayo iqoqo

61 ENingizimu Afrika. 1996. UMthethosisekelo wezwe laseNingizimu Afrika.

62 IKhomishini Yezokuhlela kaZwelonke engama-62. 2011. Uhlelo Lwezentuthuko lukazwelonke: Umbono 2030, k. 24.

63 Iphepha Elimhlophe Kwezemfundo Nokuqeqeshwa, 1995 ikhasi 18.

64 Inhlangano Yezokubambisana Kwezomnotho Nentuthuko, 2008. Ukubuyekezwa Kwezinqubomgomo Zikazwelonke Zemfundo: INingizimu Afrika, OECD.

65 UFranklin. S, noMcLaren. D. 2015. Ukuthola Ilungelo Kwemfundo Eyisisekelo ENingizimu Afrika: Ukuhlaziywa Kokuqukethwe, Umzamo Wenqubomgomo, Ukwabiwa Kwezinsizakalo kanye Nokunandipha Kwamalungelo AseMthethweni Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo. Izifundo zobuphofu nokungalingani p.129.

66 Izinkomba zeSisekelo sokuThuthukiswa koCwaningo, zango-1993 ezicashunwe eMkhandlwini Wokucwaninga Kwesayensi Yabantu. 2013. Ukubuyekezwa kweminyaka engama-20, k. 36.

lomtapo wolwazi kanti ezingama-69% zazingenazo izinto zokufunda i-LTSM67[67].

Ngaphansi kobandlululo, ukuhlinzekwa kwe-PSET akuzange kuhlanganiswe ezingeni lokuhleleka. Uhlelo lwemfundo ephakeme lwehlukaniswe ngokuya ngezinhlanga, isigaba, ubulili nezinqubomgomo ezithile zemfundo, nezinhlelo ezahlukahlukene zokubusa zamanyuvesi kanye neetekhnoloji. Amakolishi othisha, abahlengikazi, ezolimo nezobuchwepheshe ngalinye lalinezinhlaka zazo zokuphatha kanye nezinsizakalo zokuhlinzeka ngezinto. Belilawulwa iminyango ehlukahlukene yesizwe Kanye nezifundazwe, futhi ababekwanga ezinhlakeni ezivamile.

Nakuba ukubhalisa emakolishi ezobuchwephe kuye kwenyuka ngamaphesenti angu-70 kusukela ngo-1987 ukuya ku-1994, izinkontileka zokusebenza ube ufundela umsebenzi ziye zehla ngamaphesenti angu-42 phakathi kuka-1984 ukuya ku-1993[68]. Okungenani ukuqeqeshelwa imisebenzi yobuciko engamaphesenti angu-80 zathathelwa indawo izinhlangano zepolitiki ezabheka lokho kuqeqeshwa njengokusemqoka. Lokho kuqeqeshwa kwavunyelwa ezezimakethe ze-SOE ekuqaleni kwawo-1980. Ngemva kwalokho, ukunakelela okukhulu kokwenza inzuzo kwaholela ekuvulweni kwezikhungo eziningi zokuqeqeshwa.

> Ukubhaliswa kwezingane ezikoleni ngempoqo okwaqhubeka iminyaka, ezineminyaka engu7 ukuya kwengu-15 kwakhula ngamaphesenti angi-51 ngo-1994 kwaya kwangu-99 ngo-2018 njengomphumela womhlaba wonke

Umlando wobubi bezikhungo (HDIs) kwakuwukungabi nengqalasizinda eyanele, ububusi Kanye nezinhlelo zokulawula. Izinto eziyigugu zalezi zinhlelo zazenezela eziningi zezinselele ezazibhekene ne-HDI okuhlanganisa nokuthola abaxhasi ezaziphazamisa ukusungulwa kwezinkonzo eziphumelelayo;izindawo ezisiza ngezindawo Kanye nengqala sizinda eyanele. Ukwenezela ezinkingeni zengqalasizinda kuye kwakhuthazwa "izinto eziyigugu", okusemqoka ububusi obusezingeni eliphansi kanye nobuholi, kuye kwabhebhethekisa iznkinga ezikhungethe ingqalasizinda[69].

Ukwamukela imibono ehlukahlukene ngengqala sizinda kanye nokwehluleka ukulawula kubi kakhulu ekutholeni uxhaso.

Ubandlululo lokutholakala kwemisebenzi lwavala hhayi imisebenzi kuphela, kodwa nokuqeqshwa kanye nokuthuthukisa kamaciko okwakuya ngebala lesikhumba, abamhlophe bebehlezi phezulu ezintweni eziyigugu bese ama-Afrika akhishwe inyumbazane (abe semsileni). Izisebenzi ezingezase-Afrika zazabelwa ukuthi '*zisebenze ngokhuni kanye nabakhi bamanzi*'. Akukhona ukuthi abansundu babekhishwa inyumbazane nje kuphela emsebenzini, kodwa babethola iholo elincane kunezinye izisebenzi. IKhomishana ka-Eybert Ngemfundo YAsebekhulile yango-1 945 yalinganisela ukuthi balinganiselwa kumaphesenti angu-80 abantu abadala base-Afrika kanye nabangamaphesenti angu-70-75 abangamaNdiya kanye namakhaladi abangafundile.

Phakathi neminyaka yobandlululo, izifundo zezibalo zaziqhutshwa ezikoleni zakusihlwa izinhlangano zabasebenzi, amasonto kanye nezinye izinhlangano zomphakathi ngo-1980. UPhenyo LoMthetho WeMfundo KaZwe Lonke wabika ngesisekelo semfundo yasebekhulile, usebenzisa "*imininingwane etholakalayo WoMnyango WeBhange LaseNingizimu Afrika kanye nezibalo zango-1985 kulinganiselwa ukuthi bangaba izigidi ezingu-15 kubantu abayizigidi ezingu-23 abafunde iminyaka engaphansi kwemihlanu*."[70]

UKUTHUTHUKISA IZINGANE

Ekuphenduleni izimfuno ezikhulayo zezidingo sezindlu RDP, uhulumeni uye wasungula imithetho nezinhlelo

67 UMnyango Wezemfundo. 2001. Ezemfundo eNingizimu Afrika: Impumelelo kusukela ngo-1994.
68 Isikhungo Sobudlelwano Bobuhlanga saseNingizimu Afrika 1995. Inhlolovo yaseNingizimu Afrika 1994/95.
69 UMnyango Wezemfundo Ephakeme Nokuqeqeshwa. Ngo-2014. Umbiko wekomidi loNgqonggoshe Lokubuyekezwa Kwezezimali Emanyuvesi. p20.
70 Behr and Macmillan, ikhasi 346 lacashunwa ePrinsloo, M. 1999. Literacy in South Africa. Isahluko kuLwazi lokuFunda nokuBhala: An Handbookbook International.Wagner, Street noVenezky (Ed). 1999, amakhasi 418-423.

ezihlukahlukene eziholele entuthukweni ebonakalo endleleni abafundi abaqhuba ngayo ngokuhamba kweminyaka. Ngokwesibonelo, isilinganiso sabaphumelela umatikuletsheni siye senyuka sisuka kumaphesenti angu-58 ngo-1994 kwaya kwangu-78 ngo-2018[71]. Kusukela ekuqaleni kuye kwatholakala, ngabe-RDP, ukuthi iminyaka ebeluleke kakhulu ekuhleleleni umatikuletsheni, ukufunda kakhulu, kanye nomsebenzi isisekelo se-ECD.

Ngenxa yaselo siphetho, i-Educational White Paper ka-2001, yagxila ekuthuthukiseni amalungelo e-ECD, Ilungisa ukungalingani kwalawo malungelo, ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izinhlelo ze-ECD zitholakala ngezinga eliphezulu.

Ibanga–R lasungulwa njengengxenye esemthethweni ngo-1998, futhi ngenxa yezimali ezazitshalwa kanye nokunciphisa imincele yokungena, ngo-2017, inani labafundi bebanga-R abangaphansi kweminyaka engu-6 lafinyelela u-839 515, ukusuka phansi ku-156 292 ngo-1999. Ngo-2017 amaphesenti angu-96.6 abaneminyaka eyisithupha babesesikoleni ukusuka kumaphesenti angu-69.3 ngo-2002. Imigoqo yokuthi abafundi abaseBangeni 1, abadlule eBangeni R layekwa kancane kancane ngokuhamba kweminyaka ukusuka kumaphesenti angu-97 ngo-2009 ukuya kwangu-94.1 ngo-2018[72].

I-Funza Lushaka Bursary Programme eyabafundi abafanekayo ukuze baqedele izifundo zabo zokufundisa endaweni ebonakale inesidingo.

Ngaphandle kokuthuthukiswa kanye nokutshala imli ku Grade R, kuye kwaba nezinselele ezinjengokungafaneleki kwabazoba nengxenye, okudalwa uxhaso olugxile esakhiweni, kanye nokungatholi ukwesekwa okwanele kanye nokuqeqeshwa kothisha abaningi be-ECD.

Ukuhlolwa kwe-ECD, kwabeka ingcindezi yokubaluleka kokusungula Izinsuku Zokuqala Ezingu-1 000 Zamasu ukuze kusekelwe ukuthuthukiswa kwezingane ngokubahlinzeka ngendlela yokungena ezinkonzwenizikawonke wonke zomphakathi ikakhulukazi izingane eziphuma emindenini ehlwempu[73]. Lesi siqalo sasingesokuhlinzeka bonkhe abantwana ukuze bafinyelele amakhono abo. Ngaphandle kwaleli cebo, abafundi abaningi angeke bakulungele uykuba sesikoleni, futhi izwe lizobe lihlulekile ukumelana nokuvimbela ukukhula ngendlela efanele kanye nezinkinga ezihlobene nacho zokufunda.

Izwe Lamisa Umthetho we-ECD, awagunyazwa ngo-December 2015 owawuhloselwe ukulungisa lenkinga ngendlela ephawulekayo, owawuhlanganisa '*ukunakekeleka kahle kwezingane okuhlanganisa izinto eziyisishiyagalombili: ukufunda usesemcane, ukuthola ukudla, ukuxhumana, izinga lokuphila, ukudlala imidlalo, kanye nokuba nengxenye kwezamasiko, ukuvikeleka emphakathini, ukusekelwa abazali, impilo kanye nokudla okunomsoco*'. Ezinye zalezi zici ziye zabhekwa njengokumelwe zisebenze ngokushesha kuyilapho ezinye zaziyosentshenziswa kancane kancane. Lo mthetho wathola ukuthi ithuba lokushesha ungene esikoleni okwamanje alitholakali emhlabeni wonke futhi kumelwe ligqugquzelwe ngaphambi kuka-2030 ukuze litholakale kubo bonke abantwana eMzansi Afrika, ikakhulukazi kulabo abahlala ezindaweni ezihlukanisiwe ngokomlando, izingane ezisezindawenizasemakhaya kanye nasemadolobheni, izingane ezihlwempu, kanye nezingane eziphila nokukhubazeka.[74]

IMFUNDO ESEZINGENI ELIPHEZULU EYISISEKELO

Uhulumeni wentando yeningi uye wesungula izingxenye ezihlukahlukene zemithetho nokuphatha, ezisekelwe Emthethweni Sisekelo kanye ne-RDP. Lokhu kuye kwabonakala (a) kuthuthukisa wonke amazing emfundo; (b) kwahlinzeka ngezinga eliphezulu lemfundo, kanye (c) intuthuko kwezokulingana kanye nokuqeqeshwa kahle. Lokhu kwabonakala kwethulwe kahle ohlelweni lokuhanjiswa kanye noguquko; Ekutholeni Imfundo kanye Nemiphumela; kanye Nengqala sizinda Yesikole, ohlelweni oluyisisekelo lwemfundo.

Kuze kube manje, *i-White Paper on Educational and Training ka-*1995 yachitha iziqephu ezingu-19 zeminyango ehlukahlukene[75] yase isungula izinhlelo ezingakhethi ezihlinzeka ngamathuba emfundo alinganayo kubo bonke abahlali baseMzansi Afrika. I-White Paper yaba nengxenye ekumisweni kwe*Mithetho Yezikole ZaseMzansi Afrika*,(Act 84 ka-1996), okwashintsha indella imfundo yomphakathi kanye nezikole ezizimele ezweni ngokushintsha indlela imfundo elauwlwa ngayo. Ukuqedwa *kwe-National Educational Act, ka-1996* (Act 27 ka-1996) onquma umthetho kazwelonke

71 UMnyango weMfundo eyisiSekelo. 2018. Isitifiketi Sikazwelonke Sikazwelonke: Umbiko Wokuhlolwa We-2018.
72 UMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo. 2018. Umbiko Kazwelonke Weziqu Zobuchwepheshe.
73 UMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo, Ucwaningo Lwamakhaya Ngokubanzi (GHS): Gxila Ekufundeni Isikole, ngo-2018.
74 Izibalo South Africa. 2017. Series Series Wezemfundo III: Ukubhalisa Nokufeza Kwezemfundo, 2016. k.4.
75 Iphepha Elimhlophe Kwezemfundo Nokuqeqeshwa, 1995. Ikhasi 18.


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wemfundo kanye namaholo kanye nezimo zokuqashwa kothisha.

I-National Norms and Standards fro School Funding, Isaziso 2362 sika-1998 sasebenza njengomthetho wokuqala wemfundo esezingeni eliphansi. Loku kuxhaswa kwezikole kwakuhlinzeka izikole zomphakathi ngoxhaso, okusiza abazali abangakwazi ukukhokhela izindleko zesikole; futhi kuhlinzeke izikole ezizimele imali. Njengoba lomthetho wawuciphisa isidingo ezikoleni sokufuna izindleko zesikole ukuze uthole imfundo, kwaba negalelo elikhulu ekuqedeni izinkinga zokuthi izikole zisebenzise imali njengendlela yokuvimbela abathile ezikoleni ezazingezabamhlophe kuphela.

Ezinye izinhlelo ezasungulwa kwaba i-National Leaner Transport Policy (NLTP) kanye ne-National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP). Namuhla abafundi ababili-kwabathathu akazikhokheli izindleko zesikole, kanye nabanye abafundi abangaba izigidi eziyisishiyagalolunye, ngengxa ye-NSNP bayodliwa nsuku zonke esikoleni[76]. Ukuhlolwa kwe-DPME ihlola i-NSNP kwathola ukuthi nakuba abafundi bekuthola ukudla njalo; ukunakekela okwengeziwe kumelwe kube okokuthola ukudla okunomsoco okuhambisana nentuthuko ekukhuleni komnotho.[77]

Ukubhaliswa kwezingane okuphoqelelwe kweminyaka yokuya esikoleni, iminyaka engu-7 ukuya kwengu-15 ubudala, kuye kwathuthuka kusuka kumaphesenti angu-51 ngo-1994 kwaya kwangu-99 ngo-2018, okuyintuthuko ephwulekayo. Ukuze sithole imiphumela esezingeni eliphezulu yohlelo lwemfundo, i-Outcome-Based Education (OBE) kanye ne-Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statements (CAPS) iye yasungulwa ukuze kuthuthukiswe indlela yokufunda nokufundisa. I-OBE, nakuba yasebenza ngokwendlela yayo, yalugeja uphawu emakhonweni kanye nezidingo zezwe. Ukusungulwa kohlelo lwe-CAPS ngo-2012 kwanikeza usizo ekuxazululeni le nkinga, imininingwane ngokufundisa kanye nokwenqatshelwe ekufundeni, imisebenzi emabangeni athile kanye nezihloko ezithile, yehlisa umsebenzi okumelwe wenziwe othisha, ngaphansi kweziqondiso ezicacile kanye nokunemba kokufundisa; futhi kwanezela ekuzinzeni kwezifundo.

Ukuze kube noshintsho emaswini amasha e-HR ekuhlangabezaneni nokuntuleka kwamakhono kothisha. Kwasungulwa i-Integrated Quality Management System ka-2003 kanye ne-Integrated Strategic Planning Framework for Teachers Education and Development in South Africa, 2011-2025. Kuyilapho ukuthola izidingo zokuqeqeshwa kothisha kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwabo kuqhubeka, indlela izikole eziqhuba ngayo ayikalifinyeleli izinga eliyimfuneko.

Kwasungulwa i-**Funza Lushaka Bursary Programme** yabafundi abafanelekayo abangenza izifundo zokufundisa endaweni lapho kunesidingo khona ezweni. Phakathi kuka-2007 kanye no-2017, lolu hlelo seluye lwakhipha imifundazeemgu-120 511, edle imali eyizigidi gidi ezingu-7.21 zamarandi ukukhiqiza othisha. Isibalo sothisha abaneziqu sanyuka sisuka kumaphesenti angu-53 ngo-1990 kwaya kwangu-94.4 ngo-2008 yothisha abaqashiwe[78].

Uhulumeni wentando yeningi kudingeke ubhekane nenkinga yengqala sizinda yezikole. Ngo-1994, ezikoleni ezingu-26 734, zingu-11 000 kuphela izikole ezatholakala ukuthi zisesimweni esihle. Amaphesenti angaba ngu-55 abafundi (izigidi ezingu-6.6) bafunda ezikoleni ezingenawo amathoyilethe. Ezweni lonke, izikole ezingamaphesenti angu-42 kuphela ezinogesi; ezingamaphesenti angu-40 ezinocingo kanye nezingamaphesenti angu-9 (izikole ezingu-2 330) ezinamakhompyutha okufunda nokufundisa[79]. Uhulumeni ubulokhu usebenzela ukuyilungisa lenselele, esebenzisa izinsiza ezinjenge-Educational Infastructure Grant.

Noma kunjalo, ukuthuthukisa izikole ezingafaneleki njengalezo ezakhiwe ngodaka, amathiyilethi omgodi, ezingenawo ugesi, amathoyilethi noma amanzi, amakilasi alimele kwenzeka kancane ngendlela engamukeleki.

Umnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo (DBE) iNational Education Infranstructure Management System ngo-2011 waphawula izinkinga, ezikoleni ezivamile zikahulumeni ezingu-24 793:



76 UMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo. 2018. Umbiko Wonyaka 2017-18. EPitoli.
77 UMnyango Wezokuhlela, Ukuqapha kanye Nokuhlola. 2017. Ukuhlolwa kokusetshenziswa kohlelo lweNational School Nutrition.
78 uMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo. 2018. Umbiko Wonyaka 2017/18, k. 10.
79 UMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo. I-2018. Ukubuyekezwa kweminyaka engama-25 yenqubekela phambili emkhakheni wezemfundo eyisisekelo, ngo-Okthoba 2018.

> Izwe kumelwe lihlukanise amacebo ahlukahlukene ngokobulili ukuze ligcine intsha isesikoleni kanye nokuqeqeshwa.

- Izikole ezingu-**3 544** azinawo ugesi, kuthi ezingu-**804** zithola ugesi ngomthombo ongenakuthenjelwa;
- Izikole ezingu-**2 402** azinawo amanzi, kanti ezingu-**2 611** zithola amanzi emthonjengi ongenakuthenjelwa;
- Izikole ezingu-**913** azinawo amathoyilethi kanye nezingu-**450** ezisasebenzisa amathoyilethi omgodi;
- Izikole ezingu-**22 938** azinawo umtapo wolwazi, kanti ezingu-**19 541** azinayo nendawo ezingagcina kuyo izincwadi zomtapo;
- Izikole ezingu-**21 021** azinayo ilabhorethi, kanti ezingu **1 231** zinamalabhorethi agcwele phama;
- Izikole ezingu-**2 703** azibiyiwe ngokuphelele; kanti
- Izikole ezingu-**19 037** azinazo izikhungo zekhompyutha, kanti ezingu-**3 267** zinawo amagumbi alungiselelwe ukuba isikhungo sekhompyutha kodwa azinawo amakhompyutha.

Kube nentuthuko ephawulekayo ehlobene nohlelo lwengqala sizinda yezikole eyabhalwa abe-NIEMS ngo-2012:

- Izikole ezingu-**1772** ebezingenawo amanzi, ngo-2018 zonke izikole besezinakho okuthile okuwumthombo wamanzi;
- Izikole ezingu-**2 925** ebezingenawo ugesi, uma kuqhathaniswa nezingu-296 ngo-2018; kanti
- Izikole ezingu-**822** ebezingenawo amathoyilethi uma kuqhathaniswa nezingu037 ngo-2018.

Ngo-2013, i-Minimum Norms and Standards for Public School Infrastructure yasungulwa, okwahlela izinga lesizwe lokuthi zonke izikole zibe namanzi, ugesi, i-inthanethi, amathoyilethe asebenzayo, amagumbi okufundela asebenzayoanesilinganiso sabafundi abangu-40, unogada, umtapo wolwazi, ilabhorethi, kanye nezinkundla zemidlalo, okwakusekelwa i-Accelerated School Infrastructure Development Initiative (i-ASIDI). Ngo-2019, izikole ezifundisa-ngobuciko ezingu-215 zakhiwa kusentshenziswa uhlelo lwe-ASIDI.

Ngo-1996, zilinganiselwa kumaphesenti angu-53 izikole ezazinezincwadi zokufunda ezanele. Ukuhlinzekwa kwezincwadi kuye kwathuthuka, kwafinyelela amaphesenti angu-93 onyakeni wezimali ka-2016/17[80]. Amaphesenti abafundi beBanga 6 abakwazi ukuthola izincwadi zokufunda aye anyuka asuka ku-36 ngo-2007 ukuya ku-66 ngo-2013 ngokuvumelana neSACMEQ[81]. Ukuhlinzekwa kwezincwadi zokufunda ze-DBE lingamaphesenti angu-100 okuqinisekisa ukutholakala kwezinto ezibhaliwe. Ngaphezu koMthamo ongaphezu kwezigidi ezingu-56 iBanga 1 kanye no-2 wezincwadi ezishicilelwe zathunyelwa ngesikhathi ezikoleni zikahulumeni ezingu-23 543 ngazo zonke izilimi Ukufunda Ukufunda Nokubhala/Izilimi kanye Ukubala/Izibalo unyaka nonyaka.[82]

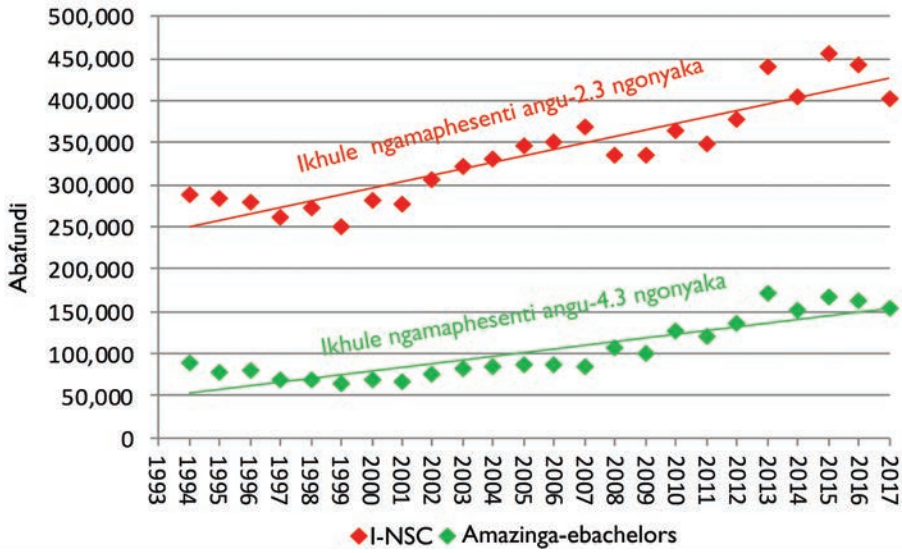
I-DBE iphinde yathola indlela okungaphathwa ngayo lezi zincwadi ukuze kuncishiswe izindleko. Ezezibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika i-General Household Survey (GHS) ibonisa ukwehla kwamaphesenti abafundi abangazitholi lezi zincwadi zokufunda njengenkinga, ehla esuka emaphesentini angu-20 ngo-2002 kuya kwangu-4 ngo-2017[83]. Noma kunjalo ukutholakala kwezincwadi

80 uMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo. 2018. Umbiko Wonyaka 2017/18. EPitoli.

81 Inhlangano eseNingizimu neMpumalanga ne-Afrika eseNingizimu yokuqapha Ikhwalithi Yezemfundo. 2017. Iphrojekthi ye-SACMEQ IV eSouth Africa: Ucwaningo Ngemibandela YeSikole Nekhwalithi Yezemfundo, k. 19.

82 UMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo. I-2018. Ukubuyekezwa kweminyaka engama-25 yenqubekela phambili emkhakheni wezemfundo eyisisekelo, ngo-Okthoba 2018.

83 Stats SA. 2017. Ucwaningo Olukhulu Lwasekhaya. Izibalo ze-DBE uqobo.



Umdwebo 5.1: I-NSC kanye namazinga-eBachelors akhula kusukela ngo 1994.
Umthombo: I-DBE. 2019. Uhlaka Lomkhakha Ozowakhiwa..

zokufunda kubafundi beBanga 10 -12 kuye kwahlala emaphesentini angaba ngu-78 phakathi kuka-2013 kanye no-2017 ngokusho kwe-General Household Survey[84]. Inhlolovo Elawula Izikole yango-2017 nayo yabonisa okuthi akufane, amaphesneti angaba ngu-86 eBanga 9 kanye nangu-83 eBanga 12 ayazithola izincwadi zokufunda. I-RDP yaphoqelela ukuthi imfundo kanye **nezidingo zokuqeqesha izingane eziphila nokukhubazeka** kanye nezinye izidingo ezikhethekile zinakekelwe ukuze kukwazi ukuhlangatshezwana nentuthuko yabo, ukuzimela kanye nokuba ingxenye yomphakathi kanye nomnotho. Uhulumeni wathuthukisa inani lezikole 64ezikhethekile lasuka ku-270 ngo-1996 laya ku-464 mgo-2015. Umphumela walokhu kwaba ukwanda kwesibalo sabafundi abamukelwayo ezikoleni ezikhethekile kuzo zonke izifundazwe besuka ku-64 000 ngo-2012 laya ku-119 259 ngo-2015[85]. Ngaphezu kwalokho, i-White Paper on Inclusuve Education yayihlose ukufaka abafundi abaphila nokukhubazeka okuthile kokufunda ezikoleni ezivamile. Isibalo sabafundi abaphila nokukhubazeka, ngokusho kwe-UN Children Fund, sicishe sifinyelele izigidi ezingaba ngu-2.1 (amaphesenti angu-11,3 abo bonke abafundi), kubafundi abangu-474 000 abaphila nokukhubazeka okukhulu.[86]

I-RDP yaphinde yaphawula ukuthi **amantombazanyane kanye nabantu besifazane** baye benqatshelwa ngokuphawulekayo ukufunda kanye namathuba okuqeqeshwa ngengxa yobulili babo. Noma kunjalo kuye kwamiswa imithetho kanye namasu ahloselwe ukuhlela kanye nokusebenzisa ukuthuthukiswa kwe-HR (HRD) ukuze kulelwe amalungelo obulili. Kuleminyaka emihlanu endlule, abafundi abangabesifazane abenza izifundo ze-Mathematics kanye nePhysical Science liye laqhubeka lindlondlobala lidlula elabafundi besilisa. Kuyi-Mathematics, isibalo sabesifazane senyuka sisuka ku-123 045 ngo-2014 layofinyelela ku-133 175 ngo-2018 kuyilapho elabesilisa lehla lisuka ku-102 413 ngo-2014 laya ku-100 683 ngo-2018.[87] amanani aphawulekayo aye abonakala nakuyi-Physical Science lapho abesilisa abaningi beye bashiya phakathi, kanti abanye abazenzi kwakuzenza lezo zifundo zesayensi kanye nezibalo.

Ababambisene phakathi kohlangothi lwezemfundo, amabhizinisi, izinyonyana zothisha kanye ne-NGO baye bathola ukusekelwa. Ngaphezu kwalokho, kukhona okusadingeka kwenzeke ukuze kuhlangatshezwane nokuhleleka emkhakheni wezemfundo kanye nohulumeni. Ukuthuthukisa ukutshalwa kwezimali kanye nezindleko zemfundo eyisisekelo okwenziwa ngezinye izinhlaka kunikeza eminye imithombo ezinhlelweni eziyinhloko ezifana nokuthuthukisa indlela yokufundisa kanye nokuhlinzeka ngemitapo yolwazi. Lo mthetho wabhekana nokutshalwa kwemali emfundweni

84 Stats SA. 2017. Ucwaningo Olukhulu Lwasekhaya. Izibalo ze-DBE uqobo.
85 Umnyango WeMfundo Eyisisekelo. Izibalo Zemfundo eNingizimu Afrika zango-2016, July 2018.
86 I-UNICEF. 2012. Izingane Eziphila Nokukhubazeka eNingizimu Afrika: Ukuhlaziywa Kwesimo kwango-2001-2011, ikhasi. 10.
87 Umnyango WeMfundo Eyisisekelo. 2018, Umbiko Wokuhlolwa We-National Senior Certificate.

eyisisekelo ukusuka kuqala ukubusa umbuso wentando yeningi futhi kuye kwaba nale **miphumela**:

- Indlela abafundi beBanga 12 abenze ngayo kuyi-National Senior Certificate (NSC) liye lenyuka kancane lisuka kumaphesenti angu-58 ngo-1994 laya kwangu-78.2 ngo-2018[88]. Isibalo sabafundi abaphumelela ibanga 12 lenyuka kancane kakhulu ngisho naphezu kwemizamo eye yenziwa eminyakeni edlule. **I-Fugure 5.1** ibonisa ukuthi abaphumelela nge-Bachelor basebancane kakhulu namanje ngisho noma beye benyuka ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, kodwa abalingene ukuze sikwazi ukusekela amakhono esiwadingayo njengezwe.
- Abafundi abanezidingo ezikhethekile abathola i-Bachelor liye lenyuka lisuka ku-443 ngo-2015 laya ku-1 669 ngo-2018[89]. Inani labafundi ababezidingo ezikhethekile ababhala ukuhlolwa kweBanga 12 liye lenyuka lisuka ku-1 691 layofinyelela ku-3 591[90].
- Amaphesenti abafundi abaneminyaka engu-20 nangaphezulu abenza ibanga leshumi liye lenyukela ku-maphesenti angu-45.7 ngo-2018 lisuka kwangu-20.7 ngo-2002[91].
- Inani labafundi abangabase-Afrika abathola amaphesenti angu-60 esifundweni seZibalo liye laphindeka kabili phakathi no-2008 kanye no-2018[92].

Abafundi abaningi abavela ezindaweni eziphansi baye baphumelela kuyi-NSC futhi babonisa intuthuko emisebenzini eyenziwa emhlabeni wonke.

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Ukubheka isithombe esiphelele, ngemva kweminyaka engu-25, nakuba kuye kwaba nentuthuko ohlelweni lwemfundo eyisisekelo, kodwa iminonjana yohulumeni wobandlululo isalokhu iwumthelela wezinkinga eziphakamayo. Lezi zinkinga zihlanganisa:

Indlela edumazayo yokufunda, njengomphumela we-**Progree in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS)** ka-2016, ibonisa ukuthi amaphesenti angu-78 abafundi beBanga 4 abakwazi ukufinyelela izinga eliphansi kakhulu lokufunda, uma kuqhathaniswa namaphesenti angu-4 abafundi bakwamanye amazwe. Ngenza yesiqalo esingesihle sokufunda ukufunda, kuye kwavula igebe elikhulu eminyakeni yakamuva. Ukugxila eBangeni-12 kuye kwenza ushintsho ekubekeni isisekelo esinengqondo eminyakeni yangaphambili, ikakhulukazi kuyi-ECD kanye nesisekelo sokufundiswa kahle.

Abantu abasha **"hhayi imfundo, umsebenzi noma ukuqeqeshwa" (NEET)**, ngokuvamile bayasiyeka isikole eBangeni-9, ngemva kweminyaka ephoqelelwe. Izizathu sokuyeka isikole zihlanganisa ukungabi nemali, ukufuna umsebenzi, ukukhulelwa, kanye nokuphindaphinda ikilasi. Ngemva kokuba sebesiyekile isikole, laba bantu abasha babhekana nokuphila kokuhlupheka, ukugula, kanye/noma ukuboshwa. Njengoba abafana kuyibo abayeka isikole kakhulu, lokho kwandisa kakhulu ukuphila kobugebengu. Abafana abasebasha baye babheke ukungasebenzi kahle kwezikhungo zemfundo njengesizathu sokuthi bangabi sezikhungweni zemfundo, okulandelwa umbono wokuthi imfundo iyinto engenamsebenzi. Ukukhulelwa kanye nokunakekela amalungu omndeni esinye sezizathu ezihamba phambili zokuyeka isikole kwamantombazane. Ngokuvamile, izwe lidinga izinhlobo ezihlukahlukene zamacebo obulili ukuze bagcine abantu abasha bezinikele esikoleni kanye nasekuqeqeshweni.

Imiphumela yokuba sezingeni eliphezulu kwezikhungo enye yezinkinga eziqhubekayo. Abafundi abangu-172 043 (33.6%) bebanga 12 bakwazi ukuphumelela ngezinga le-Bachelor ngo-2018[93] uma kuqhathaniswa nomsebenzi wabangu-255 000 we-Medium Term Strategic Frame (MTSF) owawuhlosiwe ngo-2018.noma kunjalo ukusuka emaphesentini angu-

> Ushintsho lwamakhono luyadingeka ukuze kulondolozwe umnotho wentsha, kodwa angeke kwenzeke ngaphandle kokuba kube noshintsho ezinhlelweni zomnotho.

88 *ibid.*
89 I-Reddy et al. 2018. I-Skills Supply and Deman eNingizimu Afrika. ikhasi.31
90 imakethe yabasebenziesebenzisana nokuhlinzekwa ngamakhono ayisidingo eNingizimu Afrika 2016, ikhasi 31.
91 I-Stats SA. 2017. I-Demographic Dividend and Stats SA 2018. I-General Household Survey.
92 Umnyango Wemfundo Eyisisekelo. 2019. I-Draft Action Plan ukuya ku-2024: Ukubheka Ekuvuseleleni Izikole 2030.
93 Umnyango Wemfundo Eyisisekelo. 2018. Umbiko Wokuhlola We-National Senior Certificate, ePitoli.

18 ngo-1994, abafundi abangamaphesenti angu-21.7 kanye nagu-29.9 abaphasa zizifundo zeZibalo kanye neSayensi ngamaphesenti angu-50 nangaphezulu uma sibheka ngo-2018. Isibalo sabafundi ababhala izivivinyo zePhysical Science kanye nemathematics liye lehla ngokuphawulekayo lisuka ku-192 618 kanye no-265 810 ngo-2016 ukuya ku-172 319 kanye no-233 858 mngo-2018.[94] iminonjana ye-Bantu Education eyayithi izingane zabansundu kanye nezabesifazane akufanele zifundiswe zizifundo ze-Mathematics kanye nezeSayensi isalokhu iletha ubunzima ohlelweni lwemfundo yamanje.

Akuzona zonke izikole ezikwazi ukusebenzisa i-inthanethi, okulinganisela uhlelo lwezemfundo ukuba lusebenzise ezobuchwephesheukuze kuhlinzekwe ngothisha abasezingeni eliphezulu kungakhathaliseki ukuthi kukuphi nendawo. Izikole ezibhekana nobunzima obukhulu bokulinganiselwa kwezokuxhumana izikole ezisemakhaya kanye nezisemadolobheni. Ngesikhathi esifaneyo, izindleko eziphezulu ze-datazisho ukuthi izikole ezinayo i-inthanethi zingase ziyithole ngokulinganiselwe ngengxa yezindleko ze-data. Ukwehluleka kukahulumeni ukuxhuma zonke izikole kuyi-inthanethi kusho ukuthi abafundi abaningi bayavaleleka ekutheni bakwazi ukusebenzisa ezobuchwepheshe ukuze bafunde noma bahlomele ukuba nengxenye kuyi-4IR. Izinguquko ohlelweni lokufunda lokulungiselela abafundi i-4IR kuzoba nomthelela omcane uma izwe lingakuqinisekisi ukuthi zonke izikole ziyakwazi ukusebenzisa i-inthanethi nokuncishiswa kwezindleko ze-data.

Ukungenzi-kahle kuye kwabikwa kakhulu ezikoleni eziyi-quintile 1ngisho noma kwakukhona intuthuko ephawulekayo. Ukuze sikuchaze lokhu, uma kuzo zonke izikole ezingama-quintile bekunabafundi abangu-1000 ababhaliselwe ukwenza iBanga 1, abafundi abangu-239 kuphela be-quintile 1 abazophumelela umatikuletsheni, kuyilapho abangu-732 be-quintile 5 bazophumelela kumatikuletsheni. Imiphumela ye-TIMSS ka-2015 ibonisa ukuthi amaphesenti angu-79 abafundi bebanga 9 abafunda ezikoleni ezingakhokhelwa abalutholi ulwazi oluyisisekelo[95] kanye namakhono ayisisekelo okungamaphuzu angu-400 uma kuqhathaniswa namaphesenti angu-38 ezikole ezikhokhelwayo. Ezinye zezithathu zokungenzi kahle zihlanganisa ukungakutholi ukudla okunomsoco kanye nokungasebenzi kahle esikoleni okuwumphumela wokuhlanganiswa kobuholi obuphansi ezikoleni, ubuphathi, ukwesekwa okuphansi kanye nokwehluleka ukusabalalisa. Izwe manje linezindlela ezimbili zohlelo lwezikole zikahulumeni eyodwa kuzo ibhekelele abafundi abenza kahle kuyilapho enye ibhekelela abafundi abaningana abangenzi kahle, kanye nabafundi abaningi abangaphumeleli. Ngakho ke izwe lilahlekelwa uhlelo lokwakha ukulingana ngendlela ebucayi kanye nobunye bomphakathi.

Ukungaqedwa kokwakhiwa kwengqala sizinda kuphakamisa isimo esibucayi. Kunokuhamba ngonyawo lonwabu ekuhlangabezananeni nezidingo zezikole ezibekwe abe-Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure (2013). Ukungaqoqwa kahle kwendle kuye kwaphumela ekufeni kwabantu e-Limpompo kanye nase-Eastern Cape, kanye nokuthathelwa kukahulumeni izinyathelo zomthetho imiphakathi. Nakuba izimali ziyinselele ekwakheni kanye nasekunakekeleni izikole, esinye isizathu sokushaya ngonyawo lonywabu zihlanganisa: ukungakwazi ukusebenzisa kanye nokulawula izimali ezikhona, izinga eliphansi lokulawula ukumiswa kwezinhlangano okuholela ekubambezelekeni ukwakhiwa kwezikole, nomsebenzi ongemuhle owenziwayo okuba yimiphumela yokuhamba kwancane. Isilinganiso esingathwalwa ezinye izifundazwe siphansi, okuhlanganisa ukuheha nokulondoloza abathile, kwenza ukulawula kube okungavamile. I-RDP ithi ukonakalisa impahla ngenhloso kanye nokushisa izakhiwo akumelwe kubekezelelwe, kodwa izikole ziyonakaliswa futhi izinsiza ziyebiwa, futhi ngezinye izikhathi phakathi nemibhikisho yezidingo zomphakathi, okubuyisela emuva imizamo intuthuko esuke isiyenziwe.

Ingxenye yabafundi beBanga 1 abafunde iBanga R liye lehla phakathi neminyaka edlule ukusuka kumaphesenti angu-97 ngo-2009 laya kwangu-94 ngo-2017. Lokhu kwehla kungenzeka kube uphumela wokuthi akusaphoqelewe ukuthu abafundi baqale eBangeni R. ENkulumweni yakhe Ebhekiswe EsiZweni (SoNA) ngo-February 2019 uMongameli, wamemezela ukuthi uhulumeni uhlose ukuphoqelela iminyaka emibili yemfundo eyisisekelo.

Isizinda sezomnotho-nezenhlalo sinomthelela endleleni abafundi abaqhuba ngayo ezinhlelweni zesikole, futhi izinhlelo zemfundo azikwazi ukulinganisa amathuba alinganayo okuphumelela. Imininingwane yeNhlolovo Yomphakathi i-StatsSA (2016) ibonisa izinga lemfundo eliphezulu labazali, linquma indlela izingane ezizozimisela ngayo ukuqhubeka zifunda eMzansi Afrika. Kuyilapho abaningi ezinganeni zabamhlophe abaneziqu zasekolishi bakhuliswe abazali abaneziqu ezifanayo (56%), izizukulwane eziningi zamakhaladi ezineziqu ezifanayo ziye zadluliselwa kwesinye ngamaphesenti angu-28, angu-27 kumandiya kanye nangu-24 kubantu base-Afrika.

UMzansi Afrika uphiwe abantu abasha abanamakhona kanye nezindlela ezintsha kuhlanganise nalabo abangamaciko namakhono kanye nolwazi. Lawa makhono anendima enkulu ekuthuthukiseni ekwenzeni umphakathi obumbene nokwakha isizwe, kanye nokuthuthukisa umnotho. Akukhona nje ukuhlalela

94 Umnyango Wemfundo Eyisisekelo. 2018. Umbiko Wokuhlola We-National Senior Certificate, ePitoli

95 U-Reddy V., U-Juan A., U-Isdale K., U-Fongwa S. 2017. Intuthuko kwezezibalo kanye nentuthuko ezikhaleni: I-TIMSS 1995 ukuya ku-2015.

izithembiso zeMzantsi Golden Economic Strategy, kuze kube namuhla, ukuthuthukisa amandla amakhono obuciko kanye namasiko kanye nolwazi olube negalelo elikhulu ekukhuleni komnotho akwenzekanga ngendlela efanele.



INGABE BEWAZI

EZINYE IZINHLAKA ZIKA-HULUMENI WASENIN-GIZIMU AFRIKA

Kreepy Crawley

Retinal Cryosurgery

Quadro Engine

Catscan

Heart transplant

Q20

Oil from coal (Sasol)

Dolosse

Pratley's Patty

Niknaks chips made from maize

Smart lock syringe

Rooivalk

Computarised Ticket system Computicket

Penis transplant

Packaged Mageu (Fermented mealie drink)

Speed gun

APS Therapy

Shark Shield

Cyber Tracker

Hippo Water Roller

UKUQHATHANISA UMZANSI AFRIKA KANYE NAMANYE AMAZWE

Uma kuziwa emiphumeleni yezemfundo uMzansi Afrika awenzanga kahle uma kuqhathaniswa namazwe amaningi ane-GDP efanayo noma engaphansi. Naphezu kweqiniso lokuthi uMzansi Afrika uye wabonisa intuthuko enkulu kweZezibalo kanye neSayensi uma kuqhathaniswa nesigaba sikazwe lonke, izwe liye langenza kahle uma liqhathaniswa namanye amazwe. Ngokwesibonelo, ngo-2015 Ezazisematheni kweZezibalo kanye Nezifundo zeSayensi (TIMSS), uMzansi Afrika ubungowesibili ukususka phansi (372) yehlule kuphela i-Saudi Arabia. UMzansi Afrika uphinde wahlulwa yiwo wonke amazwe angu-38 ezifundweni zeSayensi (358).

Entuthukweni Yezifundo Zokufunda Ukufunda NokuBhala (PIRLS), uMzansi Afrika (320) uphinde wenza ngaphansi kwawo wonke amazwe abe nengxenye, okuhlanganisa amazwe anjenge-Oman (418), Kuwait (393), i-Morocco (358), kanye neGibhithe (330).

Umbiko we-TIMSS waphawulla amaqiniso okuthi abafundi abasuka emakhaya anemfundo esezingeni eliphezulu athola amaphuzu angu-57 ezifundweni zezibalo kunalabo abavela emakhaya enemfundo eyisisekelo kuphela. Ukunikezwa izinga lemfundo eliphansi emikhayeni eminingi yaseMzansi Afrika kuchaza indlela engeyinhle okuqhutshwa ngayo ekukhelisweni komhlaba wonke.

Ukwenezela,i-TIMSS yaphawula amaqiniso abangakaze bahlukunyezwe iziqhwaga esikoleni bathola amaphuzu angu-68 angaphezu kwalabo abake bahlukunyezwa okubonisa ukuthi ukuphepha esikoleni kubalulekile ukuze kwakhe ukuzethemba futhi kuthuthukise nokufunda. Isimo ezikoleni zaseMzansi Afrika ezihlanganisa iziqhwaga kanye nokuphepha kungesinye isizathu sokungenzi kahle kwabafundi.

I-TIMSS ibonisa ukuthi abafundi abafunda ezikoleni ezinaka kakhulu ukwenza kahle bathola amaphuzu angu-34 ezifundweni zezibalo. Abafundi abangavamile ukulova bathola amaphuzu angu-60 angaphezu kwalabo abavamile ukulova. I-TIMSS ibonisa ukuthi uMzansi Afrika uye wathuthuka endleleni owenza ngayo ezifundweni ze-Mathematics kanye neSayensi, ukususka amaphuzwini angu-285 kanye no-268 ukuya ku-372 kanye no-358, phakathi nonyaka ka-2002 kanye no-2015. Intuthuko enkulu isentuthukweni ephansi eyenziwe, kulawo maqembu amaningi amancane. Indlela okwenziwe ngayo

iye yaba phansi uma iqhathaniswa namazwe amaningi ngisho noma amanye amazwe eye aba nezindleko ezincane, uma kuziwa kuyibhajethi yezwe, kwezemfundo. Lokhu kubonisa ukuthi uMzansi Afrika udinga ukuthuthukisa kakhulu izifundo zamasiko, ukufundisa kanye nokuhlanganyela.

Imiphumela yomsebenzi we-SACMEQ Grade 6 Language and Maths Mzansi Afrika, uye wenyukela ku-538 kanye no-552 ngo-2013 isukela ku-492 kanye no-486 ngo-2000[96]. Izwe liye labonisa intuthuko enkulu endleleni elisebenze ngayo uma kuqhathaniswa namanye amazwe ahlanganyele kulemisebenzi.

Ukwenezela kulokhu, i-National Education Evaluation Development Unit, iphawule ukubaluleka kobuholi esikoleni, intuthuko yobugcweti kanye nokusebenzisana, ukufundisa okusezingeni eliphezulu, usizo lokusekelwa kohlelo kanye nokubambisana, isimo sezikhungo-zabafundi, isikhathi esichithwe ezindabeni zokufundisa, njengeziyimhloko ekuphumeleleni kwanoma isiphi isikole.

IZINGUQUKO EMAKHONWENI AHLANGANISA EZENHLALO-KANYE-NEZOMNOTHO, UKUSHINTSHA KANYE NENTUTHUKO.

UMzansi Afrika ngo-1994 wawunesibalo sabantu esinezinga lemfundo namakhono eliphansi, izinhlelo zokufunda ezingalungile kanye nokuqeqeshwa okwakuhloselwe ukugqugquzela ubandlululo kanye nemithetho yohulumeni wobandlululo. Lolu hlelo lwalunokungalingani okusezingeni elikhulu kanye nezingxenye ezinkulu zawo ezazingasebenzi. Izinhlelo kanye nenani lemfundo ephakeme kuhlanganise nezinhlelo zokuqeqeshwa zaziphazanyiswa ubandlululo, kanye nezinhlelo zohulumeni eziyisidala, kuhlanganise nezinhlelo zokwenza imali okwenza kwaba nobunzima obukhulu kubafundi izikhungo kanye nomphakathi.

Ukuvuleleka koMzansi Afrika emcintiswaneni wezimaketheni zomhlaba wonke walandelwa intuthuko ezinhlakezi zezinkonzo ezingale kwezolimo kanye nezimbiwa ngokuvamile eqasha izisebenzi ezingenawo amakhono. Leso sikhathi futhi siye sabona ukwehla emkhakheni wezokukhiqiza oye wabhekana nobunzima uma uqhathaniswa nemincintiswano yamanye amazwe. ngesikhathi esifanayo, umnotho uye wadinga ukuba kutshalwe izimali ezinkulu, okuhambisana nezimfuno ezintsha zamakhono kanye nolwazi lwezomnotho. Kuye kwaba nokuntuleka okuvamile kwamakhono, ikakhulukazi esigabeni esiphezulu, okuthuthukise kafushane intuthuko yezobuchwepheshe, ikakhulukazi kuyi-ICT. Phakathi kuka-1970 kanye no-1998, imisebenzi edinga amakhono aphezulu iye yanda cishe ngamaphesenti angu-20



INGABE BEWAZI

Uthisha we-TV weZibalo kanye neSayensi u-William Smith wathola i-National Order Award, Baobob esaSiliva ngo-2019 ngenxa yokuba negalelo eluphumelelayo lokufundisa.

> Uguquko lwamakhono luyadingeka ukuze sibambe umcebo wentsha, kodwa angeke kwenzeke ngaphandle koshintsho ezinhlelweni zezomnotho.

96 I-SACMEQ IV Project eNingizimu Afrika: Ucwaningo Lwesimo Sezikole Kanye Nezinga Lemfundo, Umboko Omfushane, 2017. ePitoli.

kuyilapho imisebenzi engawadingi amakhono iye yehla ngamaphesenti afanayo, noma ngisho nangenani elikhulu kakhulu.

Amakhono engqala sizinda anokungafani phakathi kwezimfuno zabasebenzi kanye nabahlinzeki, aye aba nabantu abaphezulu abanamakhono, kuyilapho abaningi abangasebenzi bengenawo amakhono.[97] Nakuba kunjalo, ukwehluleka ukuthuthukisa ezolimo kanye nezinkampani ezikhiqizayo, iye yaphumela ekutheni umnotho uswele imisebenzi yabanamakhono amancane. Lokhu kuye kwaba nomthelela entsheni ekutheni ikwazi ukungena emsebenzini, okuhlanganisa abaningi abanamakhono alinganiselwe[98]. Ukwenezela, uMzansi Afrika ubhekene nokungafani kwezinto ezinhlinzekwa imfundo kanye nemisebenzi edinga iziqu zokuqeqeshelwa lowo msebenzi. Njengoba ushintsho lwamakhono ludingeka ukuze kubuyiswe umcebo wentsha, kodwa lokhu angeke kwenzeke ngaphandle kokuba kushintshwe izinhlelo zomnotho.

USHINTSHO UKUSUKA NGO-1994

Ngemva kweminyaka engu-25 ukusuka ku-1994, uhulumeni wentando yeningi uye wethula izinguquko zemithetho kanye nezinhlelo ukuze kuphinde kwakhiwe izinhlelo ze-PSET ezifanele bese zenziwa zivumelane nombono kanye nezinzuzo zentando yeningi.

I-RDP yathuthukisa umbono wokuthi, "*kube nohlelo lwemfundo kanye nokuqeqeshwa olwaluzohlinzeka amathuba alinganayo kungakhathaliseki ubuzwe, ibala, ubulili, isizinda, ulimi, iminyaka, inkolo, indawo ohlala kuyo, ipolitiki noma omunye umbono. Kumelwe ithuthukise ulwazi kanye namakhono azosentshenziselwa ukukhiqiza izimpahla ezisezingeni eliphezulu kanye nezinkonzo okuyosisiza ukuba sithuthukise amasiko ethu, imiphakathi yethu kanye nomnotho wethu*."

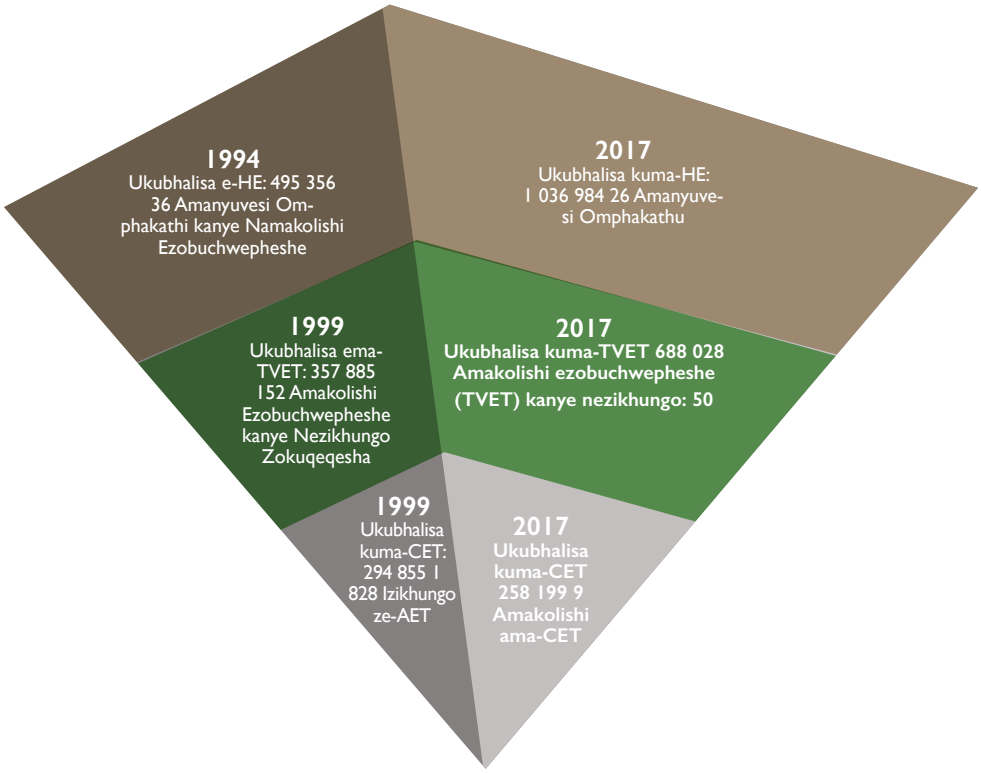
Imithetho, izinhlelo kanye nezinyathelo ezathathwa zazihloselwe ukuthuthukisa lowo mbono, ngokususa izinto ezaziyizithiyo, ukubhekana nokungalingani, ukuthuthukiswa kokulawulwa kwezinhlelo, ukusabela ezidingweni zabasebenzi kwezomnotho kanye nokuthuthukisa amakhono adingekayo emiphakathini kanye nakwezomnotho.

Intuthuko **eyedlulele ye-NQF** ngo-1996 yaba uphawu lwendlela entsha yokuthuthukisa abantu. I-NQF yayiwuhlelo lokuthuthukisa olwaluqondisa intuthuko emfundweni, nezindlela zokungena ezihlukahlukene kanye nezindlela zokuphuma. Yagqugquzela amakhono ahlukahlukene futhi yavumela ukukwazi ukuthwala umthamo kanye nokucacisa. I-NQF yayihlose ukubhekelela intuthuko phakathi kwezinhlaka ezihlukene kathathu zemfundo kanye nokuqeqeshwa – evamile, eyokwenezela kanye nephakeme – kanye nokucacisa phakathi kwezikhungo zemfundo kanye nokuqeqeshelwa amakhono. Njengengxenye ye-NQF, uhlelo olusha lwezimali kanye nezikhungo lwasungulwa, okwakuhlanganisa i-National Skills Authority, i-National Skills Fund (NSF), i-SETA kanye nezinhlangano Zomnyango Wezabasebenzi. Nakuba kunomthetho ocacile owawubekelwe ukuthuthukisa lolu hlelo, kusenezinselele ezikhona ekuwusebenziseni.

Umthetho Wokuthuthukiswa Kwamakhona wamiswa ngo-1998, ngenhloso yokukhuliswa ulwazi namakhono abasebenzi ukuze kuthuthukiswe imikhiqizo kanye nokuqashwa. Ngo-2013, i-*White Paper for PSET* yakhishwa iveza imithetho emisha yeziqondiso. Okwakuyinhloko kulo mthetho kwakuwukwakha iNingizimu Afrika ebuswa ngentando yeningi, enobulungisa, elinganayo, engenakho ukucwasa ngebala kanye nangokobulili; **uhlelo olulodwa, olulawuliwe lwe-PSET**; kanye nokuthuthukisa ukutholakala, intuthuko yobunjalo bento kanye nokwandisa ukuhlukahluka kwezimfuno. Iye yafuna futhi ubudlelwane obuqinile kanye nokusebenzisana phakathi kwemfundo kanye nezikhungo zokuqeqeshwa kanye nezindawo zokusebenza kuhlanganise nohlelo oluzobhekelela izidingo zabahlali ngabanye.

Umnyango Wemfundo Ephakeme kanye Nokuqeqeshwa (DHET) wahlanganisa Umthetho Ocacisayo wohlelo lwe-PSET eNingizimu Afrika ngo-2017, owawufuna ukwakha indawo evulekile yokucaciseleka phakathi kwezinhlaka ezintathu ze-NQF. I-NQF yayihlose ukubhekelela intuthuko phakathi kwemfundo evamile, eyokwenezela kanye nephakeme futhi icacise phakathi kwezikhungo zemfundo kanye nezokuqeqeshelwa amakhono. Iphinde yavumela ukuqeqeshwa endaweni yomsebenzi, yavula izikhala ezintsha ezidinga amakhono kanye neziqu zemfundo. Noma kunjalo inhloso yalo mthetho ayinayo imikhuba efanayo, okuhlanganisa nezinselele ekuhlangabezaneni nezimfuneko zokufaneleka. Amanye amakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) aye athatha izinyathelo, asungula izinhlelo zokusiza abafundi ukuba bathuthuke besuka emakolishi baye emanyuvesi emfundo kanye nokuqeqeshwa. Ngokwesibonelo, i-Waterberg TVET College, isebenzisana ne-University of Limpompo, iye yenza kwenzeka ngabafundi abafundela ezolimo emakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) ukuba baqhubekisele izifundo zabo e-University of Lompompo. Lapho nje sebethole izitiufiketi zabo ekolishi, bathola i-Diploma kweZolimo bangakwazi ukuqhubekisa imfundo yabo bathole i-degree. amakolishi ezobuchwepheshe aphinde abe namafamu asebenzayo lapho abafundi bengakwenza khona ngokoqobo lokho abakufundayo.

97 I-Reddy et al. 2016. I-Skills Supply and Deman eNingizimu Afrika. ikhasi.31.
98 Ibid.



Umdwebo 5.2: Isibalo sabafundi ababhaliswe ezikhungweni zemfundo yokwenezela ngokwezinhlobo zamalungelo ngo- 1994, 1999 kanye no-2016.
Umthombo: DHET 2013, 2016, 2018.

Njengokufa kweziphathimandla zobandlululo, lokho kwachaza ushintsho lwezinhlelo ze-PSET. Kwaqondiswa ubunkimbinkimbi bezikhungo baba uhlelo olubonakalayo lohlelo lwe-PSET olwaqhubekisela inhloso yokwakha izinhlaka eziqinile ezinkulu zokulawula. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukwanda kwenani labafundi abangama-NEET kwabonisa ukuthi uhlelo lwe-PSET lwalunganele ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zmakhono abantu abasha, ukwenezela emnothweni wabantu.

Ukunganeli kwengqala sizinda kanye nokuphindaphindeka kwezinkonzo zezinhlelo zemfundo ephakeme eNingizimu Afrika kuye kwalungiswa ngokuhlela kabusha kanye nokuhlanganisa izikhungo. Phakathi no-2003 kanye no-2005, ama-HEI angu-36 ahlanganiswa aba ngu-23. Lokhu kwakuhlanganisa amanyuvesi amasiko, amanyuvesi ezobuchwepheshe kanye namanyuvesiahlanganisa konke.

Amanye amakolishi avalwa kuyilapho amanye ashintshwa enziwa amanyuvesi ukuze kutholakale othisha abasezingeni eliphezulu. Ngo-2014, amanyuvesi amabili ahlanganisa konke akhiwa, okuhlanganisa i-University of Mpumalanga kanye ne-Sol Plaatjie University ese-Northern Cape. Inyuvesi yesithathu ehlanganisa konke, i-Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University eyasungulwa ngo-2015.

Amakolishi ezobuchwepheshe kanye nezikhungo zokuqeqeshwa ezingu-152 ahlanganiswa aba amakolishi angu-50 Emfundo Yokwenezela Kanye Nokuqeqeshwa (aziwa ngama-TVET colleges). Lokhu kwakwenzelwa ukusungula izikhungo eziqinile, ukuqinisa isibalo sawo kanye nokuwanikeza ngamakhono ahlukahlukene akhethekile. Esimweni ngasinyeamakolishi ayenza kahle ngaphambili ahlanganiswa namakolishiabengenzi kahleukuze kwenzelwe ukusentshenziswa kahle kwezinsiza. Ngo-2016, kwakuneziKhungo ezingu-26 Zemfundo Ephakeme, angu-50 e-Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET colleges), angu-279 ayebhaliswe njengamakolishi azimele kuyilapho angi-9 engmakolishi Emfundo Yomphakathi kanye Nokuqeqshwa (CET).

Uhlelo lwaseNingizimu Afrika lwe-PSET njalo beluhlotshaniswa nezinhlangano ezingekho emthethweni, futhi lokhu kuye kwaqhubeka kuba inking enkulu ekwenzeni ushintsho. Inani labantu ababhalisa amanyuvesi

likhulu kunenani labafundi ababhalisa emazingeni aphansi ezinhlelweni zokuqeqeshwa ezenzeka ngemva kwesikole **(Isithombe 5.2)**. Inselele eNingizimu Afrika ukushintsha lezo zinhlelo ezingekho emthethweni eziqokomisa ukuqeqeshwa kwezemfundo kwangemva kwesikole lapho nje kusaqala, ukuze inani elikhulu labantu ababhalisayo kube elabafuna imfundo eyisisekelo kunokuba kube elezinga lemfundo ephakeme.

Inani lamaciko **akhishiwe** ngonyaka liye lehla lisuka ku-33 000 ukuya ku-22 000 phakathi kuka-1985 kanye no-1995, futhi kamuva lehlela ku-4 500 ngo-2005.[99] kuyolapho inani lamaciko akhiqiziwe liye lenyukela ngaphezu kuka-20 000 ukusuka ngo-2016 ukuya ku-2017, izwe alikafinyeleli inani eliphezulu lamaciko akhiqizwa angu-30 000 ngonyaka phakathi nenkathi yobandlululo. Ngo-2005 kwakunamaciko angu-63 483 azifun dela iziqu zamakhono awo. Esikhathini esidlule, ukuqeqeshwa kwamaciko amaningi (80%) lalikhiqizwa izinkampani ezisebenzela uhulumeni (u-Eskom wakhiqiza inani eluphezulu) futhi lokhu kwabhekwa njengomsebenzi oyinhloko.[100] noma kunjalo, lokhu akusenjalo manje futhi isivumelwano sokuqeqshwa, saholela ekuvalweni kwezikhungo eziningi zokuqeqesha. Nakuba kunesidingo sokukhiqiza amaciko angu-30 000 ngonyaka ngo-2030 (umgomo weNDP), loluhlelo lusengakaqali ukusebenzela lo mgomo. Lokhu kungenxa yokuthi kunezindawo ezincane zokusebenza ezingathatha abafundi ukuze benze bukhoma lokhoabakuqeqeshelwayo kanye nothisha abasesilinganisweni abaqeqeshiwe.

Impumelelo eyodwa ekuthuthukiseni amakhono iye yeba intuthuko esibalweni sabantu base-Afrika abangenela izinhlelo zamaciko uma kuqhathaniswa nesimo sangaphambi kuka-1994 lapho isibalo esasisikhulu kwakungabamhlophe. Noma kunjalo, lolu hlelo lulonke lwenza intuthuko encane ekusebenziseni imifundaze kanye nokuqeqeshwa emsebenzini, kuyilapho abaningi ku-SETA befuna ukusekela ngemali yezinhlelo zamakhono okuyizifundo ezimfushane okuvame ukuthi okuningi kwakho kungaholeli ekutholeni umsebenzi kulabo abangasebenzi. Lokhu okunye ukwehluleka okube umphumela wohlelo lwe-SETA oluye lwabhekwa njengolungenamsebenzi.

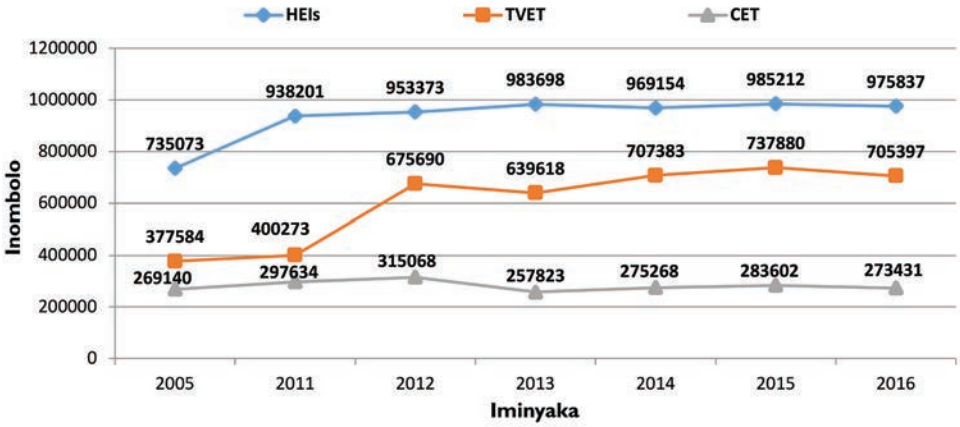
Ukubhalisa emanyuvesi ezikhungweni zikahulumeni **kuye kwenyuka** kusuka ku-495 356 ngo-1994 kwaya ku-1 036 984 ngo-2017, okubonisa ukuthi ukwenyuka kwezibalo zokubhalisa kusondela kancane emgomweni we-NDP wokubhalisa abayizigidi ezingu-1.6 ngonyaka ka-2030.[101] ukubhalisa kuma-HEI kahulumeni kanye nazimele kuye kwafinyelela izigidi ezingu-1.1 ngo-2016, kuyilapho izikhungo ezizimele ze-HEI zabhalisa abafundi abangu-167 408, okwawedlula kude le umgomo we-NDP wango-2017 wokubhalisa abafundi abayizigidi ezingu-1.07.[102] Okwanikeza okwanikeza isibalo esikhulu kakhulu se-HEI fu ukubhaliswa kancane kusho ukuthi lezo zikhungo zabafundi: abasebenzi noma abafundi- kuyisibalo esikhulu. Ukubhaliswa amanyuvesi kahulumeni kwenyuka ngamaphesenti angu-3.1 ngonyaka ngokwesilinganiso sanganyaka ka-1994 ukuya ku-2016, kuyilapho ukwenyuka kwabafundi abathola i-bachelor kumatikuletsheni besingu-4.3. Ukubhalisa emanyuvesi akwenyukanga nesibalo esifanayo nesabaphumelela umatikuletsheni nge-bachelor.

Isibalo esikhulu sabafundi ababhaliswa ezikhungweni ze-HEI babengabase-Afrika (71.9%) okulandelwa ngabafundi abamhlophe (15.6%) afundi abangamakhaladi (6.3%) kanye nabafundi abangamaNdiya/Abase-Asia (5.2%). Umehluko wobulili ube mkhulu kakhulu kwabase-Afrika, lapho abafundi abangu-114 942 abaningi kungabesifazane ababhalisiwe kunabesilisa. Kutholakale umehluko omncane wobulili kumaNdiya/abase-Asia, amakhaladi kanye nabafundi abamhlophe.[103]

Ushintsho olukhulu ezibalweni zesibalo samanyuvesi kuze nezinkinga zezinguquko. Lokhu kuhlanganisa indlela okubhekwa ngayo amasiko emenyuvesi, izimali ezidingekayo zokuhlangabezana nokwenyuka kwesibalo sabafundi kanye nezinhlelo ebezingaguquguquki.

> Ukubhalisa ezikhungweni zamanyuvesi kahulumeni kuye kwenyuka kusuka ku-495 356 ngo-1994 kwaya ku-975 837 ngo-2016

99 U-Mukora, J. 2008. Umsebenzi Wocwaningo lwamakhono ayivela kancane nabucayi. Umnyango Wezabasebenzi. ikhasi. 52.
100 *ibid.*
101 I-Statistics South Africa. 2017. Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo III: Intuthuko kanye Nokubhaliswa kwezeMfundo, 2016, ikhasi. 56; Umengameli. 2014. Ukuhlaziya Kweminyaka Emine, 1994-2014, ikhasi. 52.
102 http://www.dhet.gov.za/Research%20 Coordination%20Monitoring%20and%20 Evaluation/6_DHET%20Stats%20Report_04%20 April%202018.pdf. ikhasi.3. Izibalo Ezikoleni Zemfundo Yokwenezela eNingizimu Afrika
103 http://www.dhet.gov.za/Research%20 Coordination%20Monitoring%20and%20 Evaluation/6_DHET%20Stats%20Report_04%20April%202018.pdf. ikhasi.13



Umdwebo 5.3: Ukwanda ekubhaliseni kuma- CET, TVET kanye nasezikhungweni zemfundo ephakeme ukusuka ngo-2005 ukuya ngo-2016.
Umthombo: I-Statistics South Africa. 2019. Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo V: Imfundo Ephakeme kanye Namakhono eNingizimu Afrika, 2017.

Kuyilapho intuthuko ekushintsheni i-PSET iqhubeka, amaphesenti esibalo sabaseNingizimu Afrika abaneziqu besilokhu siphansi, uma kuqhathaniswa namazwe iNingizimu Afrika encintisana nawo kwezomnotho.

Kuye kwacatshangelwa ukuthuthukiswa kwemisebenzi yamakhono ukusuka ngo-1994, kuyilapho ukubhalisa amakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) kuye kwenyuka kusuka ku-357 885 ngo-1999[104] ukuya ku-705 397 ngo 2016[105], futhi kuye kwehla ngo-2017 kwaya ku-688 028. I-National Curriculum Vocational yasungulwa ukuze ithuthukise izinga lamakolishi e-TVET okwenezela ezifundweni ze-National Accredited Technical Educational Diploma.

Noma kunjalo, izikhungo zamakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) akubhekwa njengendlela engcono ngabantu abasha abaningi abafuna ukuya emanyuvesi. Lokhu kubonakala kungengxa yokuthi izinhlelo zokusekela ngezimali zomphakathi zibonakala zibhekelele kakhulu amanyuvesi kunamakolishi ezobuchwepheshe, okwenza amanyuvesi kube iwona athandwa kakhulu. Amanyuvesi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) aye abonakala enezibalo ezincane kunamanyuvesi futhi aye ahlotshaniswa nokubhalisa kwalabo abantulayo kanye nalabo bafundi abangenzi kahle.

Ukubhalisa emanyuvesi kanye nasemakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) kuye kwakhula kule minyaka edlule, kuyilapho ukubhalisa emanyuvesi kuye kwahlala kunjalo ngokwesilinganiso (**Fugure 5.3**). Ngo-2000 kwakunabafundi ababhalisile abangu-578 134, kanti ngo-2016 lelo nani lacishe laphindeka. Amaphesenti abafundi ababhalisile lakhula ngamaphesenti angu-38.2 phakathi konyaka ka-2000 kanye no-2008 kanye namaphesenti angu-22 phakathi no-2008 kanye no-2016.[106] Noma kunjalo, kumelwe kuphawulwe ukuthi **isithombe 5.3** ibonisa ukuthi ukwenyuka kokubhalisa ezinhlelweni ze-PSET kuye kwehla phakathi no-2012 kanye no-2016, okwenza kwangaba nantuthuko. Ukubhalisa Emakolishi Omphakathi kuye kwehla ukusuka ku-294 855 (abangu-1 828 ezikhungweni ze-AET) ngo-1999 ukuya kwabangu-273 431 ngo-2016 (Emakolishi Omphakathi ayisishiyagalolinye) futhi kwehla kancane ngo-2017 kwaba ngu-258 199.[107]INational Task Team on Community Education and Training (DHET, 2012) yahlongoza ukuthi kungase kube khona Amakolishi Omphakathi esifundazweni ngasinye njengesiqalo futhi kancane kancane kube khona eyodwa eyodwa kubo bonke omasipala.

I-RDP yalwela ukuthi **amantombazane kanye nabesifazane** kumelwe bakhuthazwe ukuthi baphishekele izifundo ezingahileli amasiko ezinjengezibalo kanye nesayensi. Ngemva kweminyaka njengoba bekulokhu kunentuthuko, iye yaba khona futhi nakwabesifazane. Ngo-2016, abanza izifundo zasekolishi babeningi baesifazane abaphakathi kweminyaka engi-17 ukuya kwengu-40 uma beqhathaniswa nabesilisa

104 I-Statistics South Africa. 2017. Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo III: : Intuthuko kanye Nokubhaliswa kwezeMfundo, 2016, ikhasi. 56; Umnyango Wemfundo Ephakeme kanye Nokuqeqeshwa, Uhlelo Lokusebenza Lonyaka 2019/20 ikhasi 7; ikhasi 8.
105 http://www.dhet.gov.za/Research%20 Coordination%20Monitoring%20and%20 Evaluation/6_DHET%20Stats%20Report_04%20 April%202018.pdf. p.3.
106 i-Statistics South Africa. 2019. Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo V: Imfundo Ephakeme kanye Namakhono eNingizimu Afrika, 2017, ikhasi. 32.
107 I-Statistics South Africa. 2019. . Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo V: Imfundo Ephakeme kanye Namakhono eNingizimu Afrika, 2017, ikhasi. 24; kanye Nomnyango Wemfundo Ephakeme kanye Nokuqeqeshwa. 2013. *I-White Paper for PSET*.

abaneminyaka efanayo (*amaphesenti angu-15.1 kanye nangu-12.8)[108]. Abesifazane babonakala befuna ukungenela izifundo zasekolishibesebancane kunabesilisa. Kuyilapho ngo-1996 ababesezikhungweni zamanyuvesi kwakungabesilisa kwathi ngonyaka ka-2000 abesifazane badlula abesilisa, kanyi ngo-2016 abesifazane baba amaphesenti angu-58.1 okubonakala kuyikhona okudla umhlanganiso, okwenziwa isibalo esiphezulu sabesifazane abaphumelela umatikuletsheni uma kuqhathaniswa nabesilisa[109]. Inani labesifazane ababa nengxenye liphezulu kakhulu uma liqhathanisw abesilisa abavela kuzo zonke izizwe. Nakuba isibalo sabesilisa kanye nabesifazane ababhalisa emakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) abonisa umehluko omncane, kuyaphawuleka ukuthi kunabesilisa abaningi kunabesifazane ababhalisela ukwenza isigaba se-N1 ukuya ku-N3, kuyilapho kunabesifazane abaningi ababhalisela ukwenza ibanga eliphakeme lika-N4 ukuya ku-N6 ngo-2016[110] Ngokwesilinganiso, abesilisa abaningi (71.9%) kunabesifazane (23.1%) ababebhalisele izinhlelo zokufundela amaciko ngo-2016/17, okwakuyintuthuko enkulu uma kuqhathaniswa no-2002 ukuya ku-2009, lapho kwakunabangaba amaphesenti angu-16.8 abesifazane ababebhalisele ukuba ngamaciko[111].

I-RDP yahlongoza ukuthi izikhungo zobuchwepheshe kumelwe zandiswe; ukuthi izinto zesayensi zihunyushelwe ezinhlelweni zobuchwepheshe; ukuthi ubuchwepheshe kumelwe bunakekelwe futhu buthuthukiswe; nokuthi amanyuvesi agxile kwezesayensi anakekele ngokushesha izidingo zabantu bethu. Ukusuka ngo-1995 **ukubhalisa kwezesayensi, ubunjinyela kanye nobuchwepheshe (SET) kuye kwenyuka** ngokwesilinganiso samaphesenti antu-4.3 okwanda unyaka nonyaka. Ngo-2017 kwakunabafundi abangu-310 115 ababhalise ohlelweni lwe-SET kwabangu-252 826 okweZobuntu.[112]

Ukwamukelwa kokwanda ohlelweni lwe-SET kanye nokwehla kwezobuntu kwakhomba ukuthi kunesidingo sokubuyekeza uhlelo lokufunda njengamathuluzi obuntu kwahlanganiswa nemisebenzi eyenziwa i-SET, njengendlela yokulungiselela abafundi izimfuno zomnotho wesimanje kanye ne-4IR. Amaciko kumelwe afakwe ohlelweni lwezemfundo ukuze kuthuthukiswe imisebenzi yezandla kanye nokuqhubekisela phambili amasiko aseMzansi Afrika. Lokhu kumelwe futhi kuthuthukise amaciko kanye nokubonakaliswa kwamasiko kuhlanganise nezemidlalo kanye nokuthuthukisa.

Amanani abonakalayo nangamukeleki kuleminyaka engu-20 edlulile ukusuka ngo—1997 ukuya ku-2016 ku-HEIkuye kwenyuka kusuka kumaphesenti angu-12.9 ngo-1997 kwaya kwangu-18.5 ngo-2013 futhi



108 I-Statistics South Africa. 2017. Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo III: Ukubhalisa kanye Nentuthuko KwezeMfundo, 2016, ikhasi. 53.
109 http://www.dhet.gov.za/Research%20Coordination%20 Monitoring%20and%20Evaluation/6_DHET%20Stats%20Report_04%20 April%202018.pdf. p.12.
110 I_Statistics South Africa. 2019. Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo V: Imfundo Ephakeme kanye Namakhono eNingizimu Afrika, 2017, ikhasi. 46.
111 JIPSA 2009 kanye ne-DHET 2016.
112 I-Human Science Research Council,1995-2001 Amabalengwe, 2003.

aye ahlala enjalo nango-2014, okwalandelwa ukwenyukela kwangu-19.1 ngo-2016.[113] ukwenyuka ngalendlela kwamanani kuwuphawu lokuthi lolu hlelo lunezinkinga, kuyingqala sizinda ukwesekwa ngezimali kanye nabasebenzi. Lokhu kuwuphawu lwengqinamba esisekwelweni solwazi lwezomnotho, okudinga ukuba wonke onengxenye afake isandla entuthukweni. Ngaphandle kokuhlalela izinkinga, ukususka ngo-1996, ababefunda ezikhungweni zemfundo yokwenezela ngokwesilinganiso sabangu-100 000 kwakhula ngamaphesenti acishe abe ngu-445.5 noma ngesilinganiso sangu-22.3 ngonyaka.[114]

Abafundi abaningi babonakala besabambezeleke esikoleni, okubonakala iBanga 11 ngokuyinhloko kuyilona elingenayo inqubekela phambili, lokhu kudunga ukuba kuthathelwe izinyathelo.[115] Isigaba esiphezulu sesigaba sesibili semfundo eyisisekelo (iBanga 10 ukuya ku-12) izibalo zibonisa ukuthi abaneminyaka engu-15 nangaphezulu iqembu labaseNdiya/Asiya ibona abavame ukuqeda isikole (61.2%) uma beqhathaniswa nabamhlophe (57.1%), Abansundu (55%) amakhaladi (52.7%). Amakhaladi abonakala enabambalwa abaqeda lesi sigaba semfundo umabeqhathaniswa namanye amaqembu ezizwe futhi banamathuba amancane kakhulu okuthi baqashwe noma baqhubekise izifundo zabo.[116]

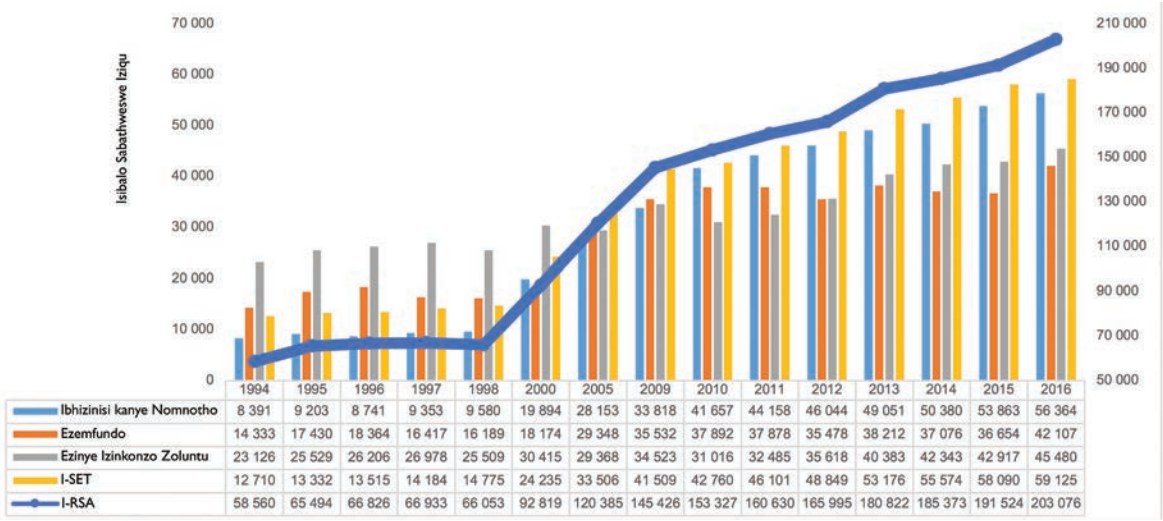
Izizathu eziningi zokuthi abaningi bangaqhubekeli emfunweni yokwenezela zihlanganisa izinkinga zezimali.[117] kunokuntuleka kolwazi ezintweni ongazikwetha, ezihlanganisa imifundaze, ukufunda ngezobuchwepheshe, ukusebenza, kwanye nezindlela zokuhweba, ikakhulukazi ezikoleni ezingama-quintile 1 - 4; izikhala ezilinganisele emanyuvesi kanye nasemakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET); okuhlanganisa nezinhlelo ezingekho semngangathweni zokusekela. Abafundi abasezindaweni zasemakhaya awaqhubekeli emanyuvesi futhi izizathu zalokho zihlanganisa izinga eliphansi lemfundo eyisisekelo kwenza abaningi bayeke isikole, abafundi abangamaphesenti angu-12 abansundu aye abhaliselwa iziqu zeminyaka emithathu futhi athola iziqu phakathi neminyaka emithathu.[118] ngaphambi kuka-December 2017 kwamenyezelwa imfundo yamahhala yabafundi abaswele emanyuvesi kanye nasemakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET), izinkinga zezimali zaphoqelela abaningi ukuba bayeke.Abafundi abaningi abaphothula imfundo eyisisekelo bangene emanyuvesi bangabanye babafundi abaphuma emindenini ehlwempu abaye badlula ezimweni ezinzima ukuze bafinyelele emanyuvesi, kuyilapho izinhlelo ze-PSET ziye zehluleka ukubasekela.

Abashiya izikole zabansundu zezikole ezingama-quintile aphansi aye ancipha ngenxa yokuthi bazenzela izinqumo zeziqu abazozifundela, ikakhulukazi kuma-SET. Abesifazane abaphuma ezikoleni ezingama-quintile ibona kakhulu ababhekana nokungawutholi umsebenzi, okubonisa izinkinga eziqhubekayo ezibhekene nabathola iziqu, ngisho noma benazo iziqu zomsebenzi[119].
Nakuba kuyilungelo labantu ukuthola ithuba lemfundo, akwanele ukubhekana nenkinga yokuhlupheka, ngoba abafundi abaswele banamakhono namandla ahlukahlukene okubhekana nalezo zimo, futhi babhekana nezinkinga zomnotho eziphazamisa indlela yabo yokufunda.[120] Ukuvuleka kwamathuba ngaphandle kokusekelwa angeke kubasize abaningi abafanelekela izinhlelo ze-PSET.

Nakuba amanani abaphumelelayo aye akhula ngokwesilinganiso esithile futhi kwehla amanani ama-HEI, abafundi abaningi badinga ukuqedela izifundo zabo phakathi nesikhathi esithile esilindelekile. Kuye kwaba nemiphumela ukukhulisa isibalo sokungena ezikhjungweni ezingama-TVET; noma kunjalo, akwanele ukukhiqiza iziqu kodwa okubalulekile izinga okukhiqizwa ngalo iziqu kuyindaba engathi sina.

Ukwenezela kulokhu, isithombe esibekwa ngezikhungo zemfundo yokwenezela zithikameza izinqumo abafundi abazenzayo zokuqhubeka nezifundo zabo. Njengoba kubonisiwe ngaphambili amakolishiezobuchwepheshe (TVET) abonakala engathandwa kangako njengamanyuvesi futhi avame ukuhlotshaniswa nabahlwempu kaanye nabafundi abangenzanga kahle esikoleni. Iziqu zasema-TVET azinakwa kakhulu emkhakheni wezemisebenzi kanti izinhlelo ezingokho semgangatwheni ezifana nezinhlelo zemininingwane ziphumela ekubambezelekeni kwezitifiketi okwehlisa isithunzi. Ngaphezu komzamo wokwenza lezi zikhungo ezingama-TVET zibe into ongazikhethela yona, ngokuvamile labo bafundi abangathathwanga emanyuvesi kuba yibo ababhalisa kumakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET). Lokhu kubonakala kungashintsha uma abafundi abafunde kuma-TVET bengabonakala kuyibona abathola imisebenzi noma abazisebenzayo futhi bathole imiholo emihle. 121 lokhu angeke kwenzeke ngaphandle komzamo

113 Umnyango Wemfundo Ephakeme Kanye Nokuqeqeshwa Emfundweni Yokwenezela KAnye Nokuqeqeshwa Kuyi-Monitor Macro Indicator Trends March 2019 (ikhasi 50).
114 I-Statistics South Africa. 2017. Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo III: Ukubhalisa kanye Nentuthuko Kwezemfundo, 2016, ikhasi. 9.
115 I-Statistics South Africa. 2019. Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo V: Imfundo Ephakeme kanye Namakhono eNingizimu Afrika, 2017, ikhasi. 32.
116 Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo I-Statistics South Africa. 2017. Umthamo Wochungechunge Lwemfundo III: Ukubhalisa kanye Nentuthuko Kwezemfundo, 2016, p. xiii.
117 *Isdale, K. Reddy, V. Winnaar, L. and Zuze, T.L. (2018) I-Exploring Youth Transitions: Iminyaka emihlanu ye-South African Youth Panel Survey. ePitoli: LMIP.*
118 Umnyango Wemfundo Ephakeme Kanye Nokuqeqeshwa. 2017. Izibalo Zezikole-Zemfundo-Yokwenezela kanye Nokuqeqeshwa eNingizimu Afrika.
119 Rogan, M. and Reynolds, J. 2016. Ukungalingani Ezikoleni, Imfundo Ephakeme kanye Nemakethe Yabasebenzi: Ubufakazi obuvela kuyi-Graduate Tracer Study e-Eastern Cape, eNingizimu Afrika.Intuthuko eNingizimu Afrika, 33(3), k. 343-360.
120 Reddy, V., Bhorat, H., Powell, M., Visser, M.M. kanye no-Arends, F. 2016. Ukuhlinzekwa Ngamakhono Adingekayo eNingizimu Afrika. Imakethe Yabasebenzi Nebambisene Nabo, k. 9.



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ibhizinisi kanye Nomnotho	8 391	9 203	8 741	9 353	9 580	19 894	28 153	33 818	41 657	44 158	46 044	49 051	50 380	53 863	56 364
Ezemfundo	14 333	17 430	18 364	16 417	16 189	18 174	29 348	35 532	37 892	37 878	35 478	38 212	37 076	36 654	42 107
Ezinye Izinkonzo Zoluntu	23 126	25 529	26 206	26 978	25 509	30 415	29 368	34 523	31 016	32 485	35 618	40 383	42 343	42 917	45 480
I-SET	12 710	13 332	13 515	14 184	14 775	24 235	33 506	41 509	42 760	46 101	48 849	53 176	55 574	58 090	59 125
I-RSA	58 560	65 494	66 826	66 933	66 053	92 819	120 385	145 426	153 327	160 630	165 995	180 822	185 373	191 524	203 076

Umdwebo 5.4: **Isibalo sabaphothule enyuvesi ukusuka ngonyaka ka-1994 ukuya ku-2016.**
Umthombo: Umnyango Wemfundo Ephakeme. Uhlelo Lwemfundo Ephakeme Kanye Nolwazi Lokulawula Ukuqeqeshwa. Ingosi: https://webapps.dhet.gov.za

> Ushintsho lwamakhono luyadingeka ukuze kubuyiswe umcebo wabantu abasha, kodwa angeke kwenzeke ngaphandle kwezinguquko zengqala sizinda yezomnotho.

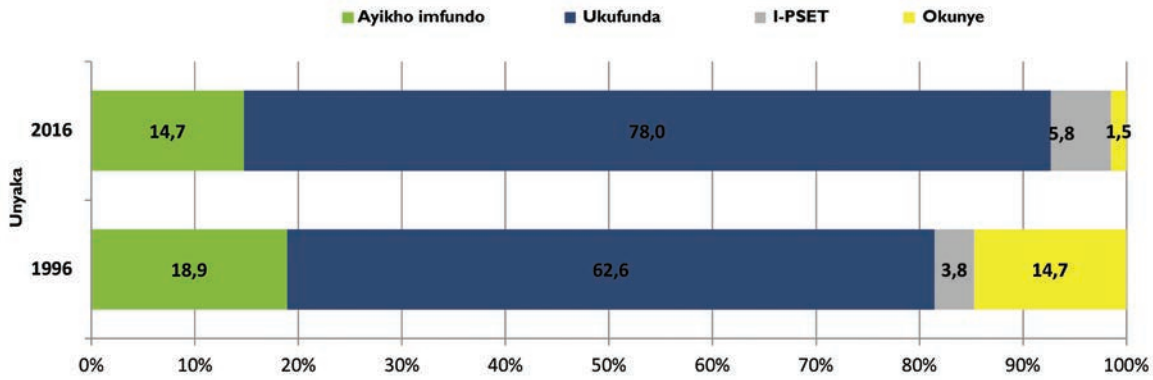
wokwenyusa izinga leziqu zabo futhi sibafake emathubeni ezomnotho.[121]

Ngokufanayo, i-Historical Advantaged Institutions (HAI) ikwazi ukuheha abafundi abanamamaki aphezulu kamatikuletsheni uma kuqhathaniswa ne-Historical Disadvantaged Institutions. Ngokufanayo, amaphesenti angu-60 noma ngaphansi abafundi abangena enyuvesi abakhoni ukuqedela izifundo zabo, ngoba kungenzeka bayafeyila, bayayeka noma abenzi kahle ezifundweni. Lokhu kuhlanganisa iqiniso lokuthi labo abathola iziqu ze-HDI abakwazi ukuqashwa kalula ngengxa yokwesaba indlela abafunde ngayo.[122] Ngokwesibonelo, ukuqhathanisa okwenziwa phakathi kwabathole iziqu e-Rhodes kanye nase-Fort Hare babonisa ukuthi kunamaphesenti angu-7 abangasebenzi kwabangu-20.[123] Nakuba ukungenela izikhungo zemfundo yokwenezela kungaqinisekisi ukuthi uzoqashwa ngemva kokufunda, iziqu ozitholile kuhlanganise nesikhungo semfundo ofunde kuso kudlala indima enkulu ekwakheni ikusasa elihle. Umbono wokuqeda ukungalingani ngokobuzwe noma ngokwesizinda. Kuleso simo, kunesidingo sokuthuthukisa kokubili indlela yokulawula kanye nokusebenza kwe-HDI ukuze ibavumele bakhiqize izinga eliphezulu lokutholwa kweziqu kanye nabathweswa iziqu abahloniswayo emkhakheni wezabasebenzi.

121 *Fisher, R. and Simmons, R. (2012) I-Liberal conservatism, ne-vocationalism kanye nemfundo eyengeziwe eNgilandi. Umhlaba Wonke, Imiphakathi kanye Nemfundo, 10(1). k.31–51.*

122 Maringe, F. kanye no-Osman, R. (2016) Ukuguqula izikhungo zemfundo yokwenezela eNingizimu Afrika: Ukulinganiselwa kwamakhono atholakalayo. Uhambo LWemfundo Ephakeme yaseNingizimu Afrika, Umqulu 30,inombolo 5: k.120:140. Kuyi-inthanethi: http://dx.doi.org/10.20853/30-5-616 [Itholakele ngomhlaka-6 February 2019].

123 U-Van Broekhuizen, H. Van der Berg, S. kanye no-Hofmeyr, H. (2017) Ukutholakala kanye nemiphumela yemfundo ephakeme ngo-2008 kwebanga likamatikuletsheni. Kuyatholakala ku: http://www.lmip.org.za/document/higher-education-access-and-outcomes-2008-national- matric-cohort.



Umdwebo 5.5: **Imiphumela yemfundo isiyonke ngo-1996 kanye no-2016.**
SUmthombo: I-Statistics South Africa. 1996. I-Census; I-Statistics South Africa. 2001. I-Census; I-Statistics South Africa. 2011. I-Census; I-Statistics South Africa. 2016. I-Household Community Survey.

Inani labafundi abathweswa iziqu liye lenyuka kuleminyaka edlule. Inani labafundi abangu-58 560 abathweswa iziqu ngo-1994, lenyukela ku-210 931 ngo-2017.[124] Abesifazane abaningi kunabesilisa baye baphothula kule minyaka yakamuva. Ngokwesilinganiso, lolu hlelo seluqala ukukhiqiza abathweswa iziqu abaningi, okubonisa ukuphumelela kokusentshenziswa kwalo mthetho njengoba kuboniswa kuyi-**Fugure 5.4**. Abathweswa iziqu kuma-SET baye benyuka uma kuqhathaniswa nezifundo zobuntu, okuhlanganisa abesifazane abaningi kanye nabase-Afrika abathola iziqu kulama-SET.

I-NDP iye yazibekela umgomo wokuthuthukisa isilinganiso sokufinyelela amaphesenti angu-70 amakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) ngo-2030. Isilinganiso samakolishi ezobuchwepheshe aye abonakala enyuka ukusuka ngo-2011 ukuya ku-2016 esuka kumaphesenti angu-60.2 aya kwangu-62.2 njengoba lamanani ebonisa ukuthi kudingeka kungenelelwe ukuze kuhlangatshezwane nomgomo we-NDP. Nakuba kunjalo, isilinganiso esivamile Samakolishi Omphakathi (37.6%) abonakala asezingeni eliphansi kakhulu, kubafundi abathathu oyedwa kuphela oqedela izifundo zakhe.[125]

Inani elihlanganiswe nelamanje (eliphansi) labafundi abangu-180 998 abanezitifiketi liphakamisa isidingo sokuhambisa nokusebenzisa izinkonzo ze-SETA ukuze izidingo zabayizigidi ezingu-8.5 be-NEET zihlangatshezwe. Ngendela efanayo, ukuqedelwa kwezinhlelo zezifundo zobuciko nazo kumelwe zithuthukiswe kakhulu, ukusuka ku-21 151 (2017).[126]

> Amanyuvesi adinga ukwenza umzamo omkhulu ekusekeleni abafundi ukuze baqedele iziqu zabo phakathi nesikhathi abasinikeziwe.

124 I-DHET Post- School Education and Training Monitor Macro –Indicator Trends ikhasi March 2019 ikhasi 76.
125 I-DHET Post- School Education and Training Monitor Macro –Indicator Trends ikhasi March 2019 ikhasi 76.
126 I-DHET Post- School Education and Training Monitor Macro –Indicator Trends ikhasi March 2019 ikhasi 76.

Sekukonke, intuthuko kwezemfundo iye yaqala ukubonakala ngemva kuka-1996 (**Isithombe 5.5**). Ngo-2016, izinga labantu ababengafundile laba ngu-14.7 uma liqhathaniswa no-18.9 ngo-1996. Abangaba amaphesenti angu-78 abayile esikoleni uma liqhathaniswa nabangu-62.2 eminyakeni engu-20 engaphambili, kuyilapho inani lalabo ababethole imfundo yokwenezela lenyuka lisuka kumaphesenti angaba ngu-3.8 ngo-1996 laya ku-5.8 ngo-2016. Inani eliyizigidi ezingu-14.8 zabase-Afrika abangena ezikhungweni zemfundo ngo-2016, uma liqhathaniswa nezigidi ezingu-10.5 ngo-1996.[127] Amanani enyukayo ezemfundo ayashaqisa uma kubhekwa ukuhlangatshezwana nomgomo we-NDP wokuthola umsebenzi.

Imithetho engaqinile yokuthuthukisa indlela yokuthola imfundo uye waphumela **esibalweni sabafundi abathola uxhaxo kuHulumeni** Inani labafundi basemanyuvesi elithola uxhaso liye lenyuka lisuka ku-40 002 ngo-1994 ukuya ku-601 078 ngo-November 2018.[128] abangu-359 000 kulabo kwakungabafundi abenza unyaka wokuqala[129], kanti abangamaphesenti angu-12 babengabafundi base-TVET.[130] Ieli nani liye lenyuka ngokuhamba kweminyaka futhi kubonakala lizokwenyuka ukubheka phambili ngemva kwesimemezelo sokuthola imfundo yamahhala kubafundi abahlwempu (New Bursary Scheme) ehloselwe abafundi abaphuma emindenini ehola imali engaphansi kuka-R350 000 ngonyaka, okwaba umphumela wemibhikisho ye-#FeesMustFall. Isibalo sabafundi abasema-TVET abathola uxhaso lukahulumeni siye senyuka sisuka ku-12 283 ngo-2007 saya ku-225 557 ngo-2018.[131] Uhlahlo mali kukaHulumeni lwabela lwe-NSFAS olusiza amanyuvesi lwanyuka lisuka kumaphesenti angu-3.7 ngo-1997/98 ukuya kwangu-27.9 (R14.9 billion) ngo-2018/19. Lezi zibalo azihlanganisi imali etholwa u-NSFAS esuke ibuyiswe ilabo abake bazuza kuyo ngaphambili kuhlanganise nalabo abanikela ngokuzithandela ngemali.

Uhlahlo mali lwamanyuvesi lukahulumeni waseMzansi Afrika, okuhlanganisa izimali zokusekela u-NSFAS, njengoba amaphesenti e-GDP ayengu-0.65% ngo-2004/05, okwaba nentuthuko engu-0.85 ngo-2017/18, futhi kwaqhubeka kwaba angu-1.06 ngo-2018/19. Ngonyaka wohlahlo mali ka-2017/2017 we-Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), intuthuko enkulu iye yabonakala ekusekeleni amanyuvesi ngemva kwemibhikisho ye-#FeesMustFall futhi umbiko owakhishwa ngoNovember 2017 we-Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the Feasibility of Making Higher Education and Training Fee-free in South Africa – ikhomishana ka-Heher.

I-SETA yasungulwa ukuze iqinisekise ukuthi kunokusebenzisana phakathi kwezikhungo zokuthuthukisa amakhono zikahulumeni nezizimele. Ayikwazanga ukuwufeza ngokugcwele umsebenzi wayo wokwandisa izindawo zokusebenza ezizoqeqesha, ikakhulukazi abantu ababengabhekelelwe ngaphambili, okuhlanganisa abansundu, abesifazane kanye nabantu abaphila nokukhubazeka. Abanye baye balawula izinkinga ezidinga ukuthi i-DHET izinakekele njengengxenye yokungakwazi ukulawula kahle.

Ngokwe-*Times Higher Education* (2017), amanyuvesi aphezulu ayisishiyagalombili ase-Afrika awaseNingizimu Afrika. Nakhu okunye, amanyuvesi amabili aseNingizimu Afrika ahlanganiswa namanye amanyuvesi ayishumi aphezulu aseBrazil, Russia, India, China kanye neNingizimu Afrika (BRICS).[132]

Ukulungana kuseyinkinga enkulu kulolu hlelo. Imininingwane ibonisa ukuthi Indiya kanye nabafundi abamhlophe benza kahle kakhulu kuzo zonke izifundo zabo; i-diploma yeminyaka-emithathu, i-degree yeminyaka-emibili kanye neminyaka-emine (noma ngaphezulu).

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Inkinga eyinhloko yohlelo lwe-PSET ukukhulisa inani labafundi base-Afrika kuzo zonke izikhungo, ngesikhathi esifanayo sinciphise inani labafundi abashiya phakathi futhi sikhulise inani labafundi abaphothulayo.

Ukuqasha abantu abanakhono ahlukahlukene kuyinkinga **Ekuqedeni 'izinhlelo ezingekho emthethweni'** eziyinselele kulolu hlelo. Lokhu kuthuthukisa ukubambisana kohlelo lwe-TVET futhi kuhlobana nomnotho, futhi kushintsha isimo sengqondo sokuthi izinhlelo zemfundo ye-TVET zibuyiselana emuva.

Izinhlelo ze-PSET zisadinga ukulungiswa zivumelane nokuthi ezomnotho zidinga isibalo esilinganiselwe sezisebenzi ezizosebenza emkhakheni wezimali. **Umnotho obeka phambili amakhono aphezulu futhi ube ubonakala unezisebenzi ezimbalwa ezinamakhono** usho ukuthi kuzoba nokwanda okukhulu kwabantu abangasebenzi. Lokhu futhi

127 Government Communications Information Services. 2017. South Africa Yearbook 2016/17. Education. p.1.
128 I-NSFAS. 2018. Amabalengwe e-Portfolio Committee on Higher Education and Training ngo-2018 imali yesibonelelo kanye nenqubekela phambili ezicelweni ngo-2019, 27 November 2018. Cape Town. Yatholwa ngomhlaka-12 May 2019. https://pmg.org.za/committee-meeting/27645/
129 Umnyango Wemfundo Ephakeme kanye Nokuqeqeshwa. 2018. I-Statistics on Post-School Education and Training eNingizimu Afrika ngo-2016. p.iii.
130 I-NSFAS. 2018. Amabalengwe nge-Portfolio Committee on Higher Education and Training ngo-2018 imali yesibonelelo kanye nenqubekela phambili ezicelweni ngo-201, 27 November 2018. Cape Town. AYatholwa ngomhlaka-12 May 2019. https://pmg.org.za/committee-meeting/27645/.
131 Umnyango Wemfundo Ephakeme kanye Nokuqeqeshwa. 2018. I-Statistics on Post-School Education and Training eNingizimu Afrika ngo-2016.
132 https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2017/world-ranking#survey-answer

kuphakamisa umbuzo wokuthi, mhlawumbe i-SA idinga ukukhetha uhlobo lwentuthuko yomnotho ofanelana namakhono onawo, bese unikeza abantu amakhono kuyilapho beqhubeka besebenza.

Ukwenza ushintsho ezinhlelweni zezemfundo kuzo zonke izigaba kusaqhubeka kuyimfuneko eyinhloko. Okwaphawulwa kuyi-*Educational White Paper* kusasebenza nanamuhla.[133] Isidingo sokukhuthaza **izinguquko kanye nokuvumelana nezimo kwezemfundo** njengoba kwavezwa kuyi-Educational White Paper lokhu kubaluleke kakhulu, kunanini ngaphambili, kuhlanganise nokufika kwe-4IR. Ukulungiswa kwe-NQF okuzonikeza indlela elula yokungena ezinhlelweni/izimfuneko kuselokhu kuyimfuneko eyinhloko ekusebenziseni i-4IR. Isu eliyinhloko ekuqinisekiseni ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika ingena kahle kuyi-4IR, ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono ngomgomo wokulungiselela intsha imisebenzi esikhathini esizayo.

> Amakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) adinga ukuqinisekisa ukuthi aba izindawo ongazikhethela ngokuzithandela ukufunda kuzo uma kuziwa ekuthuthukisweni kwamakhono ngokuthi bahlinzeke abafundi babo ngamakhono adingekayo e-4IR.

Uhlelo lwe-PSET alunamandla, okuhlanganisa nokusaphaza okwenzeka endleleni okutholakala ngayo iziqu. **Amanani aphansi abaphumelelayo kanye naphezulu abashiya** phansi abonisa ukuthi lolu hlelo lungabhalisa abafundi abaningi uma bekungancishiswa ukusaphaza.Yize kuye kwaba nentuthuko kwabaphumelelayo emanyuvesi, abafundi abangamaphesenti angu-22 kuphela abaqeda iziqu zabo zeminyaka emithathu besebenzisa uhlelo lwango-2010, lokhu kuseyinani eliphansi kakhulu. Amaphesenti angu-30 kuphela abaqeda iziqu zabo ngonyaka wesine. Ngonyaka wesithupha, amaphesenti angu-56 kuphela abafundi ababebhalisile ngo-2010 abaqedela iziqu zabo zonyaka wesithathu.[134] Iezi zikhala ezikhona ezikhungweni zamanyuvesi zingakhuliswa kakhulu uma abafundi bengaqeda izifundo zabo ngesikhathi esilindelekile. Inani eliphansi labaphumelelayo liyizindleko uma kuziwa esikhathini esichithwayo kanye nezinsiza ezisentshenziswayo.

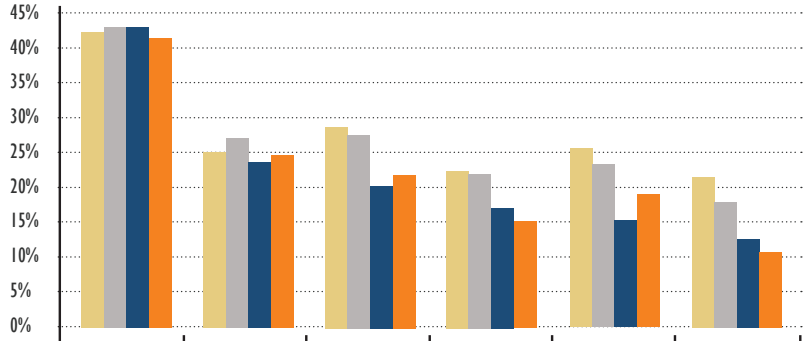
Amanyuvesi kudingeka azikhandle ekusekeleni abafundi ukuze baphothule iziqu zabo ngesikhathi abasinikeziwe. Ukungalingani kubonakala kahle uma ubheka ngokwebala inani labafundi abashiya phansi. Inani labafundi base-Afrika abashiya phansi onyakeni wokuqala liye lenyuka lisuka kumaphesenti angu-42 ngo-2000, laya kwangu-25 ababhalisele izifundo ze-diploma, njengoba kuboniswe Isithombe 5.6. Kubafundi base-Afrika ababhalisele iziqu zeminyaka-emithathu, amaphesenti angu-22 ashiya phansi onyakeni wokuqala uma kuqhathaniswa namaphesneti angu-15 abamhlophe ngo-2011. Okubonakalayo ukuthi laba bafundi kudingeka balwisane nezingqinamba ukuze bakwazi ukufinyelela onyakeni wokuqala, kubonisa ukuthi banamakhono acashile nokukhuthazela, okuyinto engagulisa izwe uma lawo makhono engalahleka. Nakuba kunjalo kunezinyathelo okumelwe zithathwe ukuqinisekisa ukuthi bayaphumelela lapho nje sebefinyelele emanyuvesi.

Ukushiya phansi kokubili emanyuvesi kanye nasemakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) kunciphisa amathuba okuthi abantu abasha abaningi bangabhekani nokuhlupheka. Lolu hlelo kudingeka luthuthukise ukukwazi kwalo ukuhlangabezana nezidingo ukuze lukwazi ukukhiqiza abafundi abathweswa iziqu abaningi. Izikhungo eziningi ziyadingeka ukuze kukwazi ukubhekanwa nomgomo obekwe i-NDP. Izinkinga zamanani aphezulu alabo abashiya phansi onyakeni wokuqala emanyuvesi kanye nabancane abaphumelelayo kumelwe kubhekanwe nazo, esikhathini esifushane. Ukunganeli kukhulu nakakhulu uma kubhekwa inani labashiya phansi ngokobulili.

Kukhona nenkinga ekhulayo emanyuvesi yokubandlululwa ngokwesizinda, nokuyilapho abafundi abaningi abaphuma ezikoleni ezikhokhelwayo bekwazi khona ukuthola imfundo yasenyuvesi uma kuqhathaniswa nabafundi abaphuma ezikoleni zomphakathi ezingakhokhelwa. Abafundi abaphuma ezikoleni ezikhokhelwayo banamathuba aphezulu okuthi baqhubekele emfundweni

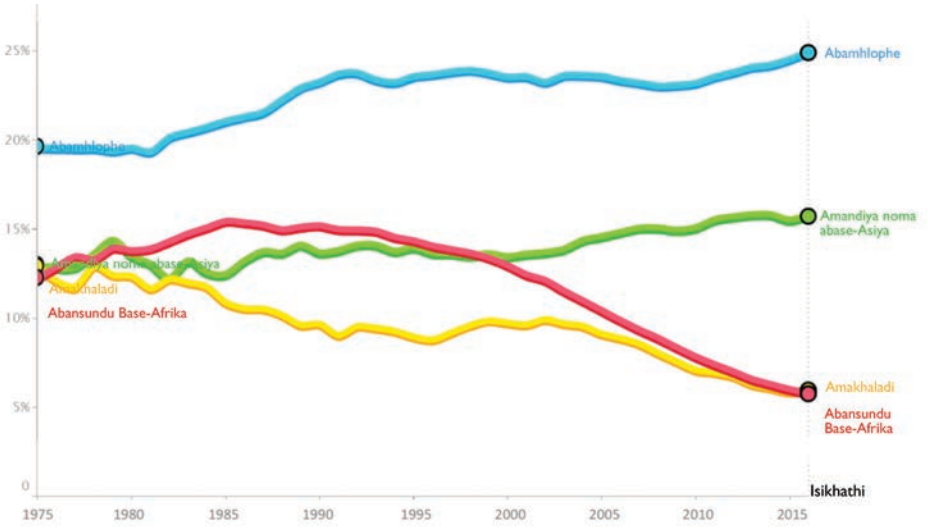
133 Umnyango Wezemfundo. 1997. I-Education White Paper 3 A Programme for Higher Education Transformation. Kuyatholakala kuyi-inthanethi ku: www.gov.za.

134 Unyango Wemfundo Ephakeme kanye Nokuqeqeshwa, unyaka ka-2000 ukuya ku-2016 Abangena okokuqala Ezikhungweni Zemfundo Ephakeme, ngo-March 2019.



	2000 Imimyaka emithathu ye-deploma	2011 Imimyaka emithathu ye-deploma	2000 Iminyaka emithathu ye-degree	2011 Iminyaka emithathu ye-degree	2000 Iminyaka emine ye-degree	2011 Iminyaka emine ye-degree
Abase-Afrika	42.3%	25.0%	28.6%	22.2%	25.7%	21.5%
Amakhaladi	43.0%	26.9%	27.4%	21.9%	23.4%	17.8%
Amandiya	41.1%	23.5%	20.2%	16.9%	14.9%	12.2%
Abamhlophe	41.4%	24.4%	21.5%	14.9%	18.9%	10.3%

Umdwebo 5.6: Abashiya phansi ngokwebala kanye nohlobo lweziqu ukusuka ngo-2000 ukuya ku-2011.
Umthombo: I-DHET Stats on Post School Education and Training.



Umdwebo 5.7: Inani labaphothula umatikuletsheni neziqu ze-bachelor.
Umthombo: I-Stats SA kuyi https://www.southafricanmi.com/education-statistics.html.

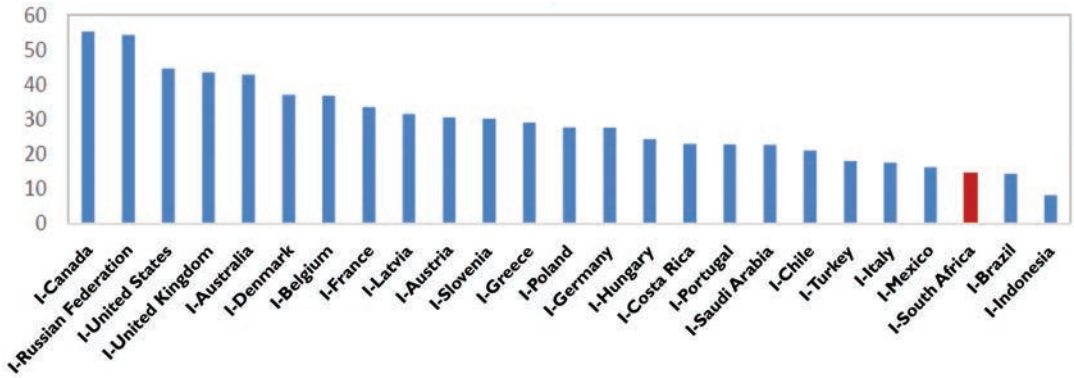
ephakeme umakuqhathaniswa nalabo abaphuma ezikoleni ezingakhokhelwa ngisho noma bephase kahle. Endabeni yaseNingizimu Afrika, isizinda kanye nebala kuyinselele enkulu. Isithombe 5.7 ibonisa amaphesentu abafundi ngokwebala abaphumelela umatikuletsheni futhi baqhubekele phambili ekutholeni iziqu ze-Bachelors Degree. Abafundi abamhlophe njengoba kuboniswa amaphesenti ngokwebala abaningi abathola iziqu ze-Bachelors Degree. Okuyinhloko okwenza lokho ukuthi bayakwazi ukukhokhela izifundo zasemanyuvesi, kuyilapho amaphesenti aphezulu abafundi abamhlophe ethola iziqu ze-Bachelors Degree ngemva kukamatikuletsheni, okuhlanganisa amaphesenti angaba ngu-25 abafundi abamhlophe abathola lezo zoqu ngemva kukamatikuletsheni, amaNdiya/Asian alinganiselwa kumaphesenti angu-15 kanti Amakhaladi kanye nabaNsundu amaphesenti angu-5 abafundi abathola iziqu ze-Bachelors Degree ngemva kwebanga leshumi. Kuyaphawuleka ukuthi inani labafundi abaphothule umatikuletsheni base-Afrika abayokwenza iziqu ze-Bachelor liye lehla ukusuka ngo-1990, futhi ukusuka ngo-1983 kwakungelamakhaladi, kuyilapho amandiya/Asian kanye nabaMhlophe liye lenyuka kusuka ngo-1983.

Ngesikhathi esifanayo, amanyuvesi kumelwe asungule izinhlelo ezizosiza abafundi abaphuma emiphakathini ehlwempu baphumelele kunokulinda ukuba kube izinhlelo zesikole ezithuthukayo. I-HAI ikwazi ukuheha abafundi abanamamaki aphezulu okwenza kube nzima nge-HDI ukuncintisana ne-HAI uma kuziwa endleni abafundi abenza ngayo. Lokhu kugqugquzela indlela yokusebenza ekhona yamanyuvesi.

Ngisho noma indlela yokungena iye yenyuka phakathi neminyaka edlule, izinhlelo zemfundo azikwazi ukuhlangabezana nabo bonke abafundi. Lokhu kuboniswa amaphesenti abantu abasebasha abaneminyaka engu-15-24 ababengama-NEET. Lokhu kwenyuka okusukela kumaphesenti angu-29.7 kuyi-Q4: ngo-2017 kwaya ku-31.1 ku-Q4 ngo-2018.[135] abantu abasha abasemkhakheni we-NEET baye bashiya phansi kunoma ikuphi kungaba semfundweni eyisisekelo noma eyokwenezela noma izinhlelo zokuqeqeshwa. Ngokuqhubekayo; lolu hlelo alukwazanga ukubanikeza amakhono anele azobavumela ukuba bazisebenze. Ukwenyuka kwenani lama-NEET kubonisa ukuthi imithetho esebenzayo njengamanje kanye nezikhungo akukwazi ukuhlangabezana nabantu abasha abaningi abadinga amakhono ukuze bangenelele kwezomnotho.

Okwamanje, amakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) awazona izikhungo zokuqala ezingakhethwa futhi kusadingeka asebenzele ukukhulisa izinga lawo. Ngaphandle kokuthuthukisa imfundo yawo kanye nezinga eliphezulu lothisha kudingeka bakhulise nosomabhizinisi kubo bonke abafundi. Inking iwukuthi ukuze kwenziwe izinhlelo ezilula kudinga kwenziwe izinguquko ezinkulu emkhakheni wezemfundo, amakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET), amakolishi omphakathi, nezindawo zokuqeqeshelwa umsebenzi ezikhuthaza umsebenzi owenziwa manje nowesikhathi esizayo. Izinguquko ezinkulu zokuthuthukisa lezi zindlela ziyadingeka ukuze sikwazi ukuthwala ikakhulukazi inani elikhulayo labantu abasha abadinga ukungena emkhakheni womsebenzi. Amakolishi ezobuchwepheshe kudingeka aqiniseke ukuthi aba yinto abafundi abangayikhetha ukuze bathuthukise amakhono ngokubacija ngamakhono ayimfuneko kuyi-4IR.

135 I-Statistics South Africa. 2018. I-Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Uhhafu Wesigamu 4, k. 8.



Umdwebo 5.8: Isilinganiso sabaneminyaka ephakathi kuka-25 nengu-64abaneziqu zasekolishi ngo-2015.
Umthombo: OECD. 2016. https://data.oecd.org/eduatt/population-with-tertiary-education.htm

Ukungalondolozeki kahle kwemininingwane kwenza kube nzima ukubona amanani aqondile abafundi abashiya phansi ikakhulukazi kuma-TVET kanye NamaKolishi OMphakathi.

Abanye abasebenzi bakuthola kunzima ukusebenzisa **isibonelelo se-SETA**, ngenxa yendawo yokusebenza engeyinhle yokuqeqeshelwa amasiko kanye nokuhlela kuhlanganise nokuthathwa kwezinqumo kwe-SETA.

Ukwenezela, nakuba **izikhungo zokuthuthukisa amakhono** zisasebenza, i-SETA isakuthila kunzima ukuqeqesha nokuhlinzeka ngemininingwane edingayo kubasebenzi ukuze iqhwashise abantu ngamathuba avulekile emikhakheni yabo, noma ukusekela ukuhlobana okukhona phakathi kokuqeqesha abangasebenzi kanye nemisebenzi ekhona. Kunezinhlelo **ezincane kakhulu zamaciko**, kanye nokuncintisana okuncane kakhulu okuhambisana nabambalwa abaphumelelayo, kuhlanganise nokungaxhumani okuhle phakathi kwezinkampani ezinganikeza okuhlangenwe nacho okudingekayo ukuze bakwazi ukuqedela iziqu zabo zobuciko.

Noma intuthuko emfundweni yokwenezela iye yabonakala phakathi neminyaka edlule, **ukubhaliswa** kukusalokhu kuphansi uma kuqhathaniswa namanye amazwe iNingizimu Afrika eqophisana nawo ngokwezomnotho **(Isithombe 5.8)**. Ukwenezela kulokho, nakuba bengaba amaphesenti angu-50 abafundi abamhlophe ababhalisela imfundo yokwenezela, bangamaphesenti angu-15 abafundi base-Afrika.[136]

Ukushintshwa kwalolu hlelo okukapheleli, futhi ukusebenza kwalezo zikhungo akukafinyeleli lapho okufanele khona. Akuzona zonke izikhungo esezisuse yonke iminonjano yezepolitiki noma ifa layo. Akuwona wonke ama-HDi aseshinsthele ekuncintisaneni nomlando wawo. Esikhathini esifushane, kunesidingoo sokuthuthukisa lezi zikhungo kanye nokulawula izinga lemiphumela yazo. Esikhathini eside lezi zikhungokumelwe zihehe othisha abasezingeni kanye nabaholi ukuze libhekane nezinkinga zezomnotho zezifundazwe. Ngokuqhubekayo, izinhlelo kanye nemithetho yokubhekana nezinkinga zokushintsha ezikhungweni kumelwe isentshenziswe kakhulu ukuze kukwazi ukuhlangabezwana nacho kokubili ukutholakala kanye nempumelelo yalezi zikhungi.

IZINGA LOMHLABA WONKE

Ngazo zonke izimali ezifakiwe, uhlelo lwe-PSET, izwe lisengakakwazi ukufinyelela isigaba sokuthi lukwazi ukuqhudelana namanye amazwe olwazini lwezomnotho njengoba kuboniswe ku-**Fugure 5.8**. Izwe angeke libe sesigabeni sokuqhudelana kwi-4IR uma abathile abambalwa bethola iziqu zemfundo yokwenezela. Izwe lisengozini yokusalela emuva uma umnotho wabantu ungathuthukiswa ngokuphawulekayo. Lokhu kuyodinga ukuthi kuthathwe izinyathelo ezikhethekile.

Ekusebenziseni izindlela eziphumelelayo, amazwe anjene-Morocco abhekise ukunakekela emakolishi omphakathi ukuze abhekelele ukufunda kwabantu abadala. Ngo-2017, izikhungo zokufunda zomphakathi zathuthuka zalinganiselwa ku-200, zasakazekela ezifundazweni eziningana ezweni. Ukuhlolwa kwalezo zikhungo kwabonisa ukuthi zinikeza ukuqeqeshwa okuhlukahlukene okuhlanganisa ukufunda ukufunda kanye nokudlulela ngale kokufundisa ukufunda, ukuqeqeshelwa ukuba ingcweti emsebenzini (isib. Ukuthunga, ukucwala izinwele) izindawo zokusebenzela kanye nemihlangano wezihloko zokuqwashisa. Okunye futhi, izikhungo eziningi zanikeza usizo emisebenzini emincane yomphakathi futhi yasebenzisana nezikhungo ezinakekela izingane ukuze zibheke ukusebenzisana komama kanye nezingane ezincane.[137] lokhu kubonisa indima ebalulekile engadlalwa ilezi zikhungo.

Amazwe anjenge-Germany, Austria kanye ne-Poland ngokwesibonelo anezinhlelo ezifanayo ezifana nebhuloho eliqinile phakathi kwamakolishi kanye nezindawo zokusebenza. E-Germany, abafundi bachitha isikhashana esikoleni befunda ngemithetho bese kuthi isikhathi esiningi basichithe emsebenzini bethola ukuqeqeshwa okuyisisekelo komsebenzi. Ukubekwa kwalaba bafundi kwezamabhizinisi kungamaphesenti angu-60. Ukuze sikwazi ukufinyelela umgomo wethu wokuqeqesha



136 I-Post- School Education and Training Monitor Macro-Indicator Trends March 2019, k 27.

137 I-Direction de la Lutte Contre l'Analphabétisme (2012[11]), I-UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (2013[12]), kanye ne-Avramovska, Hirsch and Schmidt-Behlau (2017[13]).

OKUTUSWAYO

- Ukuze kuthuthukisa imiphumela yokufunda yaseNingizimu Afrika kudingeka **Ushintsho Ekufundeni**.

- Ukuze **sisese ngokuphelele ukwehluka ngokwezibalo**, zonke izikole kumelwe zikwazi ukungena ku-inthanethi futhi zithole i-data lamahhala.

- Ukuze **silungise isibalo sabashiya phansi** ngemva kweBanga 9, kumelwe kwethulwe ngokushesha uhlelo lwe-Three Stream Model (imifundaze, ezobuchwepheshe, nemisebenzi), okumelwe lulandelwe ukwenyuswa kwemfundo ephoqelelwe kuye ebangeni 12 noma ngaphezulu, ukuze kwehliswe labo abashiya phansi futhi ukuqhubeka.

- **Intuthuko ohlelweni lwemfundo**, kuyilapho siphoqelela futhi sisabalalisa kabanzi amakhono, ubuciko kanye namakhono kwezamasiko okuhlanganisa nolwazi.

- Ukuthuthukisa izinga **lemiphumela yezikhungo zemfundo** ukunciphisa ukuyeka phakathi, nokwenyusa inani labaphumelelayo ngaphansi kohlelo lwe-PSET.

- Ukuqedela Uhlelo Lokuthuthukisa **ingqala sizinda yezikole**, ukuze izikole zihlangabezane nezimfuneko ezifanele.

- Ukusebenzisa ngokushesha **i-ECD yeminyaka emibili eyimpoqo** kanye noshinstho lwayo lwe-DBE, ukuhlinzeka ngokudla okunomsoco kanye nokuqeqeshwa kahle kothisha be-ECD.

- Ukuthuthukisa ukusebenzisana kobuholi kanye **nezabasebenzi** emfundweni.

- Ukuthuthukisa ngokushesha **Uhlelo Lwamakhono** lukazwe lonke.

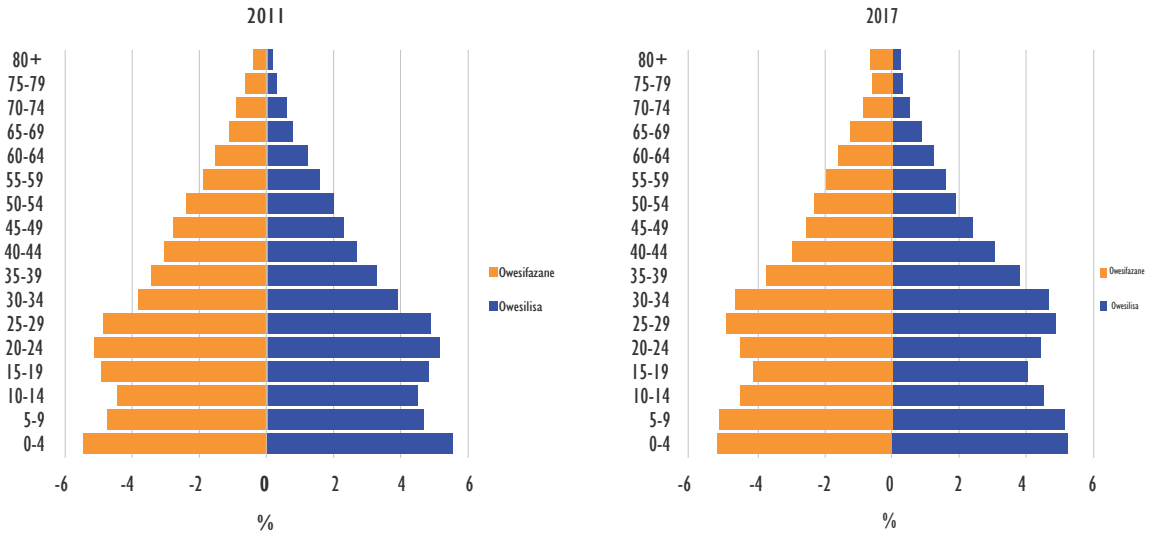
- Ukubeka isisekelo ekukhiqizeni **ozomabhizinisi bakusasa** ngokuhlinzeka abafundi ngamakhono adingekayo kwezamabhizinisikuye ngokwalokho izwe elinakho, ngokwesibonelo umnotho wesazelwandle, izimbiwa, ezolimo, ulwazi lwamasiko kanye namaciko.

- Ukuthuthukisa **amakolishi ezolimo**, ukushintshela emfundweni ephakeme, kanye nokuxhumana phakathi kwamakolishi ezolimo kanye namanyuvesi, amakolishi omphakathi kanye namakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET).

- Ukubeka isiko **lokuzimela** kubafundi ngokubanikeza amakhono ezebhizinisi kanye nokusebenzisana kwezikole kanye nezikhungo ezizimele.

amaciko angaba ngu-30 000 ngo-2030, iNingizimu Afrika kumelwe yakhe ubudlelwane obuqinile obusebenzayo nabaqashi kanye nezomnotho bese yakha kabusha ukuxhumana phakathi kwamakolishi ezobuchwepheshe (TVET) kanye nabaqashi.

Imfundo yaseKenya ibonisa ukubaluleka kwama-TVET, agxile ekuthuthukiseni indlela umnotyho wezifundazwe oqhuba ngayo. Amakolishi esebenzisana nomasipala bezindawo ekuxazululeni izinkinga ezivimbela intuthuko kuyilapho bezishintsha bezenza imiphakathi esemgangatweni. Lokhu kuxhumana phakathi kwezinkampani, imiphakathi kanye nezikhungo kuqinile. Lokhu ke kunegalelo elikhulu ekwenzeni umnotho wezifundazwe ube namandla kakhulu



Umdwebo 5.9: Amaphesenti esibalo sabantu baseNingizimu Afrika ngokwezigaba zeminyaka nangokobulili (I2017 Census and Mid-year Population Estimates, 2017).
Umthombo: I-Statistics South Africa. 2011. I-Census; I-Statistics South Africa. 2017. I-Mid-year Population Estimates.

futhi ukwazi ukubhekelele amakhono adingekayo kanye nokuhlangabezana nesidingo. Izikhungo zama-TVET kumelwe zigxile emnothweni njengendlela yokunciphisa i-NEET ngokuthi zithuthukise amakhono.

UKUTHUTHUKISA INTSHA KANYE NOKUYINIKEZA AMANDLA

INingizimu Afrika iye yachaza intsha njengabantu abaneminyaka ephakathi kuka-15 ukuya kwengu-35. Leli nani lentsha liye lakhula ngezinga elimangalisayo, lisuka ezigidini ezingu-15 ngo-1996 laya kwezingu-21 ngo-2018. Lesi silinganiso sabantu abasha siye sahlala phakathi

kwamaphesenti angu-38 nangu-48 esibalwesi sabantu. **Isithombe 5.9** ibonisa izilinganiso ngokobulili zabantu baseNingizimu Afrika ezenziwa ngo-2017 ziqhathaniswa nezango-2011.

Ukusekela lombono, ukuhlanganisa kanye nokusimamiswa kokuthuthukiswa kwentsha eNingizimu Afrika, uhulumeni kusuka ngo-April 1994, waqalisa futhi wathuthukisa **imithetho, izinqubo mgomo, izinhlelo kanye nokuhlela**.

UMthetho sisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika ka-1996 wawunamalungelo, imithwalo yemfanelo kanye nemithetho, okwakumelwe bonke abahlali baseNingizimu Afrika okwakumelwe bakwenze. Kubeka nesisekelo sokunikezwa amandla kwentsha. Ukuthuthukiswa kwentsha kwafakwa futhi kwasentshenziswa emithethweni eminingi, efana ne – RDP (1994); i-Probation Services Act (1994); i-*White Paper for Social Welfare* (1997); i-National Youth Commission (NYC) Act, (Act 19 ka 1996); i-NDP (2012); i-National Youth Policy (NYP) 2009-2014 kanye ne-NYP 2015-2020; i-African Youth Charter; i-NYDA Act, (Act 54 ka 2008); i-NGP Framework (2010); i-Youth Employment Accord (2013); i-Employment Services

Act (2014); i-National Youth Service (NYS) Framework (2017); i-Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the NYP (2018); kanye ne-Integrated Youth Development Strategy (2019). Ukuthuthukiswa kwentsha kuye kwamukelwe ezifundazweni kanye nasezinhlakeni zikahulumeni zomphakathi.

Ukuthuthukiswa kwentsha kuye kwagxilisa ukunakekela **ezintweni ezinhlanu zamasu ase-mqoka**: ezempilo kanye nenhlalakahle; imfundo; amakhono kanye nokunikezwa amathuba; ukuba nengxenye kwezomnotho kanye noguquko; ubumbano lomphakathi kanye nokwakha-isizwe; kanye nezindlela zokusabela ekuthuthukisweni intsha.
Kuye kwaba nokungenelela okuningana okuhloselwe ukuthuthukisa **impilo nenhlala-kahle** yabantu abasha, okuhlanganisa ukumisa imithetho ehlanganisa: (i) i-Choice of Termination Pregnancy ka-1996 kanye (ii) ne-Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, ka-2008 (Act 70 ka-2008). Lokhu kwenziwa ngemithetho ehlukahlukene ehlanganisa (a) i- ntegrated School Health Policy; (b) i-CSG; (c) 'i-She Conquers Campaign'; (d) imikhankaso yomphakathi efane ne-'Love Life' kanye ne-'Khomanani'; (e) i-National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) ka-2013 – 2017; (f) umkhankaso we-'*Ke Moja*' (Ngilunge ngingazidli izidakamizwa); kanye ne (g) Thuthuzela Care Centres. I-National Adolescent and Youth Health Policy 2016-2020.

Imfundo, amakhono kanye nokunikwezwa amathuba: ifuna ukuthuthukisa ukutholakala kwemfundo esezingeni eliphezulu kuyilapho ivulela abantu abasha amandla ngokwakha ikusasa labo. INingizimu Afrika iye yazuza ekuthuthukiseni ukutholakala kwemfundo kanye nokuqeqeshwa. Ukusuka ngo-1994 kuye ku-2016, inani labantu abasha ababeneziqu zemfundo yokwenezela lakhula lisuka ezigidini ezingu-1.7 ukuya kwezingu-3.6. Ukuthuthukisa kwentsha ngokwalokho okushiwo umlando kwezemfundo kuzo zonke izigaba kwabhekelelwa eminyakeni engu-25 endlule, ikakhulukazi emazingeni aphansi kanye naphezudlwana.

Ukutholakala kwemfundo kusho ukuthi kuzoba nabantu abaningi abaphumelela umatikuletsheni ngezinga le-bachelor, okuhlanganosa i-Mathematics kanye neSayensi, okuhlanganiswa nokusekelwa ngezimali, ngokuyinhloko ngokungakhokhelwa kwezindleko zesikole kanye ne-NSFAS. Kamuva nje, lokhu kuye kwaholela emibhikishweni ye-#FeeesMustFall, okudinga kuphoqelelwe, imfundo yamahhala ezotholwa yibo bonke abafundi, ngokulandelayo, uhulumeni wenza isimemezelo sokuthi izigidigidi zamarandi ezingu-57 zizohlinzekwa kule minyaka emithathu ezayo (2018/19-202/21). Lokhu kuzoxhasa imfundo yamahhala kubafundi abahlwempu noma abaphuma emindenini esebenzayo, okuhlanganisa imali engu-R350 000. Lokhu kumelwe kuthuthukise ukubhaliswa ezikhungweni zemfundo yokwenezela, okuyonikeza abafundi abengeziwe ithuba lokuthola i-PSET.

Uhlelo lwemfundo luyinto eyinhloko nebalulekile kwezomnotho zentsha, kuyilapho izingxoxo eziqhubekayo zokuthi yini engenziwa ukuze kulungiselelwe abantu abasha ngamakhono ayisidingo okuhlangenwe nacho kanye nokuxhumana nomphakathi kanye namathuba ezomnotho.

Imfundo kanye nokuqeqeshwa kuye kwaguqulwa phakathi neminyaka engu-25 edlule, ikakhulukazi ohlelweni lwe-PSET elalihloselwe ukuvala lelo gebe, okuhlanganisa ukuthuthukisa ezobuchwepheshe kanye nokuqashwa. Uma kuziwa kwezempilo, eminyakeni yokuqala eyishumi yohulumeni wentando yeningi, imikhankaso yokuvimbela i-HIV efana ne-Khomanani kanye ne-LoveLife, kwadlala endima ekuqhwashiseni intsha, kanye nezinhlelo ezafinyelela izigidi ezingu-1.5 zabantu abasha ngonyaka.[138] Ukwethulwa kanye nokwandiswa kokwelashwa ngo-2004, okwaqala ngokuvikela omama ukuba bangatheleli izingane ezisesiswini, kwaba nengxenye ekunciphiseni izibalo zabantu abasha ababulawa igciwane legculaza.

Noma kunjalo, kuye kwakhathaza ukuthi ukungavikeleki kwe-HIV kwabesifazane abasebasha kuye kwaphindaphindeka izikhathi ezine uma kuqhathaiswa nabesilisa. Kudinga ukucatshangelwa nokuthi abesifazane abasha abaphakathi kweminyaka engu-15 ukuya kwengu-24, ngo-2016, abangamaphesenti angu-37 basatheleleka ngaleli gciwane.[139] isizathu salokhu sihlanganisa i-GBV kanye nokuhlanganyela ubulili phakathi kwabesifazane abasebesha kanye nabesilisa asebekhulule.

Noma kunjalo, ezinye izinhlelo zokuthuthukisa nokuqhwashisa abasebasha zasungulwa ukuze zakhe isimo sengqondo, kanye nokuqhwashisa ngesimo esihle sengqondo kanye nenhlala-kahle. Lokhu kuhlanganisa nezikhungo zezempilo ama-B-wise mobisite osungulwa ngo-2017, okuwuhlelo lwezinkundla zokuxhumana oluhlinzeka abasha ngolwazi ngezinkinga zempilo ezihlukahlukene.

Ukwethulwa kwemifundaze kwanye nokuqhubekisa ukuqeqeshwa kanye nokufika kwezinhlelo zobuciko kuye kwadlala indima kulokhu. Ngaphezu kwalezi zinto, inani labashiya phansi, ikakhulu eBangeni-9-10 973 phakathi kuka-January 2014 kanye no-March 2015. kwabafundi, kuye kwaba kukhulu ngendlela engamukeleki. Nakuba kunjalo, kubhekwa njengokubalulekile ukuqhubekisela phambili izinhlelo ezihlukene kakthathu (izikhungo zemfundo, ezomsebenzi, kanye nezobuchwepheshe).

138 Umnyango Wokuhlela Ukulawula Kanye Nokuhlola. 2019. Umbiko Omfushane Wentsha owalungiselelwa Ukubukeza kwangemva kweminyaka engu-25.
139 Avert. 2019. I-HIV ne-AIDS eNingizimu Afrika, 18 January. Ingosi: https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/sub-saharan africa/south-africa.

Nengqala sizinda kanye nosizo ngezobuchwepheshe okuhlanganisa nokugqugquzela ukushintshela kwezobuchwepheshe zesimanje. Kulindeleke ukuthi i-National E-Strategy eyakhishwa ngo-2017 izoqhubeka iphumelelisa i-IPAP.

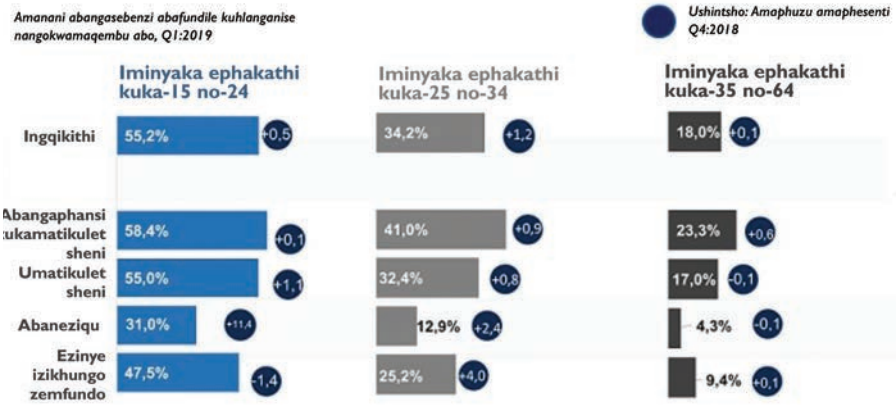
Ukuqinisekisa **Ukuba Nengxenye Emphakathini kanye Noguquko**, umgomo oyinhloko we-RDP kwakuwukusungula umnotho oqinile, othuthukay kanye nozinzile ukuze kubhekanwe nokungazinzi kwezomnotho, ogxila kakhulu entsheni.

Ukungasebenzi kwentsha kuseyinkinga ephikelelayo futhi ebonakala ingenakuvinjwa osukela kuhulummeni wobandlululo eMzansi Afrika. Ingxenye yokuqala yonyaka ka-2019 we-Labour Force Survey ubonisa ukuthi akukhathaliseki izinga lemfundo intsha isalokhu ichayekile ekuntulekeni kwemisebenzi, njengoba kuboniswa **Isithombe 5.10**.

kanye ne-NYC, yaqhubeka nokudlala endima ekulawuleni indima yokuthuthukiswa kwentsha kuhlanganise nokunikwa kwayo amandla.

Ukusuka ohlelweni lwe-EPWP ka-2004 kuye kwasungulwa inani lemisebenzi eyizigidi ezingu-10.3, kuze kube ngu-March 2019, abayizigidi ezingu-4.8 kulabo kwakungabantu abasha.[1] Amathuba amaningi e-EPWP abantu abasha asungulwa KwaZulu Natal kanye nase-Eastern Cape ayesungulwe ohlelweni Lokusebenzela Amanzi, kuyilapho eGauteng kanye nakwezinye izifundazwe ayehlobene kakhulu nengqala sizinda. Isithombe 5.11 ibonisa amathuba avulwa esifundazweni ngasinye e-EPWP phakathi kuka-2013 kanye no-2018.

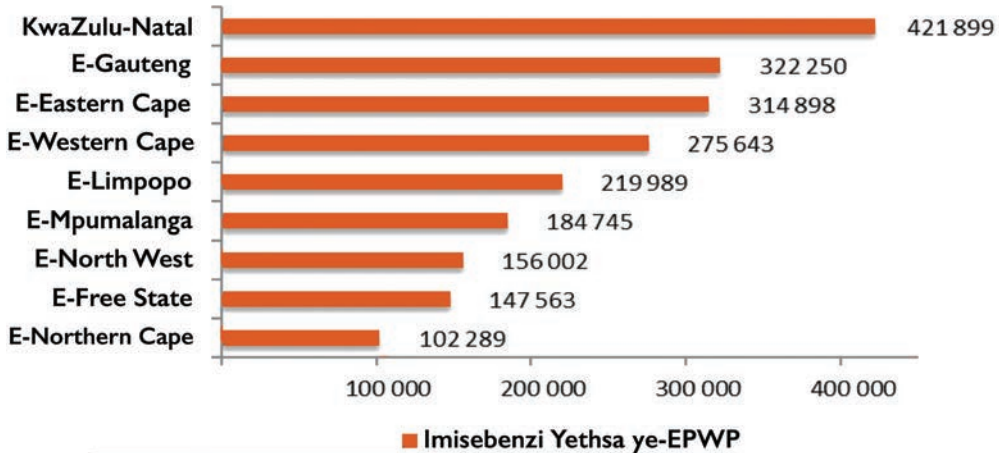
Ngemva kokuhlanganyela kuyi-EPWP, ucwaningo lokulandelela kanye nabanengxenye lubonisa ukuthi amaphesenti angu-12.4 aqashwa ngokuphelele, kanti angu-4.8 anamabhizinisi awo, kanti angu-47.8 athola eminye imisebenzi yesikhashana kuyilapho angu-14 aye



Esithombeni 5.10: **Inani labangasebenzi liphezulu kakhulu kungakhathaliseki izinga lemfunddo yabo.**
Umthombo: I-Stats SA. 2019. I-Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Q1 2019.

Ukuze sibhekane nenkinga yokungasebenzi kwentsha uhulumeni uye wamisa izinhlelo ezihlukahlukene ezibhekelele kakhulu intsha okuhlanganisa i-Community Works Programme (CWP;); i-EPWP; i-National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC); ukusebenzisana nentsha kanye nokuqeqeshelwa amakhono ezamabhisinisi, imifundaze kanye nohlelo lwe-YES. Okokuqala nje, i-UYF yayisekuqaleni ekuthuthukiseni ukusebenzisana kanye nokuxhaswa njengesiqalo kanye nokunakekelwa uhulumeni kwazo zonke izinhlaka ze-NYC. Ukusungulwa kwe-Job Funds kanye ne-ETI kwaqedela lowo msebenzi owaqaliswe kanye ne-SETA kuhlanganise nezinhlaka ezizimele ezidlal indima ebalulekile, ikakhulukazi lezo ezihlobene nemifundaze. I-NYDA, eyathathela indawo kokubili i-UYF athuthukisa imfundo yawo kanye nokuqeqeshwa.[2] I-Youth Employment Service (YES) iye yabeka umgomo wamathuba omsebenzi abantu abasha angu-330,000 ezikhungo ezizimele, ukuze abahlinzeke ngendlela yokungena kwezomnotho. Onyakeni wokuqala walolu hlelo (2018/2019) uhlelo lwe-YES lwavula amathuba omsebenzi angu-4 600, ngokusebenzisana namabhizinisi angu-191 asebenzisana nalolu hlelo. Lolu hlelo luhlinzeka ngokuhlangenwe nacho okusezingeni eliphezulu konyaka owodwa, okuza nohlelo lokuqeqeshwa (kokubili kwezobuchwepheshe kanye namakhono empilo), ukuze banikeza intsha iziqalo sempumelelo. Lezi ziqalo ziye zenziwa kanye ne-Employment Tax Incentive (EIT, eye yasekela intsha ngamathuba omsebenzi angaba ngu-645

1 Umnyango Wemisebenzi Yomphakathi. 2019. Umbiko owalungiselelwa i-EPWP Wokubukeza Iminyaka engu-25.
2 Umnyango Wemisebenzi Yomphakathi. 2019. Umbiko owalungiselelwa i-EPWP Wokubukeza Iminyaka engu-25.



Umdwebo 5.11: Amathuba avulwe i-EPWP esifundazweni ngasinye phakathi no-2013 kanye no-2018.
Umthombo – Umnyango Wokuthuthukisa Umnotho, 2018.

Amaphesenti angu-12.4 kuphela abasebenzi be-EPWP abaqashwa isikhathi esigcwele emsebenzini, angu-4.8 aziqalela amabhizinisi, kanti angu-47.8 athola eminye imisebenzi yesikhashana kuyilapho angu-14 aqhubeka nemfundo yawo.

Ukufika kwe-4IR kudinga abantu abasha bahlinzekwe ngamakhono adingekile ukuze babhekane noshintsho lwezwe kanye namathuba emisebenzi. Ukuhlanganiswa kwentsha yaseNingizimu Afrika kwezobuchwepheshe kungezinye zezindaba eziye zaphumelela kakhulu, okuhlanganisa ukusebenzisa i-Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP). I-IPAP ikhuthaza intuthuko yezobuchwepheshe kanye nokwakha umphakathi othuthukile kwezobuchwepheshe, ngokwakha kanye nokuvula kanye nokwakha ingqala sizinda, ukutholakala kwezinhlelo zobuchwepheshe kuyilapho sikhuthaza ukuguqukela kwezobuchwepheshe. Kulindeleke ukuthi i-National E-Strategy eyakhishwa ngo-2017 izothuthukisa impumelelo ye-IPAP.

Ukuqinisekisa **Ukungenelela Kwezomnotho kanye Noshintsho** umgomo oyinhloko we-RDP kwakuwukwakha umnotho oqinile, onoshintsho kanye nozinzile ukuze ihlangabezane nokungalingani kwezomnotho, kuyilapho sigxilise ukunakekela okukhethekile kwabasha.

Ukungasebenzi kwentsha kuseyinkinga ephikelelayo futhi kubonakala kunzima ukulwa nayo kusukela kuhulumeni wobandlululo waseNingizimu Afrika. INhlolovo ka-2019 Yamandla Abasebenzi yabonisa ukuthi kungakhathaliseki izinga lemmfundo, intsha ibonakala isasenkingeni enkulu uma kuziwa kwezemisebenzi, njengoba kuboniswa ku-**Fugure 5.10**.

Ukuze sikwazi ukubhekana nenkinga yokungasebenzi kwabafundi,uhulumeni usungule izinhlelo ezihlukahlukene zemisebenzi yomphakathi, okubonakala igxile kakhulu kubantu abasha, okuhlanganisa ama-Community Works Programme (CWP); i-EPWP; i-National Rural Youth Service Corps (NARYSEC); ukusebenzisana nentsha kanye nekuqeqeshelwa amakhono kwentsha, imifundaze kanye ne-YES. Okokuqala, i-UYF yayiphezulu ekuthuthukiseni ukusebenzisana kanye nokuxhasa lezo zinhlelo kanye nokuqondiswa uhulumeni kwe-NYC kuzo zonke izinhlaka zikahulumeni. Ukusungulwa Koxhoso Lwemisebenzi kanye i-ETI kwaqalisa lezi zinhlelo kanye ne-SETA kanye nezinhlaka ezizimele ukusekela lezi zindlela, ikakhulukazi njengoba kuhlobene nemifundaze. I-NYDA, eyathatha indawo ye-UYF kanye

ne-NYC, kuye kwaqhubeka kudlala indima ekuxhaseni kanye nasekuqondiseni okuphathelene nokuthuthukisa intsha kanye nezindaba eziphathelene namandla.

Ukusuka ohlelweni lwe-EPWP ka-2004 kuye kwasungulwa inani lemisebenzi eyizigidi ezingu-10.3, kuze kube ngu-March 2019, abayizigidi ezingu-4.8 kulabo kwakungabantu abasha.[140] Amathuba amaningi e-EPWP abantu abasha asungulwa KwaZulu Natal kanye nase-Eastern Cape ayesungulwe ohlelweni Lokusebenzela Amanzi, kuyilapho eGauteng kanye nakwezinye izifundazwe ayehlobene kakhulu nengqala sizinda. Isithombe 5.11 ibonisa amathuba avulwa esifundazweni ngasinye e-EPWP phakathi kuka-2013 kanye no-2018.

Ngemva kokuhlanganyela kuyi-EPWP, ucwaningo lokulandelela kanye nabanengxenye lubonisa ukuthi amaphesenti angu-12.4 aqashwa ngokuphelele, kanti angu-4.8 anamabhizinisi awo, kanti angu-47.8 athola eminye imisebenzi yesikhashana kuyilapho angu-14 aye athuthukisa imfundo yawo kanye nokuqeqeshwa.[141]

I-Youth Employment Service (YES) iye yabeka umgomo wabangu-330,000 wemisebenzi yezikhungo ezizimele, ukuze ihlinzeke ngendlela yokuba nengxenye kwezemisebenzi. Onyakeni walolu hlelo wokuqala (2018/19) lolu hlelo lwe-YES lwavula amathuba angu-4 600 lusebenzisana namabhizinisi angi-191 ayezimisele ukusekela with the programme.[142] The scheme provides quality, one-year work experience, that comes with training (both technical and life skills), to equip the young person to succeed. The initiative is complemented by the Employment Tax Incentive (ETI), which has supported 645 973 youth job opportunities between January 2014 and March 2015.[143]

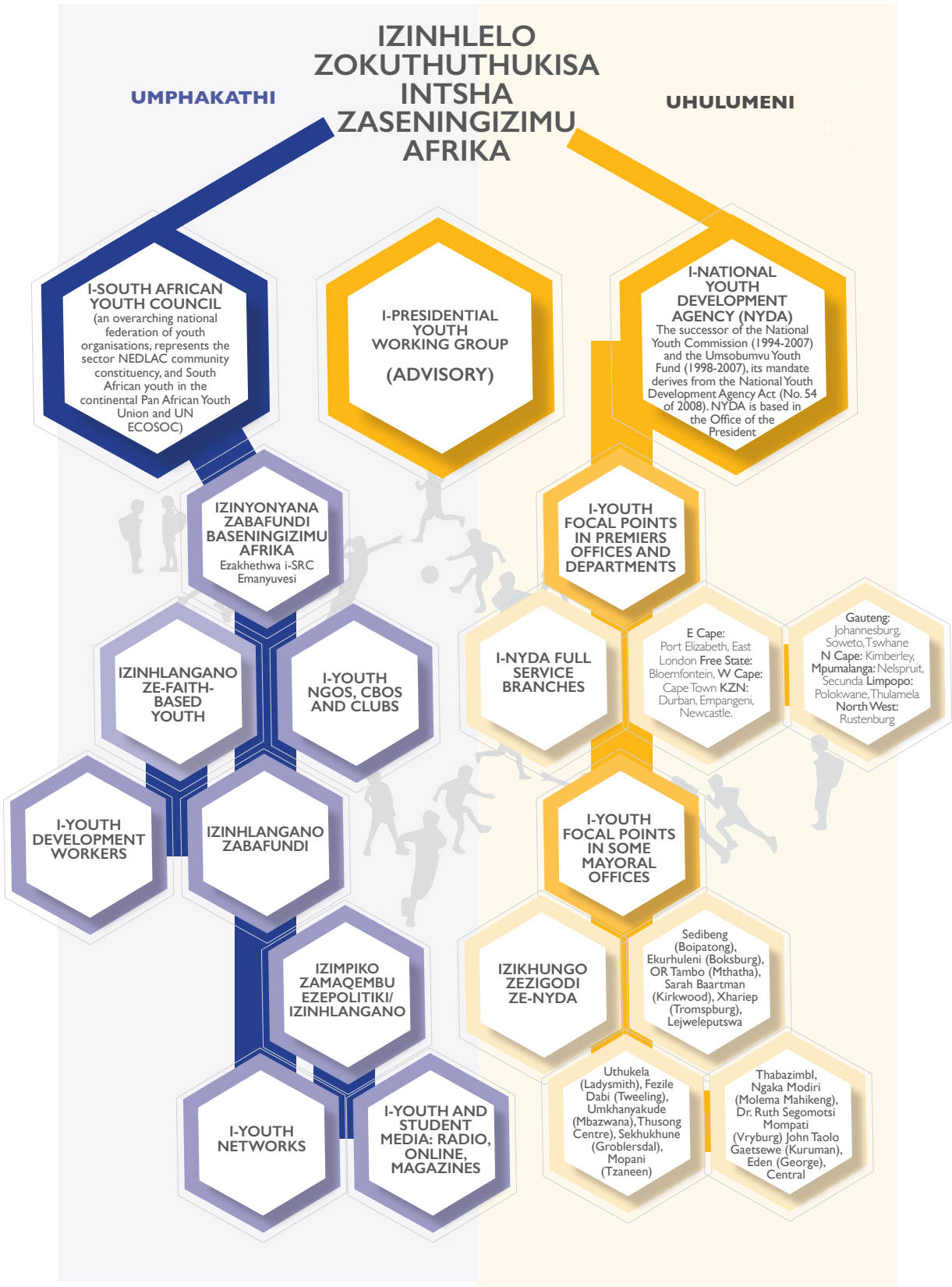
Isici esinzima ukuthola intsha amathuba amabhizinisi kanye nezinsiza eziyobasiza bazithuthukise. Kuye kwaba nentuthuko emebhizinisini aphethwe intsha, ukusuka ngo-2015 ayengu-595 000 ukuya ku-2016 aba ngu-641 000.[144] Ngokwesilinganiso, amabhiizinisi alawulwa intsha, aye anyuka ngamaphesenti angu-7.7, i-Gauteng ihamba phambili cishe ngengxenye yengxyenye(26%) kuwo wonke amabhizinisi entsha eNingizimu Afrika. Intuthuko efanelekayo ekukhuleni kwamabhizinisi amancane iyaphawuleka kwabaneminyaka engu-20-24 (15.9%) kanye nebaneminyaka engu-30-34 (7.6%). Ukubheka izibalo, zibonisa ukuthi abasha abangamaphesenti angu-11 kuphela abahlomulile ekwabiweni komhlaba.[145]

Ukuze sikwazi ukuhlangabezana **Nentuthuko Yomphakathi kanye Nokwakha Isizwe** kubantu abasha, uhulumeni uye wakhipha Uhlelo lwe-NYS olusebenzisana nezinhlangano zomkhakha wezobunjinyela. Umgomo oyinhloko walolu hlelo ukugxilisa isiko lokusebenza, ukubeka izoqongiso zokushisekela izwe kanye nokukhuthaza izifundo zobunjinyela. Lolu hlelo luphinde luthuthukise ukuqashwa kanye nokuqeqeshwa kwentsha engasebenzi. Phakathi nonyaka ka-2016/17 kanye no-2018/19, uhlelo lweNYDA lwafinyelela abasha abangaphezu kuka-127 000[146]. Lokhu kwenziwa ngokusakaza izincwadi zomsebenzi kanye nezincwajana eziphathelene ne-Bill of Responsibility; Izinhlangano ZaseAfrika kanye Namafulege AseNingizimu Afrika; okuhlanganisa nezimphawu zesizwe ezikoleni.

Kuye kwaba nokwanda kokubhalisela ukuvota kubantu abasha kuzo wonke amaqembu obudala okhethweni lukamasipala olwenzeka phakathi no-2006 kanye no-2016, okuhlanganisa nokhetho oluvamile phakathi no-2009 kanye no-2014.

> Ukungasebenzi kwentsha kusewusongo olungapheli, futhi kunomthelela omubi ekukhuleni kancane komnotho, isidingo sabasebenzi; kanye nokungafani kwamakhono.

140 Umnyango Wemisebenzi Yomphakathi. 2019. Umbiko owalungiselelwa i-EPWP Wokubukeza Iminyaka engu-25.
141 Umnyango Wemisebenzi Yomphakathi. 2019. Umbiko owalungiselelwa i-EPWP Wokubukeza Iminyaka engu-25.
142 Iminyaka engu-25. 2019. I-YES yakhipha izinhlelo zika-2019, 16 January. Ingosi: https://www.iol.co.za/business-report/economy/yes-initiative-outlines-plans-for-2019-18825603.
143 Umphathi Zimali. 2016. Umbiko We-Employment Tax Incentive Descriptive, k. 2.
144 I-National Youth Development Agency.2018.
145 Umnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya Nokwabiwa Komhlaba. Imibiko Yaminyaka Yonke 1996-2017.
146 Umnyango Wokuhlela, Ukulawula kanye Nokuhlola. 2019. Umbiko Omfushane Wentsha owahlelelwa Ukbukeza Kweminyaka engu-25.


IZINHLELO ZOKUTHUTHUKISA INTSHA ZASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA
UMPHAKATHI
UHULUMENI
I-SOUTH AFRICAN YOUTH COUNCIL
(an overarching national federation of youth organisations, represents the sector NEDLAC community constituency, and South African youth in the continental Pan African Youth Union and UN ECOSOC)
I-PRESIDENTIAL YOUTH WORKING GROUP
(ADVISORY)
I-NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NYDA)
The successor of the National Youth Commission (1994-2007) and the Umsobumvu Youth Fund (1998-2007), its mandate derives from the National Youth Development Agency Act (No. 54 of 2008). NYDA is based in the Office of the President
IZINYONYANA ZABAFUNDI BASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA
Ezakhethwa i-SRC Emanyuvesi
I-YOUTH FOCAL POINTS IN PREMIERS OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS
IZINHLANGANO ZE-FAITH-BASED YOUTH
I-YOUTH NGOS, CBOS AND CLUBS
I-NYDA FULL SERVICE BRANCHES
E Cape: Port Elizabeth, East London Free State: Bloemfontein, W Cape: Cape Town KZN: Durban, Empangeni, Newcastle.
Gauteng: Johannesburg, Soweto, Tswhane N Cape: Kimberley, Mpumalanga: Nelspruit, Secunda Limpopo: Polokwane, Thulamela North West: Rustenburg
I-YOUTH DEVELOPMENT WORKERS
IZINHLANGANO ZABAFUNDI
I-YOUTH FOCAL POINTS IN SOME MAYORAL OFFICES
IZIMPIKO ZAMAQEMBU EZEPOLITIKI/ IZINHLANGANO
IZIKHUNGO ZEZIGODI ZE-NYDA
Sedibeng (Boipatong), Ekurhuleni (Boksburg), OR Tambo (Mthatha), Sarah Baartman (Kirkwood), Xhariep (Tromspburg), Lejweleputswa
Uthukela (Ladysmith), Fezile Dabi (Tweeling), Umkhanyakude (Mbazwana), Thusong Centre), Sekhukhune (Groblersdal), Mopani (Tzaneen)
Thabazimbi, Ngaka Modiri (Molema Mahikeng), Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati (Vryburg) John Taolo Gaetsewe (Kuruman), Eden (George), Central
I-YOUTH NETWORKS
I-YOUTH AND STUDENT MEDIA: RADIO, ONLINE, MAGAZINES

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Ukwenyuka okukhulu kwesibalo sabantu abasha abakwi-**NEET** kwakha inhlekelele ezweni, nokuyilapha izinhlelo zokungenelela ezikhona manje zinganele ukubhekana nesidingo esikhona. Nakuba kunokungasebenzi kahle emkhakheni wezemisebenzi yentsha nokuyilapho lezi zinhlelo zingabhekelela (ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhona kanye nokuthola amathuba, okuhlangenwe nacho, izikhala zomsebenzi kanye nemithombo, ulwazi ngemisebenzi), inkinga enkulu nge-NEET umnotho waseNingizimu Afrikaongavuli amathuba anele emisebenzi kanye namathuba ezomnotho ukubhekana nebutho elikhulu labangasebenzi, nokungakwazi ukutholela indawo abasebenzi abasha.

Kwakunabantu abangaba izigidi ezingu-10.3 abaphakathi kweminyaka engu-15-24 esigabeni sokuqala sonyaka ka-2019. Phakathi nesigaba sesine sika-2018 kanye nesokuqala sika-2019, amaphesenti abantu abasha abaphakathi kweminyaka engu-15-24 ababeku-NEET sakhula ngamaphesenti angu2.1 saba ngamaphesenti angu-33,2 (izigidi ezingu-3,4). Kwabayizigidi ezingu-20.3 zabantu abasha abaphakathi kweminyaka engu-15-34, amaphesenti angu-40.7 kulabo babekwi-NEET – okuyintuthuko engamaphuzu angu1.8 amaphesenti uma kuqhathaniswa nesigaba sesine sonyaka ka-2018.[147]

Isibalo esikhulu se-NEET sisho ukuthi izigidi zentsha yaseNingizimu Afrika zikhishwa inyumbazane ekuhlanganyeleni emisebenzini yomphakathi. Njengomphumela, bayahlupheka ngenxa yokungatholi umsebenzi, ukudikibala, ukungakhuli komnotho kanye nokungakwazi ukuthola amakhono anele nokuhlangenwe nacho okudingekayo ukuze baqhubekisele phambili umnotho.lokhu kuntuleka kokungavumelani kwamakhono emnothweni kunomthelela wesikhathi eside emnothweni.

Ngokwemininingwane ye-ILO kwabangasebenzi, iNingizimu Afrika isemsileni emazweni angu-10 omhlaba.[148] ENingizimu Afrika oyedwa kubantu abathathu abasha akasebenzi. Ukungasebenzi kwentsha kuyinsika, engenasiphetho futhi kunezimpande ezijulile zokubangela intuthuko ephansi yomnotho; izimfuno eziphansi zabasebenzi; ukungafani kwamakhono, phakathi kwezinye zezinkinga. Nakuba kuye kwaba nokungenelela njengokuvulwa kwamathuba emisebenzi kanye nezinhlelo zokulungiselela umsebenzi ezihloselwe ukubhekelela inking yokungasebenzi kwentsha, imiphumela yakho isezingeni eliphansi kakhulu: Ngokwesibonelo, umgomo wabayisigidi (wesikhathi esiyiminyaka-emithathu) wabekelwa i-NYS, yafinyelela kuphela abantu abasha abangu-127 000 ngonyaka wesithathu. Ezinkonzweni zomphakathi, phakathi kuka-2000 no-2018, kuye kwaba nokwehla esibalweni sabantu abasha ababeqashwa uhulumeni, okwachaza isimo esikhathazayo "sokufiphala" kwezinkonzo zomphakathi, kokubili esigabeni sezwe nanye nesezifundazwe. Okubangela lokhu ukuhluleka ukuhlela kahle Izinkonzo Zomphakathi.

Ngisho noma ukuziqalela ibhizinisi kubekwa phambili njengekhambi lokungasebenzi, isilinganiso se-**Total Early-Stage Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA)** sombiko wakamuva we-Global Entrepreneurship Monitor waseNingizimu Afrika ubonisa amanani aphansi kakhulu ngesilinganiso kunavamile ase-Afrka (nokuyilapho engaphezulu ngezikhathi ezingu-2.4 kuneNingizimu Afrika) abantu abasha abalinganiselwa eminyakeni engu-18-24.[149] lokhu kungaphansi futhi kwesibalo seminotho elawulwa kahle, nokuyilapho amaphesenti angu-12 ephindaphinda izibalo seNingizimu Afrika. Kunobudlelwane obukhona phakathi kwesigaba semfundo kanye nesigaba se-TEA – nokungamaphesenti angu-67.4 esilinganiso se-TEA salabo abaqede isigaba sesibili sabo semfundo nangaphezulu, nokuyilapho bengamaphesenti angu-4.4 abasezingeni le-TEA bengafundile.

Nakuba amabhizinisi amaningi amancane ewumgogodla womnotho wamazwe amaningi, ukungenela kwabantu abasha kwezamabhizinisi eNingizimu Afrika kuphansi kakhulu, nokuyilapho intsha esemadolobheni ingafuni ukungenela imikhakha evulekile yamabhizinisi esemiphakathini yabo. Ngokwesibonelo e-Delft, Cape Town, abantu abasha kubikwa ukuthi baphethe amabhizinisi angu-4 kwangu-10 ezinwele. Angamaphesenti angu-70 kulawo mabhizinisi aphethwe abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe. Esinye isizathu esenza kube nezilinganiso eziphansi zihlanganisa ubunzima bokuthola izimali kanye nokungena kwezohwebo. Njengoba imfundo yezamabhizinisi ingaphoqelelwa ohlelweni lwezifundo zesikole, intsha yaseNingizimu Afrika ibonakala ingakulungele ukuba osomabhizinisi.

Abantu abasha bakha inani elikhulu **labantu abafuna umsebenzi kodwa asebedikibele**, nokuyilapho abantu abansundu kuyobona kakhulu abakha inani elikhulu. Abesifazabe abasha ibona kakhulu abavame ukudikibala uma beqhathaniswa nabesilisa. Umkhuba wokushintshwa kwezinkontileka zokusebenza kushiya ukungaqiniseki, njengoba abantu abasha abaningi beqashwa ngezikontileka zesikhashana. Ezimweni eziningi, ukushintshwa kwezinkontileka kusho iholo elincane kanye nokwehla kwezinzuzo zabasebenzi njengemali yomhlala phansi kanye nedleko zempilo. Kubalulekile futhi ukuphawula ukuthi izinhlelo zaseNingizimu Afrika zikhulisa ukungafani phakathi komphakathi wentsha efuna umsebenzi kanye nemisebenzi ekhona.

Ufuduko lungenye inkinga futhi izibalo zibonisa ukufuduka phakathi kwentsha eneminyaka engu-15 ukuya ku-29 ifudukela eGauteng isuka ezifundazweni ezinezindawo zasemakhaya eziningi: iKwaZulu-Natal kanye neWestern Cape nayo ebonakala ibhekene nenkinga efanayo. Ukufuna izindawo ezinamathuba angcono kwezomnotho, imisebenzi kanye nokuphila okungcono ikhona okubonakala kuheha laba bantu abasha ukuba bafuduke. Inking lokhu okuba nayo kuba ukukhathazeka kuleso sifundazwe okufudukelwa kuso; izinkinga zokuvikela indawo yokuhlala, ukulahlekelwa

147 I-Statistics South Africa. 2019. I-Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Uhhafu Wesigamu-1, umbiko.

148 https://geopoliticalfutures.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/south-africa-youth-unemployment.png.

149 Global Entrepreneurship Monitor. 2017. South Africa Report 2016/17: Can Small Businesses Survive South Africa? p.8.

amakhono kanye nomathuba emfundo, ukuhlela izinkonzo okunganele kanye nokuxinana esifundazweni okufudukelwa kusokanye nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi kwentsha eningi egcina isihlupheka ngenxa yokuntuleka kwezinhlelo zokubasekela. I-Stats SA Community Survey ka-2016 ibonisa ukuthi abahlali baseNingizimu Afrika abaye bafuduka ukusuka ngo-2006 bangu-97 460, ikakhulu abaphakathi kweminyaka engu-25 kanye negu-44.

Emfundweni, amakhono kanye namathuba, kubalulekile ukuphawula ukuthi, okunendima enkulu ekuhluphekeni, ukungalingani kanye nontuleka kwemisebenzi kwentsha eNingizimu Afrika izinga eliphansi lemfundo elitholwayo kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono. Kulesi simo izibalo zibonisa ukuthi kuye kwaba khona ukwehla esigabeni sabafundi abafinyelela iBanga 11 kanye no 12. Lokhu kukhomba inani elikhulu labashiya phansi ezinhlelweni zesikole. Izibalo ezisemthethweni zikahulumeni zibonisa ukuthi inani labafundi abayeka isikole liye lenyuka ukusuka eBangeni 9 kuya phezulu, lafinyelela amaphesenti angaba ngu-12 kokubili eBangeni 10 kanye no-11.

Kuyabonakala ukuthi uma abantu abasha bengaba nempilo enhle futhi basebenzi, bangaqhamuka nezixazululo ezingadlala indima ekuthuthukiseni umnotho wezwe. Imininingwane ibonisa ukuthi isibalo **sentsha ekhulelwayo** siyanda. I-South Afrika Demographic Health Survey (SADHS) ka-2016 eyakhishwa i-Stats SA ngo-2017, yathola ukuthi abesifazane abangamaphesenti angu-16 abaneminyaka ephakathi kwengu-15-19 eNingizimu Afrika sebengomama, phakathi kwabo abangamaphesenti angu-12 sebeke bathola izingane kanti angu-3 akhulelwe izingane zabo zokuqala ngesikhathi kwenziwa le nhlolovo.[150]

Indlela esentshenziswa abezempilo ye-District Health Information System yathola ukuthi amaphesenti angu-13.8 ezinkonzo ezitholakala ezikhungweni zikahulumeni ngo-2018/19 kwakungezabantu abasha abangabesifazane abaphakathi kweminyaka engu-10-19. Lezi zibalo zenyuka naphezu komzamo wezwe wokuzama ukunciphisa ukukhulelwa kwentsha kuze kufike kumaphesenti angu-5 ngo-2019. Ngokudabukisayo izifundazwe ezisemakhaya njengesifundazwe saKwaZulu Natal (18.3); Eastern Cape (16.9) kanye neMppumalanga (15.4), anamazinga aphezulu okuswela ezomnotho nezenhlalo, abhekene nenkinga enkulu yenani lentsha ekhulelwayo. I-South Africa Demographic and Health Survey ka-2016 yathola ukuthi amaphesenti angu-18 abesifazane azithola esenezidingo zokunakekela umndeni okungahleliwe.

Ngo-2016 i-South African National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey yathola ukuthi amaphesenti angu-15 abantu abasha azinikele ekusebenziseni izidakamizwa ukuze azizwe ebalulekile kanti amaphesenti angu-11.5 ake azama okungenani kanye ukusebenzisa izidakamizwa, ezifana ne-heroin, mandrax, sugar or tik.[151] kunokwanda okuvamile kokuhlukumeza amalungelo okuzimela



INGABE BEWAZI?

UMichelle Nkamankeng (owazalwa ngo-2008) ungumbhali wamanoveli omncane kunabo bonke waseNingizimu Afrika, eneminyaka engu-7 e-Afrika kanye nakwamanye amazwe omhlaba waba phakathi kwababhali abasebancane abayishumi abaphezulu

150 I-Statistics South Africa. 2016. I-South Africa Demographic and Health Survey: Umbiko Wesici Esiyinhloko, k. 12.

151 I-South African Medical Association. 2017. Usuku Luka Zwe Lonke Lokumelana Nokusebenzisa Kabi Izidakamizwa kanye Nokushushumbiswa Kwabantu 2017, 23 June. Ingosi: https:// samedical.org/cms_uploader/viewArticle/481.

okwakha izinkinga ngokuvamile eziba: izidakamizwa, utshwala kanye nogwayi kubantu abasha, utshwala ngokuvamile ibona obuphezulu kulokhu eNingizimu Afrika. Ukuzisebenzisa kabi lezi zinto kubeka engozini impilo yakho siqu, kanye neyomphakathi uwonke. Kubeka engcupheni impilo yabantu abasha futhi ungabangella izinkinga zomphakathi ezifana nodlame kanye nezinkinga zomndeni.

Ukwanda kokusentshenziswa kabi kwalezi zinto kubhebhezelwa nawukungabi khona kwezikhungo zokwelapha ezanele, nokuyizikhungo eziyisikhombisa kuphela (7) zomphakathi ezitholakayo. Kunokungasentshenziswa kahle futhi koMthetho Wokuvimbela kanye Nokwelashwelwa Ukusebenzisa Kabi Izidakamizwa ka-2008, ngaphezu komzamo wokulwa nenkinga yezikhungo ezingekho emthethweni zokwelapha. Kunzima ukubona umthelela obe khona kulokhu kungenelela, ngoba ngokuvamile kunokuntuleka kokulandelela nokulawula kahle.

Udlame lwentsha (ukulwa ngokoqobo, ubugebengu, ukuhlukunyezwa ngokocansi, izingozi zomgwaqo kanye nodlame olubhekiswe kwabesifazane) kuye kwenyuka ngendlela engamukeleki. Ngokwengeziwe, kunezinkinga ezibikiwe ezintsha neziphuthumayo ezikhulayo ezihlanganisa ezifana nokukhuluphala; ukwenyuka kwezinga lobugebengu; ukwenyka kodlame kwezobuchwepheshe kanye nokuchayeka kobugebengu kwezobuchwepheshe; inani elinyukayo lezinkinga zokugula engqondweni njengokucindezeleka, kanye nokwenyuka kwenani labazibulalayo.

Intsha kudingeka imelwe ekuthathweni-kwezinqumo njengasezinhlakeni ezinjenge-Phalamende, Ikhabhinethi kanye namakomiti ahlukahlukene ezinkampani

Endabeni **Yobumbano Lomphakathi kanye Nokwakha Izwe**, ucwaningo lusikisela ukuthi ukuntuleka kokuxhumana komphakathi kanye nobumbano (isib. "ukuhlangana" kwezinhlelo zomphakathi) phakathi kwabantu abasha baseNingizimu Afrika kunemiphumela engemihle ekulungeleni umsebenzi. Kudinga ukucatshangelwa nokwehla kwelukuluku lokuvota, kanye nezinga eliphansi lokubhalisa nokuvota okwenziwa intsha yaseNingizimu Afrika, ephakathi kweminyaka engu-18 ukuya kwengu-34 phakathi komasipala kanye nokhetho oluvamile. Ukwenezela kulokhu, intsha isalokhu igxeka ezepolitiki kanye nokungabethembi abaholi bezwe bese befuna ukuthi kuzwiwe izwi labo. Lokhu kwenza kube nokusekelwa okusezingeni eliphansi kwezinkonzo zomphakathi kanye nezemidlalo, ngisho noma kunolwazi olutholakalayo olubonisa ukuthi incane intsha enengxenye ezinkonzweni zomphakathi kunamanye amaqembu.



OKUTUSWAYO

- Ukuthuthukisa ukusebenzisana kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwentsha nokunikwa amandla ukuqiniseka ukuthi yonke iminyango kahulumeni, imikhakha kanye kugxila ekuthuthukiseni intsha ngezinhlelo zokusiza intsha, ulwabiwo mali, ukulawula kanye nokuhlola, kanye nokubika.
- Ukukhuthaza abantu abasha abaningiukuba bangene emakolishi ezobuchwepheshe kanye nesayensi bese kuvulwa izindawo zalabo abanesithakazelo ekulimeni nokuhlela ukudla, okuhlanganisa nezinhlelo zokusekela ezifana nokufundisa.
- Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izinhlelo zomphakathi (EPWP, NYS, njlnjl) kanye nezizimele (YES; ETI) zihlangabezana nemigonyo yonyaka yokufaka amaphesenti angu-30 abasha ukuze kulwiswane nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi kwentsha.
- Ukuqinisa i-National Youth Service ngokuyixhumanisa ngokuqondile ne-South African National Defence Force (SANDF), ngenjongo yokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono, ukubumbana komphakathi kanye nokwakha-isizwe.
- I-SETA kulwabiwo lwayo lwezimali kumelwe ihlinzeke ngamathuba kulabo abanomatikuletsheni, ngokuxhasa nokuqeqeshwa kanye nokuqashwa.
- Ukulungisa imfundo yokwenezela kanye nohlelo lokuqeqeshwa ngokwesidingo somnotho kuleli zwe, ngokusekelwe Ohlelweni Lokucija Amakhono ukuze kuthuthukiswe izinga nokubambisana kwezabasebenzi kanye namabhizinisi.
- Ukulungisa uhlelo lwe-TVET, CET kanye namakolishi Ezolimo nokuhlinzeka ngezinhlelo eziningi ezisebenzayo, okuhlanganisa Namasu Ezwekazi.
- Ukuqeqesha abantu abasha kwezikhungo ezizimele kanye nezikhungo zemfundo yokwenezela kuyi-4IR okuhlanganisa onjinyela bezimoto zesimanje; ukushicilela kwe-3D; amakhono ezobuciko; amarobhothi; izimoto ezizishayelayo; i-nanotechnology; i-biotechnology; izinto ze-inthanethi; amakhompyutha; i-vitual network; izinkonzo ze-virtual broadcasting; ezezindaba kanye nezokuxhumana. Kuyilapho futhi siqinisa ezemfundo emkhakheni wemfundo eyisisekelo kanye nemfundo ephakeme okuhlanganisa nokuhlinzeka ngezindlela eziningi zokuphuma ohlelweni lwemfundo.
- Ukuqinisa nokukhulisa ukusekelwa engqondweni emiphakathini kanye nasezikhungweni zemfundo okuhambisana nokusekelwa okukhethekile kwemindeni ukuze kubhekanwe nezinkinga zolusha ezihlanganisa ukucindezeleka kanye nokusebenzisa kabi izidakamizwa. Lokhu kumelwe kwenziwe ngokunakisisa kakhulu umsebenzi wentsha nokuqashwa kwentsha eningi ngokwesibalo kubo bonke omasipala, abameleli kwezokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu, abaphathi bamakilabhu entsha emiphakathini, kuhlanganise nabaqeqeshi bezemidlalo uma sibala nje okumbalwa.
- Ukubhekelela ukuhlanganyela okunenzuzo kwentsha kanye nokuqasheliswa ngezemidlalo, ezokuzijabulisa, amaciko kanye namasiko, njengengxenye yokwakha omasipala abaqinile kanye nobumbano lomphakathi.
- Ulwazi lokusekela intsha yaseNingizimu Afrika ezintweni ezihlukahlukene njengohlelo lwe-AU Youth Volunteer, Uhlelo lwe-UN Volunteer, kanje nezinye izinto ezifanayo ezikhona ngaphansi kwe-BRICS kanye ne-G20, ukuze izokwazi ukubona ukubaluleka kwayo emnothweni womhlaba wonke. Ababa nengxenye kumelwe baxhunyaniswe namathuba avulekile lapho bebuya.
- Abasha kumelwe bajabulele ukumelelwa ekuthathweni kwezinqumo ezinhlakeni ezinjengePhalamende, Ikhabhinethi kanye namakomiti abaphathi bezinkampani.
- Ucwaningo kanye noshintsho kumelwe kusekelwe, okuhlanganisa ukuhlinzeka intsha ngemifundaze ezindaweni ezithuthukisa amakhono kanye nokusekela intuthuko nokwenziwa koshintsho kwemikhiqizo kanye nezinkonzo.

ISAHLUKO 6

Izinga Elingcono Lezempilo Kubo Bonke



97

I-RDP yonyaka we-1994 ibinombono wokuqalwa Kohler lwezempilo oluhlangene olubhekiswe kwimpilo engcono kakhulu yabantu base Ningizimu Afrika,ukudweba kuzo zombili izinhlaka zomphakathi nezezimele zisebenzisa indlela yokunakekelwa kwezempilo eyisisekelo (PHC) esebenza emazingeni kazwelonke, ezifundazwe,ezifunda kanye nomphakathi. Lokhu bekuzofezeka ngokwenza size lihlanganiswe phambili lwezempilo. Ukwenza ngcono ukufinyelela kwezinsizakalo ze(PHC) , RDP ibize ukuzonakekela kwempilo kwamahhala kwezingane nabesifazane abakhulelwe nabancelisayo. Lokhu bekuzoba ukuqaliswa kohlelo olubanzi lokwakha nokwakhiwa kangcono komtholampilo ezindaweni zasemakhaya kanye nasemijondolo.

UkwehlisaUkungadleki kahle, i-RDP idinga ukuthuthukiswa kohlelo oluphelele futhi oluhlanganisiwe kokudla okunempilo,kubandakanya uhlelo lokuphakelwa kwezikole zasema prayimari ukuze kusizakale abafundi kanye nohlelo lokuqapha umsoco. Kwenza kangcono imiphumela yeempilo yomama kanye neyabantwana, kuqondiswe ukuthi kuqhamuka nohlelo lwezempilo lwabesifazane kanye nolwezempilo. Imininingwane yemfundo ayinikezwe umphakathi nezingane zesikole maqondana nezifo ezithathelanayo ngocansi kanye ne-HIV kanye nosizo nokwenza kangcono uhlelo lwe TB ngokwesidingo.

Ezinye izinqubomgomo ezibalulekile nemithetho ibandakanya inqubomgomo yamahhala ye-PHC yango 1996,iphepha elimhlophe ngokuguqulwa kohlelo lwezempilo lwango-1997, isenzo seZempilo kuZwelonke, (isenzo 61 sangonyaka 2003) futhi luhlaza Ezinye izinqubomgomo ezibalulekile nemithetho ebandakanya inqubomgomo yamanaka ye PHC yango 1996, iphepha elimhlophe ngokuguqula kohlelo lwezempilo lwango 1997, isenzo sezempilo lukazwelonke, (senzo 61 sika 2003) nephepha elimhlophe lomshwalense kazwelonke (NHI).

Ngokubambisana neRDP ,uhulumeni wathuthukisa futhi wasebenzisa uhlelo oluphelele lwe SANDULELA NGCULAZI nesihe,uhlelo lokuphathwa (CCMT) kanye nokwelashwa,ibuye ichaze impendulo yezwe yokuphendula kwi Sandulela Ngculazi,ibala nokuhlinzekela ukwelashwa. Izinhlangano zomphakathi ziqhakambise iqhaza elabanjwa yiNingizimu Afrika eminyakeni engu 25 edlule emzabalazweni womhlaba wonke wokuqinisekisa ukufinyelela emithini yabo bonke abantu, kanye nezwi elinomyalezo wokuthi ngubani kanye nenhlangano yezowhebo (WHO) emhlabeni wonke maqondana neyokufinyelela mithini WTO.

INQUBEKELA PHAMBILI EMINYAKENI ENGU-25 YENTANDO YENINGI

Ngezindlela eziningi, isimo sezempilo sabantu base Ningizimu Afrika sithuthukile eminyakeni ewu 25 edlule, ngenxa yokungenelela okubalulekile okuhlose ukuqinisa uhlelo lwezimpilo nezinhlelo zikahulumeni zokubhekana nokuqedwa kwezempilo kubandakanya ukuhlinzekwa kwezindlu,Amanzi ahlanzekile. Lokhu kufaka phakathi ukwandiswa kokulashwa kwe ARV kanye nokuqeda ubuphofu nokungalingani. Isilinganiso sokuphila isikhathi wokuqalwa sinqabile phezu kwentando yeningi yokuqala,ikakhulu ngenxa yomthelela omubi wobhubhane lwe Sandulela Ngculazi, lufika eminyakeni ephansi engu-53 ngonyaka wango 2005 kusukela lapho, boko,ithuthukile ngokuqinile yafika eminyakeni engu 64.6 ngonyaka ka 2019.[152] Lokhu kubonakaliswe kahle **kusithombe 6.1**.

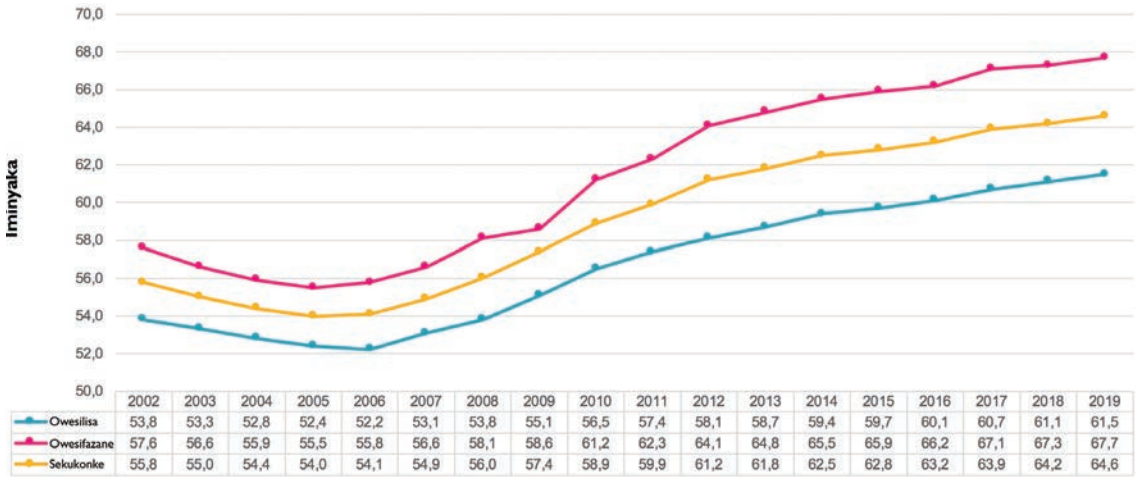
Isibalo sabantu abaphila neSandulela Ngculazi abathola imishanguzo yegciwane lengculazi (ART) emkhakheni wezempilo womphakathi sikhuphuke kakhulu sisuka ku 45 500 ngonyaka ka 2004 says kubantu abangaphezulu kwezinkulungwane ezingu 33 89 000 ngonyaka 2015.[153] Njengoba **kukhonjisiwe ku 6.2** inani eliphelele lakhuphuka labaphezulu kwezigidi eziwu 4,7, zabantu abathola ART ngonyaka 2019. Ngo 2015 cishe isigamu (48,6%) sabo bonke abantu abane gciwane lesandulela ngculazi ngaphezu kokulawula umbono owethulwe ngonyaka 2019. Ngo 2015, cishe isigamu (48.6%) wabo bonke abantu abane SANDULELANGCULAZI bathola imishanguzo ngaphezu kokuphindiwe kabili Ukubekwa

152 gazethi kahulumeni. Iphepha elimhlophe ohlelweni lokwakha kabusha nentuthuko.

153 Johnson, L.F., Dorrington, R.E. and Moolla, H., 2017. Inqubekela phambili ekufinyeleleni emigomeni yango-2020 yokuxilongwa kwegciwane kanye nokwelashwa ngezidambisigciwane ezweni lase Ningizimu Afrika. Iphephabhuku laseNingizimu ye-Afrika lomuthi we-NGCULAZI.

ngo-2010[154] kwe ART eNingizimu Afrika kuye kwasiza abesifazane abaphethwe kakhulu ilolu bhubhane lweSandulela ngculazi ngonyaka[155] ka 2015, ukubhekwa kakhulu kwe ART kakhulu kubantu besifazane ngo 52% abo bonke abantu abane Sandulela Ngculazi uma kuqhathaniswa nabesilisa abangu 43.2%. Ezinganeni zaziwu 47.4% ngo 2015. Weziguli ezazilashwa ngonyaka ka 2015, bangu 2 134 000 kwakungabesifazane, abayi 1 081 000 beyizingane ezingaphansi kweminyaka engu-15, bheka umlingisi ongu 6.2 wabantu abangangu 4 744 000 abaphila ne-Ngciwane abatho imishanguzo emkhakheni womphakathi ngo 2019.Abangu 3,138,4670 (noma u-66,1) ababengabesfazane kanti abay-1,44,354 (30,5%) bengamadoda. Izingane zakha imithombo yamandla ezihlanganisa iqiniso lokuthi i- 156,554 (noma i-3,3%) yabantu bebonke kwi ART.[156]

Imiphumela yezempilo yomama eningizimu Afrika yathuthuka njalo eminyakeni eyishumi yenkululeko yokubuswa,kulandela inkathi yokuguquguquka kwesimo ekuqaleni. Inani lokushona kukamama eNgizimu Afroka linyuka kakhulu lisuka kwizlinganisi ezingu 150 kwabangu 100,000 ababikwe ngabemi baeNingizimu Afrika kanye nokuqina kwezempilo ngo 1998 futhi[157] kwehliselwa wabangu 100,000 ngonyaka ka 2009 njengoba kulinganiselwe ngu Dorrington ngonyaka ka 2014.[158] Lokhu kube nomthelela omkhulu weSandulela Ngculazi, ikakhulukazi lapho impendulo yaseNingizimu Afrika ingafakwanga ukuhlinzekwa kwezidambisigciwane. Kephake , njengoba **kukhonjisiwe ku 6.3** imithombo ehlukahlukene ihlangana neqiniso lokuthi impilo kamama ibe ngcono ngemuva kwalokho.



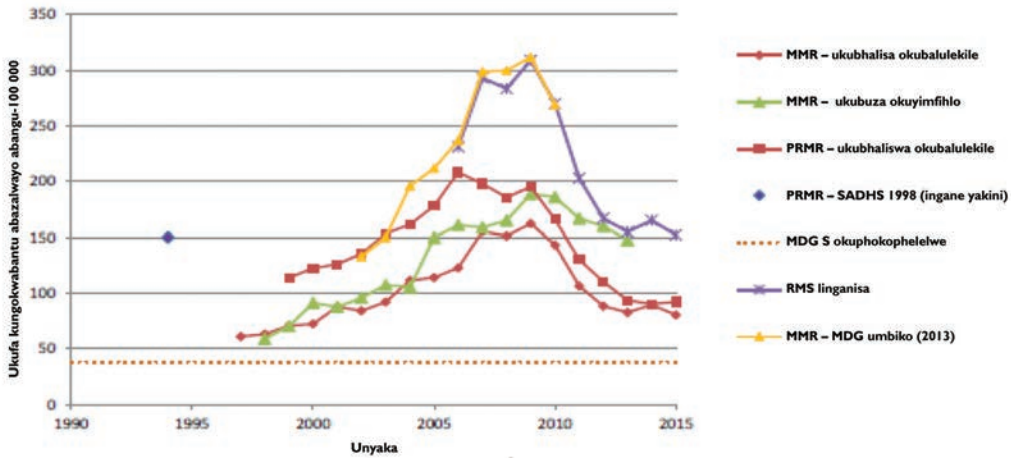
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Owesilisa	53,8	53,3	52,8	52,4	52,2	53,1	53,8	55,1	56,5	57,4	58,1	58,7	59,4	59,7	60,1	60,7	61,1	61,5
Owesifazane	57,6	56,6	55,9	55,5	55,8	56,6	58,1	58,6	61,2	62,3	64,1	64,8	65,5	65,9	66,2	67,1	67,3	67,7
Sekukonke	55,8	55,0	54,4	54,0	54,1	54,9	56,0	57,4	58,9	59,9	61,2	61,8	62,5	62,8	63,2	63,9	64,2	64,6

Umdwebo 6.1: isikhathi sokuphila lapho uzalelwa ama-Afrika aseNingizu, 2002-2019.
Umthombo: uthombo uguqulwe kwizibalo zase Ningizimu Afrika, izilinganiso zabantu baphakathi onyaka, 2019.

Isigaba kanye nokuhluka	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ngobulili \ iminyaka												
Owesilisa	17 700	34 900	63 000	113 000	178 000	265 000	383 000	533 000	681 000	837 000	969 000	1 081 000
Owesifazane	24 400	59 200	117 000	218 000	350 000	522 000	745 000	1 044 000	1 349 000	1 651 000	1 908 000	2 134 000
izingane (<15)	3400	9100	18 000	35 000	55 000	82 000	110 000	140 000	160 000	173 000	177 000	174 000

Umdwebo 6.2: inani lezguli ekwelashweni ngezi-dambisigciwane , Ningizimu Afrika, 2004-2015.
Umthombo: Johnson L,F, Dorrington R, E, and Moolla, H. 2017. Inqubekela phambili ekufinyeleleni emigomeni yango-2020 yokuxilongwa kwegciwane kanye nokwelashwa ngezidambisigciwane ezweni lase Ningizimu Afrika. Iphephabhuku laseNingizimu ye-Afrika lomuthi we-NGCULAZI, 18(1).

154 *Ibid.*
155 *Ibid.*
156 uMnyango weZempilo Kuzwelonke , TIER.net datha, 23 September 2019.
157 umkhandlu wokucwaninga ngezokwelapha (MRC) kanye nezinhlolovo zabantu kanye nezempilo Inc. 1998.iNingizimu Afrika inhlolovo yabantu kanye nezempilo.
158 Dorrington, R.E., Bradshaw, D., Laubscher, R. and Nannan, N. 2014. Umbiko wokubheka ngokushesha ukubulawa kwabantu abashonile ngo-2013. Cape Town: umkhandlu wokucwaninga wezokwelapha waseNingizimu Afrika. Izinkomba



Umdwebo 6.3: : isilinganiso se-MMR emithonjeni ehlukahlukene, 1995-2016.
Umthombo: Dorrington, R.E., Bradshaw, D., Laubscher, R. and Nannan, N.A.D.I.N.E. 2014. Umbikobwokubheka ngokushesha ukubulawa kwabantu abashonile ngo-2012. Cape Town:Umkhandlu Wokucwaninga Ngezokwelapha eNingizimu Afrika.

Ngenxa yokungenelela komkhakha wezempilo okuthuthukile okwenziwe ngcono kwalokho.

IKomidi Likazwelonke Lophenyo Oluyimfihlo lokufa komama (National Committee of Confidential Enquiry - NCCEMD) ngo-1997 liye la sungula iphenyo no mbiko nakwi ziphakamiso zokwenza ngcono zibonakale zisebenza kahle ekunikezeni ukugxila kokungenelela. Njalo ngeminyaka emithathu, kunemibiko ekhombisa ukusungulwa kwesikhungo se MMR kusuka ku-176.22 ukufa kwabangu-100 000 ngokuzalwa ngomnyaka ka2008-2010[159] emnyakeni emithathu, ukuya ku-138 ngomnyaka ka2014-2016,[160] njalo emnyakeni emithathu. Umbiko Wokuqashwa kwaBantu Abashonile Ngokushesha woMkhandluWokugcwaninga weZokwelapha eNingizimu Afrika ukhomba ukuthi ukushona okusheshayo kwabomama sekuthuthukile kusuka kwinani eliphakeme le-302 ku 100 000 ngo-2009[161] ukuya ku-134 kwi 100 000 ngo-2016.[162] Izilinganiso zeMMR eziqhathaniswa nezenziwa emhlabeni jikelele ezikhiqizwe yiMaternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG), iWHO, iUNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group kanye ne-United Nations Population Division, zibonisa ukuthi iMMR iNingizimu Afrika njengoba eziyi-119 kwi 100 000 zihlala ngokuzalwa ngonyaka ka-2017[163] okubuye kube yigqophamlando. Ukubaluleka kwilezi zokuthuthuka kulethe imiphumela yokusuka kungungenelela ukufika kwi nkambiso ye zempilo ku HIV kanye ne AIDS inayo kwabantu besifazane abakhulelwe kanye nabomama babentwana. Lokho kukhombisa ukwehla kwe MMR ukusuka kwi zifo ezingahlangene noku kukhulelwa ukuya ku-isikhuhlu sezihlungu se-Obesteric. Okuhluphayo ukuthi izifundazwe ngokwehlukana kwazo ukuya nge-MMR, ikhombisa ukuhluka kwezwe makusatshaliswa kwezinzuzo zezempilo.

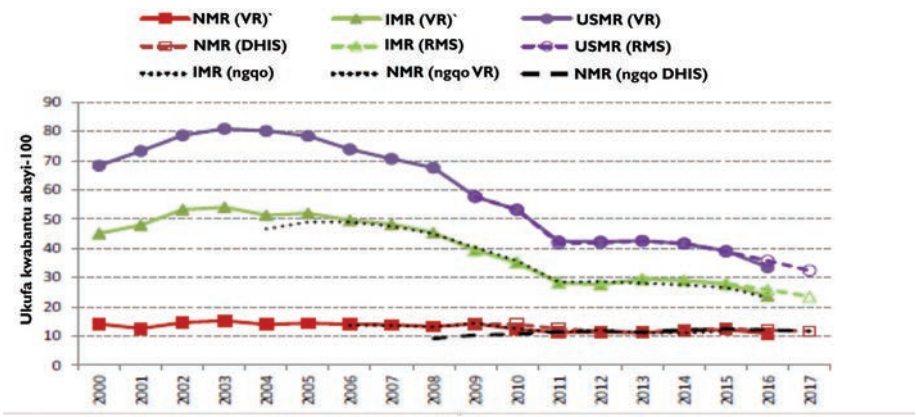
159 Ikomidi lika-Zwelonke Ngemibuzo Eyimfihlo Ngokushona kukaMama, Umbiko Wesihlanu Wenkambiso Ngemibuzo Eyimfihlo Yokushona kukaMama eNingizimu Afrika, 2008-2019.

160 Umbiko omfushane wekomidi likazwelonke ngemibuzo eyimfihlo ngokufa kwabesifazane: Ukusindisa Omama ngo 2014-2016: Umbiko wesikhombisa wo-suku lwesithathu ngemibuzo eyifihlo ngokushona kukamama eNingizimu Afrika: Umbiko omfishane.

161 Dorrington RE, Bradshaw D, Laubscher R, Nannan N (2015). Umbiko obheka ngokushesha ukubulawa kwabantu ngo-2014. Cape Town:Umkhandlu Wokucwaninga Ngezokwelapha eNingizimu Afrika.

162 Dorrington RE, Bradshaw D, Laubscher R, Nannan N (2019). Umbiko wokubheka ngokushesha ukubulawa kwabantu ngo-2017. Cape Town:Umkhand-lu Wokucwaninga Ngezokwelapha eNingizimu Afrika.

163 Iqembu elisebenzisana ne-ejensi yokulinganisela kokuziphatha (MMEIG) WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Iqembu Lebhange Lomhlaba kanye Nezizwe Ezihlan-gene Zihlukaniselana Abantu ,2019.



Umdwebo 6.4: **U5MR kanye IMR kusuka ku-VR/RMS kanye neonatal kwezinga lokufa (NMR) kusuka ku-VR/DHIS, 2000-2017.**

umthombo: Dorrington RE, Bradshaw D, Laubscher R, Nannan N (2019). Umbiko wokubheka ukubulawa kwabantu okusheshayo ngo-2017. Cape Town:Umkhandlu Wokucwaninga Ngezokwelapha eNingizimu Afrika.

Impilo yezingane zaseNingizimu Africa isithuthukile. Iningizu Afrika ukubuswa kwabantu kanye nempilo (SADHS) a-1998 kulinganiselwa izwe Impilo yezingani zala eNinginzimu Afrika zesi ngcono. I-South African Demographic ne Health Survey (SADHS) yango-1998 ilinganiswa kwisibalo sesizwe sokufa kwezingani (Infant Mortality Rate) abayi-45 kwezingu-1000 futhi nangaphansi waka-5 (U5MR) kwi-59 kwezingu-1000 eziphilayo.[164] iSADHS iyenze iphenyo ngo-2003 ibike ukuthi izibalo ezihambisanako kanye nesilinganiso se-IMR kwi-43 kwezingu-1000 eziphilayo kanye ne sibalo esi u-58 ngaphansi kwe-5 kwi1000 eziphilako.[165] Ngemuva kwa lokho iphenyo elinye leSADHS lenze iphenyo ngo-2016 libike ukuthi i-IMR ye zwe iku 35 kwezingu-1000 eziphilayo. Izibaliso lezi zombili zikhombisa ukuthi isibalo siye phansi ukusuka kwi silinganiso esa bikwa yi-SADHS ngo-1998. IMRC ikhombise ukuthuthuka ku **figara-6.4**. kakhulukazi eminyakeni elishumi yedlule yenkululeko. Ikhombisa ukuyaphantsi kwaMRC ukusuka ku-39 kwezingu-1000 eziphilako ngemuva wokuzalwa ngo-2009 ukuya ku-32 kwezingu-1000 eziphilayo, kwesinye isandla i-U5MR iyephansi ukusuka ku-56 kwezingu-1000 eziphilayo ngo-2009 ukuya ku-32 kwezingu-1000 eziphilayo ngo-2017.[166] [167]

Imiphumela yokwelashwa kwe-TB ithuthukile kanye nezibalo zempumelelo zezigulane ezilwashwayo zifike ku84.4 % ngo2017, ukusuka kumaphesente ephantsi ngo54 emnyakeni wa ngo 2000. Ingxenye yabantu abalwashayo iyephansi nge9% ngo2006 ukuya ku6.5 % ngo2017.[168]

Imvume yezinhlelo zePHC ku laba baseNingizimu Afrika ilinganiswa ngokuvakashelwa ngonyaka, uyephezulu ukusuka ku ma-miliyoni awu-67 ngo- 1998 ukuya ezigidini eziwu-120 unyaka nonyaka ngoMashi 2019.[169] Amakhaya abika ukusebenzisa imitholampilo yomphakathi ukuthi kuye kwanyuka ukusuka ku-44.7% ngo-2004 ukuya ku-71.5% ngo 2018.[170]

Ukweqinisekiswa wokutholakala kwabasebenzi bezempilo, abaqeqeshwe kahle futhi abenolwazi elofanele - izinqubomgomo zikahulumeni kufakwe umsebenzi ophoqelelwe umphakathi odokotela bezokwelapha, kamuva owaya kwezinye izigaba zabanikeli

164 Umkhandlu Wokucwaninga Ngezokwelapha (MRC) kanye Nenhlolovo Yeningi Yabantu Nezempilo. Inc 1998. Iningizimu Afrika Nenhlolovo yezempilo kanye nocwaningo.

165 Izibalo zaseNingizimu afrika zango (2017): impilo yokuhlangana kwabantu ngo-2016:umbiko oyisikhombisi obalulekile,izibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika.

166 Dorrington, R.E., Bradshaw, DE., Laubscher, R. and Nannan, N (2015): umbiko wokubheka ngokushesha ukubulawa kwabantu ngo-2014. Cape Town: umkhandlu wokucwaninga wezokwelapha wase –Ningizimu Afrika.

167 Dorrington, R.E., Bradshaw, DE., Laubscher, R. and Nannan, N (2019): umkhandu wokucwaninga wezokwelapha ngo-2017. Cape Town: umkhandlu wokucwaninga ngezokwelapha wase-Ningizimu Afrika.

168 Izwelonke DoH (2018): Qhubekisela phambili Ekusetshenzisweni Kwezenzo nezinjongo Zohlaka Lokubuyekezwa Lwexesha Eliphakathi (MTSF) 2014 kuya ku- 2019

169 Izwelonke DoH (2019):Uhlelo Lolwazi Lezempilo Lwesifunda (DHIS).

170 Izibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika. 2019. Inhlolovo Yendlu ejwayelekile.


PERCENTAGE %
95%
88%
92%
75%
100%
89%
76%
96%
KEYS
COMMUNICATION

wala eNinginzimu Afrika awaqeqeshwa eCuba. Ngo-2018, abafundi abayi-2666 beba kwiminyaka yabo ehlukahlukene ezifundweni zazempilo eCuba, futhi abafunda baseNingizimu Afrika abangama-700 abaqeqeshiwe baseCuba babuyela ekhaya ukuyoqedelela iminyaka yabo yokugcina yokugcina. Isibalo esiphelele semikhakha yabasebenzi bazemplio (abahlengi, osokemisi, odkotela bamazinyo, ochwephesabezokwelapha nodokotela) emikhakhani kahulumeni inyukile, noma kungenjalo emazingeni adingekayo, ukusuka ku isilinganiso se-114 765 ngo-1996[1] ukuya kulinganisa ne-128 963 ngo-2016[2]. Noma kunjalo inani eliphelele lemikhakha eminingi yabasebenzi bazempilo eNingizimu Afrika linyukile, ingxenye eningi yalaba isebenza kwimikhakha yangasese.

iNingizimu afrika isphenduke umholi womhlaba wonke ekuqinisekiseni ukutholakala kwemithi ephephile futh engabzi kakhulu ezakhamuzini zayo. Ngonyaka ka-1997, imishanguzo isenzo soulungiswa kwezinto ezihlobene nayo yaphasiswa, ihlose ukunciphisa izindleko zemithi nokwandisa ukutholakala kwayo. Ngo 2013, kwanda kwezomnotho ezikalini nasebuhhloli bemakethe, umnyango wezempilo usindise cishe ibhiliyoni elilodwa wethenda lama ARV elifana nokonga kubaluleke kakhulu lapho umuntu ebheke ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika iyimakethe enkulu yemithi yeSandulela Ngculazi neyosizo kanye nemakethe ye TB ekhula ngokyshesha, ingenisa izithako ezisebenzayo zokwelapha ezibiza izigidi eziwu 2 bhiliyoni. Enye ingqophamlando kube ukwethulwa kwemithi ukemisha ye HIV ufaka phakathi inhlanganisela ye –efavirenz esekwe ngokuqondile inhlanganisela yokudidiyela kany nokuhlanganiswa komthamo we-dolutegravir. Izwe seliphambili ekukhiqizeni kwemithi, ine reyido ye NTP, okuyinkampani ephethwe nguhulumeni, ngokuba ngumkhiqizi wesibii ngonukhulu wama isotope ekuhlolweni nasekuphatheni umdlavuza.[3]

Ukubikezela kwezimakethe zemithi yezolimo eNingizimu Afrika ukukhlisa iCAGR ngo 6.6% (±1.5%) efinyelela ku 54.1 bhiliyoni ngo 2021. Ngokubambisa nomfuziselo wombuso wokuthuthuka, impani ephethe (ketlaphela pharmaceutical SOC Ltd) ihlanganyele nezinkampani ezizimele ukukhiqiza izinsiza zokwelapha iSndulela Ngculazi,Isifo sofuba TB, izifo zempilo yengqondo nesifo sikashukela.[4]

Ubufakazi obukhona bukhomba ukuthi amazing weziguli ezinensiza yomkhakha wezempilo uyathuthuka. Okuhlangenwe nacho kweziguli kokunakekelwa (PEC) ukutholwa okwenziwe nge NGO, abezempilo yethembe ngo 2017, bathola ukuthi u 76.5% abanokuhlangana nakho okuhlekokunakekelwa futhi 74.8% wanelisekile ngezinsizakalo ezitholwe kulesi sikhungo. Izibalo zango 2018 GHS zitholakele, 80,3% yemindeni ebisebenzisa izikhungo zomkhakha womphakathi yaneliseka kakhulu noma yanelisekile ngensizakalo enikeziwe.[5] Isibalo sango 2018 GHS sithole, ukuthi 80.3% yemindeni ebisebenzisa izikhungo zomkhakha womphakathi noma yanelisekile ngezinsizakalo enikezwe zona.[6]

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Yize i-RDP uhlelo lwezempilo oluhlangene lweseningizimu afrika, kusenekungafani okukhulu phakathi kwemikhakha yomphakathi neyizimele. Umkhakha wangasese, kanye nemithombo yawo kanye nabasenza(kanye namanani aphezulu), usebenza kakhulu cishe bawu 16% wabantu abathola usizo. Uphenyo ngemakethe yezempilo (HMI), olwenziwe ngaphansi kwekhomishini yokuncintisana izindleko eziphakeme zokunakekelwa emkhakheni wangasese. Ihmi ithole ukuthi inking ebalulekile ebhekene nezindleko eziphakeme nezikhuphukayo uma iminikelo yokunakekelwa nokwelashwa inokweqisa kanye nokutshawla kwezimali okuthe xaxa kubuchwepheshe, izindlela zokwelashwa eziphakeme nezindlela zokwelapha ezibizayo, ezazingavunyelwe njengobufakazi obukhona.

Yize izimangalo zokunganakwa kwezokwelapha, ezibonisa ukunakekelwa kwekhwalithi okungekho emngceleni, azikhawulanga emkhakheni womphakathi, ukuqanjwa kwamacala kanye nezicelo ezibhekene nombuso ziye zaqhuma eminyakeni yamuva nje kangangkuba ziye zasabisa ngokunciphisa umkhawulo wokufinyelela ekunakekelweni kwezempilo. Njengoba izinsizakusebenza zezezimali ziphendukelwa ekokhokhweni kwezimali okusemthethweni. Ukuhlsziya komgcinimafa kazweloknke kukhombisa ukuthi lezi zinkokhelo zikhomba ukwenyuka kwezinga lukunyuka kwezimali ukusuka kwezigidi 265 miliyoni ngonyaka ka 2012/13 kuya kweziyi 1.2 bhiliyoni ngonyaka ka 2016/17. Kulinganiselwa ukuthi izigidi ezingu 8 bhiliyoni zezimangalo ezifakiwe ngonyaka ka 2018.

Amasu wezomthetho we Medico amukelwe ngumkhakh wezempilo, okubandaana izindlela zokubhekana nezokuphatha, kwezwe mpilo kanye nezomthetho ezibambe iqhaza kule nselelo. Ngo 2018 umengameli Cyril Ramaphosa ukhiphe isimemezelo esigunyaza ukuthi uphenyo olukhethekile lwe (SIU) luphenye izimangalo ezingamanga zezomthetho ngamacala

1 inkampani yohlelo lwezempilo kanye no Henry J. Kaiser Isisekelo Somndeni (1996): ukubuyekezwa kwezempilo kwaseNingizimu Afrika 1996, Durban.
2 inkampani yohlelo lwezempio (2017): ukubuyekezwa kwezempilo kwaseNingizimu Afrika 2016, Durban.
3 Pelchem (2018): KET-PCM-MNG – 25-ukubuyekezwa konyaka Ketlaphela ukwengamela, April 2019.
4 Pelchem (2018): KET-PCM-MNG – 25-Year Review Ketlaphela ukwengamela, April 2019.
5 inkampani yohlelo lwezempilo. 2017. okuhlangenwe nacho kweziguli ekunakelweni kwezempilo okuyisisekelo ezindaweni eziseNingizimu afrika.
6 Statistics South Africa (2019) : inhlolovo yendlu ejwayelekile, 2018, Pitoli.

bezempilo; kwahlanganiswa nokukhokhwa ngezindlela ezinye nezimvumo zezigaba ezihlukahlukene zamakhono wasemakhaya nalawo angatholakali lula. Ekuzameni wokukhuphukisa ukuhlinzekwa kwabasebenzi kwimikhakha yomphakathi, iNingizimu Afrika ingenele imvumelwano namzwe afana neCuba, Tunisia kanye ne-Iran lapho ochwepheshe bezokwelapha ababuya emazweni labazo kulethwa ezweni lethu, kakhulukazi endaweni zasemakhaya nalezo ezinga setshenzelwe ngokwanele.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukusuka ngo-1996, insebenzisano phakathi kweNingizimu Afrika ne Cuba emkhakheni wezempilo kulethe umphumela wama dokotela awu-634 Ngokuphikisana nmoya we-RDP, amazing wokubandakanya komhakathi ekunakekelweni kwezempilo sehlile. Ukuhlolea kwe-PEC okukhishwe ngumnyango wezempilo kuzwelonke emitholampilo engu-168 kukhonjisiwe, zingu-17.9% kuphela izikhungo ezinekomidi lomtholampilo elisebenzayo.[1] evikini elilodwa izinhlelo zokuziphendulela kanye nokwenzela izinto uhulumeni ukusabela ukuphucuzeka komphakathi seyiholele ezinhlekelele ezingenge Esidimeni[2], lapho kwafa khona iziguli eziwu 144 eziphazimseke ngokomqondo ngenxa yokunganakwa ngemuva kokudluliswa umnyango wezempilo wase Goli baya kwezokungemthetho.

Amaqembu amaningi othakazelo fana nomphakathi wase Ningizimu Afrika yokudangala nokukhathazeka,kufaka phakathi amanye amalungu omndeni weziguli ezigula ngengqondo,abexwayise ngalokho.

Kubalulekile ukuthi uhulumeni aqhubeke nokubeka phambili ukuphathwa kahle kwamalungu omphakathi asengozini enkulu, futhi bavikele amalungu abo asemthethosisekelo wokuthola usizo lwezempilo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, uhulumeni kufnele ahlinzeke ngase sonke isikhathi indawo futhi amukele okokufafaka okuvela emphakayhini,amaqembu kanye nemizimba esebenzayo ezweni. Engqungqutheleni yezempilo kaMongameli wezwe ebibanjwe ngo-okthoba ka 2018, nabaambiqhaza abavela ngaphakathi nangaphandle kukahulumeni, umkhakha wezempilo womphakathi ubonakale usenkingeni.imithombo ezimele ehlanganisa ihhovisi lezenhlaka zezempilo kanye ne NCCEMD nayo ikhomba ukulinganiselwa kwikhwalithi yokunakekelwa.

Ubufakazi obunamandla obuvela emkhandlwni wokucwaninga ngesayensi yabantu (HSRC) eseningizimu afrika, ukutholakala, izehlakalo, indlela yokuziphatha kanye nokuxhumana kwango 2017 kukhombisa ukuthi isibalo esiphelele sabantu abasha abatheleleke ngeNgciwane kusuka ku 270 00 ngo-2016 kuya ku 231 00 ngo-2018. Yize lezi zibalo zihlala ziphezulu zikhombisa ukwehla okungu-44% kwezifo ezintsha zegciwane. Kusukela ngo-2012, ngokocansi isigameo eskikhulu sokwehlwa (56%) sasiphakathi kwabesifazane kanye nabesilissa.

Isibalo sabantu abaphila negciwane silnganiselwa ku-7.97 miliyoni ngonyaka ka-2019.[3] Ekuqhubekeni ukutholakala kwemithi ephephile ebanjwa eqolo, iNingizimu Afrika inika izakhamuzi eziyisigidi (6 million) ukwelashwa okusindisa impilo ngo 2020 ukwanda okukhulu kusuka ku 4.7 miliyoni naphezu kweningizimu ne-afrika amandla amahulu okukhiqiza kweminye imikhakha, izithako zemithi ezisebenzayo (APIs) ze ARV zenza ngaphezu kuka 70% yenani,awakhiqizwa eninginizimu afrika kodwa amaningi alandwa e-India. Ngenkathi kushibhile ukungenisa i-API, izwe lilahlekelwa ngamathuba wokwenza umsebenzi, ukuqeqeshwa, nentuthuko, ukulingana kwezohwebo, amathuba wokuvuseela izimboni kanye nokuphepha kokuphakelwa.

Amazing akhuphuka ngenxa yokungondleki, athinta u-27% wezingane ezingaphansi kweminyaka emihlanu ngonyaka ka-2016, njengoba kukhonjiswa eningizimu afrika ngo 2016 lapho njengasekuqaleni, ngonyaka ka-1999 yehla ngo 21.6%.

1 Inkampani yohlelo lwezempilo.2017. ukuhlola okuhlangenwe nacho kweziguli ekunakelweni kwezempilo okuyisisekelo ezindaweni eziseNingizimu afrika. iHhovisi lokulandela imigoo yezempilo.2017.

2 Umbiko wokugcina esimweni esizungeze ukushona kweziguli ezigula ngengqondo: Gauteng Province, 01 febhuwari .webhusayithi: http://ohsc.org.za/final-report-into-the-circumstances-surrounding-the-deaths-of-mentally-ill-patients-gauteng-province/.

3 StatsSA (2019): isilinganiso sabantu abaphakathi konyaka ka-2018, Pretoria.



OKUTUSWAYO

- Sebenzisa i-NHI ukuhlinzeka ukufinyeleleka jikelele kwezinsizakalo zezempilo ezisezingeni elifanele kubo bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika.

- Kilama, yazisa futhi sebenzisa uhlaka lukazwelonke lwokwenz ngcono ikhwalithi emkhakheni womphakathi.

- Ukuqinisa kanye nokukhulisa amandla ehhovisi lokuhambisana nmazinga ezempilo.

- Sisungule ikhomishini kazwelonke yezempilo ukukhuthaza ukusebenzisana okukhulu phakathi kweminyango efana nale Ezempilo; Imfundo Eyisisekelo; Ukuthuthukisa Komphakathi; Ezolimo; amahlathi kanye Nezokudoba; Ukuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo kanye Nokubuyiswa Komhlaba, kanye naphakathi kukahulumeni, Umkhakha wezempilo ozimele kanye nabanye ophathina bezenhlalo ukubhekana nezinselelo ezidinga ukwenziwa kwemikhakha yangaphakathi, njengokungondleki kahle, ekubonisweni kwayo okuhlukahlukene, kufaka phakathi ukwexisa.

- Faka imininingwane yedijithali ngokugcwele futhi uhlanganise i-ICT ohlelweni lokunakeelwa Kwezempilo ngo-2024.

- Yandisa futhi uqaphe inkundla yezikhungo zokulwa nenkohliso yezingxenye ezihlukene esebenzisana ne-SIU.

- Ukwaha kabusha, ukuvuselela nokuqiisa izinhlaka zokubamba iqhaza emphakathini, ikakhulukazi amabhodi ezibhedlela, makomidi emitholampilo kanye ezempilo ezigcemeni.

- Sebenzisa, uqaphe futhi ubike ukuqaliswa ekusetshenzisweni komkhakha wezempilo kube necebo lokuziphatha elidlule kwezomthetho lokugwema izehlakalo eziphikisayo okuholela ekumeni kwamacala aphakathi kwezomthetho, okubandakanya ukungenelela ukwenza ngcono ukuphatha,ikhwalithi yokunakekelwa nezinyathelo zomthetho. Sungula inhlangano ezimele ezophenya izehlakalo zeklniki ezingezinhle futhi ishicilele izincomo njalo ngonyaka, efanayo nekomidi Lokufa Okuyimfihlo.

- Qeda futhi esebenzise i-HR yohlelo Lwecebo Lezempilo lwa-2019/20 – 2024/25. Uhlelo kumele lubhekane nokuqagel kwabasenzi, amakhono axuba izindleko; imfundo; ukuqeqeshwa nentuthuko nokuqhubeka nokufunda; amazing abasebenzi, ukuqashwa, ukuthuthukiswa, ukusatshalaliswa kanye nokufuduka; ukufezekisa izindawo ezinhle zomsebenzi; izimo zokuqashwa kanye nokuphathwa kwe-HR, UBuholi nokuphatha i-HR kanye nezinhlelo zolwazi.

- Thuthukisa futhi sebenzisa amasu wokunciphisa amazinga aphezulu eZIFO zentsha kanye namazinga akhulayo okukhulelwa kwentsha, futhi sithuthukise imikhombandlela yezenhlalo yezempilo nezintsha ezinobungane. Lokhu kufanele kwenziwe ngokubambisana ngumkhakha wezempilo ngokubambisana neminyango Yezentuthuko Yezenhlalo,Imfundo Eyisisekelo Imfundo Ephakeme kanye Nokuqeqeshwa.

ISAHLUKO 7

Ukuguqulwa Kwezomnotho



Ngo-1994 uhulumeni wentando yeningi wazuza umnotho wobandlululo osenkingeni,kwathi ukukhula kwe GDP kwakulinganiselwa ku 1.2% eminyakeni eyedlule, kanye nokuthula okungekuhle phakathi konyaka 1990 kuya ku-1992.[171] ekupheleni kuka-1993 isikweletu esihlanganisiwe sangaphandlesiwu US$25 biliyoni u US$ 15 biliyoni eyayiwumphakathi futhi yabelana ngokulinganayo phakathi kwebhange eligciniwe nomkhakha wangasese.[172] Okubolekwa kwemali kuqhubek njalo, ne IMF uvuma ukubolekwa imal engu US$850 miliyoni, ngo Disemba ka 1993, izinyanga ezintathu ngaphambi kokhetho lwe ntando yeningi yokuqala.[173]

Lokhu kushintshe izimfundo zomlando waseNingizimu Afrika selokhu kwavunyelwana ngemalimboleko "ngaphansi kwemibandela enzima"[174] nekomidi eliphezulu lesifundazwe. Ithumela inqubomgomo yezomnotho ethunyelwa kwamanye amazwe kanye nokwabiwa kabusha komhlaba ngohlelo lokukhula.

Ngo-1993 ukushoda kwesabelomali kwakungu- 7.3%, kepha ibantustants yahlanganiswa,lokh kusilela ngokusebenza kuka-9.5% kokutshalwa kwezimali akuzangekuqhubeke kangcono,lapho ukutshala imali okuphelele kusuka ku-27% we GDP ngonyaka wango-1981 ku 5% ngonyaka ka-1993. Isikhathi esifanayo, ukutshala imali emkhakheni womphakathi kwaqala kusuka ku-12% kuya u 4% we-GDP, ngenkathi ukutshalwa kwezimali ezizimele kwehle ngamaphesenti amahlanu kukhomba ku-10% we-GDP[175].

Uhulumeni osabambelele kuloluhlaka wabhakana nemiphumela yesomiso esibi ngonyaka wango-1992, ukuwohlaka komnotho okubabazekayo, umbango wezepolitiki wasekhaya kanye nenqubomgomo yezomkhonto engaqinisekile.umkhakha wangasese owenza ngaphansi kwamanani enzalo ephezulu, ukwehla kwamanani ngamaphesenti ayi-15 kanye nokuphuma kwemali enkulu. Izwe liphinde langena esigabeni esisekude kunazo zonke emjikelezweni webhizinisi kusuka ngo-195, okwaqla ngemashi ngo-1989 kuya kuMeyi 1993[176].

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukuhwebelana kwembulunga yonke kudale izingcindezi zokuguqula zikhungo zezimali nenhlelo zesabelomal,futhi nokuhlanganisw kwenqubomgomookubandakanya ukuncishiswa kwezimali,ukuguqulwa kwentela ukulungisa isisekelo sentla kanye nokwakhiwa kabusha kwezinsizakalo zomphakathi namabhizinisi.

Ngokujwayelekile izinqubomgomo zobandlulo zakha imveni kanye nokubanga ukuthula komnotho, ukuncintisana emhlabeni kanye nokuchuma okwabelwana ngakho. Ngenxa yokuhlkaniswa kwayo ezimakethe zomhlaba ngokusebenzisa unswinyo, izwe lisebenzise ukuthunyelwa kwemali okungeko emthethweni okukhombisa okyngekho emthethweni ukuze kuthengwe izimpahla ezingeke zikhiqize endaweni.[177]

Uhlelo lokubekela ubandlululo lwenqabele iningi labantu base Ningizimu Afrika amathuba okubamba kwezomnotho. Abaningi abamnyama bebonke kanye nabase afrika ikakhulukazi benqatshelwa amalungelo okuba nomhlaba, ukuba namabhizisinizi, amakhono atholakalayo noma ukuhla ngokuphelele ezikhungweni zomnotho ezikhiqizayo.

Umnotho wobandlululo wagxil ekunikezelwenin kwamandla okwakuqondiswe ekuxhaseni imboni yezimbiwa kanye nezokumbiwa phansi, kanti u-69 % ukuthekelisa eyizimbiwa kanye nemikhiqizo ehlobene nzimbiwa. Izingqungquthela ezinkulu zabus ingxenye enkulu yomnotho. Ngaphandle kobukhosi, ubuzwe bubuye buxhaswe ngabasizi bezimali,obekuyinto yemvelo esetha eminye imigomo yezomnotho yombuso wobandlululo,kubandakanya nokuqashwa okuvikelekilee, ubuciko kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono.

Inhlanganisela yenhlupheko kawoyela yama 70s, ukutshalwa kwezimali okunamandla kumaphrojekithi amakhulu kanye nokuhlukaniswa kwemvelo ngokusebenzisa unswinyo kudle isimo esibucayi kwezomnotho emashumini amabili eminyaka alandelayo ikakhulukazi ngeminyaka maya-1980s.

171 UbuMongameli. 2014. Ukubuyekezwa kweminyaka engamashumi amabili. k.84.
172 https://www.pambazuka.org/governance/south-africa-apartheid-debt-and-reparations
173 Uphrofesa Sampie Terreblanche; okukhulunywe ngaye Mboweni T. 2004. Inkulumo Eyisisekelo Yenziwe Umphathi Webhange Ngodla, kwi-Black Management Forum, 18 Juni 2004. Ekhuluma ngoProfesa Sampie Terreblanche we-University of Stellenbosch.
174 *Ibid.*
175 TUbuMongameli. 2014. Ukubuyekezwa kweminyaka engama-20. k.84.
176 DPME. 2014. Ukubuyekeza Keminyaka Engama-20 Yengemuva Yephepha: Umnotho Nomsebenzi. p.15.
177 UbuMongameli. 2003. Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Eyishumi Yentando Yeningi.

Umphumela walokho konke kwaba ukungasebenzi kweningi, ubumpofu noungalingani obekubonakala kubasebenzi abangafundile, izindleko eziphakeme zokwenza ibhizinisi, kanye nokuguguleka kwenkundla yokukhiqiza, phakathi kokunye.[178]

Konke lokhu kube nomthelela ongemuhle ekukhuleni nasekuqashweni kwaba nomphumela wokukhula kwezikweletu komphakathi, okukhinyabeza ukutshalwa kwemali nokugcinwa izingqalasizinda zomphakathi njengemigwago, ujantshi, amachweba kanye nokusabalalisa kwamandla kagesi.

Ekubhekana nalelifa, ukuphendula kukahulumeni wentando yeningi kuleminyaka imiphumela yomnotho *"yokwakha amathuba emsebenzi, ukuqeda ubumpofu, ukuncishiswa kokungalingani kanye nokukhula komnotho wezwe lonke."*[179]

Ngaphezu kwalokho, u-25% kuphela ophezulu esibalweni sokuphatha samabhizinisi azimele abamnyama

Ukuphikelela kwezinselelo ezintathu zokuntuleka kwemisebenzi, ubumpofu nokungalingani kudinga l-akhawunti ethembekile yentuthuko yezomnotho kanye noguquko, ukuze izwe laseNingizimu Afrika lilalele isexwayiso so kuqala esivezwe ekubuyekezweni kweminyaka eyishumi "*ukuthi yise kwenziwe Inqubekela phambili enkulu, amandla amakhulu, ukufakwa kwezomnotho kanye nokususwa ngaphandle kube yinkinga enkulu futhi uma kuvunyelwe ukuphikelela ukufikelela okunesihluku kuwo wonke amazinga*".

Ukungenelela kwezingqubomgomo ukusukela konyaka we-1994 nenqubekela phambili

Kuyo yonke leminyaka ukuze kubhekwane nezinselelo ezintathu kanye nezindaba ezihlobene nokusatshalaliswa kabusha, ukuxutshwa komnotho kanye nokukhula uhulumeni wamukele izinqubomgomo eziningana zamazinga amakhulu, ngezinye izikhathi ezazinemigomo ethile. Lokhu kufaka, emazingeni amakhulu, iRDP ngonyaka we-1994, iGEAR ngonyaka we-1996, i-AsgiSA ngonyaka we-2005, iNGP kanye neNDP ngonyaka we-2012. Ukukhuluma kabanzi izinqubomgomo ziye zalwela indlala yokungalingani futhi nokwakha amathuba emsebenzi ngoku (1) guqula ubunikazi nokulawulwa komnotho; kanye (2) nokuphathwa okuncono komnotho kusentsheziswa izinqubomgomo zezimali, nezezimboni.

Izinqubomgomo Zokuguqula Ubunikazi kanye Nokulawulwa Komnotho

Uhulumeni wamukele umthetho we-Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) ngonyaka we-2003 ukwenza izinguquko kubunini nasekuphatheni ezomnotho ukuze

178 UbuMongameli. 2014. Ukubuyekezwa kweminyaka engama-20. k.86.

179 UbuMongameli. 2003. Kubhekelwa Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Elishumi. k.32.

kulungiswe ukungalinga kwezinhlanga nobulili ubinini nokulwawula komnotho. Ngokusekelwe ekubuyazweni kweBEE, uhulumeni waguqula ingqubo mgomo futhi wayisakaza kabanzi ukuze ifake phakathi izinto ezinjengokuthuthukiswa kwamakhona nokuthuthukiswa kwamabhizinisi, okuholele ku-Broad Based BEE (B-BBEE). Uhulumeni usungule futhi wasebenzisa izinqubomgomo nezinhlelo ezahlukahlukene ukwenza lula ukunikwa amandla kwabantu ababencishwe amathuba phambilini, kubandakanya umthetho kazwe lonke ukuhlomisa izimali (NEF) ka-1998 kanye nomthetho we-BEE wango-2003 kulandelwa ukukhishwa kwemikhono ye-B-BBEE Code of Practice. Lokhu kwasungulwa ngomyalo oqondile wokuxhasa kanye nokwenza lula ukubamba iqhaza kwabantu abansundu base-Ningizimu Afrika emnothweni ngokuhlizekela ukwesekwa kwezezimali nokungezona ezezimali.

Ukuze kuqhutshekwe phambili nezinhloso ezichazwe ku-sec 217 (2) yomthetho sisekelo ukukhuthaza ukuthengwa kwezimpahla nokuvikeleka noma ukuthunyelwa kwabantu noma imikhakha yabantu, ebincishwe amathuba ngenxa yokubandlululwa ngokungafanele kubandakanya abantu abansundu, abesifazane kanye nabantu ngokukhubazeka, umthetho wokuhlelwa kwenqubomgomo yezinto zokufunda waphasiswa ngonyaka we-2000, obehambisana nemithethonqubo (ka-2000 nango-2017) nemibuthano eminingi yomgcinimafa. Ngale l uhulumeni uzibophezele ekusekeleni abamnyama, abesifazane, abantu abakhubazekile abanabhizinisi kanye namabhizinisi amancane naphakathi. Kwenziwa ukuzibophelela ukubeka eceleni imikhiqizo engama-30% ezotholwa kulezi zigaba.

Phezukwalokho, uhulumeni wamukele i-Basic Condition Employment Equity Acts, eyandisa i-Affirmative Action ezindaweni zokusebenza, ihlangabezana nezimo ezitshekile zokumela ebabencishwe amathuba alinganayo emsebenzini ngaphambili, [baqhubekele lzindlela zomsebenzi] kanye nazo zonke izinhlobo zobandlululo zomphakathi zobudlelwane babasebenzi ezinjenge Labour Courts, Collective Bargaining Forums neCommission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) ukuseka ukusetshenziswa kwalemithetho okukhulunywe.

Ulwazi oluhlukanisiwe enguqukweni ligqamisa ukuthi ukudluliselwa kwamafa ekwakheni ingcebo kuma-Afrika isaseyinselelo. Ucwaningo lweBrad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission (2018) yembula ukwehla kwezinkampani ezibhalisiwe ku-JSE kusuka kuma-33% ngo-2015 ukuya kuma-27% ngo-2017.[180] Ngokusho kwalombiko, ukuqondiswa kwabantu abansundu kukhuphuke ngama-113% phakathi konyaka we-2006 nowe-2016. Nokho lezi zakha ama-38% kuphela kwisamba sabantu abamele izilinganiso zabantu kumabhodi ngo-2017.[181] Lezi zitho zibalelwa kokubili ubunikazi obuqondile nobungaqondile. Ubunikazi obuqondile kwabansundu benze ama-3% kuphela, ngo-2015.[182] Ubunikazi bamabhizinisi abesifazane abansundu nakho kwehla kusuka kuma-11% kuya kuma-9% ngesikhathi esifanayo.[183]

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ama-25% kuphela abasezihlalweni zabaphathi a aphezulu ebantwini abansundu nabesifazane kwinhlaka ezimele bamele ama-22% kubaphathi boke abaphezulu kwizinhlaka zombuso nezizimele.[184]

Lemiphumela imemezelwe umbiko weBhange Lomhlaba, ophetha ngokuthi: "*ngokuba mpofu noma India laseNingizimu Afrika - kwalabo ubandlululo lingabakhlukumezi kangaka – kohlala kuyinkomba yokuceba*."[185] Umbiko wokungalingani womhlaba ukhombisa ukuthi "selokhu kwaphela ubandlululo ngonyaka we-1994 amasheya emali aphezulu adlondlobale kakhulu. Noma kunjalo izinguquko eziningana eziqondiae kwabampofu kakhulu nokulwa ifa lokwehlukaniswa, umjaho usengumhlaziyi osemqokwa ukwehluka kwamazinga kwemali engenayo, ukutholwa kwezemfundo, amathuba wemisebenzi nengcebo".[186] Nokuqhathaniswa, i-Ningizimu Afrika ihlala iwumphakathi ongalingani kakhulu kuwo umhlaba, nge sabelo sengcebo sama "10% ephezulu ithole i-2/3 yomholo kazwelonke, kuyilapho abaphezulu be-1% uthole ama-20% wemali kazwelonke" ngonyaka we-2014[187].

Isithombe 7.1 sikhombisa isabelo sokuqhathanisa sengxenye yenzuzo yalabo abahola phezulu 10% phakathi kweNingizimu Afrika nezinye izingxenye zomhlaba.

Ngokuvamile, kule minyaka engama-25 kube nokusebenza okubuthaka kakhulu ezindaweni ezibalulekile zokuguqulwa

180 Ikhomishini ye-B-BBEE. 2018. Kumbiko weZesimo nemiBiko kazwelonke Ekufukulweni kweZomnotho wabansundu. Ikhasi 33. Okutholakala ku: https://bbbeecommission.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/National-Status-and-Trends-on-Black-Economic-Empowerment-Report-31-March-2018-FINAL.pdf (Yabhekwa ngezi-26 kuNhlolanja 2019).

181 *Ibid.* Ikhasi. 38.

182 https://africacheck.org/factsheets/guide-much-sas-stock-exchange-black-owned-know/

183 Ikhomishini ye-B-BBEE. 2018. Kumbiko weZesimo nemiBiko kazwelonke Ekufukulweni kweZomnotho wabansundu. Ikhasi. 33. Okutholakala ku: https://bbbeecommission.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/National-Status-and-Trends-on-Black-Economic-Empowerment-Report-31-March-2018-FINAL.pdf (Yabhekwa ngezi-26 kuNhlolanja 2019).

184 *Ibid*.

185 World Bank. 2018. Republic of South Africa Systematic Country Diagnostic An Incomplete Transition Overcoming the Legacy of Exclusion in South Africa.p.18. Available at: http://documentsworldbank.org/curated/en/815401525706928690/pdf/WBG-South-Africa-Systematic-Country-Diagnostic-FINAL-for-board-SEC-PO-Edit-05032018.pdf (Accessed 26 February 2019).

186 World Inequality Lab. 2018. World Inequality Report 2018. p.145. https://wir2018.wid.world/files/download/wir2018-full-report-english.pdf

187 *Ibid.*

kwezomnotho, kufaka phakathi ukulawulwa kwabaphakathi, amabhizinisi nentuthuko yabathengisi, ukuthuthukiswa komnotho womphakathi kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhona.[188]
Phakathi konyaka we-2016 nowe-2017, bekukhona ukubhekelwa phansi kobunikazi abansundu kwezomnotho (kodwa emkhakheni wezothutho, njengoba kuboniswe **isithombe 7.2**). Sekukonke, ezezimali, ezokwakha, ezokuthutha nezemikhakha zibalwa kakhulu ngokwemibandela yonunikazi abansundu (bheka ukuguqulwa **kwesisekelo 7.2**).

Izinyathelo zokuqinisa emsebenzini zethulwe zisuka nje, nomthetho weEmployment Equity wonyaka we-1998. Kunenqubekela phambili enenqubekela phambili ngokulingana kokuqashwa emkhakheni wangasese, kanti imboni yomphakathi isizimele.

Kunezinguquko ezithile ekuhlanganisweni kwezinhlanga ukubekwa kwabasebenzi kusukela ngo-2001. Ngo-2017 ama-Afrika wabaphathi abaphezulu ebenza ama-14.3% uma kuqhathaniswa no-6% ngonkaya we-2001, Amakhaladi ngo-5.1% ngonyaka we-2017 uma kuqhathaniswa no-4% ngonyaka we-2001, Amandiya ngo-9.4% ngonyaka ka-2017 uma kuqhathaniswa no-4% ngonyaka we-2001.[189] Ijubane belilokhu lihamba kancane ikakhulukazi ngaphakathi komkhakha ozimele, lapho abamhlophe bakha ama-71% wabaphathi abaphezulu, kanti emkhakheni wezomphakathi abansundu bakha ama-72.2%.[190] Abamhlophe bayaqhubeka nokuphatha phezulu kuyo yonke imikhakha ngama-67% ngonyaka we-2017, lokhu kwehle kusuka kuma-87% ngo-2001. Ngokuphambene na lokhu abesifazane bamele ama-13% kuphela nokuphatha phezulu ngonyaka we-2001 kepha bangu-22.9% kuphela ngonyaka we-2017.

Uhlaka Lwenqubomgomo Yezimali (Macroeconomic)

Ukucacisa isikhundla sezimali zeRDP, uhulumeni waqhamuka futhi wamukela UHLAKA lwezimali olufinqiwe kumbhalo weGEAR. Uhlaka oluhlose (1) Ukunciphisa ukusilela kwemali yonke; (2) Gwema ukwenyuka okungapheli (3) Ukunciphisa izindleko ezisetshenziswa uhulumeni okuhambelana neGDP; futhi (4) Ukuphathwa kwezikweletu zomphakathi ezihlobene ne-GDP emazingeni azinzile.

Uhulumeni wamukela isimo sezimali esiqinile ukuze sinqande izingcindezi zokunyuka kwamandla emali futhi sinciphise nesidingo sokuboleka izimali. Lokhu bekuhloswe ukuvula isikhala sezimali kuhulumeni ukuqinisa isandla kutshalozimali oluzinzile.

Ngaphezu kwalokho kwahlongozwa ukwakhiwa kabusha kwezinsizakalo zomphakathi, obekuvumela ukuhlelwa kabusha kanye nokwenza imisebenzi kahulumeni iqondane nomongo wenkonzo yomphakathi entsha engenabandlululo ngobuhlanga nobulili. Ukunciphisa izindleko ezisetshenziswa nguhulumeni kufaka ukuphathwa ngokucophelela komthethosivivinywa wmaholo kahulumeni, ukukhulisa kanye nokunciphisa izingxenye ezithile zikahulumeni. Ingqubo yokubeka isabelozimali yahlelwa ngendlela yokusebenzisa emaliesikhathi esezingeni eliphakathi, eyavumela isabelozimali seminyaka eminingi.

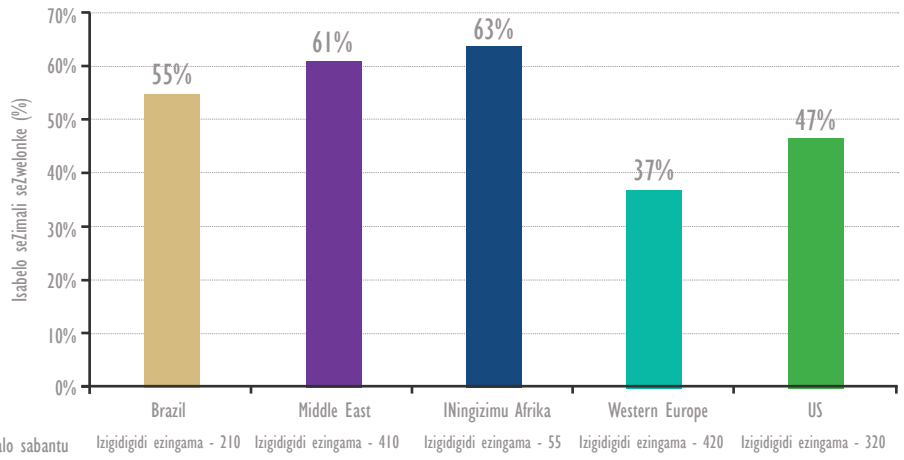
Njengomphumela, iNingizimu Afrika ikwazile ukuxhasa ngezimali izinqubo ezibalulekile ezifana nephakethe lokuvikelwa komphakathi kwabampofu kanye neholo elibanzi lomphakathi. Okulandelayo-ke, "*Cishe amaphesentiangama-68 wezindleko ezihlanganisiwe kweza kwizibopho zomphakathi, kubandakanya imfundo, ezempilo, izibonelo zikahulumeni kanye nezinsizakalo zenhlalo*."[191]

Ukwehla kwezomnotho komhlaba wonke ngo-2008 – 2009 kwakhinyabezi ezezimali ezaseNingizimu Afrika. Kusukela lapho ukululama bekulokhe kuhamba kancane futhi lokhu kukhombisa ukuwohloka okubonakalayo kwezimali zomphakathi. Ukuqokelelwa kwentela kwangena phansi kwengcindezi njengoba izinzuzo zezinkampani zancipha, ukulahleka kwemisebenzi okukhulu kwathinta kwathintaukukhokhwa kwentela yenzuzo yangamunye kanye nokuntengantenga kwezindleko zemikhaya kwaba no mkhulu umthelela kumarisidi eVAT.[192] Abakhokhi bentela ngamunye baqhubeka nokubika ngesabelo esikhulu kunazo zonke samarisidi entela avela kuhulumeni, njengoba kukhonjisiwe **isithombe 7.3** kulokhu, uhulumeni wethule izinguquko ezahlukahlukene zentela ezibe nomphumela wokuncishiswa kwentela yemali engenayo, ikakhulukazi kubantu abasesibakweni somholo ophansi.

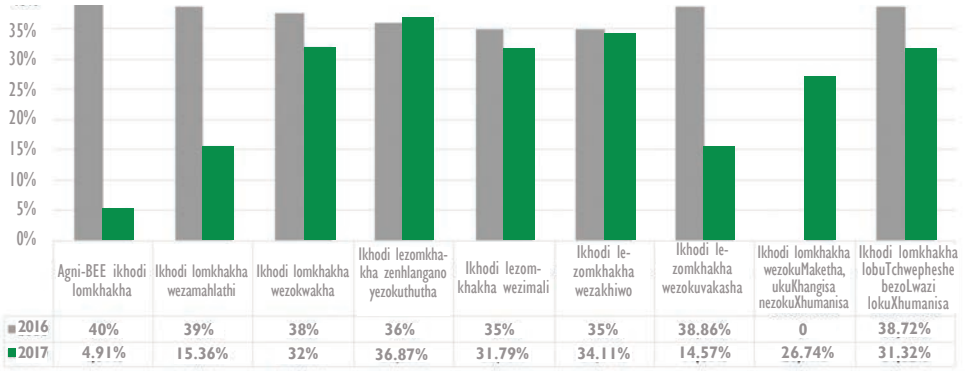
Ukuqoqwa kwentela isiyonkes sithuthukile kusukela ngonyaka we-1994 kususelwa ezigidigidini ezingama - R113, kwafinyelelakwinani lokuqoqa imali elingaslinganiselwa ku R1.3 triliyoni ngonyaka we-2018. Isibalo sabantu ababhaliselwe intela sikhuphuke kakhulu kusukela ngonyaka we-2009 kanti sesikhuphukile ngonyaka we-2017/18.

Nokho, phakathi neminyaka engu-25 intela yezinkampani yehlile isuka ku-50% ngo-1990/1991 iya cishe ku-25% ngo-2014/2015, ekulondolozeni nasekwakheni imisebenzi.[193] I- Value Added Tax (VAT) yenziwa ukuze kulethwe impumuzo kulabo abahola kancani. I-VAT, eyethulwa ngo-1991 eyayiwu-10% yanyuswa yaba u-14% ngo-1993, futhi muva nje yenziwa u-15% njengoba kubonisiwe **esithombeni 7.4**.

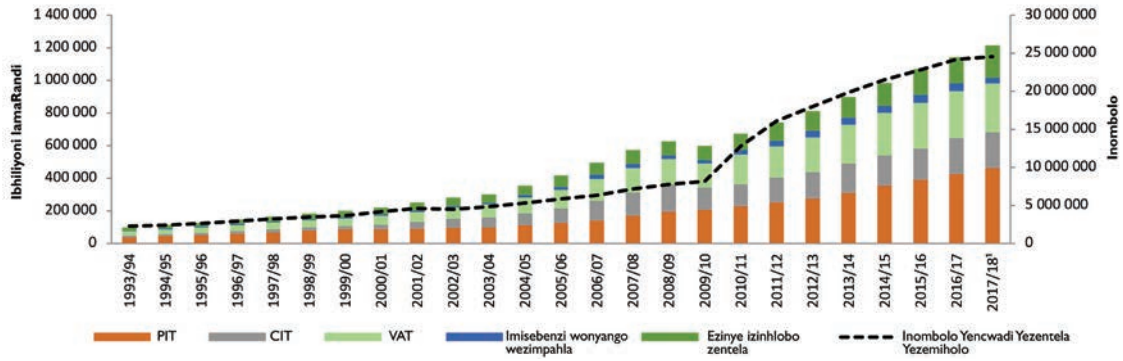
188 *ku-Ibid.* Ikhasi 33.
189 Commission for Employment Equity. 2018. 18th Annual Report 2017 – 2018. Ikhasi .18.
190 *Ibid.* Ikhasi .20.
191 Umnotho Wezwe. 2019. Ukubuyekezwa kweSabelozimali. 2019.
192 UbuNgameli. 2014. Ukubuyekezwa kweminyaka engama-20. Ikhasi 15.
193 *Ibid*, Ikhasi.8.



Umdwebo 7.1: Isamba sonke semali engenayo sabaholi abaphezulu abangama – 10% wabaholi ku-2012-2016.
Umthombo: Alvaredo.Asspouad and Piketty (2017).



Umdwebo 7.2: Inguquko yemikhakha emikhakheni eyahlukahlukene.
Umthombo: Umbiko weKhomishini leB-BBEE, 2018.



Umdwebo 7.3: Ukubhaliswa Kwentela nokuqoqwa Kwezimali 1993 / 94-2017 / 18.
Umthombo: Izinsizakalo Zenzuzo YaseNingizimu Afrika.

Ukuqoqwa kwentela isiyonkes sithuthukile kusukela ngonyaka we-1994 kususelwa ezigidigidini ezingama - R113, kwafinyelelakwinani lokuqoqa imali elingaslinganiselwa ku R1.3 triliyoni ngonyaka we-2018.

Ngo-1994 Isikweletu seNingizimu Afrika ngokwephesenti le-GDP saba u-48.3%. Lokhu kwehliswa kwaze kwafika ku-22.4% ngo-2008. Ngenxa yezinkinga zomthotho emhlabeni kabanzi, isikweletu sikahulumeni ngokwephesenteji le-GDP senyukela ku-53%. Ngaphezu kwalokho, izimfuneko zokuboleka nazo zenyuka, ukuze zikwazi ukuhlanganisa izikweletu zikahulumeni ocindezelekile, kuyilapho isidingo sezindlela zokusimamisa umnotho zazidingeka.

Njengoba **isithombe 7.5** sikhombisa, isilinganiso saseNingizimu Afrika sezikweletu zomphakathi kwi-GDP sihlala siphansi kakhulu kune-India neBrazil, futhi kulindeleke ukuthi sibe sezingeni eliphansi kune-China ngo-2020. ITurkey ne-Argentina (okuyizinga eliphakeme njengezomnotho ophakeme kakhulu) kumanje zombili zibhekene nezikweletu nezingqinamba; banezikweletu eziphansi zomphakathi ezihlobene ne-GDP. Noma kunjalo baqophe isikweletu sangasese esikhulu kakhulu sangaphandle esineNingizimu neNingizimu Afrika. Isikweletu saseNingizimu Afrika sangaphandle sinesizotha uma siqhathaniswa nenzuzo yeminotho emaphakathi naphezulu, futhi ngaphansi kakhulu kuneTurkey, Brazil, kanye neArgentina, wezinkinga ezibhebhethekise ukukhathazeka komhlaba jikelele mayelana namamakethe aqubukayo. Kodwa ke, iye yadlondlobala ngokwamukelekile ukusukela ngo 2011 ihambisana neminotho engontanga. **Umdwebo 7.6** ukhombisa ukuthambekela kwesabelomali sezwe. Intengo yesabelomali yehle kancane kusuka kuqophelo laso ku-5.3% we-GDP ngonyaka ka 2013. Ukushoda kukhuphuke kusuka ngaphansi nje kwe-4% ye-GDP ngo-2016/17 kuya ku-4,5% ngo-2017/18.

Inqubomgomo Yezimali

Uhlaka lwenqubomgomo yezimali lususelwa ezinsikeni ezimbili: ukugcinwa kokuqina kwezimali kanye nokwehliswa kwezinga lokunyuka kwamanani. Umgomo wezezimali ubuye futhi uhlose ukufeza amanani entengo yangempela, ngethemba lokuthi lokhu kuzokhuthaza ukonga kanye nokutshala imali. Ngaphezu kwalokho indlela yokuhlakazeka kancane kancane kwezilawuli zokushintshaniswa kwangaphandle nokususwa kwezinyathelo zokulawula ohlelweni lwezezimali (olufana nohlelo lwemali oluphambili) kwakusho ukuheha utshalomali lwezezimali lwakudala.

Umgomo wezezimali obhekiswe ekunciphiseni ukwehla kwamandla emali ubucatshangelwa nokuthi uzoba negalelo ekusimamiseni inani lamanje lerandi, ngoba ekuhambeni kwesikhathi, ukuqondaniswa kwamanani entengo aphakama nokwenziwa kwamanye amazwe kwabathengisi beSA kubonwe njengokubalulekile ekuqiniseni inani lentengo lwemali.

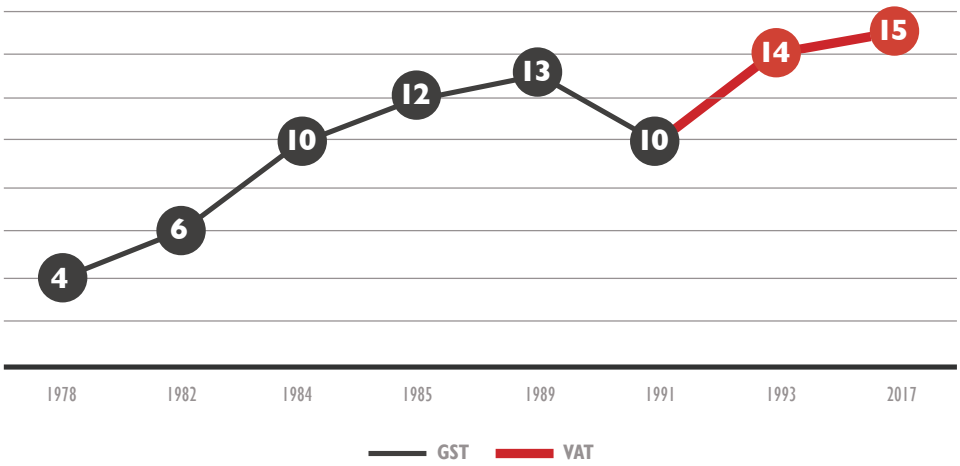
Umgomo wezezimali obehlose ukunciphisa ukwehla kwamanani entengo yingakho bekuyinto esemqoka yokulawula izinga lokushintshana, eyayivunyelwe ukuntanta. Ngonyaka we-1999 uhulumeni wamukela ukuqondiswa kwe-inflation okuqondiswe kuyo njengohlaka lwezinqubomgomo ezengeziwe zezezimali, wabeka umkhawulo webhendi ephakathi kwe-3% ne-6%, njengomhlahlandlela wokumiswa kwezinga lenzalo.

Isimo sokuphakama kwamanani entengo ephansi bekucatshangwa ukuthi sikhuthaza ukusimama kwe-minotho emikhulu, sinikeze indawo yokukhula kwemali, ukwanda kokuhlinzekwa kwezikweletu emabhizinisini amancane nokwandisa ubunini bemizi.

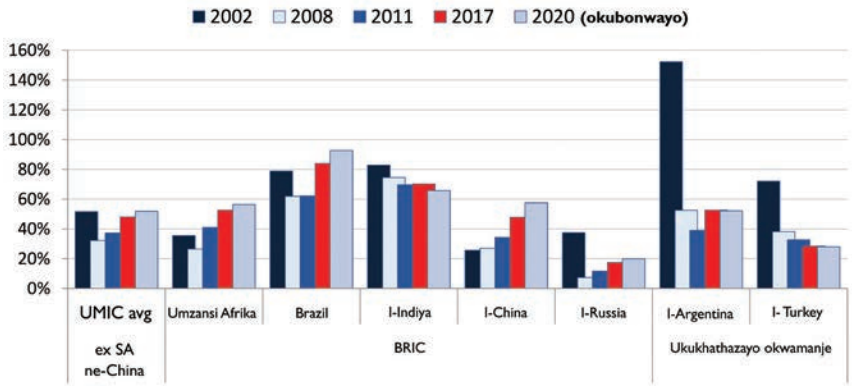
Njengoba kukhonjisiwe ngesibalo esingu-7.7 phakathi konyaka we-1994 nowe-1998 amanani entengo enyuka ngokweqile ayedlula ama-6%; kanye nemizamo yeBhange Lokulondolozwa ukuvikela inani lemali ngasekupheleni kweminyaka yama-1990 kuholele emiphumeleni emibi emayelana namazinga emali yenzalo. Okuhlosiwe kwehla kwamanani aphakathi kuka-3% no-6% kwahlangatshezwa kusukela ngo-1999 kuya ku-2006, ngaphandle kuka-2002. .Njengoba usizi lwezezimali luqale ngonyaka ka-2007/08 kube nomphumela wokuwohloka komhlaba wonke ngonyaka ka-2009, amanani entengo yezimpahla aphakanyiswa, ngentengo kawoyela efinyelela irekhodi eliphakeme cishe le-US $ 150 umphongolo ngamunye maphakathi no-2008.

Intengo kawoyela ephezulu, kanye nokuwohloka okukhulu kweRandi namanani aphezulu okudla kanye namanani alawulwayo, kufaka ingcindezi enkulu ekukhuphukeni kwamanani asekhaya[194].

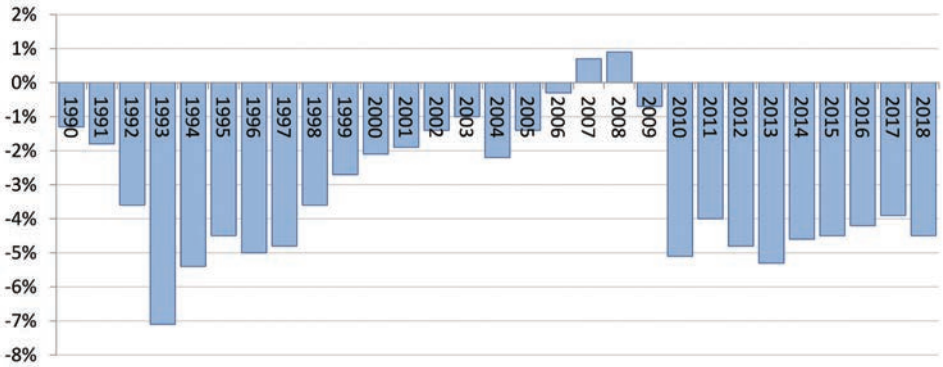
194 DPME. 2014. 20 Year Review Background Paper: Economy and Employment. Ikhasi. 17.



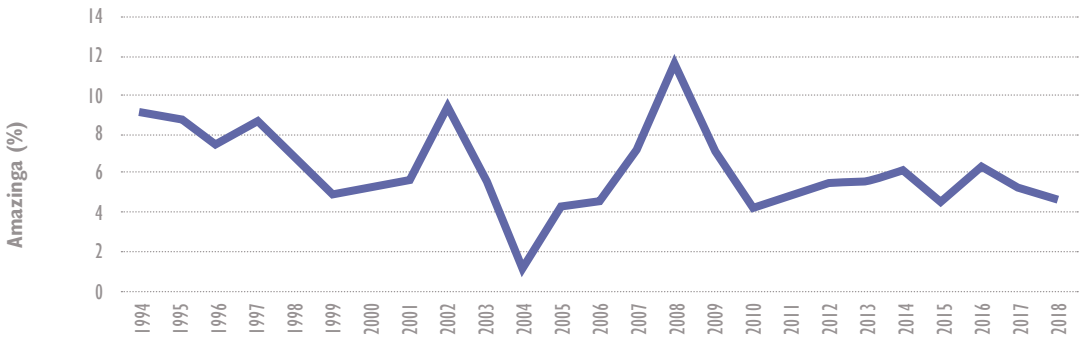
Umdwebo 7.4: GST / VAT.
Umthombo: Izinsizakalo Zenzuzo YaseNingizimu Afrika.



Umdwebo 7.5: Isikweletu sikahulumeni ngokwephesenti le-GDP, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2017 futhu senyukela naku-2020.
Umthombo: IMF, World Economic Outlook.



Umdwebo 7.6: Ukushoda kwesabelomali saseNingizimu Afrika njengephesenti le-GDP, 1990-2018.
Umthombo: IBhange Ngodla laseNingizimu Afrika.



Umdwebo 7.7: **Amanani wokwehla kwamanani ngonyaka, 1994-2018.**
Umthombo: Statistics South Africa, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Umasingana 2019.

Njengoba sesifinyelele inani eliphakeme weminyaka engama-20 wama-11% ngonyaka ka-2008 kwehla amanani abathengi eminyakeni eyalandela. Sizinzile ngemuva konyaka ka-2008 "*silinganiselwa ngama-5.5% ngonyaka esikhathini esisuka-2009 ukuya ku-2012*"[195]. Lo mkhuba uqhubeke phakathi konyaka we-2012 nowe-2015 njengoba kukhonjisiwe **isithombe 7.7**. Isilinganiso jikelele sokukhuphuka kwamanani entengo phakathi konyaka we-1994 nowe-2015 sasi ngama-6.3%.[196] Yize ukwehla kwamandla emali kuzinzile eminyakeni yamuva, ukuhlolwa okuphelele kohlaka lwethu lezomnotho omkhulu, ikakhulukazi inqubomgomo yokucupha ukwehla kwamanani emazingeni kahulumeni kusazokwenziwa.

Ukwehluleka kwezinyathelo ezimbalwa zikahulumeni zokubhekana nokungasebenzi kanye nokukhuthaza ukuthuthukiswa komnotho kusukela ngonyaka we-1994 kuholele ekutheni kube nenkulumompikiswano enkulu yomphakathi mayelana nokufaneleka kwezinqubomgomo ezahlukahlukene zikahulumeni, kubandakanya incupho yokunyuka kwamandla emali. Ngenkathi ukukhula kwamandla emali kuzinzile ngokuqhubeka kwesikhathi eNingizimu Afrika, kunobufakazi obuncane bokuphakamisa ukuthi imiphumela ebilindelekile efana nokwakhiwa kwamathuba emisebenzi izuzekile, ngoba amanani okukhula ayaqhubeka ehle kanti amazinga okuntuleka kwamathuba emisebenzi aphakeme ngokuqhubekayo.[197]

Ukugxila okukhethekile kokukhuphuka kwamandla emali kucuphe ukusimama kwamanani ezinye izinto ezibalulekile kwezomnotho omkhulu kuphakanyiswe kakhulu ngababambiqhaza abahlukahlukene, ikakhulukazi inhlangano yabasebenzi. Bubekwe ukuthi kucatshangwe ukuthi kwenziwa 'ekucupheni ukuqasha' njengengxenye yenqubomgomo zezimali. Lokhu kungafaka ukuqinisekisa izinga lokushintshana lokuncintisana elingaba yingxenye ebalulekile yokuthuthukiswa kwezimboni ezihweba namazwe angaphandle ezincintisanayo, ngaleyo ndlela kudaleke futhi kuvikelwe imisebenzi.

Ukonga Nokutshalwa Kwezimali

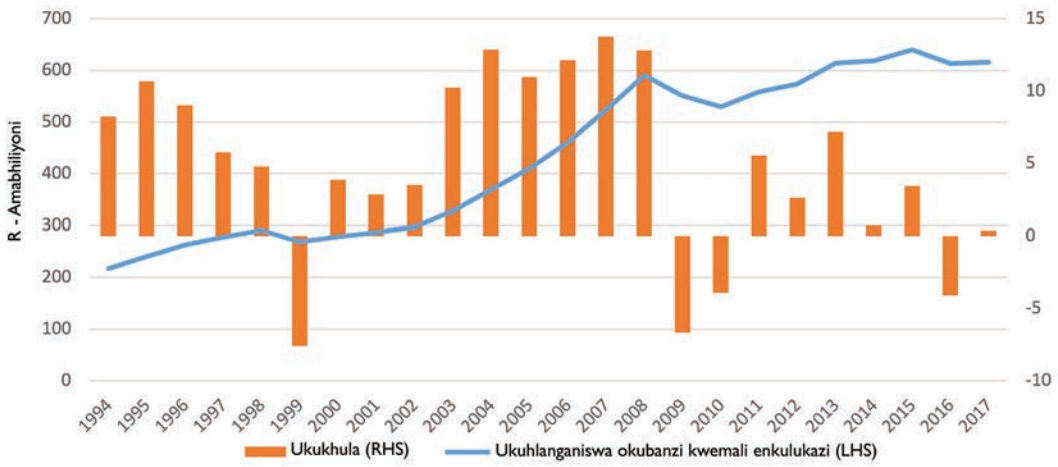
Isithako ezibalulekile ukukusimamisa Izinga eliphakeme lokonga kanye nokutshalwa kwezimali yizithako ezibalulekile zokusimamisa izinga elisheshayo lokukhula elidingekayo ukuze kuncishiswe amazinga aphakeme ezwe okuntuleka kwemisebenzi nobuphofu. Ngokwe-SARB 2019 Quarterly Bulletin 291, izinga lokonga izwe lonke laseNingizimu Afrika (ukonga kakhulu njengama-% we-GDP) ka-2018 lalingama-14,4%, ukwehla kusuka ku-16,3% ngonyaka ka-2017, kanti ukonga imikhaya kanye nohulumeni kwehle kusuka kuma-1,6% kuya kuma-1.4% futhi nama-0,2% ukuya kuma kuma-0%, ngokulandelana, ngesikhathi esifanayo. Ukulondolozwa kubalulekile ukuze kuthuthukiswe ezomnotho njengoba nazo zifaka isandla ekutshaleni imali ngaleyo ndlela zinomthelela ekukhuleni komnotho. Ngenxa yalokhu, uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika ngomgcinimafa kazwelonke wethula ama-Akhawunti ama-Savings Accounting (TFSAs) ngonyaka ka-2016 ukugqugquzela ukonga umuntu ngamunye.

195 The Presidency. 2014. Twenty Year Review, South Africa 1994 – 2014.Ikhasi. 95.

196 Umnyango Wezenhlelo, Ukuqapha noKuhlola. 2016. Izinkomba Zentuthuko 2016. Ezitholakala ku: https://www.dpme.gov.za/publications/Reports%20and%20Other%20Information%20Products/Development%20Indicators%202016.pdf (Evulwe ngama-29 kuNhlolanja 2019).

197 Amasu Wezimboni Wenqubomgomo Zokuhweba (TIPS). 2015. Inqubomngomo yezomnotho omkhulu ngenkathi yokukhula kancane komnotho nenhlekelela.





Umdwebo 7.8: Ingqikithi Yezimali Ezihlanganisiwe Zomholo Ojwayelekile.
Umthombo: Idatha-SARB.

Ngokusho kweBhange Lezimali laseNingizimu Afrika, isilinganiso sokuqalwa kwemali eyakhiwe eqokiwe ku-GDP inyuke isuka kuma-15.2% ngo-1994 yenyuka ngama-23.1% ngo-2008, kodwa sehlasaya kuma-19.2% ngonyaka we-2012. Ngokwesilinganiso, ukutshalwa kwezimali okuzizinzile bekunamandla, eqophe ukukhula okuphakathi konyaka okungulinganiselwa okungama-6,2% ngonyaka. Isikhathi phakathi kuka-2003 no-2008 kufakazele ukwanda okukhulu kwemali esetshenziselwe ukubeka imali okuyisilinganiso esimaphakathi nama-12,2% ngonyaka (buka **isithombe 7.8**). Ukukhokhwa kwemali yangempela ngumkhakha kagesi kudlulele ngale kumazinga, ngesilinganiso sokukhula sama-20,7% ngonyaka, kulandelwa ngumkhakha wezokuthutha, wokugcina nokuxhumana (10,9%)[198].

Ukukhula kokutshalwa kwemali okuzinzile kwabekwa kungcindezi iziphumo zengqalasizinda yenhlaka yomphakathi yezigidigidi zamarandi.Izinkampani eziphethwe umbuso (SOEs), ikakhulukazi, abakwa-Eskom nabakwaTransnet, baba negalelo elikhulu kakhulu ekutshaleni imali jikelele, njengoba kuboniswa ukwanda kwamasheya wezinkampani zikahulumeni kuya ekutshaleni kwezimali okuzinzile, kusuka kuma-10% ngonyaka we-2001 kuya kucishe kuma-22% ngo-2012, ngokweqiniso[199].

Njengokomfanekiso 7.9, amabhizinisi azimele abelokhu eqhubeka ngotshalozimali kwasekhaya eNingizimu Afrika phakathi nesikhathi sokubuyekezwa, esukela emazingeni aphansi wezigidigidi ezingama-R155.9 ngonyaka we-1994 kanye nophahla lwezigidigidi zama-R409.1 ngonyaka ngo-2014. Ukuqhubeka ibe negalelo lama-68.8% yesamba sokutshalwa kwemali yasekhaya, ngokwesilinganiso. Kusukela ngonyaka we-2014, ukwakhiwa kwemali eyakhiwe ngokuphelele (I-GFCF) yamabhizinisi azimele ibilokhu yehla, kusukela kuzigidigidi ezingama-R405.8 ngonyaka we-2014 ukuya ezigidigidini ezingama-R389 ngonyaka we-2017. Lokhu kwehla kungaba yingxenye yamazinga aphansi wokuzethemba kwamabhizinisi, isiteleka sabatshalizimali, umthamo owedlulele kanye nesidingo esiphansi.

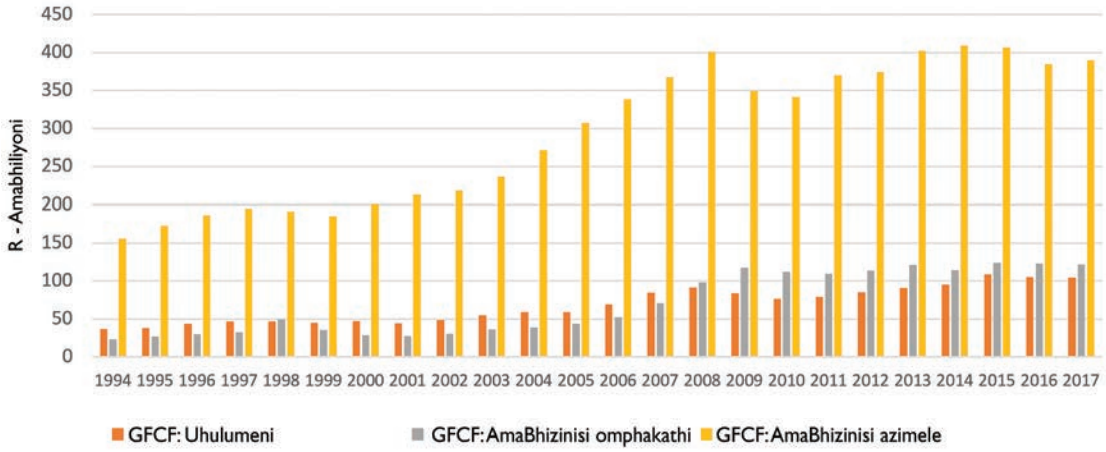
Izinqubomgomo Zezimboni Nezokuhweba

Isisekelo esiwumongo senqubomgomo yezimboni nezohwebo kwakuwukuphokophela ukudalwa kwamathuba emisebenzi kanye nokuncintisana kwamanye amazwe. Ukugcizelela kwakuyimigomo esohlangothini lokuphakelwa oyayenzelwe ukwehilsa izindleko nokususa ukumpintsheka okwadaleka (upstream the value chains).

Imizamo kahulumeni ifaka ukwesekwa okuqondile ngemiklhomelo yezimboni nezimvume, ukusekelwa kokuqeqeshwa kwabasebenzi kanye nokuthengwa kwezimpahla nezinsizakalo zasekhaya, kanye nemalimboleko yemvume evela ezikhungweni zezimali zentuthuko (DFIs). Eminyakeni engama-25 eyedlule, I-Small Enterprise Fund Agency (SEFA) kanye neNational Empowerment Fund (NEF) yasunhulwa futhi ne-Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) yathuthukisa injongo yayo ukufinyelela (empowerment) amaqembu aqokiwe.

Eminyakeni engama-25 edlule,i-IDC ivume ukuthengiselana lapho ihlinzeka ngezigidigidi ezingama-R212 billion wemali-mboleko, ukuxhasa izimboni ezisenhliziyweni yezezimboni zalelizwe (njengensimbi kanye nezinhlamvu zezingqalasizinda), imikhakha yabasebenzi eshubile

198 DPME. 2014. Twenty Year Review Background Paper. Economy and Employment. Ikhasi. 20.
199 DPME. 2014. Twenty Year Review Background Paper. Economy and Employment. Ikhasi. 20.



Umdwebo 7.9: Ingqikithi Yezimali Eziphelele Ezihlanganisiwe Zezinhlokodolobha ngezigaba.
Umthombo: Idatha-SARB.

(imisebenzi yezolimo kanye nezingubo / izicathulo) kanye nezimboni ezintsha (njengezomnotho oluluhlaza, ukwenziwa kwamafilimu kanye nokwenziwa kobuchwepheshe obusha).

Ukugxila kwisiseko esibanzi kubonise ukuzibophelela kwezinkampani zabamnyama ezinikezwe amandla zilingana nezigidigidi ezingama-R97. Okunye ukwesekwa kwaboniswa ngamabhizinisi wentsha nawokuhlonyiswa kwabesifzane. Umthelela wokubolekwa kwemali emsebenzini kulinganiselwa ye I-IDC ukuthi kube ngaphezulu kwezi-500 000 wemisebenzi edaliwe noma egciniwe. Izinqubomgomo kwezi zokuhweba ikakhulukazi, bekufanele zihambisane ne-GATT (Isivumelwano Esijwayelekile Samanani Nohwebo) kanye ne-WTO (World Trade Organisation) ukuze iNingizimu Afrika ibuyiselwe emnothweni womhlaba jikelele, emuva kweminyaka yokunqanyulwa nokugudlulelwa eceleni. Ngalesosikhathi, kwakumele yakhe ubudlelwano bokuhweba ngamazwe angomakhelwane nezwekazi lease-Afrika lilonke.

Ukungenelela okusemqoka kwaba: ukuhleleka kwezakhiwo zamanani; ukwehliswa kwemali ekhokhwayo; ukuphuma kwisikhuthazo sokuthumela ngaphandle; ukwandisa ukufinyelelo lomusa kwezimali zezimboni ezihambisanayo kumabhizinisini amancane nge-IDC nezinye izikhungo zezimali zokuthuthukisa; Amasu Wokusebenza Kwenqubomgomo Yezimboni (i-IPAP) aqhakambisa izindawo ezigxilwe kakhulu phezu kwezigaba ezimafushane (izinkathi zeminyaka emi-5); kanye nokulinganisa kabusha ukuhwebelana nalo lonke izwekazi lase-Afrika.

Isisekelo sezinqubomgomo zokuhweba kwakuwukukhulula, kulimaze ukwenziwa kwasendaweni. Ukwehliswa kwezimali kwentengo kukhuthaze ukuthenga ngaphandle, kwafakwa ukuncintisana okuyingcindezi ezinkampanini ezifuywayo ukuthi zisebenze kahle, futhi zibe nomthelela omubi ekunciphiseni ukuthula kwamandla emali.

Izithiyo zokuhweba zibe nomthelela omkhulu ekulinganiseni kwezwe kokuhweba. Ukuthumela ngaphandle kwezimpahla kwande phakathi konyaka we-1994 nowe-2008. Njengoba kukhonjisiwe esithombeni 7.10 ukuthumela ngaphandle kwezwe izimpahla eqinisweni beku-



INGABE BEWAZI

I-JSE

I-JSE isitoko esidala kunazo zonke ukushintshana ezwenikazi lonke ngemuva kokusungulwa kwalo nguBenjamin Minors Wollen ngomhlaka 8 Novemba 1887, eSauer nakuKhomishani Izinduna, ngenxa yokutholwa kwegolide ngonyaka we-1886.

nendlela ende yokukhula kusukela ngonyaka we-1994. Isamba senani lokuhweba laseNingizimu Afrika (ukuthenga ngaphandle kuhlanganise nokuthumela ngaphandle) kukhuphuke ukusukela kwizigidigidi ezingama-R137 ngonyaka we-1994 kwafinyelela kuma triliyoni ama-R2.2 ngonyaka we-2017.[200] Lokhu kulingana nesilinganiso samaphesenti ayi-13 ukukhula ngenani lamarandi ngonyaka. Ngonyaka we-2009 ngenxa yezihlekelele zezimali zomhlaba wonke, inani lokuthengiswa kanye nokuthengiswa kwempahla kwamanye amazwe lancipha kodwa ukuhweba komhlaba wonke ngo-2016 nango-2017 kwasiza umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika ogulayo. Umnotho wasekhaya waqopha inani lokuhweba elingaphezulu kwezigidigidi ezingama-R53 ngenxa yokuphucuka kwezidingo zomhlaba jikelele kwamanani entengo yezimpahla Kukhuphuka ukuthunyelwa kwezezimayini kwamanye amazwe ngamaphesenti angama-23.5[201].

I-Afrika iqubuke njengemakethe ekhula ngokushehsa kakhulu kwezentengiselwano yaseNingizimu Afrika, futhi iningi lokuhweba okunjalo lisemikhiqizweni eyenziwe. I-SADC ibukeka njengengqophomlando ebaluleke kakhulu yokuhweba eNingizimu Afrika kuzo zombili izimpahla ezithunyelwa ngaphandle kanye nezingeniswa ngaphakathi ezweni. Isjfunda sisodwa sisebenza ngaphezulu kwamaphesenti angama-70 ayo yonke impahla ethunyelwa ngaphandle yaseNingizimu Afrika. Izimakethe ezivele E-SADC i-Botswana, i-Namibia (okusemqoka ngenxa yeSivumelwano seSACU), i-Mozambique, i-Zambia neZimbabwe. Emzameni wokulungisa kabusha ukuhweba namanje amazwe as-Afrika, iNingizimu Afrika ibeke phambili ukuhwebelana ngentuthuko nokuthuthukiswa kwezimboni nengqalasizinda njengengxenye yesihluthulelo sokuvula amandla amazwe ase-Afrika ukuzuza emathubeni okuhweba nokutshalwa kwezimali okutholakala eNingizimu Afrika.

Mayelana nokugeleza kokuhweba, ukuthunyelwa kwezimpahla emazweni angaphandle iNingizimu Afrika kuye eEU kukhuphuke ukusukela ezigidigidini ezingama R20 ngonyaka we-1994 ukufinyelela ukufika kwizigidigidi ezingama-R337 ngonyaka we-2017.[202] Ngaphandle kokukhula kokuthumela izimpahla emazweni angaphandle ukuya e-EU kusukela ngonyaka we-1994, ukuntuleka kwenkungu yokwandisa ukuhweba ikakhulukazi kusukela ngo-2003 kuyakhathaza. Ukushova kokuhweba okusabalele kweNingizimu Afrika ne-EU kuyinkomba yomkhakha wezokukhiqiza ongahlukanisiwe. Isikhawo sokuhweba phakathi kweNingizimu neAfrika ne-EU sigxile kakhulu futhi sibuswa yimikhiqizo engafinyelelwanga nezimpahla zamaminerali futhi lokhu kukhulisa ubuthatkathaka bezomnotho we-SA ekusokeni Kwang aphakathi nangaphandle.

Ukukhuphuka kweChina ngamandla amakhulu ezomnotho futhi nokwakhiwa kokubambisana okunamandla eningizimu

200 Umnyango Wezohwebo Nezimboni. 2018. Babika kuDPME imiphumela yeminyaka engama-25

201 *Ibid*

202 *Ibid*

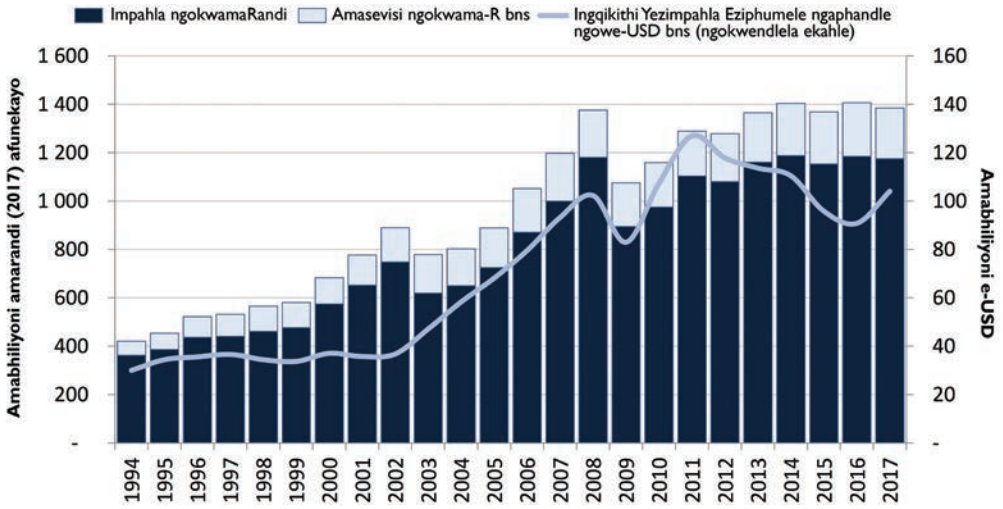


INGABE BEWAZI

ISABELOMALI SOMZANSI AFRIKA

Ngokwe-Open Open Budget Index ye-2017, iNingizimu Afrika yebekwa okokuqala ngokuhlangene ne-New Zealand ngokuba nesabelomali esisobala kakhulu emhlabeni, zombili lezi zifundazwe zathola amaphuzu angama-89 ali-100.

I-Afrika iqubuke njengemakethe ekhula ngokushehsa kakhulu kwezentengiselwano yaseNingizimu Afrika, futhi iningi lokuhweba okunjalo lisemikhiqizweni eyenziwe. I-SADC ibukeka njengengqophomlando ebaluleke kakhulu yokuhweba eNingizimu Afrika kuzo zombili izimpahla ezithunyelwa ngaphandle kanye nezingeniswa ngaphakathi ezweni.



Umdwebo 7.10: Kuthunyelwa ngaphandle wezimpahla nezinsizakalo ngamakhulu ezigidigidi zamarandi (we-2017) namadola aseMelika, 1994 kuya ku-2017.
Umthombo: IBhange Ngodla laseNingizimu Afrika.

eholwa yi-China, India, iBrazil neRussia ku guqule isimo sezomnotho nezepolitiki emhlabeni wonke kulamashumi amabili eminyaka edlule. Leminotho ibalelwa kwabathengi abyi10 abakhulu emhlabeni wonke asesigabeni esiphakathi. Ngo-2010, iNingizimu Afrika yajoyina iqembu elalikhona ngaleso sikhathi elibizwa ngokuthi YI-BRICS. Lobubudlelwane sebube umthombo osemqoka woshinstsho kwezomnotho kuzindawo zokuhweba nokutshalwa kwezimali.

Uhlelo Lwezentuthuko lukazwelonke lubekela umgomo wama-6% ukukhula enanini lokuthumela izimpahla emazweni angaphandle ukuya ku-2030. Njengoba kubonisiwe **esithombeni 7.10** ngokwesilinganiso sokuthumela ngaphandle kwaseNingizimu Afrika bekulokhe kubhekelwa phezula Eminyakeni engama-25 edlule. Ngenxa yokuncika okuqhubekayo ezimpahleni ezingahluziwe, ikakhulukazi izimayini kanye nezolimo nezamahlathi, intengo engafani nenye yezinsimbi kusuka ngonyaka we-2002 kuya kowezi-2011 lenyusa inani lokuthumela ngaphandle kwama-oers, izinsimbi namalahle. Ngaso leso sikhathi ukwanda okusheshayo lokuthengiswa eChina, okuyinhloko I-iron ore kanye nezinye izisetshenziswa. Ngemuva kokukhula okusheshayo kusuka ngonyaka we-1994 ukuya ku-2008, ukukhula kwezimpahla ezithunyelwa emazweni angaphandle kwehla kakhulu ngemuva kokukhuphuka kakhulu kwentengo yezinsimbi ngo-2011, njengoba kukhonjiswe **kwisithombe 7.10**.

Ukuthunyelwa kwezimpahla nezinsizakalo kwamanye amazwe kukhule isilinganisweni sama sama0.4% ngonyaka kusuka ngonyaka we-2014 kuyaku-2017. Ukuthunyelwa kwezimpahla emazweni angaphandle kukhuphuke ngama0. 3% ngonyaka, futhi nezinsizakalo ngama0. 7%. Ukwehla okushashayo erandini uma kuphela Ukudlondlobala kwentengo yezinsimbi ngo-2011 kuchaze ukuthi ukuthunyelwa kwezimpahla emazweni angaphandle kwehlile ngama2. 2% onyakeni ngesilinganiso samaDollar esikhathini esifanayo. Ekwehleni kokukhula ekuthumeleni izimpahla emazweni angaphandle kwaba nomphumela kwimithelela ehlangene ka-2008/9 kwezinhlekelele zezimali komhlaba wonke ngemuva kokukhuphuka kakhulu kwentengo yezinsimbi ngo-2011. Lokhu kukhomba esidingweni esiphuthumayo ukuhlukahlukanisa umnotho.

Ngokwamarandi ukuthunyelwa kwezimpahla emazweni angaphandle kuphokophele cishe ama10% ngonyaka ukusuka ku-1994 ukuya ku-2008, engxenyeni ebangelwa umgudu oyintandokazi womhlaba jikelele futhi engxenyeni ngenxa yokuvulwa komnotho ekupheleni kobandlululo. Inhlekelele ye-dot com ka2002/3 yaletha ukuhlehla kwesikhashana. Ngokuphikisa, ukucekela phansi okujulile ka2008/9 kuye kwasula kakhulu izinzuzo zekudayiswa kwezinsimbi okuphakeme okwaqala cishe ngo-2002. Ukuthengisa komhlaba kwezinsimbi kuwe ngamandla ngo-2011,futhi ukululama kwinhlekelele ka2008/9 kunciphe kakhulu emuva kwalokho.

Ingqubomgomo yokuncintisana

Uhulumeni wentando yeningi washiyelwa ifa lomnotho oshubile owakhiwa amaBhizinisi amakhulu abusa zonke izingxenye zomnotho kanye namabhizinisi asebenzisana nombuso avikelwe ayetizinqalabutho zendalo. Ukuze kushintshwe umnotho futhi ikakhulukazi ukubhekana imikhuba yempika-ncintiswano, ukuhlanganiswa nokuthholwa, futhi kuvumele ukuqubuka kwamabhizinisi ama Ncane nasemaphakathini kanye futhi nokutshalwa kwezimali kwangaphandle okuqondile, uhulumeni uthule iCompetition Act ngo-1998, eye yandlala ukusungulwa kweCompetion Commission neCompetition Tribunal.

Ngaphezu kwesikhathi seminyaka engama-25, inqubomgomo yokuncintisana iphumelelise ukuqhubeka okunqala, kodwa izinselelo zisekhona. Ngonyaka we-2009, inqubomgomo kaHulumeni yaveza kakhulu izinselelo ngokuhlangana kanye nokulahleka kwemisebenzi. Indlela Yokukhula Okusha, eyamukelwa ngonyaka we-2010 ibize ukuthi kubuyekezwe kabanzi Umthetho Wokuncintisana ukuze kubhekwane nezinkinga ezibalulekile nokuqaliswa kokugxila okwengeziwe. Kusukela ngomhla ka-1 Meyi 2016, ukugudlulelwa eceleni okusha kwamacala wobugebengu ekuhlanganiseni amabhizinisi kwathulwa emthethweni.

Impumelelo kuze kube manje, ifaka:

- Izimo eziyingqayizivele zifakiwe ekuvunyweni kokuhlanganiswa, iNingizimu Afrika ihola lomkhakha emazweni aphesheya. Lokhu kufaka phakathi ukuhlanganiswa okubandakanya u-Wal-Mart, Coca-Cola, Anheuser-Busch InBev, Kansai, Edcon, Clicks, Old Mutual namanye.
- Ukuvikelwa kwezivumelwano zokuqashwa ezibanda-kanya abasebenzi abangaphezu kwama-65 000 (kusuke-la ngonyaka ka-2014) kanye nokwakhiwa kwamathuba emisebenzi (imisebenzi engama-7 400).
- Ukuxhaswa kwabalimi abasafufusa emikhiqizweni enganqamuki.
- Ukwenza ngcono amalungelo wabanikazi bezitolo ze-spaza ukuze basebenzise imikhiqizo yokuncintisana (Coca-Cola, SA Breweries).
- Ukugibela ama-R4,5 billion eziKhwameni ezikheth-ekile (kusukela 2010) yemisebenzi, amathuba amasha ezomnotho kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamabhizinisi amancane.
- Ukuzibophezela ekutshaleni imali okusha (R6 billion).

Uphenyo emigudwini nokuhlukunyezwa kokubusa emikhakheni eminingana kwenzeka, kusukela kumanyolo, izinkukhu, isinkwa, ukwakhiwa, insimbi, amabhange, izinhlaka zezimoto, izingcingo nokunye, okuholele ezinhlawulweni ezingaphezu kuka-R7 billion ezinkampanini (kusukela ngo-2010).

- Ukuzibophezela kokusebenzisa imali imali engu-R4,8 billion.
- Ukuqhekeka okuthile kokusebenza kwenkampani (i-SASOL kwizitshalo ezihlanganisa umanyolo).
- Ukuncipha kwamanani wempahla (Amanani wesinkwa wePioneer Foods).
- Amanani alinganiselwe kumabhizinisi ayizingqalabutho (i-Arcelor Mittal embonini yensimbi).
- Ukuguqulwa kobunikazi nokukhushulwa kwe-BEE (Arcelor Mittal, Murray & Roberts, WBHO, Raubex, Staffanutti nezinye).

Ngenkathi lezimpumelelo zisize ekunqandeni ama-cartels nokuziphatha okungqubuzanayo emnothweni, ayiphumelelanga kangako ekubhekaneni zombili izigaba eziphakeme zokuxineka kwezomnotho nokuqhubeka nokuhlukumeza ukubuswa yizinkampani ezinkulu.

Ucwaningo olwenziwe yiKhomishini Yokuncintisana luhlaziye imibiko yokuhlanganisa engaphezulu kwama-2150 ukukhomba izimakethe zemikhiqizo ezinezimboni ezibusayo ngesikhathi sika-2009 kuya ku-2016, kusetshenziswa izidingo zomgudu wokucabangela phambili osemthethweni ngama-45% wesheya lezezimakethe. Ucwaningo olutholakele lukhona lapho kunemikhakha engama-294 yezinkampani ezibusayo ezimakethe ezichaziwe ezikhonjwe emikhakheni engama-31 ethathiwe. Ama-70 % wemikhakha inezimboni ezibusayo kwezinye izimakethe zomkhiqizo ochaziwe. Kusetshenziswa inkomba ejwayelekile, i-Heirfindahl-Hirschmann Index, (HHI), lolu cwaningo lutholile ukuthi imikhakha eyisishiyagalolunye igxile kakhulu.

Imiphumela yezinqubomgomo ngaphezulu eminyakeni engu-25 edlule

Kusukela ngonyaka we-1994, umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika ukhule ngezinga elisesilinganisweni sanahamba ngez-inyawo abangama-2.8%, ngemuva kwenkathi yokwehla eqophe izinga lokukhula kwe-1,2% eminyakeni eyishumi eyedlule. Yize kunjalo, inani labantu abasebenzayo seliphin-deke kabili lisuka ezigidini eziyi 8 laya ezigidini eziyi 16 em-inyakeni engrams 25. Isabelo sabantu abadala abasebenzayo nabasebenza ngokuzinza saba ngaphezulu kwama-40% ngemuva kokuwa kusukela ngasekupheleni kweminyaka yo-1970 kuya kowe-1994. Noma kunjalo, isimo somhlaba jikelele sicishe Saba ngama-60%, futhi ukukhula kwemise-benzi akubanga namandla ngokwanele ukukhuphula izin-ga lokuqashwa ngokufanele kusuka emazingeni aphansi azuzwe ngo-1994.

Utshalomali lukhuphuke kusuka ku-13% we-GDP ngonyaka we-1994 lwadlondlobala Khama 23,5 % ngonyaka ka-2008 futhi lehla laya ngaphansi kwama-20% ngonyaka we-2017.

Ngaphandle kwalezi zinzuzo, amazinga aphezulu wokungalingani, ubuphofu kanye nokuntuleka kwemisebenzi kuyaqhubeka.

Lokhu kunobungozi obukhulu, phakathi kokunye okuve-la ezingxabanweni zasemsebenzini, ukuqhudelana kwen-qubomgomo, ubugebengu, inkohliso kanye nokungaboni ngaso linye emphakathini. Ngaphezu kwalokho, lesizwe sehlulekile ukuthola ukwabiwa kwabantu ngokwakha amandla abantu abasha abasebenzayo.

Ukufinyelela ukukhula okuphezulu kakhulu kuyadingeka, noma kungenele, ukubhekana nalezi zinselelo zomnotho womphakathi.

Ukusuka ekukhuleni ngokusatshalaliswa kabusha njengoba kwakulindelwe yi-RDP kwaletha isikhathi esiqhubekayo ‘sokusatshalaliswa kabusha ngokukhula’

njengoba yathuthukiswa yiGrowth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) ngonyaka we-1996. IGEAR kwakuwukuqhakambisa umnotho ngokukhula okuqondiswe kuma-6%, ukushoda okungaphansi kuka-4%, kanye nokuhlosiwe ekunyukeni kwamandla email. Ukushoda kwemali nokukhuphuka kwamandla email kuye kwehlela Kuna 2.2% nama 5.4% ngokulandelana ngasekupheleni kuka-2000. Umnotho wakhula phakathi kuma 4.2% nama 5.3% ngonyaka ka 2000-2005 yayingaphansi kwe-6% okuqondiswe kuyo. Futhi umnotho awuzange ukhiqize inani lemisebenzi.

Eyayingaphansi kwethagethi ewu 6. Kanti futhi umnotho awukhiqizanga inombolo yemisebenzi ebilindelekile. Ngenxa yalokho, lokhu kwaholela ekungeniseni kweAsgiSA ngo 2005.i-AgsiSA yayiqonde ukwehlisa inhlupheko ngo 2010, nohhafu wokungasebenzi kusuka ku 28% ngo 2004 kuya ku 14% ngo 2014. Ngesikhathi sokuqaliswa kwe AsgiSA, iGDP yaqhubeka yaqhubeka nokilinganisa indlela yokukhula. Isikhathi sika 2003 kuya ku 2008 kwakungeside kakkhulu sokukula komnotho emlandweni wasNingizimu Afrika kodwa amazing aphezulu okungasebenzi aqhubeka.

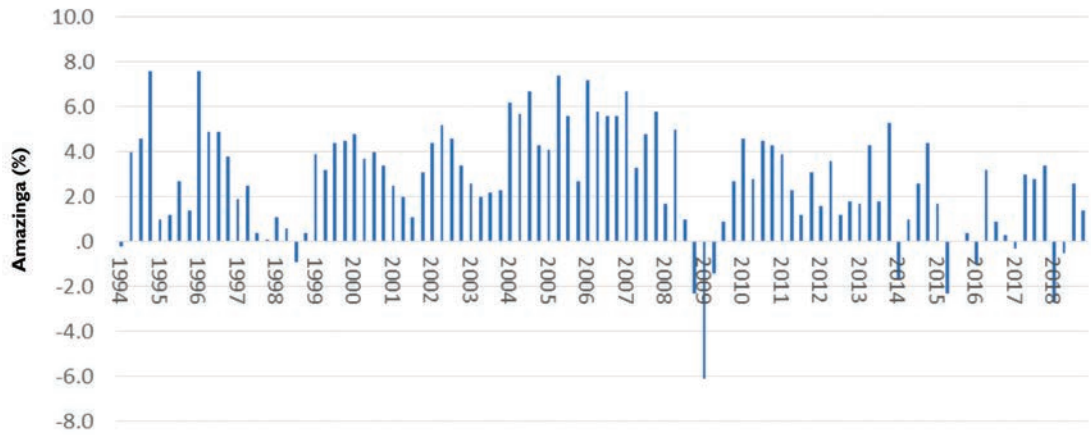
Ukubongela i-ASGISA, i the National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) yashicilelwa ngo 2007, kanye necebo layo lokusungulwa, i Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), ekhuphule ukungenelela kukahulumeni, zaqaliswa. Enye yezinqinamba ezinkulu emnothweni weNingizimu Afrika ukusungulwa kwemigomo emisha ngaphambi kokuqaliswa kwaleyo esikhona – lokhu kubukela phansi umqondo wokugeleza kokuphendulwa kwemigomo yomnotho kanye nezinhlelo. Lokhu kungabe kungumthelelo ekungazini kahle okubukele phansi ukutshalwa kwezimali emnothweni waseNingizimu Afrika.

Ekubongeleleni lemigomo iNingizimu Afrika kushitnshe izikhungo ezikhona yakha ezintsha lezi zifaka iSouth African Revenue Service (SARS), iSouth African Reserve Bank (SARB), iCompetition Authorities, iJSE Securities Exchange Limited kanye neNational Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac). Lezi zikhungo kanye nemigomo zithuthikiswe ngaphansi kwemigomo yokuhlanganyeka kubuholi. Izibonelo ezivelele zifaka phakathi amahhovisi eRDP kanye Coordination and Advisory Services (PCAS).

Ukukhula Komnotho Ukukhula kweGDP

Njengoba kuveziwe **esithombeni 7.11**, phakathi konyaka ka 1994 kanye nekota yesine yonyaka ka 2012, umnotho weNingizimu Afrika ubhekene nokukhula okuhle kuwowonke amakota., ngaphandle kwamakota amathatha kwawu 74. Kuzo zomabili izimo, lapho umnotho wasekhaya ubhekene nokukhula okungekuhle, izinkinga zangaphakathi zehlise ukukhwabanisa umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika.

Ngonyaka ka 1998, izinkinga zezimani zempumalanga ye-Asia ziholele ekusebenzeni kancane emnothweni wezwe, kusenjalo iGlobal Financial Crisis (GFC) ka 2008 iholele ekwehleni komnotho lapho iNingizimu Afrika ibingahlanganyelanga ngokuphelele khona., esikhundleni sesinqumo somgomo wokuba umnotho ogxile ekuthengiseni. **Isithombe 7.11** siveza Umkhuba wokukhula kweGDP eminyskeni endlule ewu 25. Isikhathi sinyaka ka 2003 kuya ku 2008 sabona ukukhula okude komnotho emlandweni weNingizimu Afrika. Ukusebenza kwakhula, ukusebenza kwawa, ukutshalwa kwezimali kwakhula ukwehla kwamananinkanye kanye nentengo yenzuzo yangempela zehla ngokumangalisayo. Khonanjalo, umnotho ukwehla komnotho wezwe okwalandela inzuzo eningi yokwakhiwa kwemisebenzi, kanye namazinga okutshalwa kwezimali ehla.



Umdwebo 7.11: Ukukhula kwe-GDP, amanani ekota alokhu emile ngo-2010 (ilungiswa ngokwezinkathi).
Umthombo: Inhlolovo YaseNingizimu Afrika, Izibalo Zekota Ze-GDP ka-2019.

Ukukhula eNingizimu Afrika kuveze ukuhambisana namanye amazing aphezulu omnotho ongenayo kukhishwa ngaphandle i-China. Ukukhula komnotho eNingizimu Afrika kuqhubeke kwaveza ubungozi futhi kuhamba kancane ngonyaka ka-2018, ngokukhula kokuntenga komotho nobuchwepheshe onyakeni kanye nezinga lokukhula okuphelele konyaka u-8%. Ukukhula uveze ukungami endaweni eyodwa kusuka ngo-2014, **isithombe 7.12** siyaveza. Ukungami ndawonye okuvelile kukwehluka okubukhali phakathi kokukhula okungaphezulu ku-2017 okulandelwe ukukhwabanisa emakoteni amabili ku-2018.

Njengoba kuvezwe **isithombe 7.1**2, I-GDP, ngokukhula kwe-capita iqhubeke nokuveza ukwehla kwemali engenayo ngokwe-capita kusukela ngo-2011, ngokukhula kwe-capita engkho yinhle kusukela ngo-2016. Lokhu kuveza ukuthi ngokwenani labantu baseNingizimu Afrika elikhula kakhulu kunezunga lokukhula kwe-GDP elizoqhubeka nokukhula ngokungalingani.

Ukukhula kancane komnotho kusukela ngo 2015 kungazwakala njengemiphumela yezici zethemu ende yeminyaka emihlanu:

- Ukuphela kwezimpahla okukhule ngo-2015, okufake amandla ekukhuleni kwemboni yezimayini kusukela ngo-2002 kuya ku-2012.
- Umthelela wentengo kagesi ephezulu kuleyongxoxo, ngemunva komlando omude wentengo ephansi yamalahle agqugquzelwe ugesi aqgugquzela amandla anzulu okuwuhluza angasatholakali ezindaweni eziningi.
- Ukuhamba kancana kukusebenzisa nokutshala imali emphakathini, njengoba uhulumeni elwela ukwehlisa ukusilela ngemumva kwamandla okuqalisa kusukela ngonyaka ka-2009 ekuphenduleni inking yezimali yomhlaba. Ukusilela kwakhuphuka ngo-5.3% we-GDP ngo-2013, yawa ngendlela eyisimanga yaya ngaphansi kuka-4% ngo 2016/7, kodwa ngo 2017/8 yakhuphuka yaya ku-4.5% futhi, kakhulukazi ngebxa yokwehla kweVAT.
- Umthelela walokuntengantenga okubonakalayo ezikhungweni zikahulumeni, owabukela phansi ukhiye wokuheha kweNingizimu Afrika kubobobabili abatshali bezimali basekhaya nabangaphandle. Izinsolo zokukhwabanisa kukhiye wezikhungo kzikahulumeni ziyaqhubeka nokuba nomthelela omubi kukuzethema nemicabango yabatshali bezimali.
- Ukwehla ezidingweni okubangelwe ukuma kwemali engenayo enzindlin, ukubiza kwendlela yokuphila kanye nokukhula kancane kweholo. Ukuhlukanisa kweholo emholweni wezwe kwehle ngo-55% ngo-1994 kuya ku-52% ngo-2012.

Ukukhula kwabashayeli

Njengoba **isithombe 7.13** siveza, iNingizimu Afrika ibhekene ukungahambi kahle kwezimboni zikahulumeni ngokukhiqiza ngokwesilinganiso seGDP eyehla kusukela ku-22% ngo-1980 kuya ku13% ngo-2016.

Phakathi konyaka ka-1980 no-2016, ukuhlukaniswa kwezimayini okube nomthelela ku-GDP, yehle kusukela ku-21% kuya ku-8%. Amazinga ezikweletu ehlile ngo-2016 kanye nokungabaza kwemigomo okube nomthelela omubi emiphumelweni yasezimayini eminyakeni yamanje. Yize kunjalo, iNingizimu Afrika iqhubekile nokweqisa imboni yezimayini njengoba kuvezwe ukuthi phakathi konyaka ka-1994 kuya ku-2018 izimboni zezimayini izibheke yona ngohhafu wezimpahla ezithengiswayo kwezwe.

Ngokufanayo, ukunikela kwezitshalo ekukhuleni kwezwe kwehlile nacho kusukela ku-6% ngo-1980 kuya ku-2% ngo-2016. Ngokujwayelekile kube nokwehla kwentela nokwehla koxhaso oluvela kwezolimo. Imigomo yokukwakhiwa komhlaba isunguliwe ihlukanisiswe ekuthuthukeni kwezolimo kufakwe ukubambisana okuncane, ukweseka amafama amancane namakhulu abantu abamnyama, abadinga ozidingo ezijwayelekile, umanyolo, amalungelo amanzi kanye nokusungulwa amakhono adingekayo okuphatha nezezimali.

Kusenjalo, izinziza zezimali kanye nemikhakha kahulumeni enikezela kuGDP ikhule ngokumangalisayo isuka ku 11% iya ku 20% kanye no 10% kuya ku 17% kusuka ngo 1980 kuya ku 2016, ngokuhloniphekile

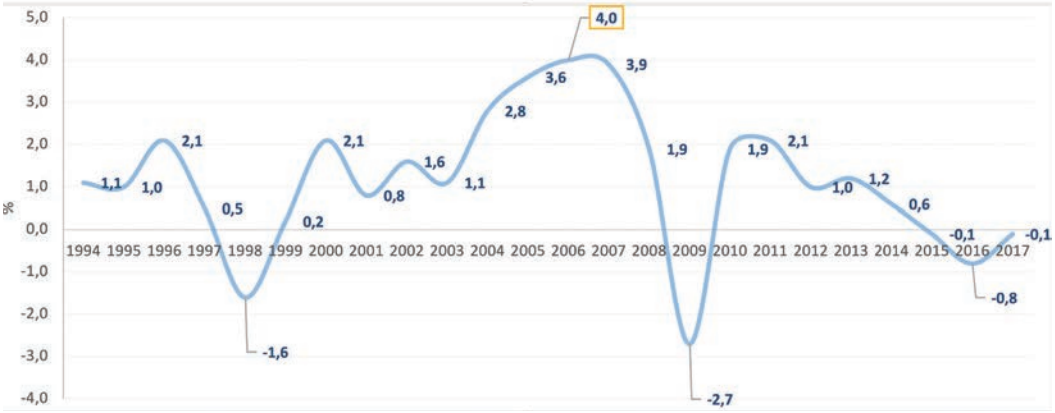
Kuthi kusenjalo anathengisi kanye nabenza icatering kanye nabezindawo zokulala bakhombisa ukuhula okuyisimanga kusukela ngo 1994 kuya ku2017. Lokhu kukhula esikhungweni kuqale kuholwa imvume yekhabinethi yeTourism Transformation Strategy ka 2001, ukuvulwa kwe African Union in Durban ngo 2002, kanye nokusekwa kwezezimali nguhulumeni weTourism Enterprise Programme ngo 2004 kwezinye. Eminyakeni yamanje, iTourism isivele njengesikhungo esiveza ukukhula okumangalisayo emnothweni womhlaba.

Kusukela ngoshintsho lwezepolitiki lombuso wentando yeningi, kuvele ukukhula okumangalisayo kwitorisim yezwe abafikayo besuka ngaphansi kwesigidi kusukela ngo 1980 kuya ezigidini ezimbili ngo 199 kanye no 13.5 miliyoni ngo 2012[203]. Ngo 2018, kwaba no 10.472 milliyoni wabantu bamanye amazwe abangaphezulu kuka 74% babephuma emazweni ase-Afrika. Lokhu kuveze ukuncipha kuka -1.6 % kwezihambeli ezivela phesheya kanye nokukhula kuka 3.1% abavelwa emhlabeni jikelele ngonyaka ka 2017.[204]

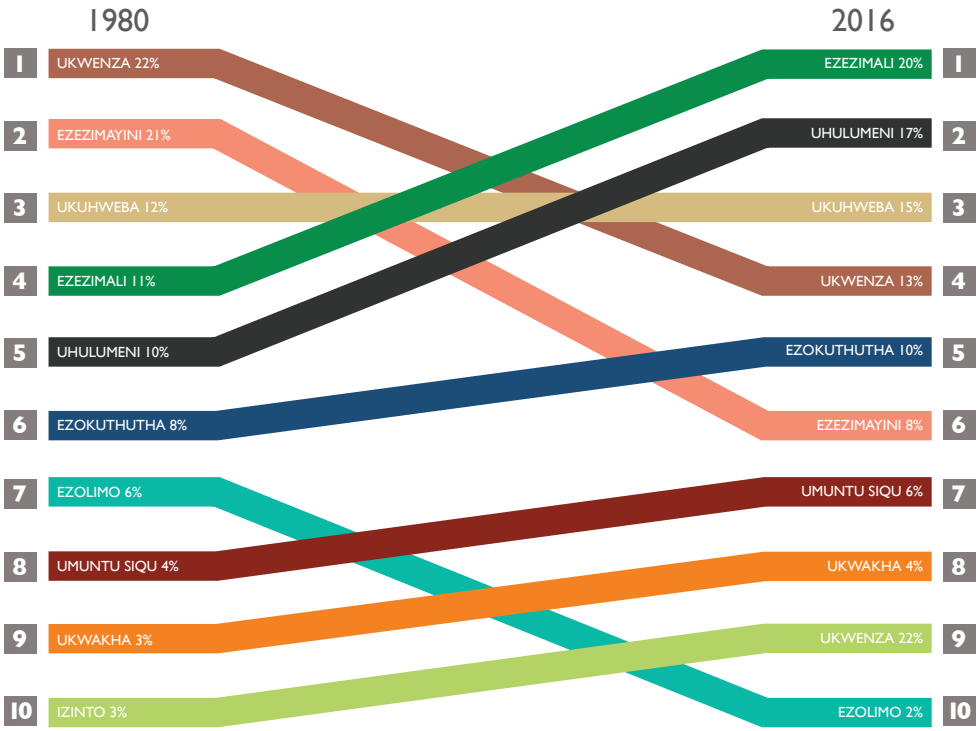
Ukubuyekezwa kokuqala kwemithetho yevisa yokuhamba kwezingane, kubalwe ngokuphelele ngenxa yeposi

203 Umongameli. 2014, ukubuyekezwa kweninyaka engamashumi amabili, iNingizimu Afrikha.: 1994 kuya ku2014. Ikhasi 90 kuya ku91.
204 https://live.southafrica.net/media/247559/tourists-table-b-december_final.pdf?downloadId=278159.

Enye yezinto eziyinselele kakhulu emnothweni waseNingizimu Afrika, ukwethulwa kwezinqubomgomo ezintsha ngaphambi ngokujwayelana nalezi ezikhona kakade



Umdwebo 7.12: I-GDP Ngokwe-Capita.
Umthombo: Ibhange Ngodla LaseNingizimu Afrika.



Umdwebo 7.13: Ukuhlanganyela Kwemboni ku-GDP, 1980 no-2016.
Umthombo: Inhlolovo YaseNingizimu Afrika 2017.

elinqatshelwe ngo 2012. Kodwa ushintsho kuleyo mithetho, ukubuyekezwa kohlu lwamazwe afuna ivisa ukuze ungene eNingizimu Afrika, kanye nokusungulwa kwe VISA pilo kuzohole ekukhululekeni ngokuhamba kwezihabeli ezweni.

I-South African Tourism sector iphenduke umhlanganyeli obalulekile wokusungulwa kwemisebenizi, iveza impumelelo yecebo lokuthuthukisa uMnyango weTourism.
I-World Travel and Tourism Council's ibeke ukuthi imikhakha uqhubeke nokuthuthukisa iminikelo kuGDP yezwe. Ukunikela okuqondile kweGDP (inani lentengo) ezweni ikhuphukile kusuka 10.2 bhiliyoni wamarandi (kudika ku 1.8% weGDP) ngo 1995 kuya ku 136.1 bhiliyoni wamarandi (2.9% weGDP) ngo 2017 (**isithombe 7.14**).

Ukunikela okungaqondiwe kwezokuhamba ne tourism kungukunikela okubalulekile esikhungweni njengoba itourism isebenzisa izinsiza nemikhiqizo ehlukile lapho uvakkashele indawo, noma kungathiwa lezi aziqondiwe i WTTC ibeke izinga lokunikela okuqondowe nokungaqondiwe kwetourism okungafinyelela ku 31.9 biliyoni wamarandi (u 5.7% weGDP)ngonyaka ka 1995 kuya ku 412.5 bhiliyoni)%wamarandi (U8.9 we GDP) NGO 2017. Umkhakha unekhono lokuqalisa ukuthuthukiswa kwamabhizinisi amancane, ukveza amathuba afaka phakathi ukukhula, nokunikela ekuqashweni kwabantu okuphelele. Uhukumeni waseNingizimu Afrika useveze itourisim njengenye yokhiye abaleth intuthuko emangalisayo emnothweni wezwe.

Njengoba kuveziwe **esithombeni 7.15**, inombolo yabantu abaqaswe ngkuqondiwe itourism isuka ku 480 000 ngo 1995 kuya ku 726 000 ngo 2017. Ngonyaka ka 2014, uhukumeni ubebheke kokubili ukusebenza okuqondiwe nokungaqondiwe emkhakhweni okuyimisebenzi ewu 461 000 wamamiliyoni kanye no 1.5 miliyoni wemisebenzi ngokuhloniphekilengonyaka ka 2020. Ngokuphela konyaka ka2017, imkhakha wawususungule amathuba omsebenzi angaphezulu kuka 1.5 miliyoni lapho sibheka imisebenzi eqondowe nengaqondiwe. Kubuye kwabhekwa inombolo ephelele yokunikela kwezokuvakasha kanye netourisim emisebenzini efike ku 694 633 (5.3% wemisebenzi) ingo1995 kuya ku 1 530 320 (9.5% wemisebenzi) ngo 2017.

Umnotho wegolide wasMzansi ubeke kahle uizimboni zobuhlakani kanye namasiko eNingizimu Afrika. Icebo le MEG livula umkhakha lomusebenzi wezandla isiko kanye nezobuciko ukuze inikele ngokuzwakalayo ekukhuliseni umnotho kanye kanye nokuvula amathuba omsebenzi. Ukunikela komsebenzi wezandla, usiko kanye nobuciko usubaluleke kakhulu emhlabeni wonke njengokhakha onikela emnothweni wezwe nasemphakathini. Ngokwe Ernst and Young report, iCultural Times – iFirst Global Map ye Cultural and Creative Industries, ukusebenza kwecultural and creative industries (CCIs) okusungulwe emhlabeni wonke kwenze u 3% we GDP yomhlaba okanye inani la 2.250 bhiliyoni wamadola, iqhubeke nokuveza ukuthi iCCIs ibuye isungule imisebenzi engu 29.5 bhiliyoni emhlabeni wonke, okanye u1% wokusebenza kwabantu emhlabeni jukelele okuphilayo.

I-South African Cultural Observatory (SACO) ivuma ukuthi iningizimu Afrika isendleleni eyodwa nemisebenzi yayo. Ngonyaka ka 2014, umnotho wezobuhlakani wezwe wanikela u3 ngaphezulu kuka 90.5 bhiliyoni wamarandi emnothweni wezwe okanye u 2.9 % we GDP ka 2013 kuya ku2014. Lokhu kundlule ukunikela kwezolimo, njengezibonelo, we iGDP (u2.2%). Uma sibheka ukwakhiwa kwamathuba omsebenzi, okusebenza kwezamasiko kwenze u 2.52% womisebenzi kuCCI ne Creative Economy report yaseNingizimu Afrika. Ngenkathi abasebenzi benon-cultural support befakiwe emsebenzini ye CCIs u4.2% wabo bonke labo ababenemisenzi ngo 2015. Ngokuphelele i-akhawunti yeCreative Economy ilinganiswe ku 6.72% wayoyonke imisebenzi eNingizimu Afrika.

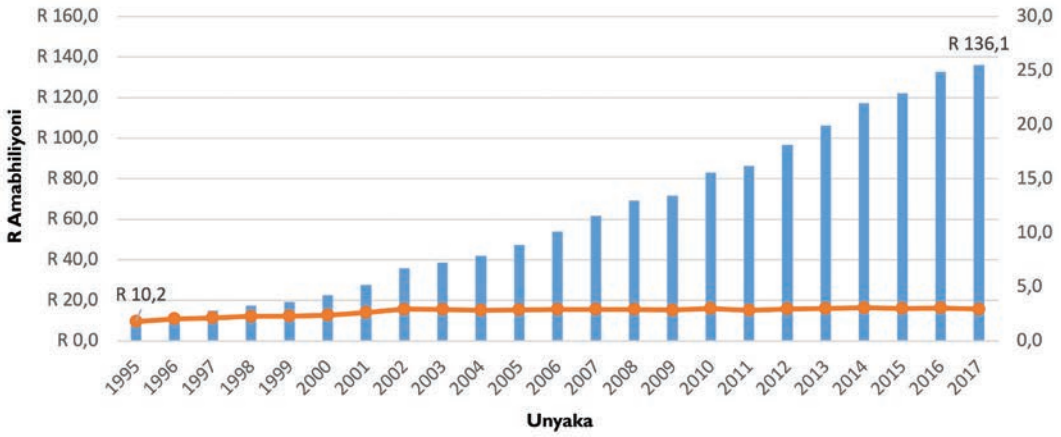
INingizimu Afrika inamathuba alingana nolwandle amakhulu kunomhlamba. Kulindelekile ukuthi uwandle lwaseNingizimu Afrika luzokhula mhla ishelf claim yomhlaba eyongezekle iphumelela. Ulwandle lwezwe luqukethe amakhilomitha awu 3000 okulinganiswa nendawo engu 1.5 km2 njengenxenye yendawo ephelele yensimy engu 1.2 km2 wamabhiliyoni. Lendawo enkulu kangaka yolwandle iveza ikhono elile kakhulu lokukhula komnotho wezwe kanye nokwakhiwa kwamathuba omsebenzi ku[205].

Kuyavezwa ukuthi iziphathi ezingaphezulu kuka 30 000 zihanbiswa ngolwandle njalo ngonyaka. INingizimu Afrika ihambisa amachwebe amakhulu eNingizimu Afrika. Izindawo ezihambiselayo zifaka phakathi iSaldanha Bay, iCape Town kanye neMossel Bay etholakala eWestern Cape; ePort Elizabeth, iNgqura kanye ne-East London etholakala e-Eastern Cape; kanye ne-Durban kanye neRichards Bay etholakala KwaZulu Natal. I-Durban ingenye yezindawo ezinkulu nephethe cishe izigidi ezingu-87 zamathani okuthunyelwayo ngonyaka. Lezi zindawo nezikhumulo zibalulekile ekwamukeleni nasekusakazeni izinto ezingenayo neziphumayo, ngisho nasekuhambeni kwabantu nokuvakasha. Omakhelwane abaseduze kakhulu neNingizimu Afrika njengo-Zimbabwe, iBotswana neLesotho nabo nabo bancike kakhulu kulezi zindawo[206].

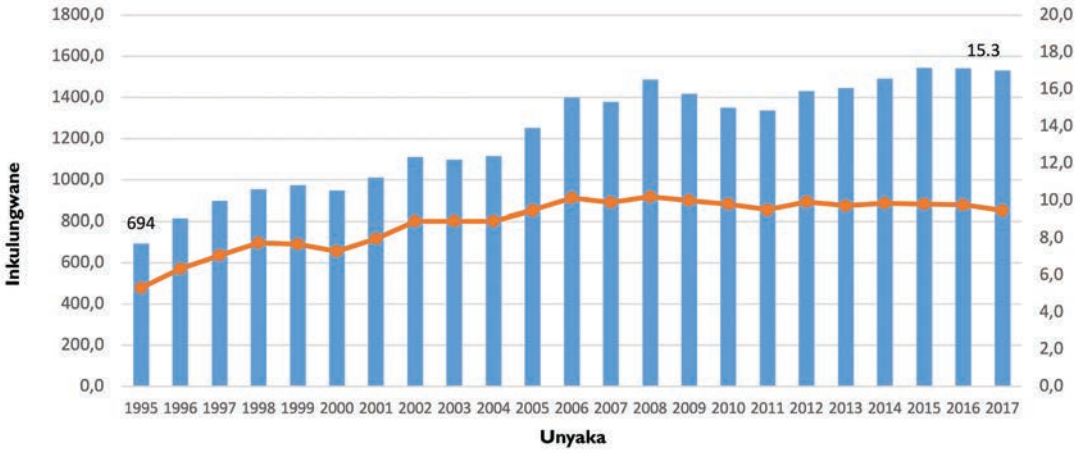
Ukuze kunakekelwe ngokuphumelelayo umnotho wezilwandle waseNingizimu Afrika futhi kube nemiphumela emihle, uhulumeni uneminyango eyinhloko engu-20

205 Umnyango wezemvelo. Ungaka ka 2019. Uhlelo Iphakisa, Umnotho Wasolwandle. Iwebsaythi: https://www.environment.gov.za/projectsprogrammes/operationphakisa/oceanseconomy.

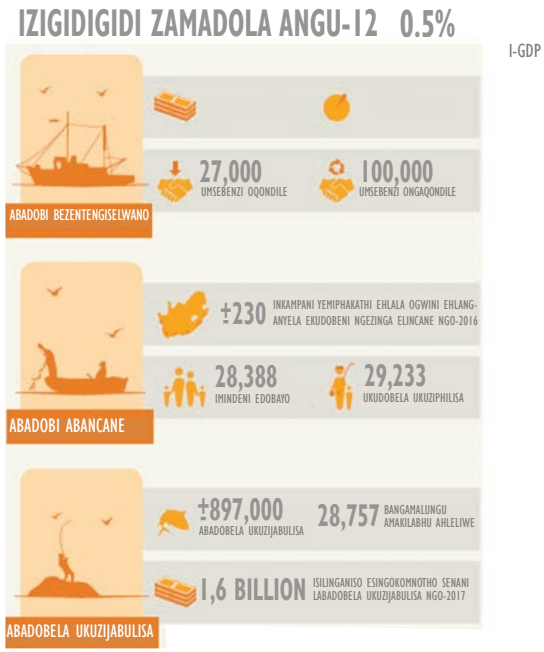
206 Walker, T., 2018. Ukulondoloza umnotho ozinzile wasezilwandle: Indlela yeNingizimu Afrika. Umbiko We-ISS We-Afrika Eseningizimu, 2018 (14), kk.1-24.



Umdwebo 7.14: Imali eqondile yezokuvakasha nephesenti ezilifaka kwi-GDP.
Umthombo: Idatha Yezokuvakasha Ye-GDP: Inhlangano Yezokuhamba Nezokuvakasha Emhlabeni (2017 ukulinganiswa kwe-Datha)



Umdwebo 7.15: Ingqikithi yemali eqondile yezokuvakasha nephesenti kwezabasebenzi.
Umthombo: Idatha Yezokuvakasha Ye-GDP: Inhlangano Yezokuhamba Nezokuvakasha Emhlabeni (2017 ukulinganiswa kwe-Datha)



Umdwebo 7.16: Umnikelo WeNingizimu Afrika Emnothweni Oluhlaza Esikweni Nasemnothweni ngo-2017.
UUmthombo: Walker, T., 2018. Ukulondoloza umnotho ozinzile wasezilwandle: Indlela yeNingizimu Afrika. Umbiko We-ISS We-Afrika Eseningizimu, 2018 (14), kk. 1-24.

nezikhungo zezokusebenza emanzini ezinezindima ezibalulekile nezinkambiso zokusebenza emanzini, imithetho engu-50 elawula ukusebenza emanzini, izifundazwe ezine ezinogu ezinokuthuthukiswa komphakathi ngokwezimali kanye nemigomo yentuthuko[207].

Ulwandle nogu lwaseNingizimu Afrika lubalulekile ngokwesiko nangokwezomnotho ekuphileni kwabantu abaningi eNingizimu Afrika. I-World Wildlife Fund yalinganisela ukuthi ngonyaka ka-2016 imindeni engu-23 388 yayihileleke ekudobeni njengendlela yokuzilibazisa, engu-29 233 ihileleke ekudobeni ngokwezinga elincane, ngaphezu kwalokho, ezentengiselwano zokudoba zaba nomthelela ekunikezeni umsebenzi abantu abangu-27 000, ekudaleni amathuba omsebenzi angu-100 000, nasemaphesenteni amahlanu omnotho wezwe[208]. **Umfanekiso 7.16** uqokomisa umthelela umnotho wezilwandle onawo emasikweni nasemnothweni wezwe.

Ngonyaka ka-2013 uhulumeni wasungula i-Operation Phakisa (elithi "phakisa" igama lesiSuthu elisho ukuthi "sheshisa") ngemigomo namapulani acacile, nenhloso yokulawula intuthuko ngokuqhubekayo. Le-Operation yayisuselwa ohlelweni lwaseMalaysia okuthiwa i-Big Fast Results. Le-Operation yahlanganisa izinhlaka zikahulumeni, ezezisebenzi, ezamabhizinisi, ezemfundo kanye neminye imikhakha ukuba isebenze ndawonye ukuze ifinyelele izinzuzo ezingokomnotho phakathi nesikhathi esifushane, okuwukuthi izinyanga ezingu-12 kuya kwezingu-15[209].

Ngonyaka ka-2014, uMnyango Wezolimo, Ezokudoba Namahlathi wahola i-Oceans Economy Aquaculture Laboratory. Umgomo oyinhloko kwakuwukwandisa ezokusebenza emanzini eNingizimu Afrika emikhiqizweni yezinhlanzi, kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwendima yokudala amathuba omsebenzi nokuba nomthelela emalini eyinzuzo yezwe. Imigomo yayo yeminyaka emihlanu kwakuwukuphishekela ukukhulisa inzuzo yalezi zinhlaka ukusuka emaRandini ayizigidi zezigidi ezingu-0,67 kuya emaRandini ayizigidi zezigidi ezintathu; umkhiqizo ngamathani angu-20 000; imisebenzi ukusuka kwengu-2 227 kuya kwengu-15 000 nokuqinisekisa ukwanda kokubamba iqhaza ekusekeleni uququko kulo mkhakha. Ngonyaka ka-2018 kwase kudalwe imisebenzi engu-6 517, futhi amaRandi ayizigidi zezigidi ezingu-24.6 (amaRandi ayizigidi zezigidi ezingu-15 avela kuhulumeni) ayetshalwe

207 Umnyango Wezindaba Zemvelo. 2019. I-Operation Phakisa – Umnotho Wasezilwandle. Iwebhsayithi: https://www.environment.gov.za projectsprogrammes/operationphakisa/oceanseconomy.

208 Walker, T., 2018. Ukulondoloza umnotho ozinzile wasezilwandle: Indlela yeNingizimu Afrika.Umbiko We-*ISS We-Afrika Eseningizimu*, 2018 (14), kk.1-24.

209 Umnyango Wezindaba Zemvelo. 2019. I-Operation Phakisa – Umnotho Wasezilwandle. Iwebhsayithi: https://www.environment.gov.za/projectsprogrammes/operationphakisa/oceanseconomy; Isimiso Sikahulumeni Sokuxhumana Nolwazi. 2019. I-Operation Phakisa Yomnotho Wezilwandle, Insight 1 (24). Iwebhsayithi: https://www.gcis.gov.za/insight-newsletter-issue-24.

kuyingqalasizinda[210].

Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, umnotho wezilwandle ungaba nomthelela ongaba amaRandi ayizigidi zezigidi ezingu-177 emkhiqizweni womnotho wezwe futhi udale imisebenzi engaphezu kwesigidi ngo-2033. I-Operation Phakisa ihlose ukuvula leli thuba futhi ilifezekise.[211]

a) Ukusebenza Nokuntuleka Kwemisebenzi

Ngaphambi konyaka ka-1994, umkhakha wezisebenzi zaseNingizimu Afrika wawuhlelwe ngobuhlanga, imfundo elinganiselwe namathuba omsebenzi alinganiselwe kubantu abaNsundu abaningi. Ngonyaka ka-1994 izinga lokuntuleka kwemisebenzi lalingamaphesenti angu-20, kodwa uma ukuntuleka kwemisebenzi kuhlukaniswa ngokobuhlanga kubonisa ukuthi lesi sibalo kungenzeka sasiphezulu. Selokhu kwaqala umbuso wentando yeningi, isibalo sabantu abasebenzayo eNingizimu Afrika senyuka sisuka ezigidini ezingu-8.9 ngonyaka ka-1994 saya ezigidini ezingu-16.5 ngonyaka ka-2018. **Umfanekiso 7.17** ubonisa ingqikithi yabantu abasebenzayo kusukela ngonyaka ka-1994 kuya kunyaka ka-2018.

I-RDP yayinomgomo wemisebenzi engu-300 000 ngonyaka. Ngemva kokuntuleka kwemisebenzi phakathi kweminyaka yawo-1970 nawo-1994, imisebenzi yadlondlobala kusuka ngonyaka ka-1995 kuya kunyaka ka-2002. Ngaphezu kwalokho, inani la bantu ababesebenza lenyuka ngamaphsenti angu-21 ukusuka ezigidini ezingu-13.6 ngonyaka ka-2010 kuya ezigidini ezingu-16.5 ngonyaka ka-2018. Nokho, inani la bantu abasebenzayo lehla phakathi konyaka ka-2013 nangonyaka ka-2017 njengoba kwadaleka imisebenzi engu-280 000 kuphela ngonyaka ka-2013 kwathi phakathi konyaka ka-2014 nonyaka ka-2016 kwadaleka kuphela imisebenzi engu-470 000.

Inani elisemthethweni lokuntuleka kwemisebenzi elingamaphesenti angu-27.7 ekupheleni kuka-Mashi 2019 liphezulu kakhulu. Into ekhathazayo ukuthi inani la bantu abasethubeni lokusebenza eNingizimu Afrika elingamaphesenti angu-54.8 lingaphansi kakhulu uma liqhathaniswa nelamanye amazwe anesilinganiso esingamaphesenti angu-65. Inani la bantu abasethubeni lokusebenza liyisilinganiso sabantu asebeseminyakeni yokusebenza okuwukuthi abasebenzayo noma abafuna umsebenzi.

Bekulokhu kunokungalingani ngokobuhlanga emananini angokomthetho abantu abangasebenzi, futhi njengoba ingqikithi yamanani ingashintshile kusukela ngo-1998, lokho kukhombisa nokuthi inqubekela-phambili yamanye amaqembu iye yaphazanyiswa ukuwohloka kwamanye. Ngokwenqubekela-phambili, nakuba inani labantu abangasebenzi lisatshekile ngokwamaqembu ezinhlanga – njengoba inani labansundu abangasebenzi liphindeke kabili ngaphezu kwelamaNdiya futhi liphindeke izikhathi ezingaphezu kwezine kunelabelungu, kanti elamakhaladi lingamaphesenti angu-5.5 ngaphansi kwelabansundu – inani labansundu abangasebenzi liye lehla ngamaphesenti angu-3.2 kanti elamaNdiya liye lehla ngamaphesengi angu-2.4. Kodwa-ke, into ekhathazayo ukwenyuka okungaphezu kwamaphesenti angu-50 kwenani lamakhaladi nabelungu abangasebenzi ngesikhathi esifanayo (amaphesenti angu-15.8 kuya kwangu-23.3 kumakhaladi namaphesenti angu-4.4 kuya kwangu-7.2 kubelungu).

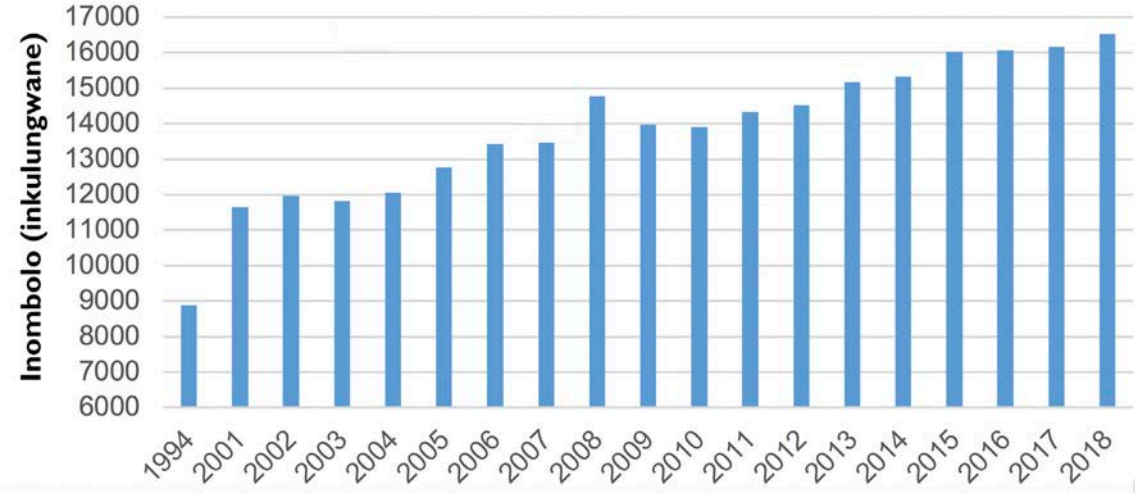
Ngekwata yesine ka-2018, inani labantu abangasebenzi eNingizimu Afrika laliphezulu ku-27.1% uma kuqhathaniswa no-20% ngo-1994. Kubantu abayizigidi ezingu-6.1 ababengasebenzi ngekwata yesine ka-2018, cishe abangu-57.1% babenezinga lemfundo elingaphansi kukaMatikuletsheni, kulandele labo ababenomatikuletsheni abangu-34.2%. Ngu-1.7% kuphela wabantu abangasebenzi ababeneziqu zaseyunivesithi kanti abangu-6.3% babenohlobo oluthile lweziqu zemfundo ephakeme. Ngokwengxenye, lokhu kukhombisa ukuhlobana phakathi kokukhula kancane komnotho nezinga eliphezulu labantu abangasebenzi. Okubucayi, njengoba kwaphikiswana ngakho eKubuyekezweni Kweminyaka Eyishumi, kwabonisa nokwenyuka kwenani labantu abafuna umsebenzi, ikakhulukazi inani elikhulu labesifazane ngokukhethekile ezindaweni zasemakhaya, ababengakaze bazibheke njengengxenye yabasebenzi ngesikhathi sobandlululo. Ukungabi bikho kwemisebenzi kuhambisana nokuntuleke kwamakhono, nakho okunomthelela ekuphazamiseni ukukhula komnotho. Ukuze kuhlangatshezwane nomgomo ka-2030 we-NDP wokuba kube sekuqashwe abantu abayizigidi ezingu-24, inani labantu abaqashiwe kudingeka likhule ngezigidi ezingu-11 kusukela enanini eliyisisekelo lika-2010 lezigidi ezingu-13.6.

Inani labantu abangasebenzi lisalokhu litshekilwe ngokwezinhlanga – njengoba inani labaNsundu abangasebenzi liphindeke kabili kunelamaNdiya kanti liphindeke izikhathi ezingaphezu kwezine kunalabelungu, futhi inani lamakhaladi angasebenzi lingaphansi ngo-5.5% kulelo laBansundu. Ukuhlaziya kukhombisa ukuthi inani lentsha kanye nabesifazane abangasebenzi lisalokhu liyinselele eqhubekayo enkathini engemuva koBandlululo.

Ukungasebenzi kwentsha kusalokhu kungenye yezinselele ezinkulu eNingizimu Afrika njengoba kunamanani aphezulu ngokwethusayo entsha engasebenzi. **Umfanekiso 7.18** ubonisa ukhondolo lwamanani entsha engasebenzi eminyakeni eyishumi

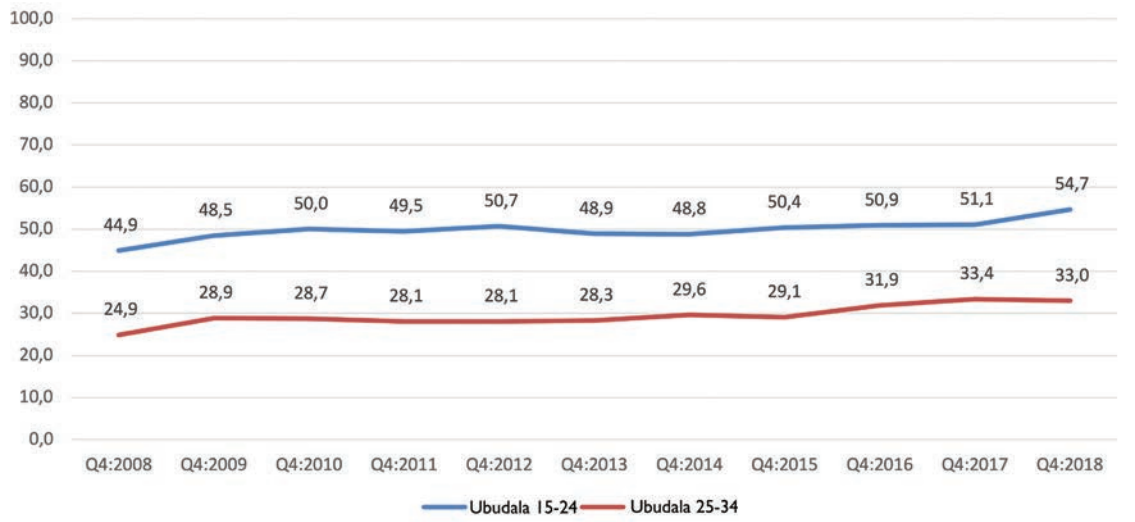
210 Umnyango Wezolimo, Ukudoba Namahlathi. Imbizo: Umnotho Wezilwandle, Ipheshana; Walker, T., 2018. Ukulondoloza umnotho ozinzile wasezilwandle: Indlela yeNingizimu Afrika. Umbiko We-ISS We-Afrika Eseningizimu, 2018(14), kk.1-24.

211 Isimiso Sikahulumeni Sokuxhumana Nolwazi. 2019. I-Operation Phakisa Yomnotho Wezilwandle, Insight 1 (24). Iwebhsayithi: https://www.gcis.gov.zainsight-newsletter-issue-24.

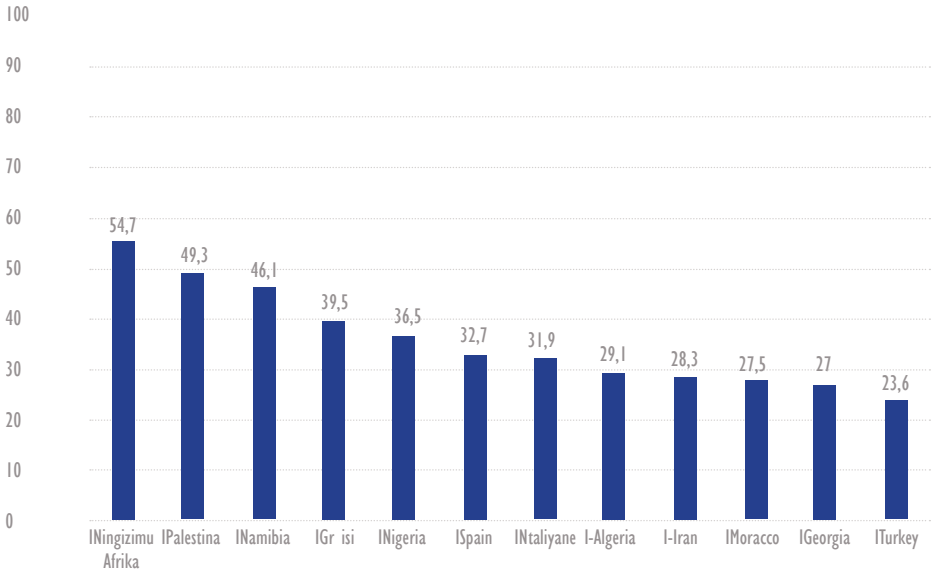


Umdwebo 7.17: Ingqikithi Yemisebenzi.
Umthombo: DPME 2019, isekelwe kuyidatha ye-Stats SA Yokungasebenzi kwentsha, ukungasebenzi, amakhono nokukhula komnotho, 1994–2014[1] *Inhlolo-vo Ye-Stats SA Yabantu Abasebenzayo yango-February 2001- September 2007*[2]*, Inhlolo-vo Yabantu Abasebenzayo Yekota, Ikota 4: 2018.*[3]

1 https://www.statssa.gov.za/presentation/Youth%20employement,%20skills%20and%20economic%20growth%201994-2014.pdf
2 https://www.datafirst.uct.ac.za/dataportal/index.php/citations/1183
3 http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1854&PPN=P0211&SCH=7331



Umdwebo 7.18: Intsha Engasebenzi yaseNingizimu Afrika.
Umthombo: Statistics SA, 2018



Umdwebo 7.19: Amazwe anamanani aphakeme entsha engasebenzi.
Umthombo: Uhlu Lwababukeli, 2019.

edlule, agxile emaqenjini eminyaka engu-15-24 no-25-34.

Kusobala ukuthi inani lentsha engasebenzi liye lenyuka phakathi kuka-2008 no-2018, lenyuka lisuka ku-44.9% no-24.9% kuya ku-54.7% no-33% emaqenjini eminyaka engu-15-34 no-25-34, ngokulandelana.

Njengoba kubonisiwe **emfanekisweni 7.19** inani lentsha engasebenzi eNingizimu Afrika elingu-54.7% liphezulu kunalelo lamazwe angu-11 okuqhathaniswa nawo, nawo anenselele efanayo.

b) Abangasebenzi, Abangafundi noma Abangaqeqeshwa (Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

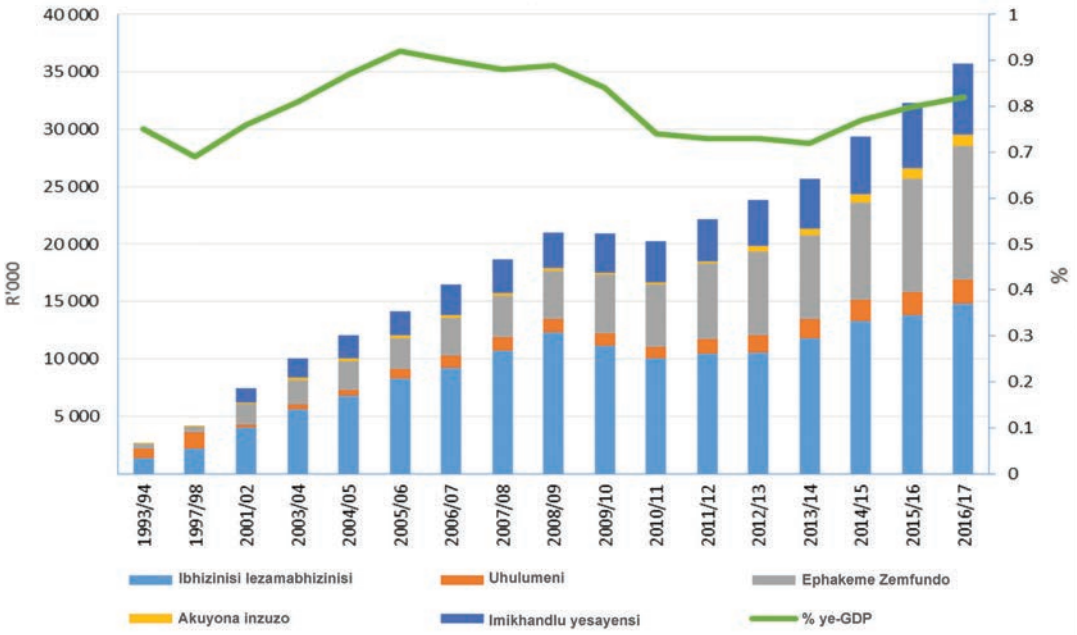
Izinqubo-mgomo nezinhlelo kanye namasistimu ezemfundo nokuqeqeshwa amukelwa eminyakeni engaphezu kwengu-25 eyedlule awazange alethe imiphumela efiselekayo ngoba inani lalabo Abangasebenzi, Abangafundi noma Abangaqeqeshwa liye lenyuka kancane kancane. NgokweNhlolo-vo Yabasebenzi Yekwata Yesine ka-2018 ye-Statistics South Africa, amaphesenti entsha eneminyaka engu-15–24 ubudala eyayingena eqenjini le-NEET enyuka esuka ku-29.7% ku-Q4 ka-2017 liya ku-31.1% ku-Q4 ka-2018. Izinga le-NEET kuleli qembu lentsha labesilisa nabesifazane lenyuka ngamaphuzu angamaphesenti angu-2.6 nephuzu lephesenti elingu-0.1 ngokulandelana. Izinga le-NEET labesifazane laliphezulu kunelabesilisa kuyo yomibili iminyaka. Uma kuqhathaniswa no-Q4 ka-2017, iphesenti labantu abasha abaneminyaka engu-15–34 ubudala ababeku-NEET lenyuka ngephuzu elingamaphesenti angu-0.5 kusukela ku-38.4% kuya ku-38.9% nge-Q4 ka-2018. Izinga le-NEET



UTHI BEWAZI

I-WINE

South Africa ingumkhiqizi wesikhomisa ngobukhulu emahlabeni, ikhiqiza u-3.9% wewayini elikhona emahlweni. Lokhu kuheha abathengi bewayini futhi kudonsela izivakashi zamazwe ebhizinisini lokwamukela izihambi.



Umdwebo 17.20: Imali Esetshenzisiwe oCwaningweni Nasentuthukweni.
Umthombo: UMnyango Wezesayensi Nobuchwepheshe.

lenyuka kwabesilisa ngephesenti elingu-1.4 kuyilapho kwabesifazane inani lancipha ngephesenti elingu-0.4 ku-Q4 ka-2018. Kokubili ku-Q4 2017 no-Q4 2018, kwakunabesifazane abasebasha abangaphezu kwabane kwabayishumim ababengasebenzi, bengafundi noma bengaqeqeshwa.

Inani labantu abasesigabeni se-NEET eNingizimu Afrika, izinga eliphezulu lemfundo abanalo, izinga lasesikoleni esiphakeme kodwa abaqedanga umatikuletsheni.
ENingizimu Afrika, umthelela we-NEET uqhakanjiswa kakhulu ngamanani obugebengu adalula ukuthi isilinganiso seminyaka yobudala sesigebengu esigqekeza ezindlini siphakathi kweminyaka engu-19 nengu-25 ubudala nokuthi kuzo zonke izigebengu eziboshwayo, u-90% awuzange uphase uMatikuletsheni futhi/noma awusebenzi. Ngenxa yalokho, ukuqashwa kokhondolo lwe-NEET kanye nokwenza imikhankaso enamandla ukuze kubhekanwe nenselele ye-NEET kuyisihluthulelo sokuthuthukisa ukuthula nokuzinza emphakathini. Ulwazi oluku-NEET lungase lusetshenziswe ukuklama imikhankaso esophiwe ohlelweni Lwemfundo Yangemva Kwesikole Nokuqeqeshwa.

c) Ububha Nokungalingani

Ububha nokungalingani okukhulu emalini engenayo nasempahleni abantu abanayo kwahlonzwa ku-RDP njengezinselele eziyinhloko ezidinga ukuba kwenziwe okuthile ngokushesha ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi bonke

> Ubandlululo lwashiya iNingizimu Afrika inenani eliphansi ngokungavamile lwabantu abazisebenzayo uma kuqhathaniswa neminye iminotho ephakathi nendawo yakwamanye amazwe.

abantu baseNingizimu Afrika banezimo ezikahle zokuphila futhi bavikelekile ngokomnotho.

Ngokwe-World Bank ne-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), iNingizimu Afrika isalokhu ingumphakathi ongalingani kunayo yonke emhlabeni. Ukungalingani eNingizimu Afrika kwenyuka kakhulu phakathi kuka-1994 no-2006, njengoba i-Gini coefficientyenyuka ngamaphuzu angu-0.05 kuya ku-0.72 ngo-2006 ngaphambi kokuba yehle iye ku-0.68 ngo-2015. Ngonyaka ofanayo, ububha (ngokomugqa wobubha ophansi ka-R758 kumuntu ngenyanga) bahlala buphezulu kumaphesenti angu-40 enani labantu noma abantu abayizigidi ezingu-22, okungahambisani kahle nokufinyelelwa komgomo we-NDP wokuthi bube bungasekho nhlobo ububha ngo-2030.

Kodwa-ke, kufanele kuphawulwe ukuthi izinto ezenziwa uhulumeni njengezibonelelo zikahulumeni, izikole okungakhokhwa kuzo imali yesikole, nezinsizakalo eziyisisekelo zamahhala, kunomthelela ekwenzeni ngcono lo mhosha. Ngempela, uma kuziwa kwizinqubo-mgomo zezenhlalo, iNingizimu Afrika yenza kangcono kakhulu uma kunamazwe amaningi eqhathaniswa nawo. Nakuba uhulumeni omusha wentando yabantu wafinyelela intuthuko enkulu mayelana nemisebenzi, ububha nokukhula komnotho eshumini leminyaka kuze kufike ku-2008, iNingizimu Afrika ayikenzi intuthuko egculisayo kusukela ekuguqukeni kwezomnotho emhlabeni wonke ngo-2008/09. Kanti futhi, uguquko lusalokhu lufana nokujaha utalagu ezimbonini eziningi zomnotho naphezu kokuqhubeka nokuqalisa izinqubo-mgomo njengokuhlonyiswa ngokomnotho okugxile kwabansundu nokuqashwa kwabantu ngokulingana.

Ukuze iNingizimu Afrika iqede lezi zinto eziyikhungethe, kubalulekile ukuba izwe liqinise ukuqaliswa kwezinqubo-mgomo zomnotho ezihlukahlukene nezinhlelo eziye zahlanganiswa.

d) Ucwaningo Nentuthuko

Kusukela ngo-1994, izincwadi eziyinhloko zenqubo-mgomo eziye zaba nomthelela kuyo zingaphansi kwe-1996 White Paper on Science and Technology, i-2002 NationalResearch and Development Strategy (NRDS) ne-2008 Ten-year Innovation Plan for South Africa (TYIP). Umbiko kahulumeni wethula indaba yohlelo lukazwelonke lokusungula izinto (national system of innovation [NSI]) njengendlela iNingizimu Afrika eyayizosingatha ngayo imboni yeSayensi Nezobuchwepheshe. I-NRDS yahlonza izindawo eziningana ze-S&T okwakuzogxilwa kuzo, igcizelela ukuthuthukiswa kwabantu nokutshala imali kwingqalasizinda ukuze kufezeke i-NSI egcwele. I-TYIP yahlonza izinto eziseqhulwini (umnotho osekelwe kubuchwepheshe bezinto eziphilayo, umkhathi, ukuvikeleka kwamandla, ushintsho lomhlaba wonke, nokushintshashintsha kwabantu nezenhlalo) ezazidingeka ukuze kushintshwe umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika usuka emnothweni ogxile ezintweni kuya emnothweni ogxile olwazini.

Eminyakeni engu-25, kuye kwaba nezinto eziningana ezinhle eziye zenzeka, kuhlanganise nokukhula okukhulu ekutshalweni kwemali ku-R&D, ukukhula kwabantu abasezingeni eliphezulu (kuhlanganise nokwanda kwabansundu nabesifazane), kanye nokwanda kwemiphumela ye-R&D (publications) nemiphumela yokusungula (imisebenzi esunguliwe emafemini, izinto ezinamalungelo agodliwe nezivikelwe ubunikazi).

Nakuba kuye kwaba noshintsho olukhulu emalini esetshenziswayo ku-R&D eminyakeni engu-25 yokubusa ngentando yabantu, iNingizimu Afrika iyaqhubeka isalele emuva emgomweni ka-1.5% we-GDP emalini esetshenziswa ku-R&D. **Umfanekiso 7.20** ubonisa nokusebenzisa imali okukhulayo kuzo zonke izimboni kusukela ngo-2011 naphezu kokukhula kwe-GDP okuphansi.

Kodwa-ke, ukukhula kwe-R&D eNingizimu Afrika kuye kwahamba kancane kunasemazweni anezinga lokungena kwemali eliphakathini nendawo okuqhathaniswa nawo, futhi ingxenye yeNingizimu Afrika yokuvela ku-R&D emhlabeni wonke, umthombo wolwazi nezinto ezisunguliwe kuye kwehla.I-NSI yaseNingizimu Afrika uma iqhathaniswa neyamanye amazwe anemali engenayo ephakathi nendawo ibonisa ukuthi incane uma iqhathaniswa, kodwa iyaphumelela futhi iyakhiqiza kakhulu. Noma kunjalo, iNingizimu Afrika isenezinga lokubamba iqhaza kwezemfundo elincane ngokuqhathaniswa, futhi kudingeka kugxilwe kakhulu emikhakheni enjengezobunjiniyela.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, leli zwe kudingeka landise izinto ezikhiqizwe ngobuchwepheshe obuphezulu elizithumela kwamanye amazwe. Okusho ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika kuyodingeka yenze okwengeziwe kwezentengiso ezimayelana nemisebenzi eqanjiwe enamalungelo agodliwe. Inqubo yezentengiso, ngokwezinga elikhulu, incike ekutholakaleni kwezinhlaka zomthetho nezinqubo-mgomo ezisekela ukuhlonzwa okuphumelelayo, ukuvikelwa nokulawulwa kwanoma yimuphi umsebenzi oqanjiwe (IP) ohlobene nemiphumela ye-R&D. Ngokwe-National Intellectual Property Management Office (NIPMO), ngamaphesenti angu-2 kuphela emisebenzi eqanjiwe ephuma ocwaningweni oluxhaswe uhulumeni kusukela ngo-Okthoba 2010 eye yathengiswa ngempumelelo kuze kufike u-2018, namaphesenti angu-5 ngaphezulu athole amalayisensi.

Enye yamaphrojekthi e-R&D ayinhloko angemva koBandlululo utshalo-mali olwenziwe kuprojekthi yetheleskophu ye-Square KilometreArray (SKA). Iphrojekthi yetheleskophu i-SKA izoletha izinzuzo zomnotho eziqondile eNingizimu Afrika ngenxa

yemisebenzi eyinhloko yokwakha nokusebenza kwendawo ye-SKA kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono.

e) Ukuthuthukiswa Kwamabhizinisi Amancane

Ngo-1994, uhulumeni omusha wawuzazi kahle izinselele abhekana nazo amabhizinisi amancane kanye nendima la mabhizinisi angayidlala kwiprojekthi yokwakha kabusha nentuthuko. Ubandlululo lwashiya iNingizimu Afrika inengxenye encane kakhulu yabantu abazisebenzayo uma kuqhathaniswa neminye iminotho ephakathi nendawo. Lokhu kuyisici esiyinhloko ekungasebenzini kwabantu. Ubandlululo lwacindezela amabhizinisi amancane amaningi ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene, kusukela ekuvimbeleni osomabhizinisi abansundu emadolobheni kuya ekucindezelweni kokulima kwabantu aBansundu. Ngenxa yalokho, osomabhizinisi abancane baba nemingcele emikhulu ekungeneni emnothweni uma beqhathaniswa nozakwabo emazweni aneminotho ethuthukile, abazuza amabhizinisi emindenini yabo. Ngokuqondile, osomabhizinisi abancane eNingizimu Afrika kaningi bantula izinhlangano ezizobasekela ngokwezimakethe, impahla yokusebenza, kuhlanganise nezindawo zezimboni noma zokuthengisa, ingqalasizinda, nokukhiqiza kanye namakhono amabhizinisi.

Ngisho nokushintshwa kwezinqubo-mgomo ngemva kuka-1995 kwakuqhutshwa kakhulu ukuxoxisana okunqala okwakuhlonza izidingo, imigomo, ezinye izindlela kanye nezinselele zokuqalisa izinto kule mboni. Lokhu kwafinyelela eqophelweni lokukhishwa kwesu okuthiwa i-Integrated Small Business Development Strategy. Leli su lahlongoza ukusungulwa kwezinhlangano ezintsha eziningana – uMkhandlu Kazwelonke Wamabhizinisi Amancane (National Small Business Council), i-ejensi yokuthuthukiswa kwamabhizinisi amancane ebizwa mgokuthi i-Ntsika, i-ejensi yokuboleka imali okuthiwa i-Khula Enterprise Finance, kanye nezikhungo zezinsizakalo zendawo eziningana okwakuyizikhungo zokusiza amabhizinisi endawo. Indima kahulumeni wasekhaya ekusekeleni ukukhula kwamabhizinisi amancane kuyinqubo-mgomo esemqoka.

Imininingwane yezibalo ezimayelana nam-abhizinisi amancane evela ku-StatisticsSouth Africa Labour MarketDynamics (2008 – 2015) ibonisa lolu khondolo olulandelayo:

- Amabhizinisi amancane ayebhalisiwe ngo-2015 ayengu-670 000212;
- Amabhizinisi amancane ayengabhalisiwe ayeyizigidi ezingu-1.5, cishe isibalo esasingashintshile kusukela ngo-2008;
- Ingqikithi yamabhizinisi amancane ilinganiselwa ezigidini ezingu-2.2;
- Abantu abaqashwe emabhizinisi amancane abhalisiwe ngo-2015 sasiyizigidi ezingu-5.8, kanti abantu ababeqashwe emabhizinisini amakhulu kwakuyizigidi ezingu-3.6;
- Imikhakha eyinhloko yamabhizinisi amancane ukuthengisa, ukwakha nezinsizakalo zamabhizinisi, kanti amabhizinisi amancane maningi kakhulu eGauteng, eNtshonalanga Kapa nase-KZN (kakhulu emadolobheni amakhulu);
- Imali etholwa ngabaqashi nalabo abazisebenzayo ababhalisile yayiphakathi kuka-R8000 – R12 000 ngenyanga, kanti imali etholwa ngabaqashi nalabo abazisebenzayo abangabhalisile yayiphakathi kuka-R2000 – R4000; futhi
- u-51% wamabhizinisi amancane abhalisiwe ngawabelungu, kusuka ku-62% ngo-2002 kanti okungawabesifazane angu-24% abhalisiwe kanti angu-40% amabhizinisi amancane angabhalisiwa.

f) Amandla kanye noshintsho olunobulungisa

Ekuxhumaneni kwezimayini namandla eNingizimu Afrika kuye kwalolonga ukukhula kwesimo somnotho wezepolitiki wesizwe. Lokhu kuvezwe ku-Minerals Energy Complex (MEC) ocwaningweni olubhaliwe.[212] Ngokwe-Sustain Labour (2013), "*ukuphakelwa kukagesi kuyinselele ebalulekile eNingizimu Afrika. Umnotho ngokuyinhloko uhlobene nezimayini ezinkulu ezisebenzisa ugesi kanye nezimboni zezimbiwa-phansi, okwenza ukudinga kwayo ugesi kube ngaphezu kokuvamile, kunamanye amazwe angu-10 kuphela adinga ugesi ngezinga eliphakeme kunelayo*."[213] Lesi sidingo esikhulu samandla senza kube kubi kakhulu ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu nokuwohloka kwemvelo.

Uhulumeni wangemuva koBandlululo wabona ukuthi umnotho odinga kakhulu ikhabhoni awusimamiseki kokubili kwezemvelo nasekuqashweni kwabantu (ngoba izimboni ezidinga kakhulu imali yamandla azakhi kakhulu amathuba okuqasha abantu). Ukuze kusekelwe ukushintsha kwezwe lishintshela emnothweni odinga ikhabhoni encane uhulumeni wethula izinqubo-mgomo ezihlukahlukene njengalezi: i-Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) kanye ne-Integrated Energy Plan (IEP); i-National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP); i-Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC); kanye ne-Green Accord and the National Climate Change Bill.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, uhulumeni wahlanganisa izinhlongozo

212 Fine, B. and Rustomjee, Z. 1996. The Political Economy of South Africa: From Minerals-Energy Complex to Industialisation. London:C. Hurts & Co.

213 Sustain Labour. 2013. Green Jobs and related policy frameworks: An overview of South Africa. Available at: https://www.sagreenfund.org.za/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Green-Jobs-and-Related-Policy-Frameworks.pdf (Accessed 26 February 2019).



zekhabhoni ephansi ezihlukahlukene ohlelweni lwenqubo-mgomo yomnotho wamabhizinisi amakhulu. Indlela Yokukhula Entsha (New Growth Path [NGP]) noHlelo Lwentuthuko Kazwelonke (National Development Plan [NDP]) lwabeka imigomo eqondile yoguquko oluya emnothweni wekhabhoni ephansi. Lezi zihlobene nokuqashwa kwabantu, ukunciphisa amagesi akhishelwa emkhathini, ukwenziwa kwezimboni, ukuthuthukisa izinsizakalo zamandla nokukhula komnotho[214].

Lezi zinto ezenziwa ziye zakhiqiza impumelelo encane ekushintsheleni emnothweni wekhabhoni ephansi. Ngokwe-Global Carbon Atlas ngo-2017 iNingizimu Afrika yayiphakathi kwamazwe angamashumi amabili ahamba phambili ngamagesi akhishelwa emkhathini (Green House Gases [GHG]) emhlabeni[215]. Lolu khondolo lukhiqizwa ngokuyinhloko ukuphehlwa kukagesi, okungaba ngu-50% walokho okukhishelwa emkhathini yiNingizimu Afrika kanye no-40% wokukhishwa kwe-GHG[216]. Amalahle asalokhu ewumthombo oyinhloko ekuphehlweni kukagesi, u-90% wogesi ukhiqizwa ngalesi simbiwa-phansi[217]. Iqhaza lonkana lemboni yamandla ekukhishelweni kwe-GHG emkhathini lanyuka lisuka ku-78% ngo-2000 laya ku-82% ngo-2012[218]. UMbiko Wokushintsha Kwesimo Sezulu Kuzwelonke wakamuva wathola ukuthi ukukhishelwa emkhathini kwe-GHG kwenyuka futhi "*ukusebenzisa kakhulu ikhabhoni kohlelo lwamandla kwahlala kungashintshi enkathini ephakathi kuka-2000–2012*".[219]

INingizimu Afrika yandisa utshalo-mali lwayo nokuqashwa kwabantu ezintweni ezivuselelekayo ngokwethula i-Renewable Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme, 2011) Amanani abantu abaqashiwe ayengu-35 000 ngo-2018 futhi izilinganiso zisikisela ukuthi imali eyizigidi zezigidi ezingu-R195 iye yatshalwa kusukela kwasungulwa le nqubo-mgomo.[220] Kodwa lezizinzuzo azanele ekubhekaneni nezinselele zezwe zesimo sezulu namandla ahleliwe.[221]
Ngaphezu kwalokho, kunokukhathazeka okukhulayo mayelana nokuphumelela nekhwalithi yezinsizakalo zikagesi kuzwelonke, ngenxa yamanani entengo, ukuklanywa kwesistimu yamandla kanye nokucishwa kukagesi ngenhloso yokuwonga okube khona eminyakeni yakamuva.[222] Ukuhlelwa kabusha kwesistimu yamandla eNingizimu Afrika kudinga ukuba kwenziwe ngendlela ehlanganisa konke, kucabangele izinto ezibangwayo njengezindleko zikagesi kubathengi kanye noshintsho ekuqashweni kwabantu. Leli phuzu lihlobene nesimiso soshintsho olunobulungisa esikhona ku-NDP.

g) Ukuba lula kokwenza ibhizinisi

Umbiko Wokuba Lula Kokwenza Ibhizinisi Ka-2019 ubeka iNingizimu Afrika kunombolo 82 phakathi kweminotho yamazwe angu-190 futhi ingunombolo 9 e-Afrika.[223] INingizimu Afrika iphansi kakhulu ezinkombeni ezingu-3 kwezingu-10, eziwukuhweba ngale kwemingcele (143), ukuqala ibhizinisi (134), nokwenza izivumelwano zisebenze (115). Leli zwe lathola amaphuzu aphezulu ekuvikeleni abatshali-zimali abancane (23), ukukhokha izintela (46) nokuxazulula izinkinga zokungakwazi ukukhokha izikweletu (66).[224] Noma kunjalo, njengoba yayiku-66.03% iNingizimu Afrika yayingaphezu kwesilinganiso samazwe ase-Afrika aseningizimu ye-Sahara esingu-51.5%.

Njengoba inomnotho ongowesibili ngobukhulu ezwekazini, iNingizimu Afrika kufanele iphokophele ekubeni ibe phakathi kwezizwe ezintathu eziphezulu e-Afrika futhi ibe phakathi kweziyishumi eziphezulu emhlabeni wonke, ngokwalesi sikali esibalulekile. Ukuze ifinyelele lokhu ngempumelelo, iNingizimu Afrika kufanele iqalise indawo eyodwa enazo zonke izidingo zabatshali-mali ekade yasikiselwa okufanele isheshise futhi yenze lula inqubo yokubhaliswa kwezinkampani kuyilapho iqeda izinqubo ezingadingekile ekuhwebeni phakathi kwemingcele okwezinwa yizinkampani nabantu.

214 IKhomishini Yezokuhlela Kazwelonke (NPC). 2011. Uhlelo Lwezentuthuko lukazwelonke 2030: Ikusasa lethu -lenza lisebenze. Kuyatholakala ku: http://www.dac.gov.za/sites/default/files/NDP%202030%20-%20Our%20future%20-%20make%20it%20work_0.pdf (Kutholakale 26 ngoFebhuwari 2019).

215 Global Carbon Atlas. 2017. Ukukhipha kwe-CO2. Kuyatholakala ku: http://www.globalcarbonatlas.org/en/CO2-emissions (Kutholakale 26 ngoFebhuwari 2019).

216 Umnyango Wezemvelo. 2011. Iphepha Likazwelonke Lokuphendula Ngezimo Zesimo Sezulu. Kuyatholakala ku: https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/legislations/national_climatechange_response_whitepaper.pdf (Kutholakale 26 ngoFebhuwari 2019).

217 IEskom. 2019. http://www.eskom.co.za/Pages/Landing.aspx (Kutholakale 26 ngoFebhuwari 2019).

218 Umnyango Wezemvelo. 2017. UMbiko Woshintsho Lwesimo Simo Sezulu WaseNingizimu Afrika Wonyaka Wezinsuku ezimbili.p.102. Kuyatholakala ku: https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/reports/southafrica_secondnational_climatechnage_report2017.pdf (Kutholakale 26 ngoFebhuwari 2019)

219 *Ibid.*Ikhasi108.

220 IRENA. 2018. Amandla Nemisebenzi Evuselelekayo - Ukubuyekezwa Kwonyaka 2018. Kutholakala ku: https://irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2018/May/IRENA_RE_Jobs_Annual_Review_2018.pdf (Kutholakale 26 ngoFebhuwari 2019). FUTHI WWF. 2017. Amandla Avuselelekayo: Amaqiniso Nezikhathi Ezizayo. Kuyatholakala ku: www.wwf.org.za/renewable-energy-facts-and-futures (Kutholakale 26 ngoFebhuwari 2019).

221 Umnyango Wezemvelo. 2017. UMbßiko Woshintsho Lwesimo Simo Sezulu WaseNingizimu Afrika Wonyaka Wezinsuku ezimbili.p.102. Kuyatholakala ku: https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/reports/southafrica_secondnational_climatechnage_report2017.pdf (Accessed 26 February 2019)

222 I-WWF. 2017. Amandla Avuselelekayo: Amaqiniso Nezikhathi Ezizayo. Kutholakala ku: www.wwf.org.za/renewable-energy-facts-and-futures (Kutholakala 26 ngoFebhuwari 2019).

223 IBhange Lomhlaba. 2019 Ukwenza iBusiness 2019, Training for Reform, Umnotho Iphrofayili, iNingizimu Afrika. k.4.

224 *Ibid*

IZIPHAKAMISO

Ukungakwazi kwethu **ukuthatha isinyathelo** esingujuqu sokungenela **emnothweni** futhi sibhekane nezinselele ezahlonzwa ekuqaleni koshintsho – ukuncika ngokweqile ezimbonini eziyinhloko (izimayini nezolimo); imboni yezokukhiqiza ewohlokayo, ukungalingani okukhulu emnothweni, imali engenayo, impahla namathuba okuqashwa; izinga eliphansi lotshalo-mali kwezocwaningo nentuthuko; amazinga aphezulu okunqwabelana ndawonye kuzo zonke izimboni; amazinga amakhono aphansi nangafanele; ukuncintisana okuphansi ekukhiqizeni; amazinga aphansi okukhula; imboni yezezimali ebuswa yizinkampani ezinkulu ezimbalwa, ngaphandle kwezinsizakalo zamabhange nokuthola imali yokusebenza, nokungaqashwa kwabantu nokuqashwa kwabantu abambalwa kunabadingekayo. Ukuze kubhekanwe nalezi, izenzo eziyinhloko zihlanganisa:

- Ukusungula **uMkhandlu Wenqubo-mgomo Yezimboni Kamongameli** ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukusekela okuhlangene kwezezimboni ezihlanganisa konke, ngokuyinhloko ngokukhiqiza nokuhluza, kubo bonke abadlala indima kuhulumeni nasemphakathini. Kumelwe kube yisimiso esiyinhloko senqubo-mgomo yezomnotho. UMkhandlu Wenqubo-mgomo Yezezimboni kumelwe ube ngenye yezinto eziyinhloko eziqhubekayo zoMkhandlu Wokweluleka Ngezomnotho Kamongameli. Ngenxa yalokhu:
  - **Imikhankaso Yenqubo-mgomo Yezimboni** kumelwe ihlonze iZimboni Eziseqhulwini Kuzwelonke ezihlanganisa ukwenziwa kwensimbi, ifenisha, imikhiqizo yezolimo (amagilebhisi, amantongomane, ama-aphula, ukwatapheya, newayini), izimpahla zokugqoka nendwangu, imithi yokwelapha negesi.
  - **IZimboni Eziseqhulwini Kuzwelonke** ziye zahlonzwa ngesisekelo sokuthi zingakwazi ukwandisa kakhulu ukuqashwa kwabantu, utshalo-mali, ukukhula, izinto ezithunyelwa kwamanye amazwe, nokuthuthukisa izinto ezizenzayo.
- **Ukwenza ukubuyekeza kohlaka lwenqubo-mgomo yezinto ezinomthelela emnothweni** ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi ungakusekela kahle. ukuqashwa kwabantu okusemazingeni aphezulu, ukusatshalaliswa kokukhula komnotho, kanye nomnotho ohlanganisa konke. Lokhu kuhlanganisa isidingo sokubuyekeza inqubo-mgomo yokubeka umgomo wokwehla kwamandla email.
- **Ukuthuthukisa ukuhlelwa kwendawo** nokwakha okungenani idolobha elilodwa elisezingeni eliphezulu eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo, eliyosekelwa yizikhungo zentuthuko, ezihlanganisa izindawo zasemakhaya nezasemadolobheni.
- **Utshalo-mali olugxile kwingqalasizinda yomnotho eyinhloko** ezingeni likazwelonke nelendawo, ikakhulukazi kugesi, izikhumulo, ujantshi nemigwaqo ukuze kwakhiwe indawo evumela ukukhula okuhlanganisa konke.
- **Ukubuyekeza ngokushesha amanani entengo abekwe emboni yezamandla**, amanzi, izikhumulo, ujantshi nezokuxhumana ukuze kunikezwe impumuzo kumanani entengo ukuze kusekelwe ukukhula kwezimboni.
- **Ukusekelwa ngokwezimali kwezimboni okwandisiwe kanye nemihlomulo** yokwandisa izinga lotshalo-mali kusuka ngaphansana kuka-20% kuye ezingeni elisophiwe lika-25% nangaphezulu. Lokhu kufanele kuhlolwe ngezixazululo zoxhaso olungekho esabelweni semali.
- **Ukwakha amasistimu aphumelela kakhudlwana okugqugquzela ukutholakala okusimeme** kwezinto zokusebenza endaweni, izinto ezisetshenziswa ziphele nezinsizakalo ukuze kusekelwe amandla ezimboni endaweni. Ngokwesibonelo, uKuphothulwa Komthetho-sivivinyo Wokuthengwa Kwezinto Zikahulumeni.
- **Ukunciphisa amagesi aphumela emkhathini** nokuvumela iNingizimu Afrika ukuba ishintshele emnothweni onezinga eliphansi lekhabhoni futhi isebenzise izinto ezihlukahlukene zenqubo-mgomo yezimboni, njengemali yoxhaso nemali yentela yezimpahla ezingena kuleli zibuya kwamanye amazwe ukuze kuqiniswe ezezimboni futhi kuqaliswe izimboni zakuleli ezinamathuba amakhulu.
- **Ukwenza lula ukwenza ibhizinisi** ngokuqalisa indawo enazo zonke izinto ezidingwa abatshali-mali nokubhaliswa kwamabhizinisi.

ISAHLUKO 8

Ukuhlelwa Kwendawo Nokuhlaliswa Kwabantu



I-RDP iyasiqaphela isimo sokusekelana kwamasu okuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasedolobheni nezasemakhaya ngokusatshalaliswa ngokwezindawo kwemisebenzi yomnotho nokusetshenziswa komhlaba ngendlela esimeme. Izindlela zendawo esazithola njengefa ngo-1994 zabonisa umthelela wamakhulu eminyaka okwenziwa kwamakoloni namashumi eminyaka okubusa kobandlululo, nezindlela ezingalingani kakhulu zentuthuko, ukukwazi ukuthola izingqalasizinda, izinsizakalo zezenhlalo kanye namathuba omnotho ahamba ngohlanga.

I-RDP yaphawula ukuthi "*ifa lobandlululo ngeke linqotshwe yizindlela nezinqubo-mgomo ezingahlelekile*". Yaphawula nesidingo "*sokuqeda indawo eyahlukaniswa ngokobandlululo ngokuthi kube nokuguqulwa komhlaba, amadolobha ahlangene, ezokuthutha komphakathi ezifanele, kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwezimboni nezinsizakalo ezisebenzisa izinsiza zendawo futhi/noma zihlangabezane nezidingo zendawo*".

Ifa elashiya amakoloni nobandlululo laliwumphumela wokuphindaphindwa amakhulu eminyaka kwemithetho nezinqubo-mgomo ezazivalela abantu engxenyeni encane kakhulu yomhlaba, okwakuwumhlaba ongakhiqizi. Lo mthetho wawuhlanganisa i-Hut taxes (kusukela ngo-1870) kanye ne-Natives Land Acts ka-1913 no-1926. Konke lokhu kwakuklanyelwe ukugcina abansundu bebonke kanye nama-Afrika ikakhulu besengxenyeni yomhlaba engakhiqizi. Le mithetho yayivimbela abantu abansundu ukuba bathenge noma baqashe umhlaba ongaphandle 'kwezindawo zabo ezihleliwe,' lapho izimo zomhlaba womphakathi zazilawulwa abaholi ababengabusi ngentando yabantu.

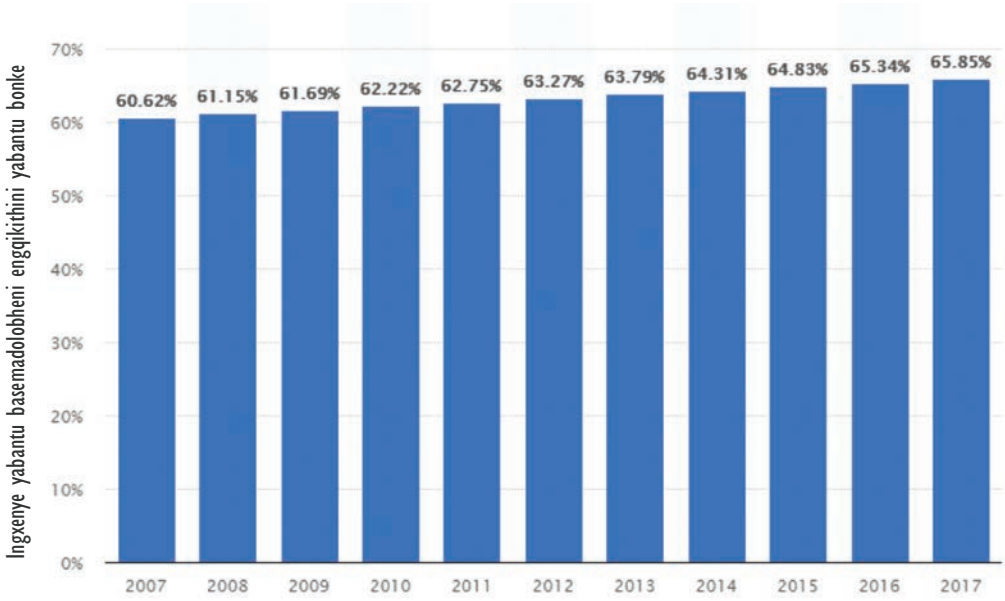
Loku kwalinganiselwa ubunikazi bomhlaba kwabansundu ku-13% womhlaba waseNingizimu Afrika. Ukuba ugwadule kwezindawo eziningi kwenza bangakwazi ukulima noma ukukhiqiza noma yini enye. Ukungalawulwa kahle kwemisebenzi eyenziwa yizinkampani ezinkulu zakuleli nezakwamanye amazwe kwaba neqhaza ekuwohlokeni kwezinto zemvelo, kuhlanganise inhlabathi, amanzi nezitshalo. Kwakunomehluko ophawulekayo emnothweni ngenxa yezinqubo-mgomo eziklanyelwe ukuqinisekisa ukuthuthelwa kwabasebenzi ezimayini nakwezinye izimboni. Uhlelo lokuthuthela kwabasebenzi kwezinye izindawo,olwadlulela nakwamanye amazwe eNingizimu ye-Afrika, lwenza kwaba lula ukuxhashazwa kakhulu kwabasebenzi abansundu futhi kwahlukanisa imindeni.

Izindawo okwakuhlala kuzo abansundu emadolobheni ezaziminyene kakhulu zazingenazo izinsizakalo ezikahle futhi zinengqalasizinda enamathuba okuhweba alinganiselwe. Izinhlelo zokubusa ezazisetshenziswa kokubili ezindaweni okuhlala kuzo abansundu emadolobheni nasemakhaya zazingenalo uhlobo lwangempela lokubusa kanye/noma ukulawula kukahulumeni, kodwa olwalabo ababebonakala benza umthetho usebenze endaweni kanye nabaholi bendabuko 'ababebekwe' uhulumeni wobandlululo, ngaleyo ndlela kuqinisekiswa ukuthi liphansi kakhulu izinga lokufinyelela izinsizakalo nezinto eziyisisekelo. Laba abasemagunyeni babengasimeme futhi bengenazo izinto ezanele zokuhlela nokulawula izidingo zabahlali.

Ukusuka ekwandeni kwendawo yokuhlala enkulu nezindlela zendawo,ifa lamakoloni nobandlululo lalinamadolobha amakhulu ngasempumalanga ye-Bloemfontein, ngaphandle kweKapa, i-Kimberley ne-Upington. Ngaphezu kwalokho, i-RDP 1994 yachaza izindlela zokuhlaliswa kwabantu ezindaweni zaBansundu baseNingizimu Afrika njengeziminyene nezintulayo, izindawo zasemakhaya namalokishi, ezinabantu abancane abakwazi ukufinyelela umhlaba emakethe ekhululekile.Abantu abampofu babehlala kude kakhulu nezindawo ezinamathuba emisebenzi futhi ayemancane amathuba okuthola izinto abazidingayo futhi labo abasebenzayo babegqilazwe ukuhamba amabanga amade kakhulu beya lapho besebenza khona nasezikhungweni zezitolo.Babengakwazi kahle nokuthola izinsizakalo zezimo eziphuthumayo nezokuthula ezindaweni zasemakhaya.

Ngakolunye uhlangothi, izindawo ezihlala abelungu kwakuyizikhungo zentuthuko yaseYurophu zinezindawo zokuhlala ezisezingeni eliphezulu nezinsizakalo eziyisisekelo kuhlanganise ezokuthutha nezinye izinto abazidingayo. Igunya lokuqala nokusebenzisa imali kulokho okudingwa umphakathi lalikumagunya endawo aqashelwayo ayesebenza ngemali eyayize isale. Lezi kwakuyizindawo zokuhlala abantu ezisezingeni lomhlaba.

Ngokuyinhloko, uhulumeni wentando yabantu wathola izwe elinezinhlobo zabantu ezihlukene kabili, olunye uhlobo luphambili kakhulu kunolunye. Ngokuyinhloko, uhulumeni wentando yabantu waba nomthwalo wokulungisa izinto ezoniwa ukwenziwa kwamakoloni nobandlululo ngokuhlela kabusha izindlela zokuba nendawo ukuze zisekele izinto ezidingwa ngabantu abaningi basezindaweni zasemakhaya nezasemadolobheni, ngokuvumelana nalokho okuthiwo i-Freedom Charter ukuthikube "nezindlu, ukuvikeleka nokunethezeka kubo bonke".



Umdwebo 8.1: INingizimu Afrika: Ezindaweni Zasemadolobheni Kusukela Ngo-2007 kuya ku-2017.
Umthombo:World Bank and Statista 2019.

Ngo-1994, iNingizimu Afrika yayinenethiwekhi yamadolobha amakhulu, amadolobha alandelayo ngobukhulu, namadolobhana nezikhungo zezinsizakalo ezincane ezazixhunyaniswa yimigwaqo nojantshi. Kodwa-ke, lokhu kwaphawula uhlelo olusontekile lwezindlela zezindawo kwagxilisa ukwehlukana okukhulu kwezenhlalo namathuba angalingani okufinyelela emnothweni, njengoba abantu abaNsundu baseNingizimu Afrika babehlala emalokishini aminyene nasezindaweni zasemakhaya. Le ndlela yendawo yabonisa, ngokwengxenye, izinto ezinkulu kakhulu ababhekana nazo ngesikhathi samakoloni nobandlululo, ezaboniswa kahle izindlu ezihlala abansundu ezingekho kahle, ezibizayo, ezigcwele ngokweqile, ezisezindaweni ezinganakekelwa ezingenazo izinsiza, amathuba entuthuko nezindawo zokungcebeleka.

Imakethe yezindlu nezindawo kwakuyinto engekho kwabaningi baseNingizimu Afrika, ababebekelwe inselele ngamabomu ezindaweni abangahamba baye kuzo.

Ngo-1994, i-RDP yaqaphela ukuba nendlu njengelungelo lomuntu eliyisisekelo futhi elineqhaza elibalulekile ekubuyiselweni kwesithunzi. I-RDP yalinganisela ukuthi izindlu okufanele zakhiwe ziyizigidi ezingu-1.3 futhi zakhuphuka zaya ezigidini ezingu-3 lapho kuhlanganiswa namahostela nezindawo zasemakhaya. Uhulumeni wentando yabantu kusukela ekuqaleni wayebhekene nezinto eziningi kakhulu ezisalele emuva okwakudingeka azibeke eqhulwini.

Uhulumeni kwakudingeka acabangele nokuthi *"ukungalingani kwezindawo kungezindlela eziningi, ngokwezomnotho, ngokwezenhlalo, ngokwezemvelo, ngokwezinhlangano, nangokwezenhlalo okuhambisana nokuziphatha komuntu – nokuthi lezi ziphambana nezixazululo ezilula. [Ngakho-ke] ukulungisa izinto ezabangelwa ubandlululo ukuze kuhlelwe kabusha izindlela zezindawo kuwumsebenzi odinga isikhathi eside odinga ikhona lokusungula izinto elikhulu, ukubambisana nokuzibophezela okuqhubekayo. [lokhu kudinga] … ukuzidela… okudinga ukuba kwenziwe ukukhetha okunzima..."* [225]

Ngenxa yalokho, i-RDP yayidinga ukuba kwenziwe amasu okuthuthukiswa kwasemadolobhani nokwasemakhaya okuhlangene ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi izidingo zabo bonke abantu bethu ziyafinyelelwa ngendlela ekahle nelinganayo. I-RDP yayidinga nezinqubo zezomnotho obanzi ukuba ziqale ukusebenza lapho kusatshalaliswa umsebenzi womnotho ngokwendawo, ikakhulu amasu okubhekana nokukhula okweqile kwamadolobha amakhulu, ukusatshalaliswa kwabantu ngendlela engaqondile ezindaweni zasemakhaya, indima yamadolobha amancane naphakathi nendawo, kanye nekusasa lamadolobha nezindawo eziwohlokayo, "*izindawo zokulahla udoti zangesikhathi sobandlululo*".

225 I-Turok, Scheba & Visagie, 2017. Ukunciphisa Ukungalingani Ngokwendawo Ngokulawula Okungcono. Umbiko Kwiphaneli Esezingeni Eliphezulu ekuhlolweni komthetho oyinhloko nokusheshiswa koshintsho oluyinhloko. HSRC.

INQUBEKELA-PHAMBILI EMINYAKENI ENGU-2

I-RDP yakuqaphela ngokucacile ukungabi nabulungisa ngokwezindawo, okwakubizela ukuba kwenziwe ngendlela ehleleke kahle ukuze kuthuthukiswe izindawo zasemakhaya nezasemadolobheni. Lapho uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika wokuqala okhwethwe ngentando yabantu uqala ukubusa ngo-1994, wathola indlela yokuhlela eyayicakazekile, inokungalingani futhi ingahlelekile ngendlela ekahle.[226] Ukubalwa kwabantu ngo-1996 kwaqinisekisa ukubala kwangaphambilini okwenziwa yi-RDP okwabonisa ukuthi kwakunemizi eyizigidi ezingu-1.5 esezindaweni zokuhlala ezingahlelekile emadolobheni kuphela. Ngokwe-South African Institute of Race Relations "ingxenye yabantu ababehlala ezindaweni zasedolobheni" yayingu-52% ngo-1990. Ngo-2017, inani Labantu ababehlala emadolobheni lalingu-65% njengoba kuboniswe **emfanekisweni 8.1**.

Ngakho-ke i-RDP yaqinisekisa izimiso ze-Botshabelo Accord sokuthi "*Bonke abantu bayoba nelungelo lokuhlala noma kuphi lapho bekhetha ukuhlala khona, babe nezindlu ezikahle, futhi bakhulise imindeni yabo ngokunethezeka nangokuvikeleka*".[227]

Lesi sivumelwano sasinombono wobudlelwane obuhlala njalo phakathi kukahulumeni nezinkampani ezizimele (kuhlanganise izimboni zezimali nezokwakha) obabuzokwenza ukuthi kulethwe izindlu zamanani aphansi nafinyelelekayo kubantu baseNingizimu Afika abampofu, abahola kancane nababencishwe amathuba ngaphambilini. Lokhu kwakuhambisana ne-Freedom Charter ethi "*izindawo zokwakha izindlu ezingasetshenzisiwe ziyokwenziwa zitholakale kubantu [futhi] kuyokwehliswa amanani entengo okuqasha*". Eminye yale migomo yagqugquzela i-RDP ukuba ibophezele uhulumeni ukuba abele okungenani u-5% wesabelo-mali sikazwelonke ekulethweni kwezindlu ukuze kwakhiwe okungenani izindlu eziyisigidi eminyakeni emihlanu yokuqala yokubusa ngentando yabantu.

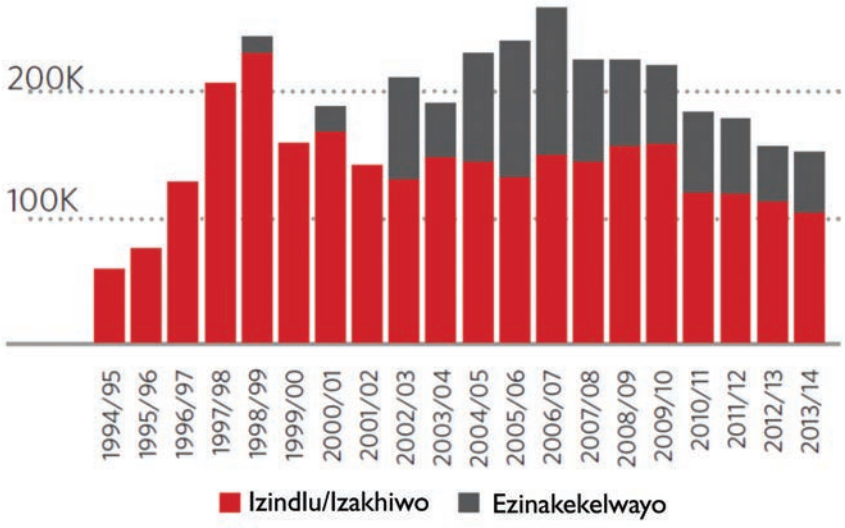
Le migomo yayizoba nethonya ku-White Paper on Housing of 1994 and the Development Facilitation Act (DFA) of 1995, owawenza kube nokuhambisana phakathi kokuthuthukiswa nokuhlelwa komhlaba. Ngokuyinhloko lo Myalo wawufuna ukuqinisa ubudlelwano phakathi kwalabo ababakha Kanye nohulumeni ne-DFA isheshise izinqubo zezindlu nokuthuthukiswa komhlaba. Lezi zapheleliswa yi-1997 Rural Development and Urban DevelopmentFrameworkseyayihloselwe ukubhekana nokungabi nabulungisa mayelana nomhlaba.

I-Rural Development Framework (RDF) yayihloselwa ukwakha imiphakathi yasezindaweni zasemakhaya enobulungisa, esimeme. I-Urban Development Framework (RDF) yayinombono wokwakha amadolobha amakhulu namancane ahlangene ngokwezindawo ngokwezenhlalo nangokwezomnotho, asimeme ngokwezemvelo nanikeza izindlu ezisezingeni eliphezulu. Kamuva lezi zapheleliswa nguMyalo wokusetshenziswa ngokuhlakanipha komhlaba ngo-2001. Ngeshwa, alukho kulezi zinhlaka olwadonseka okutheni futhi azizange zibe nomthelela entuthukweni ngendlela okwakucatshangwe ngayo.

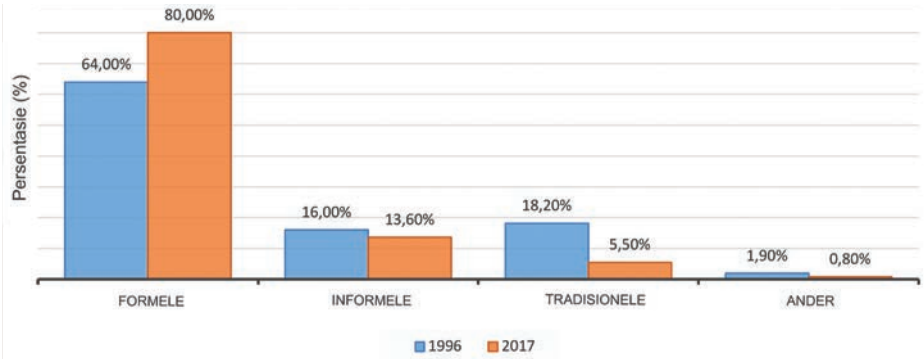
Ngezingcindezi zokuqala (neziqhubekayo) zokusheshisa izinqubo, kwalahleka umbono wokuqala wezinhloso ezigxiliswe kubantu ze-RDP kanye nemigomo yonkana ye-White Paper on Housing of 1994, eyayingakhuthazi ukusakazekela kwabantu emadolobheni futhi ifuna ukulungisa izindlela zezindawo ezasontwa ngumlando, igqugquzele ukuhlanganiswa kwezakhamizi, amathuba emisebenzi nokuvikeleka kwezimo amalungelo ezindawo angaphansi kwazo. Mhlawumbe inkemba esika nhlangothi-zombili eyahlala isikhathi eside yezinqubo-mgomo zeminyaka yangaphambilini yokubusa ngentando yeningi kwaba uXhaso Lwezindlu, ngakolunye uhlangothi oluye lwasheshisa ukulethwa kwezindlu, nakuba ikhwalithi yazo iye yangabazeka futhi izindlu zokuqala zazingu-15m² (manje ziphakathi kuka-40 and 50m²). I-National Home Builders Registration Council yamisa izimiso ukuze kube nokuqashwa okwengeziwe kwemboni yezokwakha. Lezi zinto ezenziwa Kanye nokugxila kakhulu ekuqapheni, kuye kwaholela ekutheni kube nentuthuko eza kancane kancane kodwa egxilile ekuthuthukeni kwekhwalithi yezindlu zoxhaso lukahulumeni (Stats SA, 2017). Ngakolunye uhlangothi, lolu xhaso luye lwaholela ekutheni



226 Ikhomishane Yentuthuko Nokuhlela, 1999.
227 Isivumelwano Sezindlu EBotshabelo. 1994. www.dhs.gov.za.



Umdwebo 8.2: Inani lezindlu ezixhasiwe ezaqedwa kusukela ngo-1994 kuya ku-2014.
Umthombo: Gardner, 2018



Umdwebo 8.3: Izinhlobo zemizi, 1996 no-2017.
Umthombo: CRA izibalo zithathelwe ekwazisweni kwe- Stats SA.

Ngohlelo lwe-IRDP, kwethulwa izindawo zabantu abaxubile ngemiholo kanye nezinhlobo zezindlu ezixubile ezindaweni ezinjenge-Cosmo City, Olievenhoutbosch, N2 Gateway ne-Cornubia.

umphakathi usonge izandla futhi/noma imindeni ingabambi iqhaza ekunikezelweni kwezindlu. Noma kunjalo, inhlolo-vo yalabo abazuzayo eyenziwa yi-Public Service Commission in 2003 yathola ukuthi u-79% yayo yonke imizi yayinomuzwa wokuthi ikhwalithi yazo yokuphila kwabo yayithuthukile ngenxa yoxhaso lwezindlu.[228]

Omunye umphumela wokulahlekelwa yizinhloso zokuqala kuye kwaa ukuwohloka komoya woBumbano LukaHulumeni Namabhizinisi Azimele (PPP) we-Botshabelo Accord, lapho phakathi neminyaka imboni yezimali yadlala indima encane ekunikezeni izindlu ezifinyelelekayo ngamanani emindenini ehola imali encane nephakathi nendawo futhi ubudlelwano nemboni yokwakha kwaba '*obusekelwe kunkontileka*' futhi kwancipha ukubambisana.

Naphezu kokugcizelela okungafanele 'ukunikezwa kwezinsizakalo' okusheshayo nezinqubo, okwenza kulahleke ukubamba iqhaza kwangempela komphakathi nobumbano, umgomo wasekuqaleni wezindlu eziyisigidi eminyakeni emihlanu wafinyelelwa eminyakeni emibili kamuva. INkulumo Yesimo Sezwe Yango-2002 yaphawula ukuthi "*nakuba inani lezindlu ezase zakhiwe noma ezazakhiwa lalingu-514 000 ekupheleni konyaka wezimali ngo-1998, inani njengamanje liyizigidi ezingu-1.2*".

Noma kunjalo, eminyakeni engu-25 ngemva kokuqala kokubusa ngentando yabantu, balinganiselwa ezigidini ezingu-14 abantu abaye basizwa uhlelo lwezindlu zomxhaso lukahulumeni futhi amaphesenti emizi eyathola uhlobo oluthile loxhaso lukahulumeni lwezindlu lwakhulu lusuka ku-5.6% ngo-2002 lwaya ku-13.6% ngo-2017.[229] **Umfanekiso 8.2** ukhombisa izindlu ezixhasiwe ezakhiwa kusukela ngo-1994 kuya ku-2014. Ngokwe-CRA, kwakhiwa izindlu/amayunithi ayizigidi ezingu-3.18 ngohlelo loxhaso lukahulumeni futhi kwanikezwa izinsizakalo ezikhungweni eziyizigidi ezingu-1.09 kusukela ngo-1994 kuya ku-2018. Kodwa-ke, ngokoMnyango Wezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu, ngu-49% kuphela wayo yonke imixhaso owanikezwa imizi eholwa ngabesifazane, yize kuyibo abakha iningi lemizi empofu eNingizimu Afrika.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, kusukela ngo-1994 izinkampani ezizimele zazakhe izindlu ezintsha ezingaba ngu-1 179 356 ezintsha ngo-2015. Cishe u-73% walezi zindlu ezintsha zazakhiwe zaba sezingeni lokuqalaa lezindlu ezincane (ngaphansi kuka-80m²), amafulethi nama-townhouse. Ngaphezu kwaloho, kusukela ngo-1994 kuya ku-2017, kwakhiwa izindlu ezingu-360 815 ngokohlelo okuthiwa i-Enhanced Extended Benefit Discount Scheme[230] olwadlulisela ubunikazi emizini egunyaza ukuhlala iminyaka engu-99. Alinganiselwa ku-127 407 amayinithi Ezenhlalo/Okuqashisa/Ezinkampani akhiwa namahostela/Amayunithi Okuhlala Imiphakathi (CRU's)[231].

Ngenxa yalokho, imiphakathi ehlala ezindaweni ezihlelekile yenyuka isuka ku-64% ngo-1996 iya ku-80% ngo-2017 futhi amaphesenti ezindawo zokuhlala zendabuko yehla isuka ku-18.2% ngo-1996 yaya ku-5.5% ngo-2017 njengoba kuboniswe **emfanekisweni 8.3**.

Amaphesenti emindeni ehlala ezindaweni zokuhlala ezingahleliwe nawo ehla, esuka ku-16% ngo-1996 aya ku-13.6% ngo-2017. NgokoMnyango Wokuhlaliswa Kwabantu, inani elingu-1 131 633 lemizi lathuthukiswa lisuka ezindaweni zokuhlala ezingahleliwe njengengxenye yoHlelo Lokuthuthukisa Imijondolo (UISP) kusukela ngo-1994. Injongo eyinhloko yalolu hlelo kwakuwukuqinisekisa ukuvikeleka kwezimo zendawo yokuhlala, impilo nokuphepha, nokuhlonyiswa komphakathi ohlala emijondolweni, isimiso esiyinhloko "*kuwukwenza ngcono ukuba yizakhamizi, ukufaka kokubili amalungelo neziboPho, ngokuqaphela nokuhlela amalungelo ezimo zendawo yokuhlala yezakhamuzi emijondolweni*".[232] Ngomhla ka-31 Disemba 2018, inani lamatayitela asalele emuva lalingu-818 262.[233] Amatayitela akhishwa kusukela ngo-Ephreli 2014 kuya ku-31 Mashi 2019 lafika ku-101 180 (ngaphansi kakhulu kwenani lezindlu ezanikezwa abantu).

Ngaphezu kwalokho, amapulani endawo ehlukene enziwa kanye nezindawo zokuhlala abantu ezakhiwa ngokuhamba kwesikhathi ngezinye izikhathi kwakungavumelani neSigaba 26 soMqulu Wamalungelo owawunombono wezindlu ezanele njengelungelo Labantu eliyisisekelo, okwakufanele bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika babe nalo:

- Ukufinyelela indawo eyisikhoselo ezintweni zemvelo ezingaba yingozi, nendawo yokuxhumana nabanye abantu, yokukhulisa izingane, yokuphumula nokufunda; kanye
- Nendawo yokuhlala esendaweni ekahle futhi enezinto ezidingekayo lapho endlini ngayinye kungenziwa konke okudingekayo mayelana nokuxhumana nemisebenzi yokuphepha, futhi ibe yimpahla futhi ikhule ngenani, uma kungeyomuntu.[234]

228 I-Republic of South Africa. 2003. Umbiko ophathele nokuhlaziywa kwe- Evaluation of the National Housing Subsidy Scheme, Public Service Commission. Itholakala lapha :http://www.psc.gov.za/documents/2003/eval_housingsubsidy.pdf

229 Statistics South Africa. 2018. Inhlolo-vo Evamile Yasemizini 2017.

230 Isikhungo Sokuhlaziya Ubungozi, wezi-2019.

231 UMnyango Wezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu Umbiko Wokubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Engu-25.

232 UMnyango Wezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu. 2009. I-National Housing Code: A Simplified Guide to the National Housing Code.

233 UMnyango Wezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu. 2018. Uhlaka Lwesu Lesikhathi Esiphakathi Nendawo 2014 -2019 Uhlelo Lokuthatha Isinyathelo (PoA).

234 Kellett, P. and Moore, J. 2003. Izindlela eziya ekhaya: ukungabi nakhaya nokwakha ikhaya emiphakathini engqubuzanayo. Habitat International, 27, 123-141..

Ukuhlukahluka, ngenxa yokuqhelelana kwabantu, amakhono, imisebenzi nokutshala imali, kulokhu kuwuphumela wobandlululo nezingqubo-mgomo ezingashintshiwe zokuhlela.

Lifuna ukuthuthukisa le migomo, isu lezindlu okuthiwa lika-2004 okuthiwa i-Breaking New Ground (BNG), lafuna ukuletha ushintsho endleleni yokubheka ukunikezwa kwezindlu ngokwakha izindawo zokuhlala ezihlangene ezisimeme. Leli su libheka ukusheshiswa kokunikezwa kwezindlu njengesu eliyinhloko lokuqedwa kobubha, ukutholakala kwempahla njengento yokwakha umnotho nokuhlonyiswa kwabantu. I-BNG yaletha indlela ephelele ekutholakaleni kwemali yokuthola umhlaba ukufaka kwengqalasizinda nokwakhiwa kwezindlu zomxhaso, ngohlelo lwe-Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP). Ngenxa yalokho, lolu hlelo lwaba ngaphansi koguquko olufana nolohlelo lwe-Chilean loxhaso lwekhephithali, olubheka imali engenayo engaphezu kweyodwa futhi elinoxhaso lwalabo abaqalayo ukuthenga izindlu, uhlelo lokuqasha ngenhloso yokuthenga nolunye uxhaso.[235]

I-BNG yayiphelezelwa yiNqubo Yezindlu Zabantu Ezithuthukisiwe eyaletha ukusekela okwengeziwe, yathuthukisa ikhephithali yezenhlalo futhi yenza izivumelwano emiphakathini nasemindenini eyayifuna ukuzakhela izindlu zayo. Ngonyaka ofanayo, kwethulwa uHlelo Losizo Lwezindlu Lwezimo Eziphuthumayo (2004) ngenxa yesahlulelo esaba yingqopha-mlando sika-Grootboom (2000) lapho iNkantolo Yomthetho-sisekelo yakhipha khona isahlulelo sokuthi uHulumeni kwakungekhona nje kuphela ukuthi unesibopho sokunikeza izikhoselo zesikhathi esiphakathi nendawo kuya kweside kodwa futhi nesokunikeza isikhoselo ezimweni eziphuthumayo. Lokhu kwakwenzelwa ukubhekelela abagilwe yizinhlekelele nabakhishwe ezindaweni abahlala kuzo.

Ngohlelo lwe-IRDP, kwethulwa izindawo zabantu abaxubile ngemiholo kanye nezinhlobo zezindlu ezixubile ezindaweni ezinjenge-Cosmo City, Olievenhoutbosch, N2 Gateway ne-Cornubia. Kuningi okudingeka kwenziwe ukuze le ntuthuko ihlanganise nalokho okwenzeka emadolobheni amakhulu.

Uhlelo oluhambisana nalokhu i-Social Housing Programme (SHP) lwaqaliswa ngo-2008, seluye lwaletha amayunithi amasha okuqashisa angu-45 623 emizini ehola imali encane nephakathi nendawo. Lolu hlelo lwalwenzelwa ukushukumisa lokho okwenziwa ngaphakathi edolobheni. Ngokuvamile, imboni yokuqashisa iyonke yayinezindlu eziyizigidi ezingu-4.2 eziqashisiwe ngo-2017.[236]

Kuze kube manje, imali elinganiselwa ezigidini zezigidi ezingu-R2.5 iye yatshalwa ekwakhiweni kwezindlu, okungenani u-30% wayo uye wavela ezinkampanini ezizimele. Naphezu kweqiniso lokuthi i-Social Housing ingase ikwazi ukuba nomthelela omkhulu ekuhlelweni kabusha nasoguqukweni lwendawo, imali eyinzalo emalini eyitshalile nalokho okubekwe eqhulwini akuzange kube ngezinga elilindelwe. Mayelana negeba lemakethe, angu-12 937 kuphela amayunithi akhiwa ngohlelo i-Finance-Linked Subsidy Programme phakathi kuka-1994 no-2018.[237] Ukuqaliswa kwe-SHP lwapheleliswa ukuhlanganiswa kwe-Housing Development Agency ngoMthetho wePhalamende ngo-2008 ne-SocialHousing Regulatory Authority.

IZINSELELE EZIQHUBEKAYO

Ezezindlu zabekwa kabusha njengesici esiyinhloko ekwakheni impahla yabampofu kanye nokubheka

235 Smit, W., 2006: International Trends and good practices in Housing: Some lessons for South Africa, Itholakala lapha: https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/d48a/ 66ca745f7678d760bd9b1b560814b47b358b.pdf.

236 Statistics South Africa. 2018. Inhlolo-vo Evamile Yasemizini 2017.

237 UMnyango Wokuhlaliswa Kwabantu. 2019. Uhlaka Lokubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Engu-25.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SFR003 GP

ukuthola indlu njengelungelo. Lokhu kwamelela uphawu olunamandla lwesivumelwano sezenhlalo. Ukhondolo lukhombisa ukuthatha isinyathelo kwemiphakathi ukuze ihlonze umhlaba osendaweni ekahle futhi uhlale kulowo mhlaba ngokungemthetho. Ngokuphambene, lo mhlaba okuhlalwa kuwo ngokuvamile uyahlangabezana nezimfuneko zokuhlanganiswa zendawo nezomnotho. Ngaphezu kwalokho, izindleko ezimba eqolo zomhlaba kanye nokungakwazi kukahulumeni ukubekela imakethe inselele ngokugcwele kuye kwasho ukuthi okuningi kwalokho okwenziwa uhulumeni kungaphandle kwamadolobha. Ngakho inselele eyinhloko eqhubekayo kuye kwaba ukungabi nabulungisa ngokwezindawo. Ukungahambisani ngokwezindawo, nokungaxhumani phakathi kwabantu, amakhono, imisebenzi notshalo-mali, kuyifa eliphikelelayo lobandlululo nezinqubo-mgomo zokuhlela ezingaguqukile, okuholela ekutheni zingasebenzi kahle ezokuthutha, abampofu bahambe amabanga amade futhi babe nezindleko ezimba eqolo.

"Umnotho ugxile ezindaweni ezithile kunokuba ugxile kubantu, okuholela ekutheni kube nabantu abaningi abangasebenzi kanye nobubha kubantu abahlala ngaphandle kwamadolobha, futhi okwenza babe nezindleko ezinkulu lapho behamba ("intela yobandlululo"). Loku kungahambisana kwezindawo kusebenza kokubili ezifundeni nasemadolobheni (phakathi kwezifunda eziyinhloko zamabhizinisi nezikhungo zezimboni kanye namalokishi amakhulu). Amandla omnotho okuhlanganiswa ndawonye kwezinto nokungenzi lutho kwezinkampani kuvame ukuveza kabusha le ndlela njengoba impumelelo Ibiza impumelelo futhi amandla asesunguliwe akhanda izinto ezengeziwe okuphinde kutshalwe imali ngazo endaweni." [238]

Ngokwendawo, akungakanani osekufinyelelwe ekuqinisekiseni ukufakwa ngokwezenhlalo nangokwezomnotho. Ukubambezeleka enqubweni yokuguqulwa komhlaba nakho kuye kwaba nomthelela omubi ekufezweni kwezindawo zokuhlala ezihlangene noguquko kwezendawo. Isimo sezindawo njengamanje sibonisa umnotho wendawo ongalingani ngezinga eliphezulu. Lokhu kuye kwenza izindawo zokuhlala abantu zingasebenzi kahle kwabangela nokushiywa ngaphandle kwezindawo ezithile okuqhubekayo. Ukungahambisana kwezindawo kuyabonakala kubo bonke omasipala bamadolobha ngamazinga ahlukene.

Iqoqo lemisebenzi lezokuhlaliswa kwabantu linezakhi eziyinhloko njengomhlaba, abasebenzi, impahla, ingqalasizinda nemali. Iqoqo lemisebenzi, ngokuphawulekayo indaba yomhlaba, kudingeka lisetshenziswe ngempumelelo kakhudlwana ukuze liqalise uguquku kule mboni, ukuze ikwazi ukwenza okuthile ngokungalingani kwezindawo, ububha nokungabi bikho kwemisebenzi.

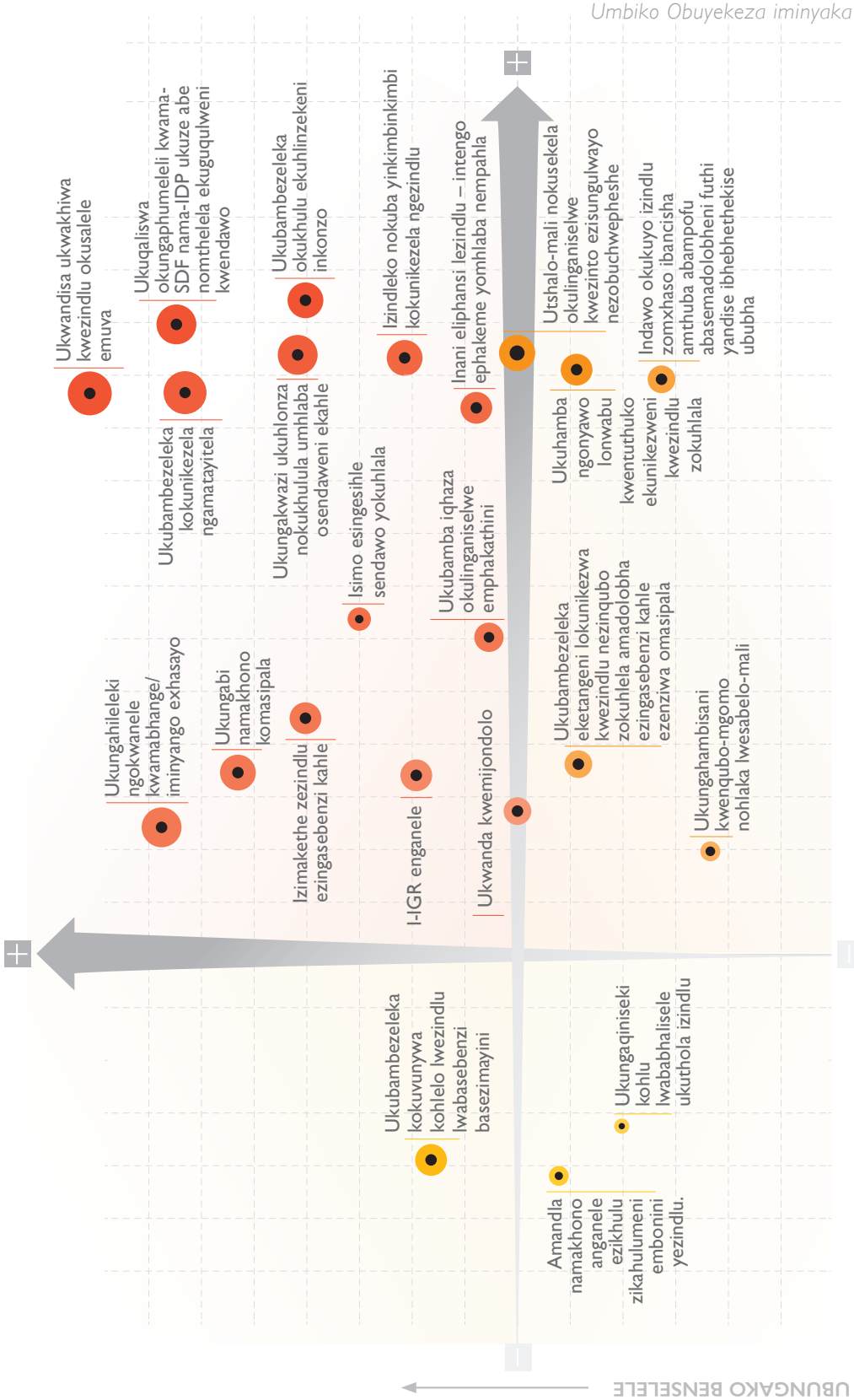
Ukuphishekela ukulolonga indawo enobulungisa, ephumelelayo, nehlanganisa konke kanye nokuqeda ukungahambisani kwemisebenzi/kwezindlu, kunesidingo sokuba kuhlanganiswe kangcono izinhlaka ezintathu zikahulumeni ukuze ngombono wokudlulisela imisebenzi yezezindlu nezokuthutha emagunyeni amadolobha namadolobha amakhulu lapho kukhona khona amandla, esikhathini eside.

Njengoba lungekho uhlelo lwezindawo oluphoqayo, oluningilizayo nokucatshangwe kahle lwezwe, ukuvunyelaniswa kweZinhlelo Zentuthuko Ezihlangene (ama-IDP) ezihlukahlukene kubalulekile. Ukuvunyelaniswa okunjalo kuyovula futhi kusophe amathuba omnotho emalokishini nasezindaweni zasemakhaya, kuyilapho kwenza lula ukubambisana komasipala bezindawo ezihlukene nokugxila ezintweni abazenza kahle. Inqubo enjalo kudingeka iholwe nguhulumeni, ongase athuthe izikhungo zezinsizakalo namahhovisi kuye eminothweni yasezindaweni zasemakhaya nasemalokishini. Izinhlelo ezinjalo kufanele zihambisane nokusekelwa kwamabhizinisi endawo kanye nezihlelo ezifanele nengqalasizinda, futhi emalokishini okungase kuholele 'ekunakekelweni kwezidingo zomphakathi'noma kuvuleke amathuba.

Ngokombono wezindlu kuphela futhi ukuze kutholakale ukuthi yiziphi kulezi zinselele ezibaluleke kakhulu ukuba zinakwe, kuboniswe inselele emfanekisweni 8.4, oveza izimfanelo ezimbili eziyinhloko zoBungako benselele, njengoba zikalwa yigebe phakathi kwesimo samanje nesimo esifiselekayo; kanye noKubaluleka kwenselele, njengoba kukalwa ubungako bomthelela wesinqumo



238 Human Sciences Research Council. 2017. Report to the High Level Panel on the assessment of key legislation and the acceleration of fundamental change. Itholakala lapha: https://www.parliament.gov.za/storage/app/media/ Pages/2017/october/High_Level_Panel/Commissioned_reports_for_triple_challenges_of_poverty_unemployment_and_inequality/Diagnostic_Report_on_Spatial_Inequality.pdf



Umdwebo 8.4: Inselele – Ukuhlaziya.
Umthombo: DPME, 2019.

senselele lapho kwenziwa lokho okudingwa umyalo wemboni yokuhlaliswa kwabantu.

Sekukonke, iNingizimu Afrika ibona ukwehla kwezindlu ezakhiwayo kanye nokwenyuka kwezindleko, okuphakamisa imibuzo mayelana nokuphumelela kokulawula kanye nezindleko ezikhuphukayo zomhlaba nezinto zokwakha njengoba kwembulwe ukubuyekezwa kwemali esetshenziswe kuMgcini-mafa kaZwelonke.

Izindlela zezinkontileka nokuthenga izinto ezisetshenziswa ukuze kubhekanwe nezindlu ezisalele emuva, ngezinye izikhathi ziye zatholakala zihamba ngonyawo lonwabu, futhi zakha izindlu ezingabazisayo, konke okuqhutshwa yimakethe yoxhaso lwezindlu.

Ukwehluleka ukusebenzisa isistimu yokuhlela ngempumelelo kuye kwasho ukuthi ukuhlanganiswa komhlaba kuyaqhubeka nokuzuzisa ukwakhiwa okwenzeka ezindaweni ezibizayo, okuxubanisa ukunqwabelana kwabantu emadolobheni amancane namakhulu. Njengoba isilinganiso sokukhula kwesibalo sabahlali basemijondolo ngosuku singu-98 kusukela ngo-1996 kuya ku-2017,[239] kubalulekile ukuxazulula inking yezindlu ebhekene namadolobha amaningi ikakhulukazi njengoba kunenani elikhulayo labantu abakhishwa ezindlini, imibhikisho, kanye nokuqhubeka kwabantu bezithathela umhlaba ngokungemthetho.

Imakethe yezomhlaba yaseNingizimu Afrika iye yaphumelela ukukhiphela ngaphandle izakhamuzi eziningi ezimpofu kakhulu kuleli zwe, ngenxa yokumba eqolo komhlaba nezindlu kanye nokungakwazi kwabantu abaningi abampofu ukuthola imali ebolekisayo abazokwazi ukuyikhokha. Ngenxa yalokho, abantu abaningi baye bagcina sebehlala emijondolweni. Ukungabi bikho kokuhlela kahle komasipala kuye kwaholela ekutheni kube nenqubekela-phambili ehamba kancane mayelana nezinhlelo zokuthuthukiswa kwemijondolo, kwashiya abampofu bevaleleke ngaphansi kwezimo zobubha. Ngokwe-CRA, kwakusekhona imijondolo engu-1 185 ngo-2018.

Naphezu kwemizamo efinyelela kude eminyakeni engu-25 edlule yokubhekelela indaba yezindlu, iqiniso liwukuthi imizi eyizigidi ezingu-1.89 isadinga izindlu ezikahle.[240] Ukwanda kwenani lezindlu ezisalele emuva kubangelwa ukuncipha kusayizi womuzi, okuholela ekwandeni kokwakheka komuzi, futhi njengoba emadolobheni inani landa ngokushesha ikakhulu e-Gauteng lapho inani labantu landa ngo-25.5% ngo-2018.[241]

SIntuthuko ehamba kancane ekunikezweni kwezindlu zokuhlala ibangelwa ukuba manqikanqika ukutshala imali



ezindlini zokuqashisa ngenxa yokuthi kuye kwenzeke abantu bangayikhokhi imali yokuqasha kanti ziphezulu izindleko zokugcina izindlu zisesimweni esifanele. Lokhu kukhombisa nokungabambisani kahle ekutheni kufezwe umbono owodwa, ngoba ukuba khona kokuhlelwa kwendawo okwanele nokuhlaliswa kwabantu kudinga ukubambisana kwezenhlalo nakwezomnotho notshalo-mali oluvela kuzo zonke izinhlaka zikahulumeni, imboni ezimele nabanye abangekho kuhulumeni. Ukuze kulunge lokhu, kudingeka ukuzibophezela komphakathi ukubambisana nohulumeni okufanele kuhlanganise ukusetshenziswa kwezinto zemvelo nomhlaba. Lokhu kungaxazulula lokho okungase kubonakale njengokuba nesasasa okungqubuzanayo ngaphandle kwendlela yokubuyisana ukuze kubekwe eqhulwini ukusetshenziswa komhlaba nezinto zemvelo ukuze kufinyelelwe umnotho osimeme nentuthuko emphakathini. Ngokwesibonelo, izindawo eziningi eziyimithombo yamanzi ezibalulekile ezwe zitholakala endaweni efanayo okutholakala kuyo amaminerali, kodwa ukumba kulezo zindawo kubeka engcuphekeni ukuvikeleka kwamanzi isikhathi eside ezweni.

Indaba Yoguquko Kwezendawo idinga ukuzinikela kuzo zonke izinhlaka zokubusa, ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukubusa indawo, ubufakazi bokwenza izinqumo, nesinyathelo esi-wujuqu, nesiqhubekayo ezintweni eziseqhulwini. Ukuhlela indawo nomsebenzi wokulawula ukusetshenziswa komhlaba awunikeziwe imali eyanele futhi akunazo izinto ezanele, ikakhulukazi komasipala abancane. Ochwepheshe bezokuhlela kanye nabanye abanendima endaweni eyakhiwayo kuhulumeni nangaphandle kukahulumeni badinga ukuqeqeshwa nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono.

239 CRA, 2019
240 CRA, 2019
241 Ibid

IZIPHAKAMISO

INingizimu Afrika idinga uhlelo lokuthuthukiswa kwendawo oluzokwenziwa kahle olwandisa amathuba nezinto ezinhle emalokishini nasezindaweni zasemakhaya ezazinganakiwe ngaphambilini, kuyilapho luvikela intuthuko esimeme ekubhekaneni nendaba yokuntuleka kwemisebenzi, ububha nokungalingani, lube futhi lubhekana nokukhishelwa ngaphandle kwabathile.Ukuze kwenzeke lokhu;

- Lapho kwenziwa futhi kuqaliswa uhlelo lwendawo oluphoqayo nolubanzi, futhi kubhekelelwa umphakathi nokungahambisana kwamathuba, into eseqhulwini kumelwe kube ukuyisa amathuba omnotho ezindaweni okuhlala kakhulu kuzo abantu abampofu, kuhlanganise amalokishi nezindawo zasemakhaya. Kulokhu, uhulumeni njengomnikazi wendawo, umqashisi, nomshayeli wohlelo, angase acabangele ukuthutha izindawo zakhe zokusebenzela aziyise lapho.
- Ekuthuthukiseni ukubambisana nasekutholeni izindlela zokubumbana phakathi kwezinhlaka zikahulumeni, izinkampani ezizimele nomphakathi, uHlaka Lokuthuthukiswa Kwendawo Lukazwelonke kumelwe lwenziwe ipulani eningilizayo, lufakwe ezinhlangaweni futhi lunikezwe amandla, ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi bonke ababambiqhaza abafanele bafaka isandla ekuhlelweni kwendawo nasezinhlakeni zokuhlaliswa kwabanatu. Akukho ukuhlaliswa kwabantu okusha okufanele kwenzeke ngaphandle kokuba kuyingxenye yokuhlelwa kwendawo okuhlangene.
- Ukusebenzisa ngokunenzuzo izinkampani ezizimele ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi zizuzisa ukuthuthukiswa kokuhlaliswa kwabantu kanye nezindlu zabahola amaholo axubile.
- Ukubuyekezwa kohlelo loxhaso lwezindlu kanye nokudiliva kwalo nezindlela zokuthenga izinto ukuba kuqinisekiswe ukubamba iqhaza okukhulu nokulethwa kwezinto okuphumelelayo okwakha umnotho wendawo futhi kwenze ubumbano emphakathini.
- Kwethulwe izinhlobo zezindlu ezihlukene ezinhlelweni zethu zokuhlaliswa kwabantu.

Imakethe yomhlaba yaseNingizimu Afrika iye yaphumelela ukuzikhiphela ngaphandle izakhamuzi zezwe ezimpofu kakhulu, ngenxa yezindleko ezimba eqolo zomhlaba nezindlu kanye nokungakwazi kwabantu abaningi abampofu ukuthola imali-mboleko abazokwazi ukuyikhokha.

ISAHLUKO 9

Ukuguqulwa Komhlaba Nokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya



I-RDP yaphawula ukuthi umhlaba uyisidingo esiyinhloko kubantu basemakhaya, futhi uhlelo lokuguqulwa komhlaba lukazwelonke kumelwe luqhubekisele phambili intuthuko yasezindaweni zasemakhaya ngokulungisa ukungabi nabulungisa kwangesikhathi esedlule, ukuqinisekisa ukuvikeleka kwezimo zendawo yokuhlala, ukunikeza izinsizakalo zokusekela, ukwakha imisebenzi nokwandisa imali engenayo. I-RDP kanye nezinqubo-mgomo zikahulumeni ezilandelayo ziye zagcizelela, ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya njengenqubo ebalulekile kanye nomgomo oya ekwenzeni ngcono izinga lokuphila nenhlala-kahle yezomnotho kubantu, ikakhulukazi labo abahlala ezindaweni zasemakhaya.

Naphezu kokuba izindawo zasemakhaya zaseNingizimu Afrika zicezile futhi imizi igqagqene, umnotho wezindawo zasemakhaya unethuba elikhulu lokwakha imisebenzi ekahle nekhiqizayo. Umnotho wezindawo zasemakhaya ungaba naneqhaza entuthukweni esimeme futhi uthuthukise ukukhula komnotho kuyilapho unciphisa ukuthutheleka kwabantu emadolobheni besuka emakhaya. Ukugqugquzelwa kwemisebenzi ekahle emnothweni wasemakhaya kuyisihluthulelo sokuqeda ububha nokuqinisekisa ukuthi izidingo zokudla okunomsoco zomphakathi okhulayo ziyafezwa. Lokhu kuqashelwa ku- Agenda 2063: I-Afrika Esiyifunayo kanye Ne-Agenda Ka-2030 Yentuthuko Esimeme, kokubili okuqokomisa ukubaluleka kokuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya kanye nezolimo ikakhulukazi nokuvikeleka kokudla.

UKUGUQULWA KOMHLABA

Ukuxhumana nomhlaba kuyisici esibalulekile ekwakhiweni kophawu lwezenhlalo e-Afrika, nokuhlelwa kwempilo yomoya namasiko. Umhlaba, ngezizathu eziningi, uyimpahla enenani elikhulu – umthombo kanye nento ebalula ingcebo, into yemvelo ebalulekile eyenza kwenzeke ukuba kukhiqizwe futhi kwandiswe ukukhula komnotho. Ngakho-ke i-Freedom Charter iqinisa ukuthi "*umhlaba uyohlanganyelwa phakathi kwalabo abawusebenzayo*" nokuthi "*imingcele ebekikwe ebunikazini bomhlaba ngesisekelo sohlanga iyoqedwa, futhi wonke umhlaba uyohlukaniselwa labo abawusebenzayo ukuze kuqedwe indlala nephango*".

Ngakho-ke, ukuguqulwa komhlaba 'kuyizinto eziningi' eNingizimu Afrika ebuswa ngentando yabantu. Kuwumelaphi wamanxeba angesikhathi esidlule, ibhuloho elibalulekile ekungalinganini komphakathi okunzima namagebe obulili, kanye nempahla edingekayo ezintweni eziningi okufanele zenziwe ezihlose ukuqeda ububha ezindaweni zasemakhaya. Kuletha ithemba. Kulo mongo, ukuguqulwa komhlaba bekulokhu kuwumgomo oseqhulwini womzabalazo wenkululeko kanye nohulumeni wentando yabantu. Izwe lazibophezela ekuguqulweni komhlaba ukuze kulungiswe ukungabi nabulungisa kwangesikhathi esedlule, nokuthi kube khona uguquko kwezomhlaba wokulima. Kodwa-ke, inqubekela-phambili ekuguqulweni komhlaba iye yahamba ngonyawo lonwabu, yenza kudingeke ukuhlolwa kukazwelonke okwakuholwa iPhalamende ngo-2017, lokho okwatholakala lapho okwabizela ukuthi, phakathi kokunye, kube noguquko oluyinhloko kwinqubo-mgomo ukuze kusheshwe.

Imihlahlandlela ye-AU[242] Ekuguqulweni Komhlaba ichaza ukuguqulwa komhlaba njengengqubo ebandakanya ukuhlelwa kabusha okubanzi noma ukuklanywa kabusha kohlelo lomhlaba ikakhulukazi njengoba luhlobene nesimo sobunikazi bomhlaba; ukusetshenziswa nokukhiqiza; nezinsizakalo zokusekela. Ukubuyiselwa komhlaba kubanikazi, isimo somhlaba, ukuguqulwa nokwabiwa kuyizakhi zenqubo-mgomo eziyinhloko ezasetshenziswa ekuqedweni kobubha mayelana nempahla kusukela ngo-1994.

UKUTHUTHUKISWA KWEZINDAWO ZASEMAKHAYA

Kusukela kwaqala ukubusa ngentando yabantu, ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya kuye kwaba Phakathi kwezinto ezinhlanu eziseqhulwini kuhulumeni. Umnotho wasezindaweni zasemakhaya ungaba negalelo elikhulu ekunciphiseni ukungalingani, ukungasebenzi nobubha, ngaleyo ndlela ube neqhaza entuthukweni esimeme nasekukhuleni komnotho. Kodwa-ke, umlando ohlukile wendawo yasemakhaya yaseNingizimu Afrika ubeka imingcele enqala kulokho okungase kwenziwe ezindaweni zasemakhaya. Indawo ekhona ezindaweni zasemakhaya "*yalolongwa ngamakoloni nobandlululo, futhi isenalelo lifa lokuhlukana kabili – ngezinye izikhathi kunzima ukuba nombono wendawo yasemakhaya eyodwa kuleli zwe ngenxa yomehluko omkhulu phakathi kwezindawo ezilimela ukuthengisa nezindawo 'zomphakathi.'*"[243] Ukuguqulwa

242 Iziqondiso nohlaka lwe-AU (2010) emthethweni wendawo emithethweni yendawo e-afrika e-afrika: uhlaka lokuqinisa amalungelo endawo, ukuthuthukisa umkhiqizo nokulondoloza okokuziphilisa. I-Auc-eca-afdb consortium (2010).

243 Tregurtha. N, Vink. N no-Kirsten. J, 2010: Ukuhlola Umsebenzi KaMengameli Weminyaka Engu-15: Ukuhlola Imithetho Yezolimo Namathuluzi Okusekela eNingizimu Afrika, 1994-2009..

Umdwebo 9.1: Amanani okuhlukaniswa kwezindawo - Amahektha (1994-March 2018).
Umthombo: Umbiko Wokuhlola Kweminyaka engu-25 We-DRDLR – Owokugcina 2019, ohlanganiswa minyaka yonke nemibiko ye-POA.

ISIFUNDA	AMAPULAZI	AMAHEKITHA ATHOLIWE FUTHI ABELWA ABAINIKAZI						
		UKUHLALA ABANTU/ UKUPHEPHA KWAYO		UMASIPALA	EXOLIMO		INANI LAMAHEKITHA ATHOLIWE	ISIZINDA SERANDI – INTENGO
		SLAG	SPLAG	CMOG	LRAD	PLAS		
EC	883	44 179	1 021	57 319	193 069	255 777	552 336	2 214 586 248
FS	896	44 544	0	32 344	126 864	217 391	422 039	1 921 182 703
GP	412	4 586	293	1 756	7 262	47 194	61 603	826 493 327
KZN	938	145 373	60 916	1 637	187 772	184 557	581 193	3 376 142 236
LP	416	33 797	0	0	45 327	102 680	182 220	1 591 247 007
MP	632	113 984	0	5 389	91 620	255 220	466 845	2 692 939 995
NC	383	57 203	0	730 846	120 656	635 417	1 544 505	1 484 080 466
NW	547	24 477	800	17 946	164 861	297 572	506 203	2 242 977 023
WC	329	251 306	8	3 105	230 119	69 619	554 486	1 330 747 801
TOTALS	5 436	719 449	63 038	850 429	1 167 551	2 065 427	4 871 330	17 680 396 806

PSSC	UKWABIWA NGOKWAMAQEMBU AHLOMULAYO							
	Abesifazane	Iminde	Abaqashi Abangabase benzi	Abahlala Emapulazini	Omakad ebona Bezamas osha	Abafundele Ezolimo	Youth	Abakhubazekile
EC	3 871	1 509	15	1 470	4	-	2 529	29
FS	2 318	2 222	-	990	-	-	1 036	1
GP	1 052	6 004	13	959	1	-	465	2
KZN	22 026	42 961	5 138	51 868	1	28	14 543	133
LP	1 487	6 114	195	284	51	8	872	37
MP	5 379	18 182	5 501	14 342	288	-	2 543	21
NC	1 182	6 160	75	114	1	1	711	35
NW	22 838	37 038	-	4 170	3	35	3 559	385
WC	10 732	9 641	-	11 577	2	-	9 357	132
TOTALS	70 885	129 831	10 937	85 774	351	72	35 615	775

> "Ukuguqulwa komhlaba kuyisimo esidingekayo kodwa esinganele ekuthuthukeni kukazwelonke... Ngoba ukuguqulwa komhlaba kuyisici esiyinhloko sombuzo omayelana nezolimo, kanti umbuzo omayelana nezolimo uyisici esiyinhloko sombuzo kazwelonke..."

kwezindawo zasemakhaya kwakha ingxenye yemigomo yokuguqulwa komhlaba konkana nemikhankaso eyakha ukuxhumana noguquko olushelelayo Phakathi kwezindawo zasemadolobheni nezasemakhaya.

Ngaphambi kuka-1994, uhulumeni wobandlululo wasebenzisa izintela nokuhlela izindawo ukuze ache inqwaba yabantu abazofukuzela uzukwa kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwengqalasizinda okutshekile. Nakuba izigidi zabantu baseNingizimu Afrika ngaphansi kobandlululo zazintula izinto eziyisisekelo, izimo zazizimbi nakakhulu ezindaweni zasemakhaya, phakathi kwazo bangaphansi kukahhafu ababekwazi ukuthola amanzi aphephile futhi umuntu oyedwa kwabayisikhombisa owayekwazi ukufinyelela endaweni yokukhuculula indle ephephile. Ngokwe-RDP, kubantu abayizigidi ezingu-41.22, u-36% kuphela womphakathi, kuhlanganise no-12% kuphela wabantu abasezindaweni zasemakhaya ababekwazi ukuthola ugesi. I-Agenda Ye-UN Ka-2030 ebheke Intuthuko Esimeme ibheka ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya njengokubalulekile empumelelweni kwezomnotho, kwezenhlalo nakwezemvelo zezizwe.

I-NDP: Umbono ka-2030 uthi ukufezekisa umbono wawo '*Womnotho Wasezindaweni Zasemakhayaa Ohlangene Nohlanganisa Bonke*' kudinga '*ukudlalwa kwezindima ezinzulu nokuthatha kwesinyathelo*' futhi ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya kudinga ubudlelwano obunengqondo phakathi kukahulumeni nezakhamizi ezibamba iqhaza.

Ukugqugquzelwa komsebenzi okahle emnothweni wezindawo zasemakhaya kuyisihluthulelo sokuqeda ububha nokuqinisekisa ukuthi izidingo zokudla okunomsoco zenani labantu elikhulayo ziyafezwa. Lokhu kuqashelwa ku-Agenda Ka-2030 Yentuthuko Esimeme, eqaphela ngokwengeziwe ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya nezolimo, kugxilwe kakhulu ekuvikelekeni kokudla[244].

INQUBEKELA-PHAMBILI EMINYAKENI ENGU-25

Ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya nokukhishelwa ngaphandle komhlaba othile kwakha ingxenye yalawo mathuluzi asetshenziswa abenzi bamakoloni nombuso wobandlululo ukuze uqhubekisa ukungalingani, ububha nokuthi abantu abamnyanga bahlale bencike kwabanye.

Kodwa-ke, ngeshwa ukuguqulwa komhlaba kuvame ukuhlukaniswa ezindabeni ezihlobene nokuguqulwa komhlaba wezolimo, ezezimboni, ipolitiki nokuthuthukiswa komnotho okubanzi kanti lezi zihlangene ngokugxilile njengoba "*ukuguqulwa komhlaba kudingeka kodwa kungesona isimo esanele sokuba kuthuthukiswe isizwe...Ngoba ukuguqulwa komhlaba kuyisici esiyinhloko sombuzo wezolimo, kanti umbuzo wezolimo uyisici esiyinhloko semibuzo kazwelonke...*"[245]

Ekuthuthukiseni umbono ofanayo nokucabangela umlando waseNingizimu Afrika ohlukene nobuhlungu ohlanganisa ukwenziwa kwamakoloni, ukubusa kobandlululo, ukubandlululwa ngokobuhlanga, ngokobulili nezinqubo-mgomo ezicindezela abasebenzi, i-*White Paper on RDP* of 1994, yathola ukuthi kwakubantu abangaphezu kwezigidi ezingu-12 ababengenawo amanzi okuphuza ahlanzekile nabantu abayizigidi ezingu-21 ababengenaso isimiso sokukhucululwa kwendle esanele. Yaphawula bangaphansi kukahhafu womphakathi wezindawo zasemakhaya abantu ababekwazi ukuthola amanzi aphephile nokuthi umuntu oyedwa kuphela kwabayisikhombisa owayekwazi ukuthola isimiso sokukhucululwa kwendle esifanele.

244 Ilo, April 2019): Ukuthuthukisa Ubulungisa Kwezenhlalo, Ukukhuthaza Umsebenzi Ohloniphekile Copyright © 1996-2018.

245 Prof. Sam Moyo, Ukushintshwa Kwendawo, Ukulima Okusezingeni Elincane Nokususa Ubumpofu: Esikufuna E-Afrika, Ngamafuphi Emthethweni We-AI-SA No. 21, June 2010.

Ngakho-ke i-White Paper yabophezela uhulumeni ekwakheni *"inqubo-mgomo yasezindaweni zasemakhaya ehlangene nesimeme yokuxoxisana nabantu basemakhaya, izinhlangano zabo nababambiqhaza ... ukuze kwandiswe ukufinyelela ezinsizakalweni nokusekela abakhiqizi bezolimi abancane ngokuqinisekisa ukukwazi ukuthola umhlaba, izimakethe ezifanele, izindawo zemali-mboleko, ukuqeqeshwa nokusekwelwa".*[246]

Ukuze kufezwe lokhu, iSigaba 25 soMthetho-sisekelo, kwindima yempahla, sisungula uhlaka lokuqaliswa kokuguqulwa komhlaba, uhlaka oluhlanganisa ukuthathwa komhlaba, isinxephezelo, isimo sendawo kanye nesisekelo sokuqaliswa komthetho. Ukuze yenze kusebenze ukuguqulwa komhlaba nokubuyiselwa kwawo kubanikazi, uMthetho Wokubuyiselwa Kwamalungelo Omhlaba Kubanikazi kanye noMthetho Wokuguqulwa Komhlaba (aBaqashi Abangabasebenzi) yamenyezelwa ngo-1994 nango-1996 ngokulandelana. UMthetho Wokubuyiselwa Kwamalungelo Omhlaba Kubanikazi, No. 22 ka-1994 wenza ilungiselelo lokubuyiselwa kwamalungelo omhlaba kubantu noma emiphakathini eyaphucwa lawo malungelo ngemva kuka-19 Juni 1913 ngenxa yemithetho noma indlela yokwenza yangaphambilini ecwasa ngokomhlanga.

Ukuze kuqhutshwe lo msebenzi, uMthetho wasungula iKhomishana Yokubuyiselwa Kwamalungelo Omhlaba Kubanikazi kanye neNkantolo Yezicelo Zokubuyiselwa Umhlaba. UNgqongqoshe obhekelele ukuguqulwa komhlaba ugunyazwe ukuba athenge umhlaba, awuthole nganoma iyiphi enye indlela noma aphuce abathile umhlaba noma amalungelo omhlaba ngenjongo yemiklomelo yokubuyiselwa komhlaba kubanikazi bawo. UMthetho Wokuguqulwa Komhlaba (Abaqashi Abangabasebenzi), (uMthetho 3 ka-1996) wenza ilungiselelo lokuvikelwa kwesimo sendawo sabaqashi abangabasebenzi kanye nalabo bantu abahlala kulowo mhlaba noma abawusebenzisayo ngenxa yokuhlobana kwakho nabaqashi abangabasebenzi. Uphinda wenze nelungiselelo lokuthola umhlaba namalungelo emhlabeni kwabaqashi abangabasebenzi.

Le mithetho ipheleliswa uMthetho Womhlaba Womphakathi (uMthetho 11 ka-2004), uMthetho Wokunwetshwa Kokuvikeleka Kwesimo Sendawo 62, (uMthetho 62 ka-1997 kanye nesichibiyelo sawo; kanye noMthetho Wamalungelo Omhlaba Womphakathi (ClarA) yonke efuna ukunikeza ukulungiswa kwesimo kubantu "*abasimo sendawo yabo asivikelekile ngokomthetho ngenxa yemithetho noma indlela yokwenza yangaphambilini eyayibandlulula ngokohlanga*," njengoba kushiwo eSigabeni 25(6) soMthetho-sisekelo WeRiphabhliki YaseNingizimu Afrika ka-1996.

Ukuze kusekelwe lezi kanye nemigomo ebanzi yokuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya neyokuguqulwa komhlaba, kwenziwa izinhlelo eziningana futhi zaqaliswa, kuhlanganise ne-Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP), i-Settlement and Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG); i-Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD); i-Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS); ne-Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, (2009). Izinhlelo zemali-mboleko, ukwakha izinhlangano nokuthuthukisa amandla kanye nemikhankaso ehlanganisa i-Agrarian Transformation Strategy of 2012; Rural Development Policy Framework of 2013; Intergovernmental Relations and Stakeholder Management Strategy; Rural Enterprise and Industry Development Programme; NARYSEC; Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (2004); Micro-Agricultural Finance Scheme of South Africa (2005); Ilima/letsema; Recapitalisation and Development Programme, (2010); Agricultural Policy Action Plan; Agri-parks Programme, and the Animal and Veld Management Programme.

Ukuze kupheleliswe lezi, kwangenwa ezivumelwaneni eziningana ezibandakanya amanye amazwe namazwekazi futhi kweziwa nezibopho ezithile, kuhlanganise ne-Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) nge-2003 Maputo and Malabo Declarations on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa. I-Maputo Declaration on CAADP imelela uhlaka oluhlangene olubanzi lwezinto eziseqhulwini ekuthuthukisweni kwezolimo e-Afrika ezingeni lezwe, olufakwe esidlekeni sezindawo eziyisishiyagalombili zengqikithi.

Ngokuvumelana ne-CAADP, izinga leNingizimu Afrika yonkana lalingu-4.1 ngo-2017, ngokwe-Malabo Declaration timeline. Izinga lonkana eliphansi lika-3.94 ku-10 liyadingeka ukuba ukuba ibe sendleleni yokuqalisa ukuzibophezela kwe-



UTHI BEWAZI

USAYIZI WOMHLABA

Usayizi womhlaba waseNingizimu Afrika ungamakhilomitha-skwele ayizigidi ezingu-1.2 no-3000km wogu. Siyizwe elingunombolo 25 ngobukhulu emhlabeni kanti singunombolo 9 e-Afrika.

246 Iphepha Elimhlophe Kwezokwakha Nasentuthukweni, sec 7.7.2. 1994.



Malabo Declaration ngo-2025, okusho ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika isebenze ngendlela esezingeni eliphakathi nendawo. Loku kuzibophezela kupheleliswa yimigomo yamazwe ngamazwe njengaleyo ekuma-SDG, kuhlanganise ne-SDG2 ekufinyeleleni ukuvikeleka kokudla, ukuthuthukisa ukudla okunomsoco nokugqugquzela ezolimo ezisimeme.

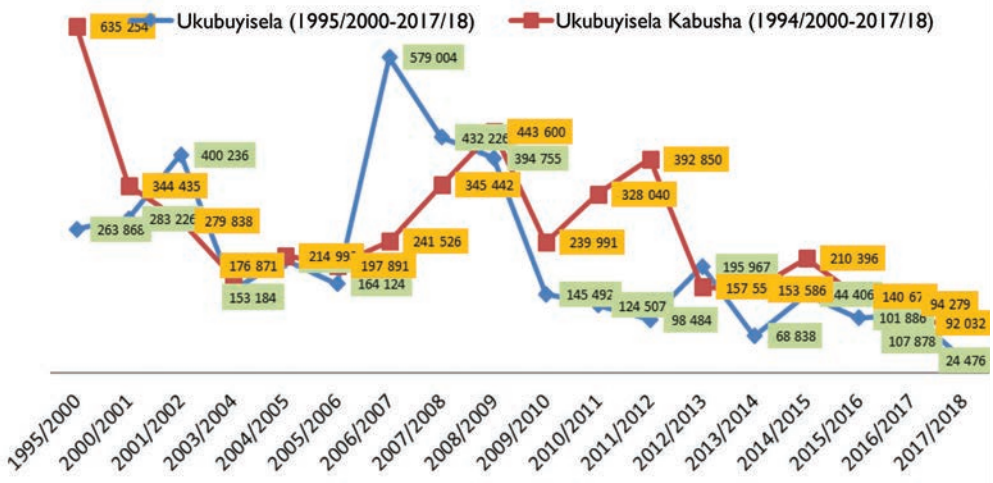
Ekuqaleni, ngokuvumelana nokuqaliswa kwe-RDP, izinsizakalo zezolimo ezinwetshiwe zayiswa cishe kuzo zonke izifundazwe, kwaqalisa izinhlelo ezihlangene zokuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya ezisimeme, futhi ukusekelwa kokubuyiselwa komhlaba kubanikazi bawo kwanikezwa emiphakathini eminingana. Njengoba kubonisiwe **emfanekisweni 9.2** kusukela ngo-1994/95 kuya ku-2017/2018, engqikithini yomhlaba wokulima ongamahektha ayizigidi ezingu-82 eNingizimu Afrika, owawusezandleni zabelungu, ongamahektha ayizigidi ezingu-4.8 watholwa nguhulumeni ngaphansi kohlelo Lokwabiwa Kabusha Komhlaba futhi omunye oyizigidi ezingu-3.5 watholwa ngaphansi kohlelo loKubuyiselwa Komhlaba Kubanikazi Bawo. Lokhu kusho ukuthi eminyakeni engu-25 edlule, ingqikithi yomhlaba ongamahektha ayizigidi ezingu-8.3 noma u-10.2% womhlaba wokulima okhona, uye wadluliselwa kulabo okufanele bawuthole.[247] Umhlaba ongamahektha ayizigidi ezingu-3.5 owatholwa ngaphansi kohlelo Lokubuyiselwa Komhlaba Kubanikazi Bawo wawuhlanganisa ukuphothulwa kwezicelo ezingu-62 475, ezibandakanya abantu abangu-300 000 ababencishwe amathuba ngaphambilini, kuhlanganise nabesifazane abangaba ngu-70 000, intsha engu-36 000 kanye nabantu abaphila nokukhubazeka ababalelwa ku-800.[248]

Engqikithini yomhlaba engamahektha ayizigidi ezingu-4.8, angaphezu kwezigidi ezintathu amahektha okwakungawezolimo ngokuyinhloko, ngezinqubo-mgomo ze-LRAD ne-PLAS; futhi amahektha angu-850 429 adluliselwa komasipala ngoxhaso lomhlaba womasipala. Amahektha angaphezu kwezigidi ezingu-2.8 manje akumatayitela emiphakathi noma abantu ngabanye, ingqikithi yezicelo zabaqashi abangabasebenzi ezingu-10 937 ziye zaphothulwa futhi abahlali basemapulazini abangu-85 774 baye baqinisekiswa ngokuvikeleka kwesimo somhlaba wabo.[249]

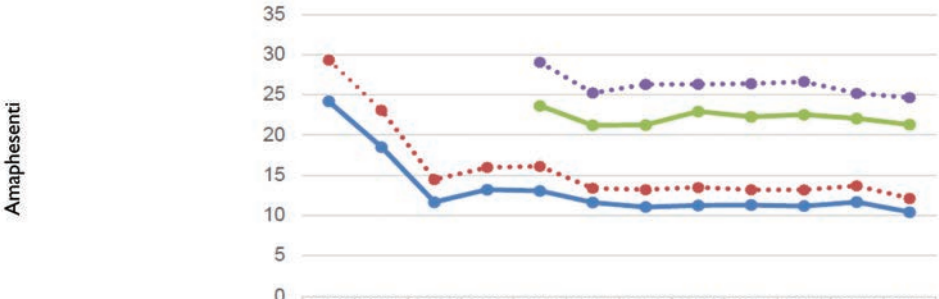
Umfanekiso 9.3 ubonisa ukuthi phakathi kuka-2002 no-2017, amaphesenti abantu ababechayeke endlaleni lancipha lisuka ku-29.3% laya ku-12.1%. Amaphesenti emizi echayeke endlaleni lancipha lisuka ku-24.2% laya ku-10.4% ngenkathi efanayo, kanti ngesikhathi esifanayo amaphesenti emizi enamathuba amancane okuthola ukudla lancipha lisuka ku-23.6% ngo-2010 laya ku-21.3% ngo-2017, kuyilapho inani labantu abanamathuba amancane kanjalo nalo lancipha lisuka ku-29.1% ngo-2010 laya ku-24.7% ngo-2017.[250]

Amaphesenti emizi yasemakhaya akwazi ukuthola imithombo yamanzi okuphuza ethuthukisiwe lanyuka lisuka ku-70.2% ngo-2002 laya ku-79.4% ngo-2015, ngendlela yokuthi cishe izingxenye ezine kwezinhlanu zemizi yasezindaweni zasemakhaya yayikwazi ukuthola imithombo yamanzi okuphuza ethuthukisiwe ngo-2015. Ingqikithi Ingqikithi yemizi engu-91.1% ezweni lonke yayikwazi ukuthola ugesi (ngomasipala noma ngeminye imithombo) ngo-2016.[251]

247 DRDLR. 2018. p.3. UMnyango Wokuthuthukiswa Kwasemaphandleni Nokuguqulwa Kwendawo. 2018. Imibiko Yaminyaka Yonke. k3.
248 UMnyango Wokuthuthukiswa Kwasemaphandleni Nokuguqulwa Kwendawo. 2019. Umnikelo Embikweni Wokuhlola Kweminyaka Engu-25.
249 *Ibid.*
250 Ama-Statistic AseNingizimu Afrika. 2017. Inhlolo-vo Yemindeni Evamile.
251 Statistics South Africa. 2016. Inhlolo-vo Yomphakathi.



Umdwebo 9.2: Kwatholakala amahektha Ngokubuyisela Nokubuyisela kabusha.
Umthombo: DRDLR. 2019. Umbiko Wokuhlola Kweminyaka engu-25.



	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ingozi yokulamba: Imindeni	24,2	18,5	11,7	13,2	13,0	11,6	11,1	11,2	11,3	11,2	11,7	10,4
Ingozi yokulamba: Abantu	29,3	23,1	14,5	16,0	16,1	13,4	13,2	13,5	13,2	13,2	13,7	12,1
Inkimbinkimbi yokungena kwezokudla: Imindeni					23,6	21,2	21,3	22,9	22,3	22,5	22,1	21,3
Inkimbinkimbi yokungena kwezokudla: Abantu					29,1	25,2	26,3	26,3	26,4	26,6	25,2	24,7

Umdwebo 9.3: Ingozi yokulamba nokungena kwezokudla, 2002 – 2017.
Umthombo: Stats SA GHS 2017, 2018.

Mayelana nokuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya, ukuthuthukiswa komphakathi wasemakhaya kuhlanganisa ukunikezwa kwengqalasizinda efanele – into ehlomisa umnotho wezindawo zasemakhaya.

Imikhankaso kahulumeni yangemva kuka-1994 kulokhu yagxila ekunciphiseni izinto ezazisalele emuva kwingqalasizinda yezikole nezikhungo zezempilo, iqinisekisa ukuthi imizi nezikole ziyakwazi ukufinyelela i-ICT, futhi inikeza izinsizakalo eziyisisekelo kuhlanganise ukukhululwa kwendle okufanele, amanzi okuphuza ahlanzekile, ugesi nengqalasizinda yezokuthutha. Ngemva kokuqaliswa koHlelo Lokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya Olubanzi, ukuthola amanzi, ukukhululwa kwendle, nogesi ezindaweni zasemakhaya kuye kwathuthuka kakhulu. Nokho, "*imizi elinganiselwa ku-46.7% yayikwazi ukuthola amanzi ompompi ezindlini. Omunye u-27.5% wawukwazi ukuthola amanzi ompompi ebaleni kanti u-12.2% wawuthembele empompini womphakathi kanti u-2.1% wawuthembele empompini kamakhelwane. Nakuba ngokuvamile ukukwazi kwemizi ukuthola amanzi kwathuthuka, u-3.0% wemizi kwakusadingeka uyokha amanzi emfuleni, emseleni noma emadanyini amanzi amile nasemithonjeni ngo-2017.*" *Kodwa "lokhu ukuncipha kwamaphuzu angaphezu kwamaphesenti ayisithupha ukusuka emizini engu-9.5% okwakudingeka ithole amanzi kule mithombo ngo-2002.*"[252] Inani lemizi eyayikwazi ukuthola ukukhululwa kwendle okuthuthukisiwe lenyuka lisuka ku-61.7% ngo-2002 laya ku-82.2% ngo-2017.[253]

Nakuba izibalo ezimayelana nokufinyelela izinsizakalo eziyisisekelo zingahlukiswanga ngokwezindawo zasemadolobheni nokungezona ezasemadolobheni, ulwazi oluvela kwiNhlolo-vo Evamile Yemizi lukhombisa ukuthi

> Inani lemizi yasezindaweni zasemakhaya elikwazi ukuthola imithombo yamanzi okuphuza ethuthukisiwe lenyuka lisuka ku-70.2% ngo-2002 laya ku-79.4% ngo-2015

252 Statistics South Africa. 2018. Inhlolo-vo Yemindeni Evamile. k.36.
253 *Ibid.* k.41.

inani lemizi ekwazi ukuthola izinsizakalo eziyisisekelo, ezifundazweni, ezigcwele izindawo zasemakhaya, liye laphindeka kabili kusukela ngo-1994. Kwakukhona nezifundazwe ezinamazinga aphansi kakhulu okufinyelela ngo-1996, ngokolwazi olungahlukanisiwe.[254]

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Indlela okusingathwa ngayo ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya manje iklanyelwe ukunikeza izinsizakalo, ngaphandle kokugxila ngokwanele ezingxenyeni zentuthuko ezithinta indawo, ukwakheka, ukuhlelwa komphakathi nobumbano. Umnotho wezindawo zasemakhaya usabonisa kakhulu umlando waseNingizimu Afrika ehlukaniswe phakathi kwamabhizinisi amakhulu ambalwa ezolimo, ikakhulu okungawabelungu, kanye nezingxenye zomhlaba ezincane eziningi okungezomphakathi ikakhulu zabansundu.

Kuze kube manje, imizamo kahulumeni yokuguqulwa komhlaba iye yahamba kancane futhi yaba engahlelekile kahle. Lapho izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba (ezenziwa ngokuvumelana nokubuyiselwa komhlaba kubanikazi owawuthathwe ngoMthetho Womhlaba Wendabuko ka-1913 nokukhishwa ngempoqo ngaphansi kobandlululo) zivunywa khona, labo abathola umhlaba ngokuvamile abanawo amakhono nokusekelwa okudingekayo ukuze basebenze umhlaba ube yibhizinisi elisebenzayo neliphumelelayo. Ukukwazi ukuthola amanzi kubaluleke njengokukwazi ukuthola imali. Ngaphezu kwalokho, abalimi abancane abaningi abanaso isibambiso futhi kunzima ukuthi bathole imali-mboleko ebhange.

254 Statistics South Africa. 2016. Inhlolo-vo Evamile Yasemizini. p.36..

IZIPHAKAMISO

Umongo wamazwe ngamazwe ekuguqulweni komhlaba nokwabiwa kwawo emhlabeni wonke emazweni anjenge- Brazil, Philippines, Zimbabwe, Chiapas, Honduras, Guatemala, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia ne-East Timor, uveza isidingo sokugxila nokuhlela abampofu basezindaweni zasemakhaya nabangenamhlaba. Lokhu kudinga inqubo-mgomo eyanele nokuguqulwa kwezinhlangano. Ngak-ho-ke, iNingizimu Afrika idinga:

- **Ukuqaliswa kohlelo olubanzi lokuguzulwa komhlaba nomhlaba wezolimo kuhlanganise nengqalasizinda yasezindaweni zasemakhaya, ukwenziwa lula kwezenhlalo (nokuhlelwa), amakhono, izinto ezidingekayo, ezemfundo nezempilo kanye nanoma yikuphi ukuthuthukiswa kwezomnotho noma kwendawo, kuyilapho kubekwa ukuguqulwa komhlaba nokuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya esizindeni sokuthuthukiswa kwezomnotho, ukuguqulwa komhlaba wezolimo nokuthuthukiswa kwengqalasizinda.**
- **Ukuhlelwa kabusha kwezinhlelo zokuguqulwa komhlaba ukuze zibhekelele ukuthuthukiswa kwengqalasizinda yasemakhaya nezinsizakalo ezifana nezasezindaweni zasemadolobheni, kany nokuthuthukiswa kweqoqo lemisebenzi libe yinto eyodwa ezonikeza iphakheji ephelele yemikhiqizo nezinsizakalo zokuguqulwa komhlaba (edolobheni nasezindaweni zasemakhaya, kwezolimo nokungezona ezolimo) ngaphambi nangemva kokuhlaliswa kuze kube yilapho imiphakathi noma abantu sebekwazi ngokuphelele ukumelana nezimo, okufanele kupheleliswe ukusheshiswa kokusebenza kwayo yomithathu imilenze yoHlelo lwe-Agri-parks okuyi-FPSU, ukufinyelela ezimakethe nama-Agrihubs anezikhungo zezimakethe ezisezindaweni zasemakhaya nezisemadolobheni.**
- **Ukusekela ukuthuthukiswa komnotho wasezindaweni zasemakhaya kanye namathuba okuthuthukiswa komnotho okuqondile kusetshenziswa intuthuko ye-agro-processing ne-agro-hub ukuze kuvezwe amathuba ezomnotho nokuhweba ezindaweni zasemakhaya, nokuthuthukiswa kwabanikazi bomhlaba omncane kusetshenziswa ingqalasizinda yezindawo zasemakhaya nezinye izinsikazalo nezinto.**
- **Ukulungisa kahle uKucutshungulwa Kom-hlaba ukuze kutholwe abanikazi bomhlaba kanye namandla omhlaba/lokho okungase kwenziwe ngawo mayenala nezinto ezi-hlukene zomnotho. Kuhlukaniswe ulwazi lomhlaba kahulumeni okuhlukene koku-guqulwa komhlaba lokutholakala kwamandla nokusetshenziswa.**

Ukungaqiniseki mayelana nomthelela wenqubo-mgomo yomhlaba wamanje nowangesikhathi esizayo ekuvikelekeni kokudla. Omunye umhlaba okhona awusetshenziswa ngendlela engcono kakhulu, noma usetshenziswa ngendlela engafanele. Abaholi bendabuko bayaqhubeka besebenzisa amandla angalingani kwezomhlaba nezimo zendawo, kwezinye izimo baqhoqhobale umhlaba ngokulawula kwabo izindawo zomphakathi; futhi ukulwa okukhona eZinhlanganweni Zempahla Yomphakathi kwenza isimo sibe nzima nakakhulu, futhi konke lokhu ekugcineni kuthinta kakhulu abesifazane okuyibona abakha ingxenye enkulu yomphakathi wezindawo zasemakhaya. Okunye futhi, nakuba i-RDP yabhekisela ngokufanele esidingweni sokuguqulwa komhlaba ukuze kugqugquzelwe ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya, ayishongo lutho mayelana "*nokusetshenziswa okufanele komhlaba wasemabholobheni*".

Kudingeka kusungulwe uhlelo oluhlangene, olugqugquzelwa umphakathi noluhleleke kahle lokuhlelwa kwendawo, ukulawula nokuthola imali yomhlaba, olunezinqubo ezicacile ukusekela nezinhlelo zokukhipha amalayisensi. Kwezinye izimo, ikakhuluka ezindaweni ezingaphandle kwamadolobha, umhlaba okungokahulumeni nama-SOE ungase ukhululwe noma wabelwe imiphakathi ngezinjongo zokuwuthuthukisa. Izinhlangano zezimali zokuthuthukisa (ama-DFI) njenge-Industrial Development Corporation ne-Land Bank kudingeka zinake kakhulu ukuthuthukiswa kwengqalasizinda yezindawo zasemakhaya nokuhlelwa komphakathi. Kudingeka kucatshangelwe kakhulu iqiniso lokuthi abalimi kanye namanye amabhizinisi ezindawo zasemakhaya, kanye nabanye abahlali basezindaweni zasemakhaya, ikakhulukazi abampofu, bachayeke kakhulu emitheleleni yokushintsha kwesimo sezulu ngezikhukhula nesomiso. Amanani ezinto eziyinhloko ehla enyuka kanye nomthelela wezinga lokushintshisana kwemali ezindlekweni zemishini, omanyolo nezokuthutha nakho kuyanezela ekungaqinisekini.

- **Ukuhlela kabusha izinhlelo zoKulawulwa Kokuguqulwa Komhlaba ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukulingana nokufinyelela izinto kusetshenziswa amalungelo endawo afanele ukuze kulungiswe ukungalingani futhi kugqugquzelwe ukuthuthukiswa komnotho.**
- **Ukusungula isikhwama semali yomhlaba ukuze kutholakale imali yokuguqulwa komhlaba, ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya nezinhlelo zezolimo enteleni yomhlaba.**
- **Ukuhlanganiswa kokuguqulwa komhlaba nokuguqulwa komhlaba wezolimo ngohlelo oluhlangene.**
- **Ukuhlela kabusha nokwenza isebenze imisebenzi yokulawula komhlaba (amatayitela, ukuhlolwa komhlaba, ukuhlaziywa komhlaba, ukusetshenziswa komhlaba nokuthuthukiswa komhlaba) ngaphansi kwenhlangano eyodwa, ukuze kufinyelelwe impumelelo futhi kubhekelelwe izinqolobane zokusanhlamvu futhi izinsizakalo zazo zenziwe zitholakale kuhulumeni, ama-SOE, izinkampani ezizimele nomphakathi.**
- **Ukuthuthukisa uKuguqulwa Kwezomhlaba nokulawulwa Kokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuqaliswa okusebenzayo komthetho nezinhlelo zokubhekelela umhlaba ohlukahlukene nezimiso zokuthuthukiswa kwabalimi kuhlanganise nalabo abanomhlaba omncane. Lokhu kuyoholela ekuthuthukisweni kwabanikazi bomhlaba omncane nokuxhunyaniswa kwama-SMME namaqoqo emisebenzi nezimakethe zomhlaba.**
- **Ukwamukela indlela yeqoqo lemisebenzi nenzuzo/ukwenezela usizo ezintweni zasezindaweni zasemakhaya nokwenza ngcono ukukhiqiza, amakhono nokubeka eqhulwini ezobuchwepheshe, ukubambisana nokuzimisela ekusekeleni kwangaphambi nangemva kokuhlala ukuze kube nezindlela ezisimeme zokuguqulwa komhlaba nezindawo zasemakhaya..**
- **Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi i-4IR nezindlela zokudambisa ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu zakha ingxenye yokuguqulwa komhlaba nemigomo eyinhloko yokuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya.**
- **Ukuqondisa ukwakhiwa kwamadamu awumthombo wamanzi engenziwe, ukuhlanzwa kwamadamu angcolile nokulungiswa kwengqalasizinda yamanzi ekhona; nokudlulisela amalungelo amanzi kubalimi ababencishwe amathuba ngaphambilini.**
- **Ukuhlola izindlela zokuthola imali ngokugxilisa kabusha indima yebhange elibhekelele ezomhlaba ekuguqulweni komhlaba, ukuthuthukiswa kwezindawo zasemakhaya, nokuthuthukiswa komhlaba wezolimo. Isistimu yokulawula komhlaba kufanele itholakale futhi ikwazi ukusetshenziswa kalula yiningi labantu abasemadolobheni nabasezindaweni zasemakhaya.**
- **Ukuchibiyela, ukwakha, nokubuyekeza imithetho, engase yenze abantu bakwazi ukuthola umhlaba ngendlela enobulungisa nelinganayo, ikakhulukazi abampofu basezindaweni zasemakhaya.**

ISAHLUKO 10

Ingqalasizinda



I- RDP White Paper (1994) iyaqaphela "ukuthi izidingo eziyisisekelo zabantu zisuka ekwakhiweni kwemisebenzi, ukuguqulwa komhlaba nomhlaba wezolimo ziye kwezezindlu, amanzi nokukhucululwa kwendle, ukuthola ugesi, ezokuthutha, ukudla okunomsoco, ukunakekelwa kwempilo, imvelo, ezenhlalakahle nokuvikeleka. [Nokuthi] ekwakheni ingqalasizinda yokuhlangabezana nalezi zidingo, i-RDP iyogqugquzela futhi isekele ukubamba iqhaza kwabantu ekwenzeni izinqubo eziyinhloko mayelana nokuthi amaphrojekthi kumelwe abe kuphi nokuthi kufanele alawulwe kanjani. Loku kuthuthukiswa kwezinga elikhulu kulindeleke ukuba kukhwezele umnotho ngokwanda kwesidingo sezinto zomkhiqizi nezomthengi nezinsizakalo."

Ngakho-ke i-RDP yaqala ukufuna ukulungisa izinto ezazingalungile esikhathini esedlule mayelana nengqalasizinda. Leli fa laliwumphumela wezezimboni ezibanzi nezazifike ngaphambilini eNingizimu Afrika, ezaziqhutshwa ukugeleza kotshalo-mali olukhulu ngasekupheleni kwekhulu leminyaka le-19 olwalufakwa emikhakheni yedayimane negolide. Lokho kwanda kwezimboni kwangaphambilini, yiko kakhulu okwabangela ukuthuthukiswa kwendawo okungalingani, ukuhlelwa okugxile endaweni eyodwa kwengqalasizinda yokuthutha eyinhloko (ujantshi, imigwaqo namapayipi) esuka esikhungweni sezimboni i-Gauteng iye ezikhumulweni eziqhelile ngokuqhathaniswa.

Izindlela zokuhlala zicabangela neqiniso lokuthi nakuba ukumba okujulile ezimayini eNingizimu Afrika kwakudinga ikhephithali eningi, kwakudinga nabasebenzi abaningi kakhulu futhi. Lokhu kwakudinga inani elikhulu labasebenzi abangenawo amakhono nabanamakhono amancane, ababegcinwa ezindaweni ezikude nasezindaweni eziseduze ababehlala ngabaningi kuzo. Ingqalasizinda yezenhlalo nezomnotho yalezi zindawo zokuhlala ezazanda futhi zihlala abantu abaningi yayisezingeni eliphansi futhi ngathuthukisiwe.

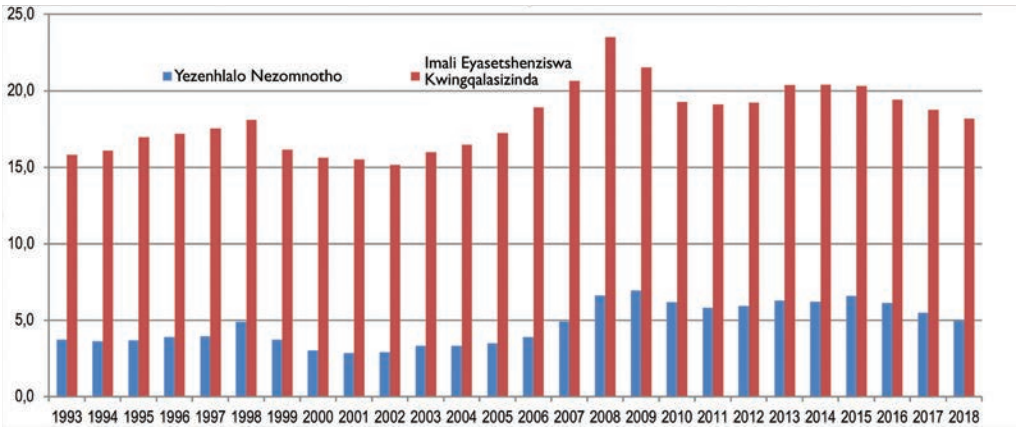
Ngaphansi kobandlululo, amalokishi abaNsundu ayengenamathuba futhi engaphandle kwamadolobha aba yizikhungo eziyinhloko ezandayo zokukhiqiza abasebenzi abansundu abahola kancane, njengoba uMthetho Wezindawo Zamaqembu wawenza ukuthi abansundu abahlala ezindaweni ezisemadolobheni bakhishwe ngendlavini. Amalokishi angaphandle kwamadolobha aminyene nanezihlahla ezimbalwa kanye nezindawo zokuhlala zasemaphethelweni amadolobha ezigcwele izihlahla neziphakathi emadolobheni, ngakunye kunezici zako nengqalasizinda yako, kuyaqhubeka kuyinto ekhona eNingizimu Afrika. Ngesikhathi sobalundlululo, ingqalasizinda yayisetshenziswa ngamabomu njengomngcele wokukhishelwa ngaphandle, njengoba kwakunemigwaqo enguthelawayeka eshelelayo nojantshi ababezungeza amalokishi, kunezindawo zokungena nokuphuma ezimbalwa (futhi ngenxa yalokho ezazikwazi ukuvaleka).

Phakathi namashumi eminyaka okubusa kwabamhlophe abambalwa, ingqalasizinda exhumanisa zonke izifunda zeNingizimu ye-Afrika yayingathuthukisiwe njengoba umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika wawuqondiswe eminothweni ethuthukile yaseNtshonalanga. Lapho kuliwa kuhlonyiwe ezifundeni ngawo-1970 nangawo-1980, ukwakhiwa komgwaqo oxhumanisa iningizimu nenyakatho ngokuvamile kwakuhlotshaniswa nezinto ezaziseqhulwini kwezempi zobandlululo. Ukuvimba ngamabomu, okwenziwa amabutho kahulumeni wobandlululo, ukwakhiwa kukajantshi osuka empumalanga uye entshonalanga uxhumanise amazwe ase-Afrika azimele ayevaleleke ezweni uwaxhumanise nezikhumulo nakho kwakuyingxenye yokufuna ancike kakhulu kwiNingizimu Afrika enobandlululo. Ifa lengqalasizinda yobandlululo lisalokhu liyinselele entuthukweni yesifunda esimeme nelinganiselayo.

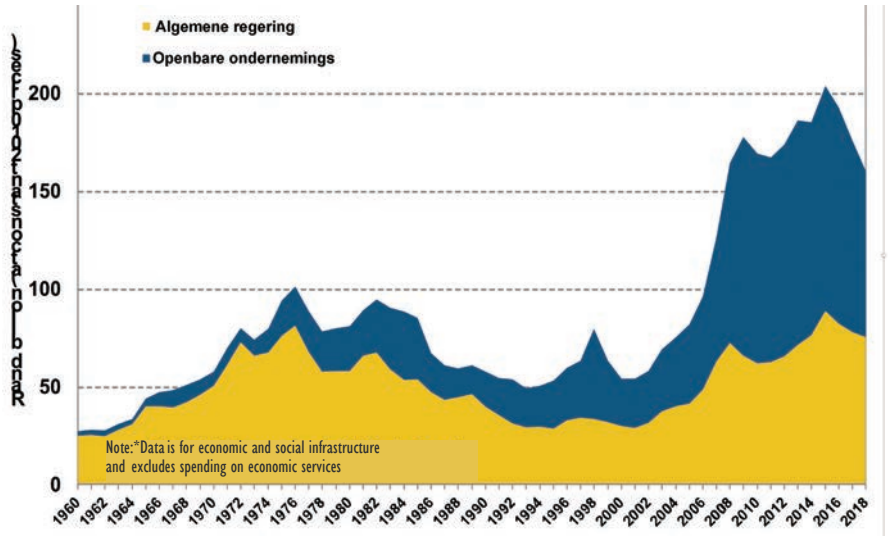
Ngokomlando, imali eyasetshenziselwa ingqalasizinda njengephesenti le-GDP yayiphezulu uma kuqhathaniswa, yafinyelela iqophelo eliphezulu phakathi nawo-1970. Izinga lotshalo-mali kungqalasizinda lalingasimeme uma ucabangela izinhlobo zengqalasizinda ezakhiwa; futhi phakathi nawo-1980, imali eyasetshenziswa njengephesenti le-GDP yayehla ngokushesha. Ngenxa yotshalo-mali olwehla ekwakhiweni nasekulungisweni kwengqalasizinda, iNingizimu Afrika yasalela emuva kakhulu (futhi lokho kuyaqhubeka) eminyakeni yakamuva yobandlululo. Ngokwesibonelo, inhlolo-vo ka-1996 eyenziwa ekuqaleni kwenkathi yokubusa ngentando yabantu ezikoleni ezingu-26 736 yathola ukuthi cishe u-59% wezikole zazingenawo ugesi, kanti u-34% wawungenawo amanzi egcekeni, u-12% ungenawo amathoyilethi, u-61% ungenalo ucingo kanti u-82% wawungenayo imitapo yolwazi[255].

Izici zomlando, ukukhetha okwenziwa kwizinqubo-mgomo nezimo ezamukelwa uhulumeni wobandlululo yizo kakhulu ezabangela imingcele ekufinyeleleni ingqalasizinda yezomnotho neyezenhlalo. Ifa

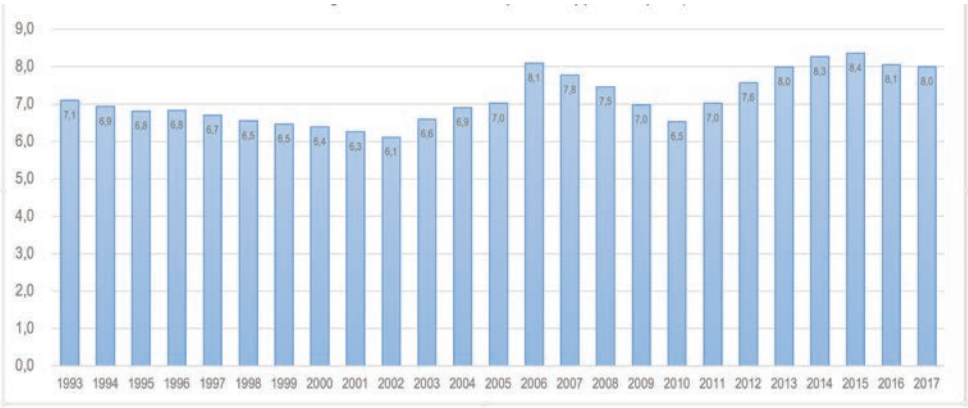
255 UMengameli. 2014. Ukuhlola Kweminyaka Engu-20: 1994 – 2014.



Umdwebo 10.1: Imali Eyasetshenziswa Kwingqalasizinda Yezenhlalo Nezomnotho kanye Nengqikithi Yemali Eyasetshenziswa Kukhephithali Njengengxenye Ye-GDP, 1993 – 2018.
Umthombo: UMnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komnotho. 2019. Umbiko olungiselelwe Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Engu-25.



Umdwebo 10.2: Utshalo-mali olwenziwa kwingqalasizinda nguhulumeni.
Umthombo: SARB Data



Umdwebo 10.3: Imali Eyasetshenziswa Ngokoqobo Kwingqalasizinda Kahulumeni Yezomnotho Nezenhlalo,1993 – 2018, Ngokuqhubekayo 2010 Izigidi Zezigidi ZamaRandi.
Umthombo: StatsSA.

lobandlululo lenza kusetshenziswe utshalo-mali lukahulumeni kwingqalasizinda ukuze kuthuthukiswe izimo zokuphila zabantu abambalwa abaphila kahle, kuyilapho liqinisekisaukuthi kuhlukaniswa amadolobha futhi kugcinwa iqoqo lemisebenzi yezimayini nezolimo, eyayibalulekile ekuqhubeni umnotho wobandlululo.

Leli kwakuyifa lobandlululo elazuzwa uhulumeni omusha wentando yabantu ngo-1994 lapho kushintshelwa ekubuseni ngentando yabantu.

INQUBEKELA-PHAMBILI KUSUKELA NGO-1994

Uhulumeni wobandlululo ngokuvamile wawuluqedile utshalo-mali lwawo ekuthuthukisweni nasekulungisweni kwengqalasizinda, okwaholela kwingqalasizinda eyayiguga ngokuqhubekayo nengalungisiwe.

Imigomo yokunwetshwa kwengqalasizinda kahulumeni wentando yabantu yayihloselwe ukulungisa ukungabi nabulungisa kwangesikhathi esedlule nokusungula isisekelo esiqinile sezifiso zabantu zentuthuko. Lokhu kwabeka ingcindezi eyenezelwe kwingqalasizinda eyayisigugile futhi ingalungiswa. Konke lokhu kwabhebhethekiswa ukwanda kwenani labantu kanye nezidingo ezengeziwe ezibekwa kwingqalasizinda ngenxa yokukhula komnotho nezindlela zokuthuthela kwezinye izindawo.

Ukwanda okuncane kotshalo-mali kwingqalasizinda akuzange kuholele ngokuphelele emiphumeleni eyayilindelwe ikakhulu mayelana nokukhula, ukuncishiswa kobubha nokwakhiwa kwemisebenzi.

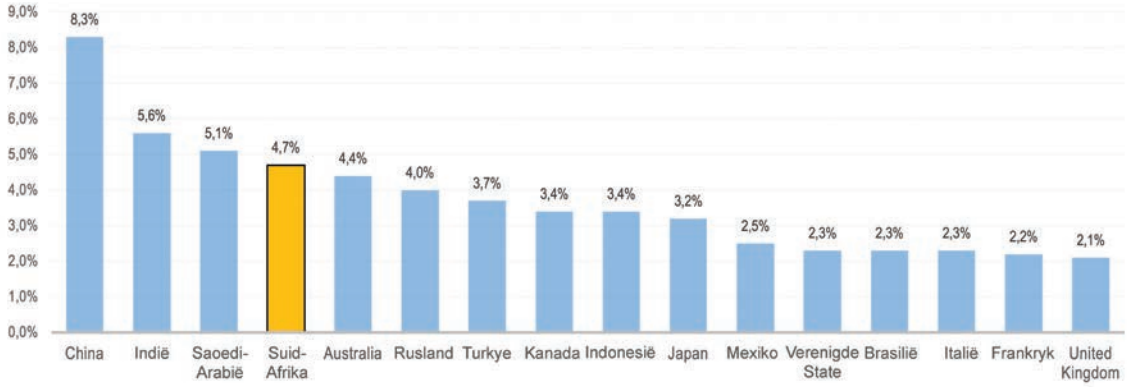
Noma kunjalo, ukukhetha okwenziwa mayelana nengqalasizinda kwaba nomthelela omkhulu embonini engaphansi yengqalasizinda yezenhlalo, ehlanganiswe engxenyeni yokuthuthukiswa kwabantu, imali yezenhlalo, ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono nobumbano lomphakathi kulo mbiko. Ngonyaka owawandulela ukhetho lokuqala lokubusa ngentando yabantu, imali eyasetshenziswa kwingqalasizinda yezenhlalo nezomnotho kwakungu-3.6% we-GDP, kanti ingqikithi yekhephithali eyasetshenziswa (ukwakheka kwekhephithali ebekiwe) kokubili kuhulumeni nasembonini ezimele kwakulinganiselwa ku-15.16% we-GDP[256].

Eminyakeni engu-25 edlule, umbuso wentando yabantu utshale imali kakhulu kwingqalasizinda entsha ukuze ugxilise ukufakwa kwabantu kwezomnotho nakwezenhlalo nokunikeza izinsizakalo zezenhlalo eziyisisekelo. Lolu tshalo-mali lwasekela nokukhula nokuhlukaniswa komnotho. Lezi zinhlelo zagqugquzela ukwakhiwa kwemisebenzi kokubili kwezokwakha nezokulungisa ngokuqondile, kanti ngokungaqondile zafukula ikhono lemizi namabhizinisi lokusebenzisa amathuba omnotho.

Lokhu kwaholela ekukhuleni okuqhubekayo kancane kancane kokusetshenziswa kwekhephithali kuze kufike ku-1998, lapho yafika ngaphezudlwana nje kuka-17% we-GDP, njengoba kuboniswe emfanekisweni 10.1. Imithelela yenhlekelele yomnotho yase-Asia ngo-1998 kanye nezinye izinselele zangaphakathi kwakuzozwakala kuze kube unyaka ka-2002, lapho ukusetshenziswa kwekhephithali kwakhuphuka kusuka kokuphansi kwango-2001 okungaphezudlwana nje kuka-15% kuya ngaphezudlwana kuka-16%. Lolu khondolo lwaqhubeka lwafika enanini eliphezulu langemva kokuqala kokubusa ngentando yabantu elingaphezudlwana kuka-23% ngo-2008, ngalowo nyaka imali eyasetshenziswa kungqalasizinda yaba ngu-6.6% we-GDP. Kufanele kuphawulwe ukuthi imali esetshenziswa ngokoqobo yaqhubeka yenyuka kwaze kwaba u-2014. Ngo-2018 ikhephithali eyasetshenziswa yayingu-18.6% we-GDP. Kuyilapho ikhephithali eyayisetshenziswa embonini ezimele yayiyisilinganiso sika-4.6% kanti imali eyasetshenziswa kwingqalasizinda yomphakathi yayiyisilinganiso sika-4.9%. Ingqalasizinda yezomnotho eyasetshenziswa izinkampani zikahulumeni

> Inani labantu abasebenzayo lakhuphuka kakhulu, kusukela kubantu abangu-440 000 ababeqashwe kwezokwakha ngo-1995 kuya cishe ezigidini ezingu-1.5 zabasebenzi bezokwakha ngo-2018

256 Umnotho Womhlaba Wonke. 2019. INingizimu Afrika: Utshalo-mali Lwekhephithali, iphesenti le-GDP. Website: https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/South-Africa/Capital_investment/.



Umdwebo 10.4: Annual average Economic Infrastructure Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP worldwide from 2010 to 2015.

Umthombo: Statista. Annual Average Infrastructure Expenditures as Percent of GDP Worldwide from 2010 to 2015. Website: https://www.statista.com/statistics/566787/average-yearfy-expenditure-on-economic-infrastructure-as-percent-of-gdp-worldwide-b/-country/.

iye yaba nokukhula okukhula kakhulu, ngesilinganiso sonyaka esingu-6%.

Sekukonke, utshalo-mali kungqalasizinda luye lwaba nezinzuzo ezibalulekile. Njengoba kwaboniswa kumfanekiso 10.2 no-10.3 utshalo-mali lwafukula i-GDP ngemali engaphezu kwamaRandi ayithriliyoni phakathi kuka-2003 no-2018 (okwaba neqhaza, ngamanani amanje, isilinganiso sezigidi zezigidi ezingu-R281 (billion) ku-GDP ngonyaka), futhi lwasiza umnotho usimame ekuwohlokeni komnotho komhlaba wonke ngo-2009 kuyilapho lusisa iNingizimu Afrika igweme ukuwohloka komnotho ngo-2015.[257]

Inani labantu abasebenzayo lakhuphuka kakhulu, kusukela kubantu abangu-440 000 ababeqashwe kwezokwakha ngo-1995 kuya cishe ezigidini ezingu-1.5 zabasebenzi bezokwakha ngo-2018.[258] Ngempela, kusukela ngo-2014 kuya ku-2018, ukuqashwa kwezokwakha kwakusenombolweni yesibili ngokuba neqhaza ekuqashweni kwabantu e-SA, njengoba kwakunemisebenzi engu-282 000 emisha eyenezelwa engqikithini yenani lemisebenzi. Enkathini eyiminyaka engu-25, ingaphezu kwesigidi imisebenzi eye yenezelwa kwezokwakha, kwandisa ingxenye yayo yokuqasha eyayingaphansi kuka-5% ngo-1994 yaya ku-9% ekupheleni kuka-2018.[259]

Ngokwesilinganiso sonyaka, imali eyasetshenziswa kutshalo-mali lukahulumeni ekuthuthukisweni kwengqalasizinda ngo-2015 yayedlula leyo yango-1994 ngamaphesenti angaphezu kuka-300.[260] Ukwehla okwabikwa phakathi konyaka ka-2016 kuya ku-2018 kwabonisa izimo zesidingo ezingezinhle esimweni somnotho esasiphansi, kanye nezinselele zezimali ezaba khona ezinkampanini zikahulumeni eziningana.

Ukutshala imali kwingqalasizinda kusukela ngo-2003 kwathi ukwenyuka eminyakeni embalwa eyalandela. Uhulumeni watshala imali ecela ku-R2 thriliyoni kwingqalasizinda phakathi kuka-2008 no-2018, kunemali eningi eyasetshenziswa phakathi nokuwohloka komnotho emhlabeni wonke.[261] Lokhu kusebenzisa ikhephithalo okwenziwa uHulumeni ukuze afukule ukukhula – kusukela ngo-2011 kuya ku-2015 – kwawuvikela umnotho futhi kwalondoloza ukukhula kwekhephithali yezwe, nakuka kwakuhamba kancane. Ngenxa yalokho, iNingizimu Afrika yaba phakathi kwezizwe eziphezulu emhlabeni zokutshala imali kwingqalasizinda yezomnotho enkathini ephakathi kuka-2010 no-2015. Njengoba kuboniswe umfanekiso 10.4 iNingizimu Afika yalandela i-China, iNdiya ne-Saudi Arabia, kodwa yaba phambi kwamazwe anjenge-Russia, Brazil, Indonesia, Turkey, Mexico, Canada, neMelika, i-UK, France neNtaliyane.[262] Kodwa-ke, lokhu kungaphansi kukahhafu ka-10% otuswa iSithangami Sezomnotho Somhlaba, emazweni anjengawase-Afrika aseningizimu ye-Sahara.

Kuyaphawuleka ukuthi kusukela ngo-2016 kuqhubeke, imali yemboni kahulumeni eyatshalwa kwingqalasizinda

257 UMnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komnotho. 2019. Iphepha Eliyisendlalelo Elalungiselelwa Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Engu-25.
258 UMnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komnotho. 2019. Iphepha Eliyisendlalelo Elalungiselelwa Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Engu-25.
259 *Ibid.*
260 UMnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komnotho. 2019. Iphepha Eliyisendlalelo Elalungiselelwa Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Engu-25.
261 Ukwaziswa ngengqalasizinda kahulumeni ikhasi 139.
262 Isithangami Sezwe Sezomnotho. 2012. Izinyathelo Zamasu Zengqalasizinda Zokubeka Eqhulwini Nokuletha Ingqalasizinda Ngokuphumelelayo kanye Nezenezelo. p.v.



yancipha kakhulu. Imingcele kwezezimali yalinganisela ikhono likahulumeni lokusekela ijubane lakhe lokusebenzisa ikhephithali, kuyilapho iZinkampani Zikahulumeni zanciphisa imali eziyitshalayo ngenxa yesidingo esibuthaka nobunzima bezimali, obunye babo obavela ngenxa yokulawulwa okusezingeni eliphansi kanye nemithelela yokubanjwa ngobhongwane kombuso. Ngakokunye uhlangothi, imali eyatshalwa yimboni yezinkampani ezizimele, yenyuka ngo-4% kusukela ngo-2015 kuya ku-2018, ibonisa indawo yokusebenza enzima[263]. Emnothweni uwonke, izinga lokutshalwa kwemali lancipha phakathi nale nkathi, laba kokubili uphawu futhi laba neqhaza emazingeni aphansi okukhula komnotho. Ngokwezibalo ezingokoqobo, umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika uye wakhula ngesilinganiso sika-2.8% kusukela kwaqala ukubusa kwentando yabantu. Kokubili imali esetshenziswa kuhulumeni nasezinkampanini ezizimele iye yaba ngaphezu kwaleli zinga langempela lokukhula.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, kuye kwaqaliswa imithombo emisha yoxhaso futhi kwenziwa ushintsho esimisweni sesabelo-mali sengqalasizinda. Utshalo-mali lwemboni ezimele kwingqalasizinda kahulumeni luye lwakhula, ikakhulu kwezokuxhumana ngezingcingo, ugesi ovuselelekayo ne-Gautrain ehamba ngejubane eliphezulu. Ukuthembela endleleni yenkontileka kanye nokwanda kwamaphesenti engxenye yotshalo-mali lukahulumeni nakho kwaholela ekuqhibukeni kwamaqembu ezinkampani zokwakha, kanye nenkohlakalo yangempela necatshangelwayo kule mboni. Inani elilinganiselwe lezinkampani eziholwa ngabansundu nabesifazane kwezokwakha nakweminye imikhakha laholela ekutheni uHulumeni ethule uMthetho Wokuhlonyiswa Ngokomnotho Kwabansundu Okubanzi (uMthetho No. 53 ka-2003) (BBBEE), ngethemba lokusheshisa ukuguqulwa kwezomnotho kobunikazi, ukulawula nokwakhiwa komnotho. Kunoma yikuphi, kwathatha eminye iminyaka engu-14 ukuphothula i-Construction Sector Codes and Charter ngo-2017.

Lapho kuqala ukubusa ngentando yabantu, ekuqaleni kwakugxilwe kwingqalasizinda yezenhlalo, eyaletha imfundo ekunikezweni kwezinsizakalo njengoba uhulumeni ayetshala imali kakhulu ekwakheni izindlu, ukuxhumanisa izakhamizi nogesi kazwelonke, ukwandisa uhlelo lokukhucululwa kwendle nokunikeza ezinye izingqalasizinda zezenhlalo njengezikole, imitholampilo nezibhedlela. Isahluko esibhekelela umholo wezenhlalo, ukuhlaliswa kwabantu, ohulumeni bendawo, ezempilo, ezokuthuthukiswa kwabantu namakhono naso sibhekelela lezi zakhi zengqalasizinda yezenhlalo. Ekupheleni konyaka wamashumi amabili nanhlanu wokubusa ngentando yabantu, bese kwakhiwe izindlu eziyizigidi ezingu-3.18 nguhulumeni okhethwe ngentando yabantu. Emizini eyizigidi ezingu-16.1 ezweni, imizi eyizigidi ezingu-14.4 (89%) yayikwazi

> Izingxenye ezimbili kwezintathu zemizi empofu kakhulu zachitha imali engaphezu kuka-20% wemali engenayo endlini ngenyanga kwezokuthutha, okwenza lo mkhakha ube yinto engeyesibili kwezisebenzisa imali kakhulu.

263 UMnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komnotho. 2019. Iphepha Eliyisendlalelo Elalungiselelwa Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Engu-25.

ukuthola amanzi, eyizigidi ezingu-13.3 (82%) yayinesimiso sokukhucululwa kwendle kanti eyizigidi ezingu-13.7 (84%) yayikwazi ukuthola ugesi.[264]

Into eyinhloko eye yaphawuleka ukuthi nakuba kuye kwaba nentuthuko enkulu mayelana nengqalasizinda yezenhlalo, lolu hlelo aluzange luguqule ngokwanele ukungalingani kwezengqalasizinda eNingizimu Afrika. Le nselele yabhebhethekiswa iqiniso lokuthi inani labantu lakhula ngokushesha, ngokwezibalo zika-1996 no-2001, lakhula lisuka kubantu baseNingizimu Afrika abayizigidi ezingu-40.6 laya ezigidini ezingu-44.8 phakathi kuka-1996 no-2001. Akungabazeki ukuthi lokhu kwabeka ingcindezi eyengeziwe kwingqalasizinda yezomnotho.

Kancane kancane ingqalasizinda yezomnotho nayo yanakwa, kangangokuthi ngasekuqaleni ko-2000, kwaqala umsebenzi oyinhloko ezindaweni ezinjengokuqaliswa kweziteshi zikagesi ezintsha eziphehlwa ngamalahle. Lokhu kwalandelwa utshalo-mali olukhulu kwezokuthutha, nengqalasizinda yezemidlalo yeNdebe Yomhlaba Ka-2010 (kuhlanganise izikhumulo zezindiza, i-Gautrain nemigwaqo emikhulu, izinkundla zemidlalo, amapayipi kawoyela nokuhlelela i-Bus Rapid Transit (BRTs). Utshalo-mali kwingqalasizinda lwaqala ukwenyuka kusukela ngo-2007 njengoba kwakunesamba semali esasitshalwa cishe kwaze kwaba u-2015. Kangangokuthi, ngemva kweNdebe Yomhlaba, izinhlelo zasakazwa futhi zasatshalaliswa, kuhlanganise nezokuthutha zaphakathi edolobheni, imigwaqo, ugesi ovuselelekayo, amayunivesithi amasha, ukwakhiwa kwezikole ezindaweni zasemakhaya, kanye nokwakhiwa kweziteshi zikagesi ezinkulu, indawo yokugcina igesi kanye namadamu kanye nokuthi izici zengqalasizinda zibe sendaweni.

Ukugxila kwingqalasizinda kuye kwakhula eminyakeni engu-25 edlule. Ukuze kuhlanganiswe kahle ukuhlelwa nokuhlinzekwa kwengqalasizinda, kwasungulwa i-Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC) ngo-2011, inesibopho sokuqapha intuthuko, ikakhulukazi nge-National Infrastructure Plan (NIP). I-NIP isekelwe encwadini yengqalasizinda enamaphrojekthi angaphezu kuka-645 ezweni lonke. I-National Infrastructure Plan ihlela la maphrojekthi abe ama-Strategic Integrated Projects (SIP) angu-18. Ngo-Januwari 2013, umsebenzi wawusuqalile kuwo wonke ama-SIP angu-18. Utshalo-mali kwingqalasizinda luyaqhubeka lukhula, njengoba kwakunezigidi zezigidi ezingu-R300 ezitshalwe ku-National Infrastructure Plan nguhulumeni nezinkampani ezizimele ngo-2016/17.

Iphrojekthi ngayinye ihlose ukushintsha izimo zendawo zokukhula futhi kwakhiwe izidleke ezintsha zokusebenza komnotho.

Ukugxila nokubekwa eqhulwini kwengqalasizinda kuhambisana nomnotho okhulayo kanye nokunaka izimpokophelo zabantu bakuthi, kubekwa izidingo kwingqalasizinda yezokuthutha, amanzi, ugesi neyezokuxhumana ngocingo. Kuye kwabikwa intuthuko ezimbonini ezihlukahlukene, kuqokonyiswa ngokuyinhloko ugesi wezinto zemvelo noma ovuselelekayo osuyingxenye ebalulekile kagesi oxubile eNingizimu Afrika, nomthelela omuhle ekuzibophezeleni kwezwe okumayelana nokushitnsha kwesimo sezulu.

Ezokuthutha

Ekufuneni ukushintsha uhlelo lwendawo lwangesikhathi sobandlululo olwalukhiphela abanye ngaphandle kanye nefa lezokuthutha elitshekile, elalivuna abambalwa kanye nezinto ezisetshenziswayo nemboni yezolimo, uhulumeni usezibophezele ukuletha ezokuthutha ezilinganayo nezifanele kubo bonke, ubambisene nezinkampani ezizimele ezincane nezinkulu futhi kusetshenziswa iZinhlangano Zikahulumeni ezihlukahlukene, kuhlanganise i-Transnet, i-South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL), i-Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA), ne-Cross-Border Road Transport Agency (C-BRTA). Le mizamo yabekelwa futhi namanje isabekelwa inselele yizindlela zokwenza izinto zamanje, eziqhubekayo zilingisa ifa lokuhlela indawo lobandlululo elisebenzisa ezokuthutha njengesixhumanisi esibalulekile phakathi kwezindawo zokusebenza nezindawo zokuhlala. Ubufakazi bubonisa ukuthi isizathu esikhulu esenza abantu bahambe ngezokuthutha kulapho besuke beya ezindaweni abasebenza kuzo noma lapho befunda khona imfundo ephakeme – emadolobheni – nemfundo yamabanga aphansi nokuyothenga izinto eziyisisekelo ezindaweni zasemakhaya.

Ngale kohlanga, izinga lemali engenayo nalo linquma ikhwalithi nokufinyelela ezokuthutha. Inhlolo-vo Yezokuhamba Yasemizini Kazwelonke (NHTS) eyenziwa ngo-2003 nango-2013 ngokulandelana, yathola ukuthi nakuba u-17.1% wemali engenayo emzini ovamile usetshenziswa kwezokuthutha, imizi enemali encane engenayo yayisebenzisa ingxenye enkulu yemali kwezokuthutha uma kuqhathaniswa nemizi enemali enkulu engenayo.[265] Izingxenye ezimbili kwezintathu zemizi empofu kakhulu zazisebenzisa imali engaphezu kwamaphesenti angu-20 kwezokuthutha, okwenza lokhu kube yinto yesibili edla imali eningi.

Imiphumela yocwaningo yabonisa ukuthi eminyakeni eyishumi edlule ziye zancishiswa izinto eziwumgoqo ekuhambeni, kodwa noma kunjalo kusenezinselele eziningana. Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, imizi ehlala ezindaweni zasemakhaya yayisikwazi kangcono ukufinyelela ezokuthutha zomphakathi futhi sase

264 Statistics South Africa. 2018. Inhlolo-vo Evamile Yasemizini. p.36.
265 Statistics South Africa. 2014. Inhlolo-vo Yezwe Lonke Yemindeni Yokuhamba, 2013.

sinciphile isikhathi sokuhamba uma kuqhathaniswa nango-2003.

Ucwaningo lwathola nokuthi abafundi abaningi abesenkulisa, esikoleni, emakilasini emfundo yabadala babehamba ngezinyawo baye ezikhungweni zemfundo. Labo ababesezikoleni zamabanga aphakeme babevame ukuhamba ngamatekisi kunanoma yiluphi olunye uhlobo lwezokuthutha.

Kanti abasebenzi bona, balinganiselwa ezigidini ezine kubasebenzi abayizigidi ezingu-15.2 ababeshayela izimoto zabo baye emisebenzini, kuyilapho abayizigidi ezingu-3.7 babesebenzisa amatekisi. Ezinye izigidi ezingu-3 zazihamba ngezinyawo, futhi cishe abayisigidi esisodwa babehamba ngamabhasi. Kusukela ngo-2003, abantu baseNingizimu Afrika baye bazisebenzisa kakhulu izinto zokuhamba. Amaphesenti abantu abasebenzisa amatekisi namabhasi liye lenyuka, kanti amatekisi asalokhu ewuhlobo lwezokuthutha oluyinhloko olusetshenziswa kuzo zonke izifundazwe, njengoba amatekisi elayisha izikhathi eziyizigidi ezingu-3.7 nsuku zonke eyisa abantu emsebenzini. Izitimela ngokuyinhloko zisetshenziselwa izinjongo ezihlobene nomsebenzi nezemfundo eNtshonalanga Kapa nase-Gauteng.

Ukutshala imali kwingqalasizinda engabizi, yekhwalithi kulempahla ethunyelwa kwamanye amazwe kuwuhelo olubalulekile lwengqubo-mgomo eminyakeni engu-25 edlule.

Bangaphezudlwana koyedwa kwabahlanu (22.1%) abantu ababesuka endaweni abahlala kuyo ngaphambi kuka-6:00 beya emsebenzini. U-65% wabasebenzi basezindaweni zasemakhaya wawuhamba ngaphambi kuka-7:00 ngokuphambene no-58% ezindaweni zamadolobheni amakhulu no-54.6% emadolobheni avamile. Uma ucabangela ukuthi umlungu waseNingizimu Afrika wachitha imizuzu engu-23 ngaphezulu ngo-2013 uma kuqhathaniswa nemizuzu engu-54 ngo-2003 eya noma ebuya emsebenzini kanti umuntu onsundu ovamile waseNingizimu Afrika wachitha imizuzu engu-24 ngaphezulu kusuka emizuzwini engu-87, ngenkathi efanayo, lokhu kungase kubhekwe njengento eyinhloko enomthelela ekuncipheni kokukhiqiza kanye nekhwalithi yokuphila komndeni kanye nezindleko.[266]

Ngenxa yokwanda kwamatekisi embonini yezokuthutha umphakathi kanye nezinselele eziningi le mboni ebhekene nazo zezimoto ezingaphephile nezingakufanelekile ukuba semgwaqweni, ngo-1999 iKhabhinethi yavuma uhlelo lokuhlelwa kabusha kwamatekisi ngomgomo wokuxhasa ukushintshwa kwamatekisi ayesemadala angu-97 000 ngamatekisi amasha anezici eziphephile. Ngo-Juni 2015 kwase kukhishwe emgwaqeni amatekisi amadala angu-61 254, noxhaso lwemali engafika ezigidini zezigidi ezingu-R3.4. Ngo-Septemba 2018, kwakhishwa emgwaqweni amanye amatekisi angu-10 746, noxhaso olwengeziwe oluyisigidi sezigidi samaRandi, okwenza

266 Kerr, A., 2015. Ukukhokhisa abampofu intela? Ukudlulisel izindleko eNingizimu Afrika.

ingqikithi yamatekisi akhishwe emgwaqweni ifike ku-72 000. Zimbili izinkampani ezingabakhiqizi bezimoto ezikhiqiza amatekisi njengamanje eNingizimu Afrika. Kanti futhi, i-Toyota yaqalisa iplanti yokuhlanganisa izingxenye ebiza izigidi zamaRandi ezingu-70 efekthri yayo eThekwini ngo-2012.[267] I-Beijing Automobile Works SA, ubumbano olubandakanye umkhiqizi wezimoto ongowesine ngobukhulu e-China kanye ne-IDC, baye bavula ifekthri yokuhlanganisa izingxenye zezimoto empumalanga yeGoli ngotshalo-mali oluyizigidi ezingu-R196 olusondeza izwe eduze kokukhiqiza amatekisi aphelele.[268] Kusukela lwaqala lolu hlelo lokuhlelwa kabusha kwamatekisi, sekuhlanganiswe amatekisi angu-83 393 eNingizimu Afrika.[269]

Izindlela zezindawo zasemadolobheni eziqhubekayo zangesikhathi sobandlululo kanye nokuncika ngokweqile kwezokuthutha umphakathi zasemgwaqweni, ikakhulukazi amatekisi, ekuhambeni amabanga amade nsuku zonke nakho kubeka izinselele ezithile eNingizimu Afrika njengoba yasayina iSivumelwano SaseParis Sokushintsha Kwesimo Sezulu. INingizimu Afrika inesibopho sokulawula amazinga entuthu ekhishelwa yizimoto emkhathini, okuyinto enomthelela kulokho okukhethwayo mayelana nezindlela zokuthutha kanye nengqalasizinda efanele edingekayo. Inqubo-mgomo yomphakathi kudingeka yenze kusukwe ekusetshenzisweni kwezimoto zabantu kuyiwe ekusetshenzisweni kwezimoto zomphakathi; kusukwe kwezokuthuthwa komphakathi ezingawongi amafutha kuyiwe kulezo ezifaneleka kakhulu. Lokhu kuyodinga ukuba, phakathi kokunye, kushintshwe kusukwe emgwaqweni kuyiwe kujantshi ekuthutheni impahla. Impumelelo eyabonakala phakathi neNdebe Yomhlaba iye yagxila kwisu leZokuthuthwa Komphakathi, okufanele zihlanganise amatekisi, amabhasi nezitimela. Ukuqalisa uhlelo lwe-Implementing the Bus Rapid Transport System (BRT) eGoli, eKapa, e-Nelson Mandela Bay, e-Rustenburg, e-Tshwane, Ekurhuleni nakwezinye izikhungo kwakha ingxenye ebalulekile yesixazululo.

Ekufuneni ukulawula ingqalasizinda yezokuthutha ngendlela ephelele, ukugqugquzela ukuhamba okuphephile, okunokwethenjelwa nokufinyelelwa yibo bonke, kuyilapho kuqinisekiswa nenethiwekhi yokuthuthwa kwemithwalo ephumelela kakhulu, ukusetshenziswa kwemali kwezokuthutha nezokuthutha imithwalo kuye kwaba yingxenye engeyesibili ngobukhulu emalini esetshenziswa kwingqalasizinda yomphakathi, u-34.6% wayo yonke imali eyasetshenziswa.[270] Ngokuvamile, iqhaza lemboni yezokuthutha lehla lisuka ku-7.1% ngaphambi kokubusa ngentando yabantu laya ku-6.1% ngo-2002. Ukwakhiwa kwengqalasizinda yeNdebe Yomhlaba Ka-2010 Ye-FIFA™ kwaba nomthelela ekwenyukeleni ku-8.1% futhi utshalo-mali olwengeziwe lwagcina leli nani liku-8% nangaphezulu kusukela ngonyaka ka-2013.

Izinga lezokuthutha le-World Bank liqhathanisa amandla ezwe ekuhwebeni kwamazwe ngamazwe. Ngokwekhwalithi yengqalasizinda – izikhumulo, ujantshi, imigwaqo nezobuchwepheshe bolwazi – iNingizimu Afrika yaba ngunombolo 20 emhlabeni ngo-2016. Ephezulu kakhulu phakathi kweminotho yamazwe athuthukayo, i-China, yaba ngunombolo 23, iNdiya yaba ngunombolo 26 kwathi i-Brazil yaba ngunombolo 47.[271] Emazingeni ka-2018 yaba ngunombolo 33 njengoba kwaba nokwehla cishe kukho konke okwahlolwa (izimpahla ezibuya kwamanye amazwe, ingqalasizinda, ukuthunyelwa, ukuthuthwa kwempahla, ukulandelela okuthunyelwe) kodwa ngokwesikhathi. Noma kunjalo, iNingizimu Afrika ihamba phambili eqoqweni lomhlaba elithuthukayo.

Ngokombono wezezimboni, izindleko eziphansi ngokuqhathaniswa zemikhiqizo yasemayini kanye nezindawo ezinikezwe zezimoto ziye zalolonga kahle ikhono leNingizimu Afrika lokuncintisana ezimakethe zomhlaba ngale mikhiqizo. Utshalo-mali kwingqalasizinda ekhonekayo, eyikhwalithi yalezi zinto eziyinhloko ezithunyelwa kwamanye amazwe ngokwako kwakumelele isu lenqubo-mgomo yezimboni elibucayi eminyakeni engu-25 edlule.

Imigwaqo

Njengoba inoxhaxha lwemigwaqo enakekelwa nguhulumeni nenganakekelwa nguye olulinganiselwa ku-750 000km, iNingizimu Afrika iphakathi kwamazwe ayishumi aphambili emhlabeni ngemigwaqo emide, ngaphambi kwe- Thailand, i-Spain, iJalimane ne- Sweden.[272] Uxhaxha lwemigwaqo lwaseNingizimu Afrika lumelela u-51.75% wengqikithi yoxhaxha lwemigwaqo ye-SADC (1 449 354 km).[273] Cishe u-78.9% (amakhilomitha angu-591 869) wemigwaqo yaseNingizimu Afrika iwubhuqu, kanti u-582 000km usezindaweni ezingekho emadolobheni kanti u-168 000km imigwaqo yasemadolobheni. INingizimu Afrika inemigwaqo eyitiyela engamakhilomith

267 UMnyango Wokuthuthukiswa Komnotho. 2019. Iphepha Eliyisizinda Elilungiselelwe Ukuhlola Kweminyaka Engu-25.
268 https://www.brandsouthafrica.com/investments-immigration/ business/investing/toyota-090712
269 *Brand South Africa- I-SA iqala indawo yesibili yokwakha ama-taxi - 14 November 2012.*
270 *Brand South Africa- I-SA iqalisa iplanti yesibili yokuhlanganisa izingxenye zetekisi - 14 Novemba 2012.*
271 IDC –Ukukhulwa okuholwa ingqalasizinda njengethuluzi lokuguqulwa komnotho –ikhasi 11.
272 SANRAL. 2019. Indlela Yokuxhasa Imigwaqo, March.
Website: https://stop-over.co.za/the-route-to-funding-roads/.
273 *Ibid.*

angu- 158 131, ingunombolo 18th ngokuba nemigwaqo emide eyitiyela emhlabeni.[274] NgokweKomiti Lezikhulu Zezokuthutha, kunamakhilomitha angaba ngu-190 600 emigwaqo exhumanisa izifundazwe kanye namakhilomitha angu-61 436 emigwaqo exhumanisa amadolobha. Emigwaqweni enetiyela, u-38% ubhekwa njengosesimweni esihle, u-36% usesimweni esiphakathi nendawo kanti u-26% usesimweni esibi. Emigwaqweni ewubhuqu, u-8% kuphela obhekwa njengosesimweni esihle, u-25% usesimweni esiphakathi nendawo kanti u-67% usesimweni esibi[275].

Njengamanje, u-87.9% wazo zonke izinto ezithuthwayo eNingizimu Afrika uncike ekuthuthweni kwezokuthutha ezihamba emgwaqweni kanti u-93.7% wazo zonke ezokuthutha abantu zihamba emgwaqweni.



UTHI BEWAZI

UKUXHUMANA

Umgwaqo omkhulu i-N1 uyingxenye ye-Africa North/ South Continential Corridor ongaxhumanisa i-Cairo neCape Town, ngomgwaqo, isitimela nengqalasizinda ye-ICT.

Ngo-1998, u-6 700km weMigwaqo Kazwelonke yadluliswa yaba ngaphansi kwe-SANRAL futhi (kuze kube manje) u-22 214km ulawulwa yi-SANRAL. Nakuba uxhaxha lwemigwaqo ye-SANRAL lumelela u-2.96% walo lonke uxhaxha lwemigwaqo, luthwala u-34.5% wawo wonke amabanga ahanjwa yizimoto ngonyaka nangaphezu kuka-70% wezinto ezithuthwa ngomgwaqo ezihamba amabanga amade. Ku-22 214 km wemigwaqo kazwelonke, u-2 952 uyimigwaqo ekhokhelwayo uma uhamba kuyo, okumelela u-13.3% woxhaxha lwemigwaqo kazwelonke no-0.4% wengqikithi yoxhaxha lwemigwaqo. Emgwagweni onamatholi, ibanga elingamakhilomitha awu-1 271 linakekelwa izinkampani ezizimele.

Imigwaqo emikhulu yezwe kanyeanye nezipolo kufinyelela amadolobha amakhulu. Ngokuhlukile, abanye omasipala nezindawo zasemakhaya zisebenzisa imigwaqo esezingeni eliphansi. Ngo-2017, imigwaqo yezifunda engamakhilomitha awu-225 000, ecishe ibe ngu-83% ibingafakiwe itiyela. Lokhu kuphakamise izindleko zokuthutha impahla futhi ukubambezeleka kwanda kakhulu. Nokho ukwaziswa okuphathalene nesimo semigwaqo kamasipala akukho[276].

Njengoba kwandiswa imigwaqo Kanye nokwanda okuvamile kwezimoto, inani lezingozi zomgwaqo nokufa kwabantu emigwaqweni yaseNingizimu Afrika kuye kwanda. Ngakho, kumiswe uHlelo Lokulondeka Emigwaqweni lika2015 – lokwehlisa ukwanda kwenani Labantu abafayo emigwaqweni nakwezinye izindlela zokuthutha. Nakuba umgwaqo nezimo ezizungezile zibe nomthelela ngo-8% enanini Labantu abafayo emigwaqweni, kusemqoka ukunaka ukulondeka. Ngokwe-NATMPA yoMnyango Wezokuthuta, umonakala wemigwaqo ocishe ube ngu-60% ubangela

274 http://www.transport.gov.za:8080/roads
275 http://www.transport.gov.za:8080/roads.
276 Inhlangano YaseNingizimu Afrika Yonjiniyela Bezokwakha. 2017. Umbiko Waminyaka Yonke. k. 15..

izimoto ezinkulu ezithwele ngokweqile. Ngo-2007, isimo esivamali somgwaqyo sasiphakathi kuka-58% (ubuhle) ukuya ku-28% (ububi ukuya ebuvini obukhulu). Ukusuka lapho, i-SANRAL isebenzise imali enkulu ekuvuseleleni nasekulungiseni imigwaqyo engaphansi kwayo — isibonelo esinye i- Gauteng Freeway Improvement Project (GFIP).

Izitimela

Izipolo ze-Rail South Africa zenza ibanga elicishe libe ngu-24 280km. I-Transnet Freight Rail iqapha iningi lazo, ibanga elingu-2 280km yilona kuphela elingaphansi kwe-PRASA. Ngokubalulekile, izipolo ezingaphezu kuka-90% beseziqediwe ngo-1925, futhi imali efakiwe ngokwesilinganiso (lapho ilinganiswa ngokwamakhilimitha kubantu abangu-1000) iye yehliswa, futhi manje ingamakhilomitha angu-0.4 kubantu abangu-1000. Cishe u-60% wezipolo zezwe zisebenzisa ugesi, futhi ezinye zisebenzisa udizili. Izitimela zabagibeli zisebenza ngogesi ngokuqondile.

Ukwehla kwemali etshalwa ezitimeleni kubangelwe umonakala omkhulu Engxenyeni yesitimela esithutha abantu ngenxa yokwanda kokusetshndziswa kamatekisi, ikakhulukazi ngemuva kokugunyazwa ngokomthetho kwalembhoni ngawo-1980. Nokho, ukusetshenziswa kwe-Metrorail kuye kwanda kancanekancane ukusuka ngo-1993 ukuya ku-2002, futhi ngemuva kwalokho kwanda nakakhulu. Ngo-2006, impahla ye-Metrorail yabagibeli yakwa-Transnet iye yahlanganisa nempahla yezitimela ye-South African Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC). futhi yabuye yethiwa igama elithi Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA) in 2009.

Ukuhlanganisa kwempahla yezitimela zabagibeni kuphothulwe ngo-2009, lapho impahla yakwa-Transnet yezitimela zabagibeli zohomba olude/lwamadolobha (Shosholoza Meyl) kuhlanganiswa ne-PRASA. Kwenziwe intuthuko ohlelweni lokuvuselela izitimela zakwa-Metrorail. Ngokusebenzisa i-PPP, exhaswa kakhulu izimali zesizwe ngesilinganiso se-90:10 (lapho u-90% ohlukaniswa ngokulinganyo Phakathi kwe-National Treasury ne-Gauteng Governament), kusungulwe i-GAUTRAIN, elethe isitimela esihamba ngesivinini esikhulu eNingizimu Afrika.

Uhlelo lwezitimela netheku, okungaphansi kwe-Transnet, lufake imali enkulu kwingalasizinda evamli nempahla esetshenziswa kabanzi eminyakeni eyishumi edlule. Umphumela walokhu uholele ekwehliseni inani lezikhalazo ngokulibaziseka okungahleliwe nokuqedwa kwemisebenzi sekwephuzile. Ukulibaziseka ethekwini kuye kwehla kakhulu eminyakeni yamuva.

I-Transnet futhi ithumela ngokuqondile kwamanye amazwe amalahle, isimbi ne-manganese. Ukuphumelela kwalezizici kunomthelela omkhulu kwi-Ningizimu Afrika ukuze ikwazi ukuhwebelana namamakethe amancane omhlaba wonke. Ngenxe yokuthi izimayini zisezindaweni zasemakhaya ngokuvamile kude netheku ngakho kusemqoka ukuthi ifinyeleleke ngezokuthutha ukuze isimame. Njengoba i-Transnet iye yakhulisa lezizindlela lapho okusansimbi kusathengwa kakhulu kubenomthelela ekukhuleni kwentengo yokusansimbi namalahle ukusa ngo-2002 ukuya ku-2012, lapho inani lezinto ezithengwayo liye lehla kakhulu.

Nakuba uhlelo lwezokuthutha nizichweba eNingizimu Afrika lusezingeni eliphezulu, amazwe amangini e-SADC asemuva. Imigwaqo nezitimela kuntula imali, futhi kubangela ukulibaziseka kakhulu futhi ukuthuthwa kwempahla kumba eqolo. Ngokulinganisa kohlelo lwe-World Bank, ingqalasizinda ye-Zimbabwe yayiku-123 emazweni angu-160 ngo-2016 kanti i-Zambia yayingu-113, i-Mozambique ingu-116 futhi i-Angola iku-129[277].

Ingqalasizinda ebuthaka yezokuthutha ilokhu iyinselele kwezentengiselwano emazweni azungezile. Ngaphezu kwalokho, kusho ukuthi i-Ningizimu Afrika kumele imise ingqalasizinda yokuhlela izinto engakwazi ukusebenzisana namabhizinisi emazwe angomakhelwane. Lokhu kuhlukile emazweni ase-Asia, lapho amazwe akhona akwazile ukwakhala ekhonweni lezwe ngalinye ukuthi kugqugquzelwe ukuhwebelana.

Izichweba

Ukwandiswa kizichweba nokusetshenziswa kwamakhonteyina kuye kwanda kakhulu kusukela ngo-1994. Imali enkulu isetshanziswe eminyakeni engu-25 edlule isikhungweni esisha samakhonteyina eNgqura. Lokhu kugunyazwe ngo-2009, ngezinga elingamukela amakhonteyina angu-400 000 ngonyaka. Futhi lokhu kuya kwaphindwa kabili – ngo 2012 – kuye kumakhonteyina angu-800 000 ngonyaka futhi imanje iyakwazi ukwamukela amakhonteyina ayisigidi esingu-1.5 (ngo 2017).[278] Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukwandisa, ukujulisa, ukuvuselela nokwakha kabula kwengqalasizinda kwamanye izichweba kwenziwe.

Itheku lase-Durban elifakiwe manje lingamukela amakhonteyina ayizigidi ezingu-3.4 ngonyaka futhi lingafinyelela amakhonteyisa ayizigidi ezingu-3.9 ngonyaka ngo-2023, ngemuva kokuphothulwa kokujuliswa kwetheku nokuthengwa kwama-crane ayisikhombisa aphakamisa impahla awe-ship-to-shore (STS). Futhi kuye kwandiswa isiza samakhonteyina eCape Town ukusuka ku-700 0000 ukuya ku-900 0000 phakathi kuka-2009 no-2012.

277 Ibhange Lomhlaba Lamazwe Ngamazwe. Izinga Lomhlaba 2016. Iwebhsayithi: https://lpi.worldbank.org/international/global/2016.
278 UMnyango Wokuthuthukiswa Komnotho. 2019. Iphepha Eliyisizinda Elilungiselelwe Ukuhlola Kweminyaka Engu-25.

Ngo-2017/18 cishe ochwepheshe abangu-2100, ama-technician nonjiniyela baqeqeshiwe kwa-Transnet.

Ushintsho olwenziwe muva lwe-Maritime Policy, okuhlose ukusebenzisa amathuba ezomnotho, ukuxazulula izinkinga ezinjengokuhamba kahle kwezindleko zezokuthutha, ukuntuleka kwezithuthui ezihleliwe nezibhizinisi elibhuthaka lokuhwebelana namanye amazwe, Kanye nokwandisa amathuba omsebenzi kulombhoni. Ukusungulswa kwe-Operation Phakisa kuMnotho Wezilwandle ngo-2014 kugqugquzele ukwandisa kwezithuthuthi zasolwandle eNingizimu Afrika, okufaka Phakathi izichweba amancane anjenge-Port Nolloth ne-Port St Johns Ohlelweni Lomnotho Wezilwandle obanzi nohlanganyelwe.

Izindiza

Ohlelo lwezikhumulo zezindiza zaseNingizimu Afrika lufaka Phakathi izikhumulo zezindiza ezingaphezu kuka-I S00 noma izindawo zokwamukela izindiza, loku kuhilela ingqalasizinda nezakhiwo (eziphathelene nezindiza neziseceleni). NgoMashi 2015, besizikhumulo zezindiza ezingu-135 ezinevumelekile, futhi ezingu-10 zibheka njengezikhumulo zezindiza zamazwe ngamazwe, futhi ezingu-56 zibhalisiwe njengezikhumulo zezindiza.

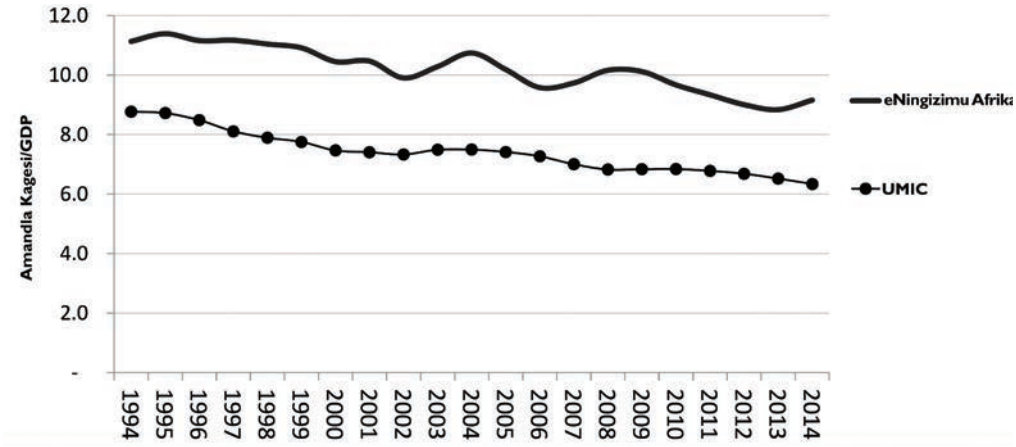
Izikhumulo zezindiza eNingizimu Afrika zingaphezu kuka-1500 noma izingxenye zokwamukela izindiza

I- Airports Company South Africa (ACSA) iqondisa izikhumulo zezindiza ezingu-9, futhi uhulumeni wezifunda uqondisa ezingu-9, amashosha aqondisa ezingu-33 futhi omasiphala baqondisa ezingu-100 (zendawo Kanye nezizifunda). Kunezikhumulo zezindiza ezimbalwa eziqondiswa abantu ngabanye futhi eziningi zazo (kwezingu-I 500) zingezabantu abazimele (amabhizinisi, ezingenzi nzuzo nabantu ngabanye). Ngokwe- ACSA's Aviation Barometer 2017/18, abagibeli abangephezu kwezigidi ezingu-40 baye basebenzisa izikhumulo zezindiza eziyishiyagalolunye zakwa-ACSA Onyakeni Wezimali ka-2017/18, ukubonisa ukwanda okuqhubekayo nokunyuka ngo-4% ngaphezu kwenanzi lonyaka wezimali wonyaka owandulele.

Eminyakeni engaphezu wengu-25, kwenziwe intuthuko enkulu ezikhumulweni zezindiza ezenza inzuzo eNingizimu Afrika, futhi kwakhiwe isikhumulo esisodwa esihsha (I-King Shaka International). Izikhumulo zezindiza zethu ngokuvamile zibhekwa njengezisezingeni eliphezulu futhi kusetshenziswe amakhono alapha eNingizimu Afrika eminyakeni edlule engu-25 ukuxhasa noma ukuphatha izikhumulo zezindiza eNdiya naseBrazil.

Ugesi

Zisuka nje uhulumeni wentando yeningi ubulokhu usebenzisa ingalasizinda kagesi esebenzi ngamalahle ukwabela amabhizinisi ezimayini. Ngakhoke. INingizimu Afrika iyizwe elinomnotho oncike kakhulu kugesi emhlabeni. Ngakhoke uhulumeni wentando yeningi ububhekene nenselele yokumisa indlela yokwabela ugesi unokwethenjelwa, ungabizi kakhulu,



Umdwebo 10.5: **Izinga lamandla eNingizimu Afrika lapho kuqathaniswa neminotho yabantu abamukela imholo ephezulu nemaphakarhi (amandla kagesi ahlukaniswa nge-GDP ngokwemigomo ye-PPP)**
Umthombo:World Bank.World Development Indicators. Uchungechunge lamandla kagesi. I-website: www.worldbank.org ngo-Disemba 2017.

futhi ozinzile novuna wonke umuntu. Njengoba kuboniswa **engexenyeni 10.5**, iNingizimu Afrika ifakwa phakathi kwamazwe anomnotho oncike kakhulu kugesi emhlabeni. Nokho, eminyakeni eyishumi edlule, ugesi osetshenziswayo ngokweyunithi ye-GDP wehlile ngengxenye. Lokhu kusho ushintsho olukhulu esimweni sezomnotho.

Uhulumeni wentando yeningi uthole kusetshenziswa indlela yokuphehla ugesi, ebincike kakhulu ekusetshenzisweni kwamalahle. Iye yakwazi ukukwabela ugesi ngentengo ephansi, lapho kuqathaniswa nezinga lamanye amazwe. Ngahoke, Phakathi kuka-1994 no-2002, imali etshalwe ekuphehleni ugesi ibincane kakhulu, lapho kubhekwa ukukhulu kwesikhathi esedlulel. Ukwanda okuyingqayizivele futhi okusheshayo komnotho phakathi nentuthuko enkulu kusukela ngo-2002 ukuya ku-2012, naphezu kohlelo olwenziwe emashumini eminyaka edlule kulomnyango futhi isidingo sokusetshenziwa kukagesi saba ngaphezu kokwabiwa kwawo, okuye kwabangela ukuntuleka okukhulu kukagesi ekuqaleni kuka-2008.

Uhlelo lokwaba ugesi eNingizimu Afrika luhilela izintambo zokwaba ugesi ezingu-381 594km zikagesi onamandla amakhulu kakhulu, amaphakathi namancane, neziteshi ezincane zikagesi ezingu-33 590 neziteshi ezinkulu ezingu-30.[279]

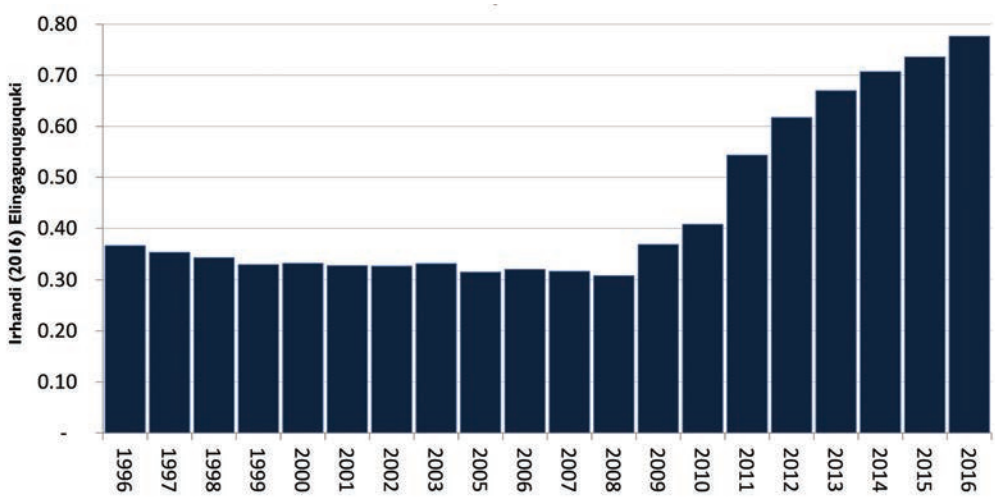
Ukuze kuqondiswe lembhoni emizamweni yokuqondisa i-ESKOM njengoba kuyiyona yodwa eyaba futhi iphehle ugesi, i-National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) yamisa ngo-2004. Injongo enkulu ye-NERSA ukumisa kanye/noma ukugunyaza amanani nentengo, ukunikeza ilayisense nokubhalisa; ukuqapha ukulandelwa kwemigomo nokushaya umthetho; ukuxazulula izikinga nokumisa izimiso ezicacile, iziqondiso nemithetho yokuqondisa izimbhoni zigagesi, i-gas nephetiloli.

Ngo-2007, i-Eskom isungule uhlelo lokwakha kabusha ukuze kuthuthukiswe ikhono lokukhiqiza ugesi nokufinyelela isidinigo esikhulayo sikagesi. Uhlelo olusha lokwakha kabusha luhilela i-Kusile, i-Medupi, i-Ingula, i-Renewal Energy Independent Power Producer Programme (REIPPP). I-Medupi ikhiqiza u-4 764 MW neKusile ekhiqiza u-4 800 MW ezisebenza nagamalahle zisemqoka ohlelweni lokwakha kabusha lwe-Eskom futhi lapho seziqediwe, ziyobalwa kanye neziteshi ezinkulukazi zikagezi ezisebenza ngamalahle.

Ku sukela ekusungulweni kwe-REIPPP ngo-2012, ugesi ongu-6 422 MW uye wakhiqizwa ku-I 12 REIPPPs ngeziwombe eziyisikhombisa. Kuze kube manje i-3 772 MW ekhiqizwa ama-62 IPP ixhunywe ohlelweni lokwaba ugesi. Uhlelo lwe-REIPP luhehe ukutshalwa kwemali engagezigidigidi ezingu-R257.7 ezweni. Lokhu kusho ukutshalwa kwezimali okwenza izigidigidi ezingu-R209.4 emabhizinisini azimele.[280]

Ngokwengxenye enkulu, ukukhatazeka ngokuzinza kokwabiwa kukagesi kuqale ngo-2008 ukuya ku-2015, lapho Eskom iqale khona ukukhiqiza ugesi olinganiselwe okubangele ukuthathwa kukagesi ngezigaba. Ukusuka ku-2008 ukuya ku-2017, i-Eskom iye yahlisa ugesi ewabela labo abawusebenzisa kakhulu ngo-10%, lokhu kuphazamise ukukhululula kwabo. Ukulingsaniswa kwezindleko

279 TUhlelo Lwezikhumulo Zemikhumbi Lika-Transnet Lango-2017 Kulungiswe ikhasi 2-58.
280 Umbiko Ohlanganisiwe Ka-Eskom 31 March 2018 ikhasi 9-271.



Umdwebo: **Intengo ka-Eskom nge-kWh ngokwe-rhandi (2016) elingaguquguquki (a).**
Amaphuzu: (a) Deflated with CPI. Umthombo: Ibalwe Ithathwa ku-Eskom, Imibiko yo Nyaka ngokweminyaka ethintekayo. Imali eyinzuzo ehlukaniswa ngaleyo ethengisiwe.
Umthombo: xxxxxx

zokuthathwa kukase emabhizinisini kufinyelele u-RIO nge-kilowatt ihora ngalinye, noma ngaphezu kwezikhathi ezingu-15 ukudlula intengo evamile kagesi.[281]

Azikho izibalo ezinyathelisiwe, eziningiliziwe ngokuphathelene nesizinda samandla kagesi kumasipala. Nokho, ikakhulukasi emadolobheni amanance, amabhizinisi njalo aphawula ukuthi ugesi obuthaka uphazamise imikhiqizo yawo ngokulimaza imishini namathuluzi. Imishini exhunywa kugesi naleyo esebenza ngayo ngokuqondile Ikakhulukazi, kungathinteka lapho ugesi ungenakwethenjelwa noma ulukhu uphazamiseka.

Ukusukela ngo-2008 ukuya ku-2016, intengo eyisilinganisa ka Eskom ngeyunithi kagesi inyuke ngo 225% ngerhandi (2016) elingaguquguquki. Njengopha ingxenye 10.6 ibonisa, inyuke kakhulu ngo-2008 ukuya ku-2012, lapho intengo iye yaphindeka kabili. Ukunyuka kwenteka kuye kwahluka ngokwekhasimende ngalinye. I-Eskom yabele ugesi ngokuqondile kulabo abalisebenzisa kakhulu, ikakhulukazi ezimayini, futhi bona ngokwaba behlisa izinga likagesi abawusebenzisayo. Lama khasimende akhokhele uEskom inani eliphansi negeyunithi uma eqathaniswa namanye amakhansimende, nokho akhokhele inani lokwehlisa izinga likagesi.

Ukunyuka kwenani likagesi okusheshayo kuye kwabangela ingcindezi emabhazinisini yonke indawo, nokho ingcindezi ibe sezingeni elikhulu eNingizimu Afrika. Ngokomlando, ugesi ongabizi kakhulu uye wenza isimo sabangcono phakathi kwezimayini nezindawo zokucwengisisa ukusuka ogwini nabathengi baphesheya. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ngawo-1990 i-Eskom yiyinogesi owengeziwe, futhi lokho kuye kwakhuthaza ukutshalwa okusha kwezimali kuma-ferroalloy ne-aluminium. Ugesi uyisici esibalulekile kwi-aluminium, ngakho ugesi ungabizi kakhulu uzuzise izinkapani ukuze zitshale imali yize zithenga insimbi phesheya. Ezimbhonini ezisebenzisa kakhulu ugesi, ukunyuka kwentengo kuye kwaphazamisa kakhulu indlela eziqhuba ngayo ibhizinisi. Umphela walokhu ubhebhetheke kakhulu lapho kwehla amanani okusansimbi lapho kuphela isikahthi sokuchuma ngo-2012.

Amanzi

I-Ningizimu Afrika inamadamu angaphansi kukahulumeni angaphezu kuka-500 futhi amumatha izigidi ezingu-37 000 zama-cubic metre (m3). Uhulumeni wenze inthuthuko enkulu ekuciphiseni umsebenzi osalele emuva wokwabela amanzi ngokwesimo esasikhona ngo-1994. Ngo-2017, imizi engaphezu kuka-88% eyizigidi ezingu-14.8 ibifinyelela amanzi[282].

Nokho, ukuthuthukiswa nokulungiswa kwenqubo wokwabela amanzi ikakhulukazi eminyakeni engu-5 eyedlule, ilethe iselele enkulu ezingxenyeni eziningi zezwe, ngesinye isikhathi isimo siba sibi ngenxa yesomiso, umthelela wokushintsha kwesimo sezulu nokwandla kwabantu abathuthela emadolobheni.

Imikhankaso embalwa yokwaba amanzi iye yaphothula: Isigaba I se-Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme Kanye ne-Katse dam ne-Mohale Dam e-Lesotho; i-Vaal River Eastern

281 IPP Office- Outlining the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) Empowerment Inkulumo A Ebalulekile Okwenziwe emhlanganweni we- Business Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs in the Renewable Energy Sector-ikhasi 4 lenkulumo..

282 Igama leNhlangano. Unyaka. Isihloko. Ik. Inomb.

Subsystem Augmentation Project (VRESAP); i-Komati Water Scheme Augmentation Project, i-Mooi-Mgeni Transfer Scheme (Isigaba 2); i-Mokolo to Crocodile Water Augmentation Scheme (Isigaba I : Uphayiphi wamanzi amangi); i-Olifants River Water Resources Development Project (Isigaba 2), Kanye ne-De Hoop Dam ne-Bulk Pipeline ukuya ngase-Steelpoort ukuze kwabelwe amanzi okuthuthukisa ezonmnotho nasemizini yasemakhaya endaweni yase-Greater Sekhukhune; i-Bilateral Komati Basin Development Project kanye ne-Maguga Dam ne-Driekoppies Dam; i-Berg River Dam ukuze isize ngokwabela amanzi e-Cape Town; i-Luvuvhu Government Water Scheme kanye ne-Nandoni Dam, Water Treatment Plant nenqubo yokwaba amanzi. Izindawo ezimbalwa zokuhlanza amanzi eziwabela ezindawini ezithile nenqubo yokujikelezisa kuye kwaphothula esifundeni ngasinye. Futhi kuye kwamiswe inqubo yokuhlanza ukungcola kwasemayini endaweni yase-Witwatersrand.

Ukutshala imali kwingqalasizinda somnotho kunomthelela omkhulu lapho kweseka ukukhulula kwemizila eqinile yomnnotho phakathi kwezikhungo zomphakathi nezezifunda.

National Government has also supported Water Services Authorities to deliver improved water and wastewater services through the establishment of new funding mechanisms and related allocations through the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG), the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and the Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG).The Equitable Share is targeted to subsidise the operations and maintenance costs for water services infrastructure in municipalities.

Nokho, izinkinga nezinselele kulomkhakha ziyezanda kakhulu. Iminyango iye yababuthaka ngokulahlekelwa amakhono nobuphathi ubuntula ikhono. Ukutshalwa kwezimali emphakathi engxenyeni yezamanzi kuye kwehla kakhulu noma kwathintwa ukungahleleki nezintengo ezimba eqolo. Ukulunghiswa kwengqalasizinda yamanzi esebenzayo kusalokhu kuyinselele, futhi lukhu kubhebhethekisa ukuntengantenga kwekhono lokwabela amanzi esikhathini esizayo. Eqinisweni, i-SA Institute of Civil Engineering iphawula ukuthi ingqalasizinda yamanzi ezweni lonke isengcupheni yokufa ingasasebenzi.

Inqubo Yokwaziswa, Ezokuxhumana Nezobuchwepheshe (Information, Communication and Technology Systems (ICTS))

Eminyakeni engu-25 edlule kube nokwandla okukhulu kwezobuchwepheshe zokukuxhumana, njengoba kuqala ukusetshenziswa omakhal'ekhukhwini, ukwandla kokusetshenziswa kwama-data, ukwanda kwe-Wi-Fi nokufinyelelwa kweinthanethi

Ngokombiko we-ICASA ophethelene nesimo womkhakha we-ICT eNingizimu Afrika, uMashi 2018: i-Mobile Broadband ye-3G isifinyelela u-99% wezakhauzi

> Ukusheshiswa ukukhula nga-phambi kuqala kwenselele yizimali yango-2008/9 kubonise ukuntule-ka kwentuthuko kwingqalasizinda yezomnotho

zakuleli, kanti i- 4G/LTE ifinyelele u-77%. Ukugunyazwa kohlinzeki wenkonzo wezingcingo zezintambo (Neotel) ngo-2002 kakuhlosele ukumisa i-Telkom njengokuphela komhlinzeki walenkonzo, nokho lokhu kushaye phansi, ikakhulukazi ngenxa yokuthi abathengi bathanda kakhulu omakhal'ekhukhwini kunezingcingo zezintambo.

Ukufakwa kwe-broadband ezakhiweni zakwahulumeni kuqhubekela phambili, yize kuhamba kancane. Inani lezikole exixhunyiwe ngokusebenzisa i-Universal Service ne-Access Obligations (USAO) lingu-4431 kanti inani lezikhungo ezixhunyiwe ngokusebenzisa i-Universal Service ne-Access Agency of South Africa (USAASA) lingu-720. Ngokufanayo, inani lezikhungo ezixhunyiwe ngokusebenzisa i-SA Connect Project lihamba kancane ngaphansi kwe-Broadband Infraco (BBI) ne-SITA njengoba ukufakwa kwe-broadband kufinyelele izindawo ezingu-376.

Inani lamakhebulu amazwe ngamazwe likhule lafinyele isithupha futhi cishe zonke izinkarhi zezokhuxhumana zitshale imali, ukunomthelela ekuhwebeni ngokulingana nokwehlisa izindleko zokushayela amazwe angaphandle futhi lokho kuyithinta kakhulu intengo yalapha ezweni.

I-Post Office ikhulu yafinyelela amahhovisi angaphezu kuka-1 500 kuhlanganise namaejensi. Ngakhoke iningi Labantu baseNingizimu Afrika basebenzisa izindawo zeposi eduze kakhulu. Ngaphezu kwalokho, i-Postbank inamaakhawundi amaningi kakhulu we-Mzansi Account, futhi amakhasimende kakhulu abantu abampofu. Isabelo samuva senqubo yokukhela imali yesondlo sivumele i-SAPO ukuhlela kabusha imisebenzi yayo ukuze ihlangabezane nenselele yokwaba imali yesondlo ezigidi zaseNingizimu Afrika.

Ukusebenzisa i-inthanethi kuyinkonzo esemqoka kuleli khulu lama-21 futhi kusiza ekubeni nesandla kumnotho wethekiniloji. Ukukhula okuthuthukayo kuhilela ukuhlela kweinthanethi engafinyelelwa yibo bonke abantu. Ingqalasizinda yokwenza lokhu kuphumelele ibalulekile ukuze izakhamuzi, ngisho nasezindaweni zasemakhaya, zikwazi ukubamba iqhaza futhi zihlomule olwazini lwezomnotho. UHulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika uphawule ukuthi ukutholakala kweinthanethi esebenza ngesivinini esikhulu kuyosiza ekuthuthukiseni indlela izwe elihwebelana ngayo namanye amazwe ngakho wamukela ingqubo-mgomo ye-broadband – South Africa Connect. I-South Africa Connect izimisele ukufeza umgomo we-NDP wokuhlela i-broadband kabanzi engafinyelelwa futhi yenelise izidingo zezakhamuzi ngokwentengo, isivinini nekhwalithi. Ngokuphathene nokujula Kanye nejubane, ingqubo-mgomo ibheke ukuqinisekisa ukufinyelelwa kwe-broadband ngo-100% ngo-2030 ngesivinini sika-10 Mbps, 1 Gbps, 1 Gbps, no-100 Mbps kulabo abayisebenzisa ngokuvamile, izikole, ekhungweni zezempilo nezikakhulumeni, ngokulandelana. Isigaba sesi-2 se-SA Connect Program siyaqhubeka kumanje.

Agenda 2063: Presidential Infrastructure Championing Initiative (PICI):

Ukutshala imali kwingqalasizinda yezomnotho inomthelela omkhulu lapho isekela ukuthuthukiswa komnotho kabanzi ngendlela exhumanisa izikhungu zomphakathi nezisifunda.

Eminyakeni yamuva. I-Ningizimu Afrika ibilokhu ihola phambi kwi- Presidential Infrastructure Championing Initiative (PICI), okuhilela ingqalasizinda ye-North-South kwezemigwaqo, izitimela nolunye Uhlelo lwengqalasizinda. Inthuthuko iyaqhubeka nokwenziwa ngokuphathelene nemikhankaso yokwakhakha ehlanganisa imigwaqo, izitimela, imingcele, ugesi, amanzi nezichweba.

Uhulumeni uqhubekela phambili nokusekela imikhankaso yengqalasizinda ye-PICI ezweni kanye nokuqhubekisela phambi i-North-South Corridor ephathelene nemikhankaso yengqalasizinda efinyelela emazweni e-SADC.

Ngo-Septemba 2017, i-New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) I sungule i-"5 Percent Agenda", ithathela esiqondisweni neziphakamiso ze-Continental Business Network (CBN). I-5 Percent Agenda iwumkhankaso wokwandisa ukutshalwa kwezimali ngalabo abanemali eAfrika ukuze isetshenziselwe ingqalasizinda yalapho eAfrika, kusukela enani eliphansi lika-1.5% Ingxenye yeSADC izimisele ukwandisa ukutshalwa kwezimali zempesheni isetshanzise kwingqalasizinda yaseAfrika, futhi ngaphandle kwalokho ngeke ikwazi ukufinyelela amathuba omnotho waseAfrika. Lokhu kufuna ukuthi kusetshanziswe imikhankaso yengqalasizinda yeAfrika ne- Presidential Infrastructure Development for Africa (PIDA).

I-5 Percent Agenda izimisele lokhu:

- Ukuvula izindlela zokufinyelela isamba semali edingekayo ukuze kwenziwe imisebenzi yokumisa ingqalasizinda eAfrika emazweni azungezile nalapha ezweni lakithi.
- Ukwandisa nokujulisa izimakethe zezimali ezingajulile manje eAfrika, futhi sibambe iqhaza kakhulu ekuthuthukisweni ubudlelwano namazwe azungezile nokuvula amathuba emisebenzi,
- Ukuthuthukisa izindlela zemakethe yezimali ehlangabezana ngokkuqondile nezinselele zezwekazi lethu, ngokuphathenele nokuthuthukiswa kwengqalasizinda, futhi
- Ukukhangisa ngezindlela zokutshala imali emikhakheni yezimali ezimele leyo manje engabazayo ukutshala imali emikhankasweni yengqalasizinda yaseAfrika.



UTHI BEWAZI

IKHWALITHI YOMOYA

U-85% wegesi yaseNingizimu Afrika ivela emkhakheni wethu kagesi.

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO KUSUKELA NGO- 1994

I-African Development Bank isikisela ukuthi ingqala-sizinda yezwekazi idinga ama-dollar ase-US angu-130-170 billion ngonyaka okunesikhala sokuxhaswa ngezimali okuphakathi kuka-$68 kuya ku-$108 billion[283]. Nakuba iNingizimu Afrika iphakathi kwamazwe aholayo ezwekazini ngentuthuko yengqala-sizinda, ayikakabumbani ngokugcwele nemisebenzi eyihlelile kuzo zonke izindawo eziseqhulwini kuyi-Afrika ngobubanzi. Ukumiswa kwe-Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC), kuyokusheshisa kangcono lokhu futhi kubambisane nezinhlangano zomphakathi nezizimele ekutshaleni imali yengqala-sizinda ezweni lethu nakwamanye.

Njengoba sekwenziwe intuthukho enkulu ngezinga lokutshalwa kwezimali nesitokwe sengqala-sizinda, entsha kuphinde kube nezinselele eziningana ezangqwamana nokulungiswa kwengqala-sizinda. Phakathi kwezinye lezi hlanganisa, ukungahlelwa kahle, nokubambisana okusesilinganisweni phakathi kwemisebenzi; ukulungiswa kancane ngenxa yamandla noma unswinyo lwezezimali; izindlela ezingalungile zokusebenza nesimiso sezinqubo ezingenele sonjiniyela; ukusetshenziswa kwemali encane ohlelweni lwezimali okuhambisana nokungayinakekeli kahle ingqala-sizinda; izinzuzo ezingenele zomphakathi entuthukweni yengqala-sizinda ezindaweni ezithile; ukungabambisani phakathi kwezingxenye Zikahulumeni; nenkohlakalo embusweni kanye nokuwa kwezimboni, okwandisa imali yokulethwa kwengqala-sizinda.

283 Umbiko wesithathu we-ICASA embusweni wenhlangano i-ICT eNingizimu Afrika ngomhlaka ka-31st March 2018

Ukuhamba kancane kohlelo lokuvuselela kabusha kubonisa izinselele ezibanzi ezinkampanini ezingale kokuvuselela izitimela. Lezi zinselele zihlanganisa isidingo zokuhlela ngokugcwele ngokwengeziwe nokusetshenziswa kwamatekisi ngokubambisana, ukuhlangana, ukuxhaswa, nokuhlela isimiso sezinto zokuhamba zomphakathi. Nakuba ikhona intuthuko encane eyenziwe kusetshenziswa i-BRT njengendlela yokuhlanganisa abasebenzisi bamatekisi njengengxenye yabanikazi nabaqondisi besimiso sezinto zokuhamba, ngokuvamile le nhlangano ayikufuni lokho kuhlanganiswa.Lokhu kusho ukuthi iningi labantu abasebenzisa izinto zokuhamba zomphakathi bayaqhubeka nokuncika ezimotweni ezingafaneleki ngokwezomnotho ukuhambisa nsuku zonke abantu abahamba amabanga amade okubonakala emadolobheni amakhulu fthi okunezinselele eNingizimu Afrika.

Ukukhuliswa kokukhula ngaphambi kokuqala kwenhlekelele yomhlaba wonke yezezimali ka-2008/9 iqokomisa ukusalela emuva kwengqala-sizinda emnothweni nemiphumela yezinto ezingenele, ukuhlelwa nokutshala imali ngezikhathi ezithile okubangela ukutshalwa kwemali encane, njengasendabeni yezinkampani zikagesi. Kwezinye izimo, ukuqhubeka kwemikhuba yobandlululo akuzange kulethe izinguquko ezinkampanini zengqala-sizinda, njengoba uhulumeni wentando yabantu elwisana nokungalingani nezinga lengqala-sizinda. Umbuzo ongakaxazululwa othi "ubani okhokhayo" uyaqhubeka kuphikiswana nago ezingxoxweni zabantu abaningi kanye nesidino sokusebenzisa ingqala-sizinda ukuze kusekelwe imithetho yezimboni.

> Kusukela ngo-1994 uhulumeni uye wafuna ukwandisa ukuphumelela kwama-SOE ngokuphinde awahlele ukuze aphumelele ngokwengeziwe.

Umholo ojulile nokungalingani komnotho kuyasiza ekulondolozeni ukwahlukanswa kwamadolobha, njengoba izinkampani ezizimele zinikeza izindlu abantu abangu-20% abangenakuzifinyelela.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, izinkontileka ezizimele zithanda izinhlelo zokuxhasa amalokishi angagcwele kakhulu izindlu ezingaphandle kwamadolobha. Kudingeka imithetho eqinile nengaguquguquki ukulungisa izinto ezatholwa ngefa kwezokwakha ezizimele ukuze kuncishiswe ubuningi babantu emadolobheni futhi kwakhiwe ezokuhamba ezifanele. Ngaphezu kwalokho, omasipala kudingeka benze isimiso esizobenza bazuze ezicini zabantu abazimele, okuhlela amabhizinisi azibophezele ukunikeza okuningi kokusanda kushiwo kuyi-Job Summit ka-2018. Ukufakwa kwesibambisene nabo okunjalo kungaletha impumelelo ekunikezeni abantu abasha ithuba, obekulokhu kuze kube imanje besebenza emisebenzini eyinhloko yengqala-sizinda.

Kusukela ekuweni kwempahla ngo-2011, iNingizimu Afrika iye yabhekana nokukhula kancane komnotho, okucindezela imithombo yengqala-sizinda. Amazinga aphansi okutshalwa kwemali kanye nenkohlakalo ezinhlakeni zikahulumeni nasezinhlanganweni zomphakathi kuye kwahleleka. Amaphutha ayisisekelo emabhizinisini nokungaphathwa kahle okuphikelelayo kuma-SOC kuye kwancipha futhi kwazuzisa eminyakeni yamuva. Ukuxhasa imisebenzi yengqala-sizinda iseyinselele kuzo zonke izinhlangano, kuhlanganise nokusebenzisa imithombo kukho kokubili ukusebenza nokunakekela, kanye nokutshala imali kwesikhathi esizayo emnonthweni wengqala-sizinda.

Lezi nezinye izizathu zingumthwalo wokuba buthakathaka ekuhleleni izimiso zengqala-sizinda nokusetshenziswa kwayo. Ngenxa yalokho, imigomo ephikisanayo yokubhekela phansi izimiso zokuxoxa ngezinselele zengqala-sizinda. Inani lengqala-sizinda lisalokhu liyinto okuphikiswana ngayo. Imithetho kahulumeni iye yasekela isimiso sokuba umsebenzisi akhokhe kanye nokukhokha kancane kwemindeni empofu. Le ndlela ibeka isisekelo sokuxhasa ngokuqhubekayo ingqala-sizinda, kodwa kunezinkinga ezimbili eziphikelelayo. Eyokuqala, ukwakha izinto ezikhuthaza imisebenzi yezinkonzo ezizuzisa abantu namabhizinisi angakukhokhela. Ukuze kuxoxwe ngalokhu, imithetho yezepolitikii neyezenhlalo kumelwe yenze ukutshalwa kwemali kuyingqala-sizinda ukuze kusizwe imindeni ehola kancane namabhizinisi amancane Okwesibili, ukuthambekela kokujikisa ukutshalwa kwemali ekwakhiweni kwezimboni namabhizinisi, ukwenza kube nzima ukusebenzisa ilungiselelo elisha lengqala-sizinda ukuze kukhuthazwe ukuhlukahluka ikakhulu ngaphandle kweketanga lezimayini.

Ingcindezi yokuthola ukuxhaswa ngezindlu. Ukufakwa kwentengo yezwe nokuhlelwa kabi okwaphumela esimweni lapho ukuxhaswa ngezindlu kwanikezwa khona futhi nasezindaweni eziqhelile nomsebenzi ongokomnotho.Lokhu kuhlanganiswa komhlolo wezisebenzi kusetshenziselwa ezokuhamba

kanye nokuxhasa kukahulumeni imboni yamabhasi. Indlela yokulungisa lokhu kwahlukana kokubili ekusebenzeni kwezinhlelo zengqala-sizinda nendawo ebanzi yohlelo lwezomnotho.

Kusukela ngo-1994. uhulumeni uye wafuna ukwandisa ukuphumelela kwama-SOE ngokuphinde kwakhiwe ukuze kuhlangatshezwane nezidingo zomnotho zabo bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika nezimboni. Naphezu kokungenela kokuthuthukisa izimiso eziqinile, nokuqinisa amandla okuncintisana ezikhulwini ukuze kubhekanwe nemikhuba yokungancintisani, lezi zinselele zisekhona kuzo zonke izinhlangano zengqala-sizinda yomnotho. Ukubaluleka kokuba amaBhizinisi Ombuso abe anemali eyanele, isimiso esingasebenzi nokulawulwa okubuthaka kuye kwabangela intela eningi yokuphatha engaphezulu kakhulu kweyezintela ezisezingxenyeni eziningi zomhlaba. Abalawuli abazimele badinga amandla okusebenza ngendlela efanele futhi babe negalelo ekuphathweni kwe-SOC. Nakuba izimemezelo eziyinhloko ziye zashiwo ekushenxiseni impahla ukuba ingahambi ngmgwaqo kodwa ngololiwe, kudingeka izindlela ezihlukahlukene zokufinyelela lo mgomo – njengokufaka inani, ukuphumelela nesimiso – okungakasetshenziswa.

Ukubusa kwe-TRANSNET kukho konke ukusetshenziswa kololiwe kuye kwaholela ezindleleni ezingancintisani okuzuzisa impahla eningi.



Izinhlangano zamanzi ziyaqhubeke zibhekene nezinselele eziningana. Lezi zihlanganisa ukwehluleka ukuba nezinto ezanele:

- Ukuqina kokuphakelwa kwamanzi nelungiselelo lokuhlanza okungcolile;
- ukuhlanganyela okulinganayo nendawo yemithombo;
- intengo yamanzi ephansi
- Ukwenganyelwa nokusebenza nokunakekelwa kwengqala-sizinda;
- Izimfuno zamanzi enele nokuncishiswa kokuphela kwamanzi; futhi
- Indikimba yezimiso yokuphatha imali ekhokhelwayo nendawo
- Ukungahleli kahle nokusebenzisa izindlela zokuhlanzwa kwamanzi ukuze kufinyelelwe izinga lasemadolobheni nokukhiphela amanzi angcolile emithonjeni yezwe eyinhloko yamanzi (imifula)

Izinqubo ezingahlelwanga kahle zemigwaqo nokuntuleka kwemali enikelelwe leyo misebenzi nokunakekela, ngokomlando ziye zaholela kulezi zindleko zokungakwazi ukwakha imisebenzi eholela ekunganakini nasekunganakekelwa kwengqala-sizinda yemigwaqo. Nakuba i-SANRAL inegunya emigwaqweni yezwe lonke, neyezifunda, izifunda azivamile ukudlala indima ebalulekile kulolu daba, ngisho noma zinomthwalo wokwengamela imigwaqo. Ngokwesibonelo, ukuphoqelelwa kwesimiso sokuba osebenzisa umgwaqo akhokhe ngesimiso se-e-toll kuye kwalwiwa naso kakhulu. Lokho kuye kwabangela ukungaqiniseki okukhulu emthethweni

wokukhokhela imigwaqo. Okwamanje imigwaqo ithwele kanzima umthwalo wezezimali ngenxa yokungaqiniseki kwendlela enhle kakhulu yokuxhasa ukutshalwa kwemali emigwaqweni.

Inkampane kaloliwe ibuswa futhi yenganyelwe i-Transnet Freight Rail (TFR) esebenzisa inethweki yezimpahla ne-Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA). Zombili ezisebenza lapho zingancintisani khona nezinye izinkampani. Ukubusa kwe-TRANSNET ekusetshenzisweni kwenethweki yololiwe kuye kwaholela emikhubeni yokungancintisani okuthandwa izimpahla eziningi. Isidingo sokumisa i-Single Transport Economic Regulator (STER) siye sabonakala sidingeka ngokwengeziwe ukuqinisekisa ukuthuthukiswa kukaloliwe ezweni lonke nokumisa intengo encintisana ngokwengeziwe.

Ukuntuleka kokutshalwa kwemali eyanele kuyingqala-sizinda kaloliwe. Ukusebenza, nokuguga kwezitimela (izinqola zesitimela) nokushoda kakhulu kwamakhono okuphatha nawokusebenza kuyinselele enkulu ekuthuthukiseni uloliwe osezingeni eliphezulu, ikakhulu endaweni yabagibeli abasebenzisa isitimela. Naphezu, kwemibiko ye-PRASA yokusebenzisa uhlelo oluthuthukile lokhu akuzange kwenzeke, ngisho noma omasipala bamadolobha amakhulu baye bakuqaphela ukubaluleka kwezinto zokuhamba zomphakathi eziningi i-Metrorail enengxenye ebalulekile kukho, njengebalulekile ekusekeleni ukukhula nentuthuko emadolobheni amakhulu. Nokho, kungase kubonakale ukuthi kuzodingeka kwenziwe imizamo ebalulekile yokuthuthukisa izinkzonzo ze-Metrorail nesithombe se-Metrorail ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi iletha inkonzo kaloliwe ephephile, enokwethenjelwa, enenani eliphansi kubagibeli ekugcineni engahlanganiswa nesimsio sezinto zokuhamba zomphakathi emadolobheni amakhulu.

Enye yezinselele eziyinhloko kule minyaka engu-25 yentando yabantu enkampanini yamandla iye yaba isidingo sokuthuthukisa ukwanda kokulondeka kwmandla ngokuhlukanisa amandla ngezindlela zobumbano no-kuthuthukisa igesi nemithombo yamandla evuselelayo. Ngemva kweminyaka eyishumi yokwakhiwa kwe-Medupi ne-Kusile, lezi ziteshi zamandla kagesi namanje azikakapheli nezingxenye ezisebenzayo zibolile ngenxa yamaphutha abaklami. Naphezu kwezingxenye eziningi zeMedupi neKusile eziqale ukusebenza kusukela ngo-2015 ziyaqhubeka zingasebenzi kahle.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ibhizinisi lika-Eskom kudingeka lishintshwe. Ibhizinisi labo libhekene nenselele yokungakwazi ukufinyelela izimfuno zikagesi. Ukuzinza kwendlela yokukhula esekelwe kugesi osuka emalahleni ibonakala ibangela izinkathazo ezingadingekile zokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu. Usiko lokungakhokhi komasipala abaningi lisalokhu liyinselele eyinhloko ku-Eskom.

I-ICT: Amalungiselelo ezinhlangano ngaphambi kwenkathi yentando yabantu yayinezici zezinhlangano ezimbalwa ezilawulwa umbuso njenge-South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), uTelkom ne-South African Post Office (SAPO), kungekho ukuncintisana noma kukuncane.
Inselele yomthetho wokuhamba ngokushesha nesimiso sendawo esingalungisa ukucindezelela phakathi komthetho wemigomo yokuncintisana ngokwanele, ukukhuthaza nenhlala-kahle yabathengi kusalokhu kuntuleka. Ukuntuleka kokungena ezinguqukweni, izindleko eziphakeme zokuxhumana kuhlanganise nedatha ebiza kakhulu namanani aphakeme emishini ephathwayo nokuqhubeka kwamazinga aphansi e-Ithanethi asalokhu eyizici eziyinhloko ekungeneni kuyi-ICT. INingizimu Afrika isalokhu iyizwe elibiza kahulu emazweni ase-Afrika ngokuphathelene nezindleko ze-zokusakaza okubanzi. I-Data-Services Market Inquiry eyayiqhutshwa i-Competition Commission yabona amanani aphakeme nolunye unswinyo olwandisiwe ekungeneni ngokwengeziwe kwabantu baseNingizimu Afrika emnothweni wezobuchwepheshe.

Okwamanje iNingizimu Afrika ibhekene nenselele enkulu yokwebiwa nokucekelwa phansi kwe-ngqala-sizinda yomphakathi okuye kwakuthinta kakhulu ukulethwa kwezinkonzo nokutshalwa kwemali. Ukuntuleka okuvamile kobunikazi bomphakathi kuyingqala-sizinda ekhona nentsha kuye kwaholela ekwandeni kokucekelwa phansi, ukwebiwa nokungakhokhelwa kwezinkonzo. Okuphikiswana ngakho ukuthi eminye imisuka yale nkinga ihlanganisa ukungabi namthetho, ukungakwazi ukuletha ingqala-sizinda okwathenjiswa, ukulethwa okuncane noma ukungalethwa kwezinkonzo eziyisisekelo, isimiso esingasebenzi kahle emakethe yezimpahla nokungadalwa kwamathuba emisebenzi noma ezomnotho kubantu abasha.

Izindlela ezintsha zokuxhasa ingqala-sizinda nokulethwa kwezinkonzo kusaxoxwa ngakho. Ngo-February 2019, uMengameli uRamaphosa wamemezela ukusungulwa kweSikhwama esisha sengqala-sizinda, esiyoguqula uxhaswa ngezimali kwemisebenzi ephathelene nengqala-sizinda. Lokhu kwenza kube nesidingo sokuguqula isikali, ukungabizi kakhulu nezinga lokunikezwa kwengqala-sizinda yomphaathi ngoshintsho olubanzi kunendlela esenza ngayo izinto.Lokhu kuyoqinisekisa inzuzo yemali yengqala-sizinda yomphakathi nokuqinsekisa imithombo yezimali yoMbuso ukuthi izimali zisetshenzisa kahle, ukuthi ingqala-sizinda yakhiwa ngokushesha nokuthi sisebenzisa imithombo kahulumeni ukuze alethe izazi zobuchwepheshe futhi axhase izinkampani ezizimele. Ama-Development Finance Institution (ama-DFI) nama-Multilateral Development Banks (ama-MDB).

Ukuze kuncishiswe izindleko zokuxhasa ukutshalwa kwezimali zengqala-sizinda. Uhulumeni ubelokhu esebenza nezinkampani eziningana ezizimele nezinhlangano zamazwe ahlukahlukene ezindleleni zokuxhasa. Ngo-October 2018, iBhange Lentuthulo Elisha Le-Brics ("NDB") lazibophezela ukutshala imali engu-$2 billion (c. R29 billion) emisebenzini eyinhloko yengqala-sizinda. Enye i-$1.5 billion kwenziwa isibopho ngayo phakathi noMhlangano Ovamile Waminyaka Yonke ngo-April 2019. Ukuzibophezela kwe-NDB kulindeleke ukuba kuxhase, ngamanani ashibhile.

Ukufunda ekusetshenzisweni kweminyaka engu-25 kwengqala-sizinda, indlela yokuletha izinkonzo kudingeka ishintshe, igxile kakhulu ekubambisaneni nemiphakathi nezinkontileka nokwethemba kakhulu izinhlangano eziyilungele injongo. Lokhu kuzodinga ukuba kuhlolwe uhlelo phathi kwezingxenye zikahulumeni nokubona izinto ezikhona ezingase zisetshenziswe ngokushesha. Izinhlangano zomphakathi ezingasebenzi kahle kudingeka ziphinde zakhiwe futhi lapho kudingeka, izinhlangano kungase kudingeke zihlanganiswe futhi ziphathwe izimiso ezicacile zokusebenza, ezinemiphumela yokwehluleka ukuhlangabezana nezinhlelo. Ukuhlela nokuphatha okuqinile kokusebenza kuzodingeka kuthuthukiswe.

> INingizimu Afrika isalokhu iyizwe elibiza kakhulu emazweni ase-Afrika ngokuphathelene nezindleko zokusakaza okubanzi.

IZIPHAKAMISO

- **Iminyango eqondile, ama-DFI nama-SOE kanye nokusekela kwezinkampani ezizimele ngokutshala izimali ezinkampanini ezikh-iqizayo, ukwandisa ukuthengwa kwempah-la ezweni nokusekela inguquko ebanzi, kuyilapho sihlanganisa i-AfDB "High 5s" ukuze ikhuthaze ukukhanya nokunika i-Af-rika amandla, ukondla i-Afrika, ukwenza izimboni e-Afrika, ukuhlanganisa i-Afrika nokuthuthukisa izinga lokuphila labantu base-Afrika.**
- **Ukuthuthukisa ukusetshenziswa kwengqala-sizinda (1) ngesimo sokuguqula ukusetshenziswa ukuze kuqiniswe futhi kuthuthukiswe uhlelo lokubambisana nokuthuthukisa ukuxhumana ezingeni le-SIP; (2) ukwenza umphakathi ube phambili futhi phakathi nokusetshenziswa**

nokunakekelwa okuqhubekayo; (3) ukusetshenziswa kwento ekhethekile kwezezimali nezinhlela zenhlangano zokuxhasa ezokwakha nokuphuma kwengqala-sizinda; (4) ukwandisa ukuhlelwa kwengqala-sizinda, ukusetshenziswa, nokunakekela emazingeni azo zonke izigaba zikahulumeni; (5) nokwandisa imali etholakalayo kuyo yonke ingqala-sizinda ngokusebenzisa ukuxhasa okuvela kuyi-New Development Bank namanye ama-DFI kanye nezinkampani ezizimele, zokuzibophezela isikhathi eside ngohulumeni okusekelwe esiKhwameni esisha sengqala-sizinda.

- Ukusetshenziswa nokuhlanganiswa kwezobuchwepheshe ezintsha (kuhlanganise nobuchepheshe be-GIS) ukuze igade isikhathi ngasinye ukwenziwa komsebenzi, ngabantu abazinikele ezingeni eliyinhloko ukuvula noma ikuphi ukwephuza nokuvalile.
- Ukuphinde ubone futhi/noma ukusetshenziswa kokuthengwa kwempahla nokulethwa kwezinto kuhlanganise nomthetho "wegunya lokusebenzisa imali" iminyaka ehlukahlukene nezindlela zokulwa nenkohlakalo nokuphazamiseka kwezikhungo nokugxila kakhulu ekunakekeleni ingqala-sizinda.
- Ukubeka eqhulwini ukulondeka kwamanzi nohlelo lwamazinga okuvuna nokugcina amanzi, ukuhlanza nokuphinde kusetshenziswe amanzi angcolile nokuyeka ukungcolisa izindlela zamanzi. Ngenxa yalokho, kumelwe simise iSimiso Samanzi Nezimiso Zomnotho Zokuhambisa Okukodwa, nokuqinisekisa ukuthi izimiso ezintsha nezikhona zisekela ukutshalwa kwemali kanye nokuncintisana ngenali lomnotho wengqala-sizinda
- Ukuphethwa kwezimfuno eziphakeme, ukuhlanganiswa yonke indawo, nokusetshenziswa kwezinto ezisekela ukwakhiwa kwe-Wholesale Open Access Network (WOAN) nokwezindawo kufanele kube nabadlali basemakethe abahlukahlukene. Isabelo kumelwe siqinisekise ukuncishiswa kwezindleko zokungena kwento, ukunciphisa ukungalingani ekungeneni kuyi-ITC nokuqinisekisa ukungena nokusebenzisa kwemiphakathi esendaweni, ngezinye izindlela ezingale komucu. Zonke lezi kufanele zicabangele ukungena mahhala ekusebenziseni i-inthanethi nedatha, kuzo zonke izikhungo zemfundo, izikhungo zomphakathi nezindawo zezinkonzo. Umnikelo wezindleko ze-WOAN kulabo abathola izinto zayo ngesimo senhlanganyelo. Ukuxoxa ngokuphehlwa kukakgesi kwamanje okunengcindezi u-Eskom abhekene nakho, kuhlanganise ukuphatha nokuxhumana kangcono kwezinga eliphakeme lokucima kukagesi okungahleliwe. Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi ibhizinisi lakwa-Eskom lidinga ukusekelwa izimboni ezibanzi nokukhuthaza kwasendaweni, kuyilapho liqinisekisa ukunciphisa ukuncika kakhulu emalahleni kuyilapho inesandla ekuguqulweni kwamalahle kuye ekukhiqizeni amandla ahlanzekile asekela ukukhula komsebenzi nokuthuthukisa amakhono.
- Ukuxoxa ngezindlela zokunciphisa inani lokuphathwa kwentengo ukuze kuqinisekiswe izinzuzo zokutshalwa kwemali kuyingqala-sizinda esekela ukukhula nokukhula kwezomnotho futhi engavimbi ukutshalwa kwezimali. Lokhu kuhlanganisa, ukwethula izimiso ezintsha nokuhlola indima yabalawuli abakhona ekunciphiseni izindleko eziphakeme zezikhumulo, uloliwe nezindleko zikagesi.
- Ukwenza indlela ephumelelayo yokukhuthaza umphakathi nokuba umphakathi ube abanikazi bengqala-sizinda yomnotho. Kuzodingeka ushintsho ekuziphathi ukuze kuqinisekwe ukuthi abantu bayakhokha futhi bayayivikela ingqala-sizinda ekucekelweni phansi nasekwebiweni. Ukuhlela izinkonzo eziningi zengqala-sizinda kufanele kwenziwe ngendlela yokufaka amabhizinisi amancane asemalokishini kunokuba kufakwe izimayini namabhizinisi amakhulu kuphela.

ISAHLUKO 11

Ukuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu Nendawo



I-RDP yachaza izinselele uhulumeni wentando yabantu abhekene nazo ebhekisela emithethweni yobandlulolo "*eyaphambikisa ukungena emithonjeni yezemvelo, ngokunqabela iningi labantu baseNingizimu Afrika ukusebenzisa izwe, amanzi, okumbiwayo, ukudoba, ukuphila kwasendle nomoya ohlanzekile... (le mithetho) kanye nokungaqondiswa kwezinkampani zendawo nezezwe lonke, okubangele ukwehliswa kwemithombo yendawo, kuhlanganise inhlabathi, amanzi, ezolimo ezikhuthaza ukusetshenziswa kabi komanyolo nezibulala-zinambuzane... ubumpofu ukwehliswa kwemvelo okuhlobene kakhulu.*"

Kusukela ngaleso sikhathi, inselele yokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu iye yanezelwa ezinseleleni zasekhaya ezikhulayo zemvelo. Ubufakazi obukhulu bubonisa iqiniso lokuthi umhlaba ufudumala ngaphezu kwe-degree Celsius eyodwa kusukela kuyi-Industrial Revolution yokuqala, futhi uhlanga lwabantu kumele linciphise ukufudumala kwembulunga okungase kufinyelele ama-degree amabili. Ngokwanda ngama-degree amabili ezingeni lokushisa, abantu bazobona ukuqothulwa kwezinto eziphila emanzini nokuphakama kwamazina olwandle ngamamitha amaningana. Ukuncishiswa ngama-degree amabili manje kubhekwa njengesimo esihle kakhulu, futhi kuzoba nzima ukusifinyelela.

Ithonya lokufudumala komhlaba seliyezwakala vele e-Afrika, naphezu kweqiniso lokuthi leli zwekazi leza okuncane ezintweni ezibangela ukuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu.

NgokweSithasiselo Sobuthaka Bokuguquguquka Kwesimo Sezulu sika-2015, amazwe ayisikhombisa kwayishumi ayesengozini enkulu yokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu ase-Afrika. I-Afrika iye yabona ukuncipha kokuna kwemfula ezingxenyeni ezinkulu ze-Sahel nezaseNingizimu Ne-Afrika, nokwanda ezingxenyeni ze-Central Africa. Eminyakeni engu-25 edlule, inani lezinhlekelele ezihlobene nesimo sezulu, njengezikhukhula nezomiso, ziye zaphindeka kabili, okubangele ukuba i-Afrika ibe nezinga eliphezulu lokufa kwabantu nokunyazwa kwemvelo nokulimala kwengqala-sizinda izikhukhula nezomiso kunakwamanye amazwe. Ukuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu kakade kuyayithinta impilo, izinto zokuziphilisa, ukukhiqizwa kokudla, ukuba khona kwamanzi, nakho konke ukulondeka.

Ngo-2018, umbiko okhethekile owenziwa iPanel kahulumeni endabeni yokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu wabonisa iNingizimu Ne-Afrika[284] njengenye yezindawo lapho "*kuhlelwe khona izixwayiso ezinamandla zokushisa ngokwedlulele*." Amazinga olwandle ayaphakama, izingu ziyancipha futhi umlando wezomiso uye wabhalwa, ukusakazeka kwendlala, neziphepho zikhula ngamandla inkathi ngayinye edlulayo.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, nakuba imibiko ibonisa nezici ezigcwele zokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu eNingizimu Afrika cishe kuzozwakala eminyakeni engu-20 kuya kwengu-30 kusukela manje, ukwenyuka kwamazinga okushisa nezinye izimo zezulu ezeqile kakade sezinomthelela ezikhukhuleni ezibulalayo ngenxa yezimvula ezinkulu ezisanda kuba KwaZulu-Natal nakwezinye izingxenye zezwe. Inhlekelele yamanzi e-Cape Towns nayo yandulelwa isomiso esathatha isikhathi eside phakathi kuka-2015 no-2018. Umbiko wamadolobha amakhulu e-C40[285] ubonisa ukuthi amadolobha amakhulu aseNingizimu Afrika asogwini asengozini yokukhukhuleka ngo-2050.

Ngenxa yalezi zimo ezethusayo zokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu, kunezobuchwepheshe zamuva ezingasiza ekuthuthukiseni ukwengamela imvelo, kanye nosizo lokufanelanisa nezimo nokubonelela.

UKUSHAYWA KWEMITHETHO, IMITHETHO NEZINHLELZO EZASETSHENZISWA KUSUKELA NGO-1999

I-RDP yabeka isisekelo sokukhula okuzinzile nokuzwana nemvelo nendlela yentuthuko. UMthetho-Sisekelo WaseRiphabhuliki YaseNingizimu Afrika ka-1996 NoHlu Lwamalungelo zaqhubekisela lokhu phambili ngokufaka ilungelo lendawo engalimazi impilo noma inhlala-kahle nesibopho sokuvikela imvelo, ukuze kuzuze isizukulwane samanje nesesikhathi esizayo. UMthetho-sisekelo ubuye ufune nomthetho obonelelayo nezinye izindlela

284 Iqembu Lomhlaba Wonke Lokuguquguquka Kwesimo Sezulu. 2018. "Ithonya le-1.5oC Ukufudumala Komhlaba Emvelweni Nasezimisweni Zabantu". Isahluko 3 kwethi Ukufudumala Komhlaba 1.5°C. Umbiko Okhethekile We-IPCC ethonyeni lokufudumala komhlaba ngo-1.5°C ngaphezu kwamazinga ezimboni nokukhishwa kwezinto zomhlaba ze-GHG okuhlobene nakho, endabeni yokuqinisa ukusabela komhlaba osongweni lokuguquguquka komhlaba, intuthuko ezinzile, nemizamo yokuqeda ubumpofu, k.77.

285 C40 Amadolobha Amakhulu. 2018. "Ikusasa Esingalifuni. Indlela Ukuguquguquka Kwesimo Sezulu Okungathinta Ngayo Amadolobha Amakhulu Kunawo Wonke Emhlabeni." K37.

zokuvimbela ukungcoliswa nokucekelwa phansi kwemvelo; ukuthuthukiswa kokulondolozwa; nokulondoloza imvelo enthuthukweni ezinzile nokusebenzisa imithombo yemvelo kuyilapho kuthuthukiswa ezomnotho ezifanelekayo nezenhlalo.

Kusukela ngo-1994, ukubuswa kwemvelo kuye kancane kancane kwavulelwa uhulumeni nasezinhlelweni ezingezona ezikahulumeni ekuphishekeleni ama-SDG. Kunesibopho sokuhlanganisa imvelo, ukusetshenziswa kwemithombo, izici ezingokwenhlalo nezingokomnotho ekwenzeni izinqumo. Imvelo ibonakala njengesibonakaliso sentuthuko yomnotho wenhlalo nanjengesiqondiso ekwenzeni izinqumo.

Ukuze lezi zifiso nezindlela kusebenze, lokhu okulandelayo kuphakathi kwemitetho yemvelo ebalulekile okumelwe ishaywe:

- **I-MPRDA ka-2002**: yenza ilungiselelo lokungena okulinganayo nentuthuko ezinzile yezinto ezimbiwayo zesize nemithombo ye-petroleum. Inikeza izinkampani ezimbayo ukubekela eceleni Isikhwama sokuxhasa, imithombo eyanele yezezimali zokuvuselela ngemva kokuba izimayini zivaliwe. Lokhu kuvumelana nalokho uhulumeni wentando yabantu akuthola njengefa ekuhlukumezekeni kwezimayini ezingu-5,500 nezashiywa ngenxa yokungambi nemithombo eyanele yokuvuselela lezi zimayini. Eminyakeni yokugcina engu-25, kunezinye izimayini ezingu-1000 ezashiywa futhi zahlukunyezwa.
- **UMthetho i-National Environmental Management Act, (uMthetho 107 ka-1998):** unikeza ukubambisana kokubusa imvelo ngokumisa izimiso endabeni yokwenza izinqumo ezithinta imvelot.
- **UMthetho I-National Environmental Management: Air Quality, (Umthetho 39 ka-2004):** uguqula imithetho elawula izinga lomoya ukuze kuvikelwe imvelo, ngokunikeza izindlela zokuvimbela ukungcoliswa nokwehliswa kwemvelo.
- **UMthetho I-National Environmental Management: Biodiversity, (UMthetho 10 ka-2004):** Onikezwe ukuze kuphathwe futhi kulondolozwe izinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo zaseNingizimu Afrika.
- **UMthetho I-National Environmental Management: Protected Areas, (UMthetho 57 ka-2003):** Unikeza ukuvikela nokulondoloza izinto zemvelo ezimelelwe izinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo zaseNingizimu Afrika nezwe nezezilwandle zemvelo.
- **UMthetho I-National Environmental Management: Waste, (UMthetho 59 ka-2008):** ushintsha imithetho elawula ukulahlwa kwezinto ukuze kuvikelwe impilo nendawo, nokuvimbela ukungcoliswa nokucekelwa phansi kwemvelo.
- **UMthetho I-National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management, (UMthetho 24 ka-2008):** Wamisa isimiso sokuhlanganisa ugu nokuphathwa kwezindawo zokuhlala, kuhlanganise nokuvamile, izindinganiso nemithetho ethuthukisa ukulondolozwa kwemvelo engasogwini.
- **UMthetho I-National Water, (UMthetho 36 ka-1998):** Unikeza ushintho emithethweni eyisisekelo ehlobene nemithombo yamanzi, uqaphela ukuthi amanzi ayaphela futhi anikezwa ngokungalingani ezweni lonke.



UTHI BEWAZI

UKUDLA OKUKHETHWA

abantu baseNingizimu Afrika ukudla okungu-6,24kg ngomuntu ukudla kwasolwandle unyaka ngamunye.

TUMnyango We-Environment Affairs (DEA) wamiswa ngo-2009, ngemva kokuba ube ingxenye yomnyango wezindaba zemvelo nezokuvakasha kusukela ngo-1994-2009. Lo mnyango wagunyaza "*ukunikeza ithonya lamalungelo ezakhamuzi emvelweni engalimazi impilo yazo noma inhlala-kahle nokuba nemvelo evikelwe ukuze kuzuze izizukulwane zamanje nezesikhathi esizayo. Ngenxa yalokho (unikeza).. .ubuholi bokuphathwa kwemvelo, ukulondolozwa nokuvikelwa kokuzinza ukuze kuzuze abantu baseNingizimu Afrika nomphakathi womhlaba wonke.*"[286]

Intuthuko ekuxoxeni ngokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu

Intuthuko ngokuzifanelanisa kuhlanganisa, umthetho osebenzayo, ukuzibophezela komhlaba. Izinkampani

286 UMnyango Wezindaba Zemvelo, https://nationalgovernment.co.za/units/view/15/department-environmental-affairs.

ezibuthaka eziyinhloko njengezempilo, amanzi, ezokuhlaliswa kwabantu, izinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo nezolimo zenze izindlela zokufanelanisa ukuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu nezinto ezihlukahlukene Zokungenela ukuze kwakhiwe isivikelo nokuvikela imiphakathi ebuthakathaka.

Ukuze kuncishiswe ukuphuma, iNingizimu Afrika iye yakhulumisana nezibonelelo zokuzibophezela njengengxenye yemizamo yomhlaba wonke yokulondoloza izinga lokushisa lingabi ngaphezu kuka-1.5 degree Celsius. Uhlelo lokusetshenziswa kwemali emoyeni ongcolile eNingizimu Afrika kusaxoxwa ngalo, lilungiselela isimiso esiphoqayo esizoqala ngo-2020 ngokuvumelana neSivumelwano sase-Paris. Kuye kwamiswa intela ye-carbon, kusukela ngo-June 2019.

Izindima namalungiselelo ezikhungo ezisabele kuqala ekuguquguqukeni kwesimo sezulu ziye zahlolwa futhi zizosetshenziswa kucatshangelwa uMthetho wokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu, okwamanje osesezinqubweni zasephalamende njengomthetho osavivinywa.

Nokho, iNingizimu Afrika iwumkhiphi we-GHG omkhulu kunabo bonke e-Afrika, futhi ingunombolo 16* ohlwini lokuphumayo emhlabeni wonke. Okuphumayo ngomuntu kuleli zwe kuphakeme kunakho konke emazweni asathuthuka, ngokuyinhloko ngenxa yokuthembela kwethu emalahleni, okusenza sibe abanye babakhiqizi bamandla abangcole kunabo bonke emhlabeni.

Isibonakaliso se-National GHG Emissions sikala empeleni okukhishwa iNingizimu Afrika kwe-GHG ikuqhathanisa ne-National GHG Emissions Trajectory Range ibhea u-2050 olandelayo njengozokhipha (u-583 Megatons (109 kg) (Mt) C02-eq and 614 Mt C02-eq ngo-2020 no-2025 ngokulandelana) kufinyelele (eminyakeni engu-10 (2026-2035) phakathi kuka-398 no-614 Mt C02-eq) kwehle ngenxa yezinto ezingenakushintsha (kusukela ngo-2036 kuye phakathi kuka-212 no-428 Mt C02-eq) njengophawu lokubonisa isinyathelo sokubonelela ukuphumelela kwe-GHG okwamanje esikalwa i-*National Oimate Change Response White Paper* ka-2011.

Nakuba idatha yangempela yokuphumayo okwamanje ithola kuphela ulwazi lwango-2015, uMnyango Wezindaba Zemvelo (DEA) ulungisa idatha kuze kufike ku-2018. Kuyaphawuleka ukuthi idatha ekhona ibonisa ukuthi esikukhiphayo kuye kwanda futhi kulandela inani eliphakeme kusukela ngonyaka ka-2000 ezinkampanini eziningi ezinengqikithi engu-23.1 %.[287] Nakuba inkampani yezinto ezilahlwayo ibonisa ukukhula kakhulu kwezinto ezikhishwayo zanda ngo-9.3%, inkampani yezamandla isalokhu ikhipha okukhulu kakhulu/inikela (phakathi kuka-78.1% no-81.2%) engqikithini yokukhishwayo ku-GHG eNingizimu Afrika futhi inomtwalo ka-84.8% wokwanda enkathini yeminyaka engu-15 ezayo.

Ukwenganyelwa nokuvikelwa kwemvelo

Ukusetshenziswa kwemithetho yemvelo kule minyaka engu-25 kuhlanganisa ukuvikelwa kwengqala-sizinda yemvelo. Ukwengamela imvelo manje futhi sekuyingxenye yohlelo futhi akusesona isidingo njengangaphambili. Izindleko zokuvuselela imvelo, ikakhulu izimayini ezishiyiwe, lapho izindlela zokulawula zingathintekanga kkhona, ziyaqhubeka ziikhula futhi zinethonya elibi ekukhuleni komnotho

Endabeni yesithasiselo sokukala izindawo ezivikelekile, amaphesenti amaningi ezwe ngaphansi kokuvikela aye anda esuka ku-4.9% ngo-1980 aya ku-8.6% ngo-2017 ingqikithi yendawo engu-1.2 million km2. Lokhu kulingana namazwe anjenge-Costa Rica ubukhulu bayo bungu-51,500 km2 futhi u-25% uyindawo evikelekile ne-Ethiopia ubukhulu bayo bungu-l.l million km2 futhi u-18.5% uyindawo evikelekile.[288]. Umgomo wezwe lonke owawubekelwe izindawo ezivikelekile ungu-17% ngo-2020, owawungu-8.6% ngo-2017, iNingizimu Afrika icishe yaziphinda kabili izindawo zayo ezivikelekile ngonyak owodwa, ukuze ifinyelele umgomo ka-17% ngo-2020.

287 DEA (2019), Umbiko We-GHG Wokubalwa, 2000-2015.

288 Ibhange Lomhlaba. Idathabheysi Yomhlaba Ezindaweni Ezivikelekile. Izindawo Ezivikelwe Emhlabeni (ingqikithi engu-% yezwe), https://data.worldbank.org/.

> iNingizimu Afrika iwumkhiphi we-GHG omkhulu kunabo bonke e-Afrika, futhi ingunombolo 16* ohlwini lokuphumayo emhlabeni wonke.

ISIVIVINYO

IMITHETHO YEZIMAYINI KUSUKELA NGO-1994 ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

Ngo-1995, uhulumeni wentando yabantu wathola njengefa cishe izimayini ezicishe zibe ngu-5 500 ezazisesimweni esibi futhi ezashiywa, futhi uMbuso unecala ngalo mlawo wezimayini. Leli nani liye landa laba ngu-6 125 eminyakeni engu-25, lokho umnyango oye wakubhala kuyi-database yezimayini ezisesimweni esibi nezishiyiwe. Kusukela ngo-1994, uMbuso uye wavuselela izimayini ezingu-181.

UMthetho Wezinto Ezimbiwayo, ka-1991 (uMthetho 50 ka-1991) ne-MPRDA ka-2002 unikeza izincwadi zokumba esimweni lapho bebekela eceleni isikhwama esinemali eyanele yokuyivuselela lapho sekuseduze ukuba ivalwe. Lezi ziphakamiso, zenza izinkampani zezimayini zibe nomthwalo futhi zilandise, ngokungcoliswa kwemvelo futhi zizishukumisela ukuba zivuselele izindawo eziseduze kwezimaini zbuyele esimweni sazo semvelo.

Izindlela zokuzivuselela njenge-Environmental Management Plans (ama-EMP) enza amalungiselelo ezingxoxo phakathi kwezinkampani zezimayini nemiphakathi yezimayini ngethonya lokumba nokuvuselela. Lezi zimfuneko zama-EMP azisebenzi futhi ezimayini ngokomlando ezamiswa futhi zasebenza ngaphambi kokuba kube nohlaka olulawula imvelo.

Ukuvikela **Izinhlobonhlobo Zezinto Eziphilayo Emhlabeni** Isithasiselo sibonisa ukwanda kusuka ku-3.3% ngo-1980 kuya ku-6.3% ngo-2017. Ukwanda kwezwe lomhlaba ngaphansi kokulondolozwa ngokuhilela imiphakathi nabanini bezindawo abazimele bamapaki kuye kwenza ingqikithi yendawo engu-9% elondoloziwe ihlanganiswe eminyakeni engu-25.

Ngokuphawula kwamazwe ngamaze iNingizimu Afrika ime ku-10.0% (kusukela ngo-2017) ekufinyeleleni umgomo wayo ka- 2019 ongu-11.3% 2019 kuyi-International Aichi Biodiversity Targets efuna ukuba okungenani u-17% wendawo esezweni nesemanzini ilondolozwe futhi ilawulwe ngendlela efanele ngo-2020.

INingizimu Afrika okwamanje ineZindawo Zasemanzini Ezivikelwe (ama-MPA) angu-20, evikela izilwandle, izilwandlekazi, imifula emikhulu, namachibi amakhulu, avimba imisebenzi yabantu ngezinjongo zokulondoloza. Lokhu kubonisa ukuhlanganiswa okungu-5% kuphela. Ama-MPA amasha ayacatshangelwa, azothuthukis ukuvikelwa kwezilwandlekazi cishe ngo-50 000km^2, indawo enkulu kune-Kruger National Park ngezingxenye ezimbili nengxenye. Okwamanje, amalungelo okumba andulela amalungelo emvelo.

I-Environmental Protection Index 2018 yomhlaba (EPI). Isithasiselo sibeka iNingizimu Afrika endaweni engu-142 emazweni angu-180, kwezempilo nobungqabavu bemvelo[289].

Ukulandelela ngokushesha, inguquko yokunciphisa umnotho we-carbon nokumelana komphakati, kuye kwenziwa izinhlelo eziningi futhi zasetshenziswa ezingeni lezwe lonke. Lezi zihlanganisa: Ukulawulwa Kwezinto Ezilahlwayo, Izinto zokuhamba, Ukusabela Ekuguquguqukeni Kwesimo Sezulu, Ucwaningo lokufanelanisa, Ukulawulwa kwamandla Enele Nezimfuno Zamandla, Ukuvuselelwa Kwamandla, Ukulawulwa Kokulondolozwa Kwamanzi Nezimfuno, Ukubamba I-Carbon Nokulandelela noKusabela Kwemisebenzi Yezinhlelo Zomphakathi Ekuguquguqukeni kwesimo sezulu.

Ngaphezu kwalokho uhulumeni wasebenzisa Izinhlelo Zezinkampani Zokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu ezikhuthaza ukufanelanisa nesimo sezulu nezinhlelo zokubonelela. Nokho iNingizimu Afrika iyaqhubeka ikhipha i-carbon eningi ngokweqile ngenxa yokuncika kwayou emandleni ezimbiwa.

Izinga lokungcola komoya eNingizimu Afrika lingu-29pg/ m^3,[290] lingaphezu kophawu lwe-WHO olungu-10

289 Inyuvesi Yase-Yale. 2019. Uhlu Lokusebenza Kwemvelo. Iwebhsaythi: https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-topline.

290 World Bank data 2017

pg/ m³W0. Abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bachayeke nsuku zonke emazingeni ayingozi okungcoliswa komoya, okuyithinta kakhulu impilo nenhlala-kahle yabo. Nakuba imithombo eminingi ineqhaza kulokhu kungcola, izimboni ziwumthombo ophakeme, u-Eskom neSasol okungabangcolisi abakhulu kunabo bonke ezweni ikakhulu ezingxenyeni zeNingizimu Afrika: i-Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA), i-Highveld Priority Area (HPA), ne-Waterberg-Bojanala Priority Area.

Ngisho noma iNingizimu Afrika incike emalahleni njengomthombo wamandla oyinhloko, izindleko zomoya ongcolile empilweni yabantu nasekukhuleni komnotho waseNingizimu Afrika azikakaziwa futhi azikakaqashelwa. Ukungcoliswa komoya (PM) ingenye yezinto ezingcolisayo ezibulalayo, futhi ezinkulu kunazo zonke kwaziwa ukuthi zibulala abantu abaningi. Ucwaningo lwe-IGC lubonisa ukuthi u-7.4% wabo bonke abantu abafa eNingizimu Afrika ngo-2012 kwabangelwa ukuchaywa isikhathi eside kuyi-PM (particulate matter), okwabangela izwe izindleko ezingu-6% ze-GDP yayo. Kunesidingo sokucwaninga ngokwengeziwe nangokujulile ukuhlobana kokungcoliswa komoya nokufa, futhi ikakhulu njengoba kuthinta izingane.

Ukulondeka kwamanzi kuyinselele ebalulekile ebhekene neNingizimu Afrika futhi kuveza inselele enhlalakahleni yezenhlalo nokukhula komnotho. Ukusweleka kwamanzi eNingizimu Afrika kungaba kubi ngokushesha njengoba imithombo nezimfuno kukhula ngenxa yezimayini, ukukhula komnotho, iziteshi zamandla, ukwenza amadolobha, ukusetshenziswa okungazinzile, ukonakaliswa kwezindawo ezimanzi, ukuphelelwa amanzi nokuncipha kwemvula ngenxa yokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu.Kuye kwaba nokuncipha kwemithombo yamanzi yombuso njengemifula nezindawo ezimanzi. Kunamazinga aphakeme okungcoliswa kwamanzi kwezinye izindawo.

Ngokombiko woMbuso Wemvelo ka-2012, kunezinhlobo zemifula yemvelo engu-223 ezimelela izinhlobonhlobo zemifula, u-57% usongelwa (u-25% usengozini enkulu, u-19% usengozini futhi u-13% ibuthaka). U-35% kuphela wemifula eyinhloko no-52% wemifudlana esesimweni esanelisayo. Izimo zesomiso esiphikelelayo ziye zonakalisa amanzi amaningi nezinga lawo futhi zavimbela umnotho nentuthuko yezenhlalo. Ukuwohloka nokunganakekelwa kahle kwengqala-sizinda njengokungaseenzi kwezinto eziqoqa amanzi angcolile nemishini nokungasebenzi kahle kwezindawo ezihlanza amanzi kwenza kungabi namanzi asezingeni nanele.

Ukungabikho kwamakhono adingekayo okuklama, ukunakekela nokulungisa isimiso sengqala-sizinda namazinga aphakeme kakhulu okuthwalisa isimiso saleyo ngqala-sizinda kuholela ekuwohlokeni kwemithombo okubiza kakhulu ukuyibuyisela emuva. Imifula i-Vaal ne-Crocodile rivers; ukungcoliswa kwamadamu i-Vaal ne-Hartbeespoort kuyisibonelo sokungcoliswa okukhulu nokuwohloka kwemithombo yemvelo.

Ukungalingani kwamanzi kusalokhu kuyinselele enkulu eNingizimu Afrika. Ngemva kweminyaka engu-25 yentando yabantu, angaphansi kuka-20% amanzi aya kubalimi abambalwa base-Afrika (abangaphezu kwezigidi ezimbili), kuyilapho amanzi angaphezu kuka-90% enikezwa abalimi abamhlophe abangaba ngu-30 000.2'1.[291].

Ukusetshenziswa kwezimiso Sendawo Emanzi okwaqala ngo-2000, okwatshalwa imali engaphezu kuka-R1 billion ekuvuselelweni kwezindawo ezimanzi. Kodwa kuningi okudingeka kwenziwe njengoba izindawo ezimanzi ziyingxenye yezinkonzo zengqala-sizinda njengokuhlanzwa kwamanzi nomoya.

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

> INingizimu Afrika okwamanje ineZindawo Zasemanzini Ezivikelwe (ama-MPA) angu-20, evikela izilwandle, izilwandlekazi, imifula emikhulu, namachibi amakhulu, avimba imisebenzi yabantu ngezinjongo zokulondoloza.

291 Van Koppen, B and Schreiner, B. 2018. Indlela exubile yokunika inkululekho emthethweni wamanzi e-Afrika. Umbiko Wesikhungo Socwaningo Sokuphathwa Kwamanzi Emhlabeni 173. k13.

Nakuba izinkampani eziyinhloko zinezindlela zokuzifanelanisa nesimo sezulu, ukusetshenziswa kwalokho kungenela kuntula umuzwa wokuphuthuma, ukusakazwa nokusetshenziswa kwemithombo okubi. Kunokutshalwa kwezimali nokubekwa eqhulwini kokusetshenziswa kwezinhlelo zokufanelanisa ukuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu nemiphakathi ebuthakathaka nguhulumeni nezinhlangano zezezimali.

Kunokuntuleka kwezingxoxo ezingagunci, ukuzibophezela nokubambisana kwabezenhlalo okuvula indlela yenguquko efanele, kuyilapho imiphakathi ebuthaka kakhulu nempofu nabantu bethintwa kakhulu yilolu shintsho nokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu. Amandla nemithombo kuhulumeni wokusebenzisa imithetho, ukubonelela nezindlela zokufanelanisa akwanele.

Ngaphandle kwentuthuko ethile esiyithole eminyakeni engu-25, bekukokhu kunezinselele eziphikelelayo. Lezi zihlanganisa okulandelayo:

- Isimo samanje sokubusa imvelo hohlaka lwesimiso, nezikhala zako, akusetshenziswa, akuqashwa futhi akulawulwa ngendlela efanele ukuqiisekisa ukuvikeleka, intuthuko nokuvuselela ezemvelo zezwe, zezizukulwane zamanje nezesikhathi esizayo.
- Ukungalingani okukhulu ekusabalisweni kwemithombo yamanzi, ikakhulu kwezolimo, akuzinzile ikakhulu kukho kokubili ukulungisa ukungabi nabulungisa ngokomlando nasekwandiseni ukuba nesandla kanye nokukhula kwezolimo nasezinkampanini zezolimo.
- Ingcindezi emithonjeni yamanzi iyaqhubeka ikhula ezimayini ezithuthukayo naseziteshini zamandla, kwezamahlathi nentuthuko kwezokunisela kanye nengcindezi ebangelwa ukungalingani endabeni yamanzi nokulawulwa kwawo nangenxa yokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu kuthinta ukuna kwezulu okunciphisa ukutholakala kwamanzi.
- Nakuba ukungcoliswa komoya kusalokhu kuyinselele enkulu kwezempilo, ihlobene ngokuyinhloko ukusetshenziswa kwezimbiwa eziteshini zamandla nasezintweni zokuhamba.
- Ukwehluleka ukusebenzisa uhlelo lokuthuthukisa nokuzinzisa impelo njengoba kwashiwo i-SPLUMA ka-2003.
- Ukushoda kwamakhona, amandla nemithomo eminyangweni nasezinhlakeni zikahulumeni ukulawula, ukuphoqelela nokugadwa kwemithetho nezimiso okuvikela imvelo. Ukungalingani kwamandla phakathi kwezindlu zezimayini nemiphakathi, kuhlanganise neminyango yemithombo, kubangela ukuba izinkampani ezinezimayini zizibalekele kalula izibopho zazo.
- Izinkampani ezizimele zisalokhu zingabangcolisi abayinhloko bokulahlwayo namanzi.
- Ukungalawulwa ngendlela kwezinto ezilahlwayo, izinhlelo zokunciphisa ukukhiqizwa kwezinto ezilahlwayo, kuhlanganise ipulastiki, i-polystyrene, nezinye izinto ezingashi; ukwehluleka komasipala ukuthatha udoti ngesikhathi nokuntuleka kokuhlanganisa umphakathi ekulawuleni ukujikeleza kukadoti; nokulawula okufanele kwezakhiwo zomhlaba.
- INingizimu Afrika lingelinye lamazwe ahlukahlukene kakhulu emhlabeni ngezilwane nezitshalo zethu. Uma zingathathwa izinyathelo ezinqala, sizoqhubeka silahlekela izinhlobonhlobo zezitshalo eziyingqayizivele nezilwane.



IZIPHAKAMISO

Ngokwe-RDP, sonke sinomthwalo njengezakhamuzi zikahulumeni, umphakathi, izinhlangano ezizimele ukuqinisekisa ukuthi okushiwo ngemvelo kuyinto eyinhloko ekwenzeni izinqumo. Ukuze lokhu kwenzeke kudingeka sakhele ezisekelweni zeminyaka engu-25 edlule. INingizimu Afrika kumelwe:

- Isungule futhi isebenzise uhlelo lwezwe lonke lokunciphisa ukukhishwa kwe-GHG, ikanye nemiphakathi, izinkampani ezizimele izinhlangano ezifanele zangaphakathi nabameleli bamazwe ngamazwe. Lolu hlelo kumelwe lube indima eyinhloko ngemiphakathi nezinhlangano zomphakathi ekulawuleni nasekukhuthazeni imvelo. Ukuhlola njalo okukhishwa i-GHG (inkampani), kufanele kushicilelwe minyaka yonke futhi kuqhathaniswe nemigomo yezwe ngokwezivumelwano zamazwe ngamazwe, kuhlanganise neSivumelwano sase-Paris.
- Ukwamukela indlela efanele yokuhlanganisa amandla ukuze kuhlangatshezwane nezidingo zentuthuko yezwe, ngokwesimo sokuzivumelanisa nokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu nokubonelela, amandla ezimbiwa aseNingizimu Afrika kufanle abe khona futhi ancishiswe.
- Ukukhuthaza, ukutshala, ukukhuthaza nokusebenzisa ezobuchwepheshe zesimo sezulu ezihlakaniphile neziluhlaza, kuhlanganise izixwayiso zasekuqaleni kuzo zonke izimiso zikahulumeni, izinkampani ezimimele nezomphakathi, izintuthuko ezintsha nokuthuthukisa, kuhlanganise ezezimboni eziluhlaza, ezolimo, namadolobha amakhulu namancane ahlakaniphile. Uhlelo lwethu lwentuthuko kufanele lwenze amalungiselelo okuhlanganisa ezobuchwepheshe eziluhlaza nokuncishiswa kwe-carbon.
- Ukutshala imali nokukhuthaza isimo sezulu esihlakanihile nezolimo, ukuze kuqinisekiwe ukutshalwa kwezitshalo nemfuyo.
- Kuhlanganise ezemvelo nezesimo sezulu okuhlobene nezazi emgomweni nasemandleni okulawulwa kwezinhlekelele namaqembu ahlangansia ukusebenzisa i-SANDF.
- Uhlelo oselubekiwe lokuhlangabezana nomgomo ka-17% wokuvikela indawo ngo-2024, nokucabangela ukwandisa lomgomo udlulele ngale konyaka obekiwe. Izindawo Zamanzi Ezivikelwe kufanele zandiswe, zibe nemigomo emikhulu, ukuze zihlanganise zonke izindawo ezizwela kakhulu ukuze kusindiswe imvelo eyizinhlanzi nezinye izinhlobonhlobo zezilwane, ikakhulu izindawo lapho zizalela khona Nokulawulwa ngokuphumelelayo kwezindawo zemvelo ezivikelekile.
- Ukwakha nokukhulisa amandla ezobuchwepheshe nezazi, nokubeka imali eyanele ukuze kulawulwe kahle iminyango kahulumeni nezingxenye zikahulumeni.
- Ukwenza uhlelo lokufinyelela nokuqapha uhlaka, ukuze kudluliselwe amalunelo amanzi kubantu ababengakwazi ukuwathola ngaphambili.
- Ukuxoxa ngenhlekelele eyabangelwa ukungakwazi kukahulumeni wasekhaya (amandla, ulwazi, imithombo yezimali nentando yepolitiki) ukwandisa nokunakekela izindawo ezihlanza amanzi, kuhlanganise ucwaningo nokukhuthaza amathuluzi ezimali ukuba axoxe ngokushesha ngokusalela emuva.
- Ukusebenza nomphakathi, ukuqapha nokubona lapho inkampani ezimele elahle khona udoti emanzini ethu, nokuqinisekisa amathikithi nokuvinjwa, kuhlanganise isimiso sokukhokhela ukungcolisa, kuyasetshenziswa ukuze kuvimbele ukulahle udoti.

ISAHLUKO 12

Ukwenza UMbuso Nomphakathi Kube Intando Yeningi



PICTURE: DAILYMAVERICK.CO.ZA

-RDP yaqaphela ukuthi umbuso wobandlululo bewungameleli muntu, ungeyona intando yabantu futhi ucindezela kakhulu, "*owawungaphenduli ndawo ngisho nasezintweni owawuthi uyazimelela*." Ezomthetho, izinhlangano nezinhlaka zokubusa okwatholwa njengefa "*kwakulimele futhi kungafanele ekwakheni nasekuthuthukiseni*." Ngakho-ke, umbuso wawuntula ikhono namandla, futhi wawungakwazi noma ukuthinta izidingo nezinto ezingokoqobo zabantu abavamile, kungenamithwalo, ukuxhumana nohlelo olucacile.

Ezinkethweni zangezi-27 April 1994, ngokungenela koMthetho-sisekelo, lokho kwaletha uhulumeni wentando yabantu, negemithetho yokuqala yezwe lonke neyezifunda kanye noMengameli okhethwe ngentando yabantu.Lolu shintsho kwezepolitiki lwenza nokuba kumiswe nezikhulu zezwe lonke nezezifunda. Ukwamukelwa koMthetho-sisekelo ngo-1996 kwaletha nengalo yesithathu yentando yabantu kuhulumeni — ezamajaji. Zonke lezi zingalo zisekelwa izinhlangano ukuze ziqinise uMthetho-sisekelo wentando yabantu. Ekuthuthukiseni ngokwengeziwe intando yabantu, iphepha elivamile labavoti lahlanganiswa ngo-1996. Ekuthuthukiseni ngokwengeziwe intando yabantu, uhlu lwabavodi lwahlanganiswa ngo1996. Lokhu kwandulelwe izinketho zokuqala zohulumeni basemakhaya ngo-1995, ngakho kuletha ingxenye yesithathu yentando yabantu ezingeni lezikhulu namakhansela endawo.

UMthetho-sisekelo wabuye wamisa nobukhosi eNingizimu Afrika, uMbuso wentando yabantu oqondiswa izimiso zoMthetho-sisekelo, isimiso somthetho, intando yabantu nokulandisa, ukuhlukaniswa ukuhlola nokulinganisa amandla, ukubambisana kuhulumeni noshintsho lwamandla. Isahluko 2 soMthetho-sisekelo sinohlu lwamaLungelo Abantu (BOR), olubonakala "luyisisekelo sentando yabantu". I-BOR ibeka amalungelo nemithwalo yabo bonke abantu phambili, kuyilapho futhi iqinisekisa izindinganiso zentando yabantu, ukulingana nenkululeko. Ukushaywa kwemithetho eyahlukahlukene, umthetho nezinye izindlela kuye kwasetshenziswa ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuqashelwa kwamalungelo abantu omphakathi nawepolitiki kanye namalungelo omnotho wenhlalo nawamasiko. Izinkantolo zibuye zibe abalamuleli abangabaphathi bezobulungisa.

I-RDP yathi "*abantu bazobusa*" nokuthi umbuso kumelwe uvule imithombo yezwe namathalenta ukuze ifinyelele izinga eligcwele, phakathi kokunye: (a) ukwenza bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abadala babe nelungelo lokuvota (kungakhathaliseki uhlanga, izinga lezenhlalo, nobulili); (b) ukwenza umbuso ube owesimanje ukuze usebenze, uphumelele, usabele, ubonakale ngaleé futhi ulandise; (c) ukwenza izinhlangano esibambisene nazo zibe ezentando yabantu zisebenze nomphakathi nokuqinisa izinyonyana zezohwebo, ama-NPO nezinye izinhlangano zezenhlalo nezomphakathi ezisekelwe ezinhlanganweni kuyilapho zithuthukisa amakhono; (d) zinika izakhamuzi amandla; (e) nokulingana ngokobulili.

Ngenxa yalokho, iSahluko 10 soMthetho-sisekelo, eNgxenyeni 195(1), uthi ukulawulwa komphakathi kumelwe kwenziwe ngokuvumelana nezindinganiso nezimiso eziyisisekelo ezibekwe kuMthetho-sisekelo, nezimiso ezingu-9 zokulawulwa komphakathi. Ngokuphawula ukuthi uMthetho-sisekelo uthi enye intuthuko ehlobene nemigomo nezindinganiso zoMbuso. Lezi futhi zibuye zibe isiqondiso kuzo zonke izinhlaka zombuso, amabhizinisi omphakathi nokulawula kombuso kuzo zonke izingxenye zikahulumeni.

I-RDP, ewuhlaka oluhlangene, lomthetho womnotho wezenhlalo, ifuna ukuthuthukisa "*izindinganiso zokuphila nokulingana kwabo bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika phakathi komphakathi onokuthula nozinzile*" ngokushintsha "*indlela imithetho eyenziwa ngayo nendlela izinhlelo ezisetshenzisa ngayo nokuhlanganyela kwabantu ekwenzeni izinqumo*". I-RDP ihlanganisa ukukhula, intuthuko, nokuphinde kwakhiwe uhlaka lomthetho womnotho wezenhlalo, okudingekayo kuzo zonke izingxenye, izingalo, nezinhlangano zikahulumeni.

Uhlaka oluvamile lunikeza umbuso ububanzi nemithwalo ethile ehlobene nentuthuko eNingizimu Afrika nakubantu bayo. UMthetho-sisekelo ubuye uqaphele ukungabi nabulungisa kwesikhathi esidlule nesifiso sokwakha "iNingizimu Afrika yentando yabantu enobunye", okusho isimo semvelo sabantu baseNingizimu Afrika sentuthuko futhi kumelwe kuxoxwe ngezindlela ezingokomlando nezomnotho wenhlalo emphakathini wethu.

Ngenxa yalokho, umbuso kufanele ube (1) namandla okungenela kwezomnotho ngenxa yezinga eliphakeme lokukhula nomnotho ozinzile; (2) ikhono lokuxoxa ngezinselele zokungasebenzi, ubumpofu, nokungathuthukiswa ikakhulu kwamaqembu abuthakathaka, (3) ukuthanda ukukhuthaza ukunyakaza komphakathi uwonke ikakhulu abampofu, ukuze benze

okuthile ukuze bazikhulule ngokubamba iqhaza nokuba abameleli bentando yabantu.

Izinhlangano Ezincane Zombuso

Esimweni sokuqala sokwamukela uMthetho-sisekelo sethula intuthuko yoMthetho-sisekelo ohlakeni lokushaywa kwemithetho, ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi intuthuko ezindaweni zaseNingizimu Afrika iyafinyelelwa futhi iyavikelwa. NgoMthetho-sisekelo, uMthetho-sisekelo ka-1996, nezingcezu ezihlukahlukene zokushaywa komthetho, igunya eminyangweni eyahlukahlukene kazwe lonke neyezifunda kulondekile. Ngo-1994, uMengameli wasiza abasizi bakaMengameli ababili, uNgqongqoshe Emnyango kaMengameli (ukuxhumanisa i-RDP) noNgqongqoshe abangu-16 be-GNU, ababemelela izinhlangano ezintathu zezepolitiki. Ngo-1996 inhlangano eyodwa yaphuma ku-GNU, kodwa yaqhubeka inesimo esingokomthetho sokuphikisana ekushayweni komthetho.

Ngonyaka ofanayo, amakomiti ahlukahlukene eKhabinethi abuye akhiwa futhi lawa aphelelisa i-Intergovernmental Forum (IGF) eyamiswa ngo-1994 ukuze "*ikhuthaze ukubambisana ezindabeni ezithinta zonke izingxenye ezintathu zikahulumeni... Ngokuyisisekelo ikhonza njengomkhulumeli kahulumeni futhi yaba ingxoxo yoNgqongqoshe, abaqondisi ohulumeni bezwe lonke nabezifunda ukuba bahlangane*"[292]

Ubuthakathaka obabonakala ngale ndlela baba ukuthi izinqumo zale Forum zazingabophi, yayinamalungu amaningi kakhulu okwenza ukuba ingalawuleki, futhi izingxoxo zayo zazingenazo izinhlelo zokufeza. Ngo-1997, abaphathi bokuqala bethula ifilosofi ethi Batho Pele - 'abantu kuqala' eNkonzweni Yomphakathi njengendlela yokuguqula indlela izinkonzo ezilethwa ngayo ukuze zihlanganise abantu ngokwengeziwe.

Okwalandela ukhetho lwesibili, ngo-1999 iKhabhinethi yaba nelinye Isekela Mengameli, uNgqongqoshe Emnyango kaMengameli (ukwengamela izinkinga ezihlobene nabesifazane, intsha nabantu abaphila nokukhubazeka), nabanye oNgqongqoshe abangu-27, bonke ababenegunya eminyango ehlukahlukene.

UMthetho I-Public Finance Management (PFMA) wethulwa ngo-1999 ukuze ukhuthaze ukusebenza nokuphumelela kanye nokuqinisa izinkampani zomphakathi ekuphathweni kwezezimali. I-PFMA yayifuna nokuba kupheleliswe i-1998 MTEF, eyangena esikhundleni somjikelezo wohlelo lokusetshenziswa kwemali. I-MTSF, i-Strategic Planning ne-Annual Performance plans zethulwa ngo-2001, ukusungula uhlelo lokuhlangana nohlelo lokusetshenziswa kwezimali ezingeni leminyango.

Ukuphathwa ngokwentando yabantu nakho kwethulwa ekubuseni okubumbene ngokubambisana ngezinhlelo zezinkampani njengoHlelo i-Integrated Rural Sustainable Development ne-URP, kanye namaqoqo ahlukahlukene kahulumeni, ngesicelo sokusekelwa ezokuphatha nge-Forum of South Africa's Directors-General (FOSAD), bonke abathola ubuholi kuyiKhansela LikaMengameli Lokuxhumanisa (elalakhiwa uMengameli, Ondunankulu Bezifunda nezimeya zomasipala abehlukahlukene). Lezi zapheleliswa umnyango nongqongqoshe bezinkampani namaLungu e-Executive Councils Meeting (ama-MINMEC).

Ngezinjongo zokusetshenziswa, izinhlangano zomphakathi ezingaphezu kuka-60 zasungulwa eminyakeni engu-10 yentando yabantu, eyaxhaswa kakhulu ngokudluliselwa kwemali kuo nanenzuzo yayo qobo. Le zinhlangano zalandela imithetho ethile yomphakathi nezindlela ze-PFMA, kodwa zazinenkululeko enkudlwana kuneminyango kahulumeni. Ukwanda kwalezi zinhlangano, kanye 'ukumela' izinkonzo zikahulumeni kuzo zonke izingxenye zikahulumeni ziyabonakala, ngaphandle kwakho konke ukulandisa okudingekayo kwezepolitiki.

Nakuba ezinye izinhlangano ziletha ngokusebenza ngempumelelo nezinguquko ezingeni lokuphila

> Inkululeko nokulinganiselwa kokulandisa kwezepolitiki kulezi zinhlangano kancane kancane kuba eminye yemithombo yokungaphathwa kahle kwezimali nenkohlakalo kuleminyaka engu-25 edlule.

292 UMnyango Wenkonzo Yomphakathi Nokulawula. 2003. Izinhlaka Zemishini Kahulumeni Nemisebenzi Kahulumeni, www.dpsa.gov.za/ dpsa2g/documents/lkm/mog.pdf.



UTHI BEWAZI

ISAHLUKO 9 IZINHLANGANO

I-Public Protector South African Human Rights Commission

iKhomishane Ethuthukisa Nevikela Amalungelo Amasiko, Ezenkolo NeKhomishane YeZilimi

Zomphakathi ye-Gender Equality Auditor-General Independent Electoral Commission

Independent Authority ukulawula i-Broadcasting Independent Communications Authority of South Africa

kwezakhamuzi, ngo-2012 lapho iKhomishane Yokuhlola KukaMengameli ama-SOE yaletha umbiko wayo, kwakunezinhlangano ezinjalo ezingu-715. Inkululeko nokulinganiselwa kokulandisa kwezepolitiki kwalezi zinhlangano kancan kancane kwaba umthombo wokungaphathwa kahle kwezimali nenkohlakalo eminyakeni engu-25.

Ngo-2004 kwakuneminyango engu-39 ezweni lonke, eyaba nesandla ezintweni ezithile 'nasemibhoshongweni' kahulumeni.Lokhukwenzakwabanesidingosokuthuthukisa iqoqo leminyango eyayisebenzelana nezinselele ezifanayo, kuyilapho zengamele iqoqo Lemisebenzi nezinhlelo ezihlangene ezakhiwa iKhabhinethi futhi lahambelana neqoqo le-FOSAD[293]. La maqoqo ayeyiZinkampani Zezenhlalo; Inkampani Yezomnotho; Ukutshala Imali Nomsebenzi, Ubuhlobo Bamazwe Ngamazwe, Ukuthula Nokulondeka; Ukuvimbela Ubugebengu Nokulondeka; Ukubusa Nokuphatha. La maqoqo anciphisa izingcezu futhi akhuthaza uhlelo oluthile oluhlangene nokwenziwa komsebenzi.

La maqoqo asekelwa uMengameli – ngokusekelwe eMthetheni Wokuxhumanisa Nezinkonzo Zokweluleka ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukubambisana okuqhubekayo kwentuthuko nokusetshenziswa komthetho kuzo zonke izinkampani, ngeQoqo Le-FOSAD nezinye izindlela zikahulumeni. Nokho, sekukonke ukugada, ithonya lokuhlola nokulandisa kwakusantuleka.

Ekugcineni, ngo-2005 uhulumeni wagunyaza uhlaka olubumbene lukaHulumeni – i-Wide M&E System (GWM&ES) yokuqondisa i-M&E kuhulumeni, ukumisa izimiso, izindinganiso nezimiso ze-M&E.

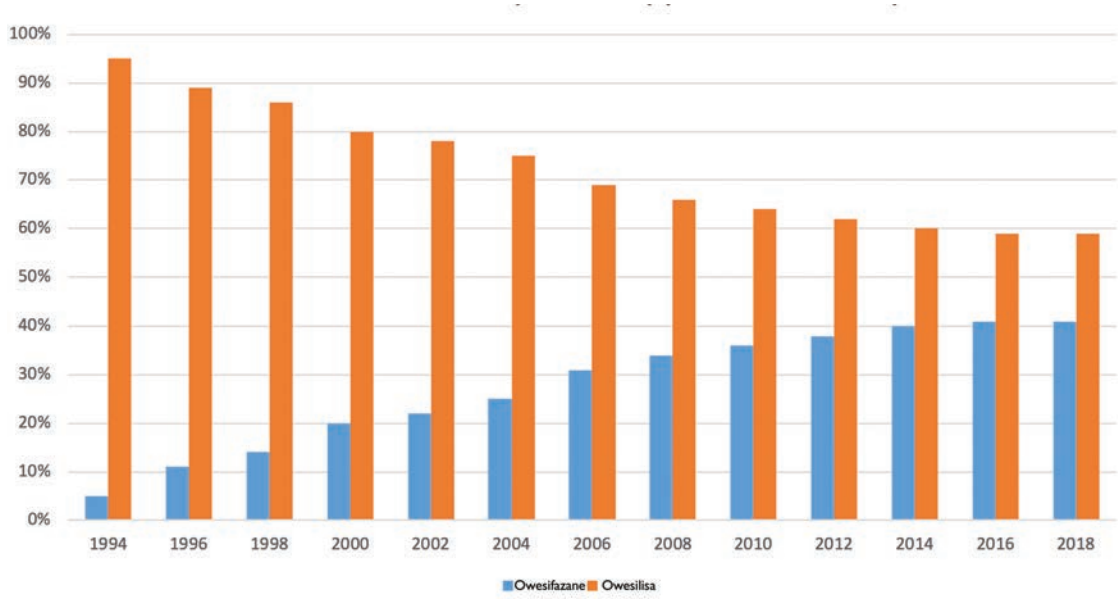
Ngemva kwezinketho zango-2009, ubuphathi besine obunoNgqongqoshe abangu-34 basekelwa oNgqongqoshe BakaMengameli abangu-28. IziNkonzo ezintsha ezamiswa zahlanganisa ezilandelayo: INkonzo KaMengameli Egada futhi Ihlole kanye Nokuphatha, iNkonzo Yokuhlela Ezweni Lonke KaMengameli, iNkonzo Yokuthuthukiswa Kwezomnotho, iNkonzo Yemfundo Eyisisekelo, iNkonzo Yemfundo Ephakeme Nokuqeqeshwa, iNkonzo Yamandla, iNkonzo Yezinto Ezimbiwayo, iNkonzo Yokulinywa Kwamahlathi Nokudoba, iNkonzo Yokuthuthukisa Emaphandleni Nokushintshwa Kwendawo neNkonzo Yokubambisana Kuhulumeni Nezindaba Zamasiko. I-NDR iNdlela Entsha Yokukhula Nemiphumela Yendlela Yokugada Nokuhlola yethulwa ukuze kuqiniswe amandla kahlulumeni ezingeni eliphansi. Ekufuneni ukuthuthukisa ukubambisana nokuthuthukisa ukulethwa kwezinkonzo, kwaphinde kwahlelwa amaqoqo aba mahlanu, okungukuthi: Izinhlangano Zezomnotho, Ukutshalwa Kwemali, Ukuthuthukiswa Kwemisebenzi Nengqalasizinda; Ukuvikelwa Ngokwezenhlalo, Ukuthuthukiswa Komphakathi Nabantu; Amandla Ombuso Okuphatha Nokuthuthukisa Inhlangano; Ubulungisa, Ukuvikeleka Ebugebengwini Nokulondeka; Nokubambisana Kwamazwe Ngamazwe, Ukuhweba Nokulondeka.

Le zinkampani zenza isimiso sokwenza izinto esenza zihlele futhi zifeze imigomo Yohlaka lukahulumeni. Isidingo sohlelo lwesikhathi eside lwabonakala futhi i-NPC yaxoxa ukuze yenze Uhlelo Lwentuthuko Yezwe Lonke. Lokhu kwafezwa ngokufeza eyakuthembisa ngo-2011 ne-NDP; uMbono 2030 wamukelwa ngo-2012.

Ukuguqula Uhulumeni Nomphakathi

Ifuna ukusiza abaphathi abangu-11 abazuzwe njengefa nokuguqula izinkonzo zomphakathi, uMthetho i-Public Services ka-1994 wamukelwa. Lo mthetho ulawula izinhlaka zenkonzo yomphakathi, izimiso, izindinganiso ne-

293 Department of Public Service and Administration. The Machinery of Government: Structures and Functions of Government. 2003.



Umdwebo 12.1: Inkonzo yomphakathi eqasha ngokobulili ngenkathi eqala ngo-1994 kuya ku-2018.
Umthombo: Department of Public Service and Administration.

mikhuba yokusebenza ekuqinisekiseni ukumelelwa, ukuphumelela nokusebenza kwenkonzo yomphakathi.

Ngo-1994 kwakunabantu abasebenzela uhulumeni abangu-1.2 million bekhonza abantu abangu-40 million baseNingizimu Afrika. Ngo-2001 kwakunabantu abangu-1 million kuphela ababesebenzela uhulumeni.[294] Cishe u25% wohlelo lukahulumeni lokusebenzisa imali lwaya kuma-consultants, cishe ngenxa yonswinyo lamandla olubhekene nezinkonzo zomphakathi ezincane ezidingekayo ukusekela abantu abaningi[295]. Ngo-2018 kwakunabantu abasebenzela uhulumeni abangu-2.69 million kuzo zonke izingxenye, naphezu kwezakhamuzi ezingabantu abangu-17.7 million. Ngokwe-ILO ngo-2014, ukuhlanganyela kwezinkampani zomphakathi emsebenzini kwaba ingqikithi engu-16.9% - e-India, e-Russia iSeychelles – yaba no-55%, 40% no- 36% ngokulandelana[296].

UMthetho i-Employment Equity ka-1998, wakhuthaza ushintsho kwezokusebenza nokulingana ngokukhuthaza amathuba alinganayo, ukuphathwa ngobulungisa nesinyathelo esiqinile. Ngenxa yalokho, abantu base-Afrika okwamanje bangu-77% abasebenza ezinkampanini zomphakathi, uma kuqhathaniswa nabangu-66% ezinkampanini ezizimele.297 Iminyaka engu-24 ngemva

> Inselele ephikelelayo eyabhekana nenkonzo yomphakathi ebanzi ibe ukulondoloza ukulandisa nokwethemba kezakhamuzi.

294 The Presidency. 2003. Ukuhlola Kweminyaka Eyishumi,kh. 12.
295 *Ibid*
296 International Labour Organisation. 2019. www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page27 jspx?indicator=PSE_TPSE_GOV_NB&subject=EMP&datasetCode=A&collectionCode=YI&_adf.ctrlstate=17m2i1zor1_142&_afrLoop=896857208094212&_afrWindowMode=0&_afrWindowId=nichw5kcm_1#!%40%40%3Findicator%3DPSE_TPSE_GOV_NB%26_afrWindowId%3Dnichw5kcm_1%26subject%3DEMP%26_afr-Loop%3D896857208094212%26datasetCode%3DA%26collectionCode%3DYI%26_afrWindowMode%3D0%26_adf.ctrl-state%3Dnichw5kcm_57.

kwentando yeningi, uMbiko Waminyaka Yonke Wesi-17 Wekhomishane Yokulingana Kwezomsebenzi, wabika ukuthi abesifazane abangu-52% babesebenza ezinkampanini zomphakathi, kuqhathanisa no-44% ezinkampanini ezizimele. UMbiko Waminyaka Yonke Wesi-18 Wekhomishane Yokulingana Kwezomsebenzi, owakhululwa ngo-2018, ubonisa ukuthi ngo-2001 u-6% kuphela wezikhundla eziphakeme ezaziphethwe abantu abansundu, kanti babengu-14.3% kuphela ngo-2017.[297]

Naphezu kwezinyawo zabamhlophe ezakha u-5.1% wabantu abasebenzayo, basalokhu besezikhundleni eziphezulu ezingu-67%. Nokho, intuthuko iyabonakala lapho sebengu-87% abakulezo zikhundla ngo-2001. Abantu base-Afrika abasebenzayo bangu-42.7% kuphea abasezikhundleni eziphakeme bangu-14.3% kuphela futhi bangaphezu kuka-83.5% yabantu abasebenzayo abangenamakhono. Izinkampani ezizimele zinabantu abansundu abangu-10.9% kuphela abasezikhundleni eziphakeme ezinkampanini zomphakathi bangaphezu kuka-72% abantu abansundu abasezikhundleni eziphakeme. Nokho, ukubusa kwezinzalamizi kuzo zonke izinkampani abesifazane bakha u-32.6% kuphela abasezikhundleni eziphakeme futhi bangu-21.6% abasezikhundleni eziphakeme ezinkampanini ezizimele.

Abantu abaphila ngokukhubazeka benza u-1.3% kuphela wabo bonke abaphathi abaphezulu, nakuba ezweni lonke kwamukelwa umgomo ka-2%. Kunokumelelwa kwabesifazane okungu-41.3% ezikhundleni eziphezulu impela enkonzweni yomphakathi ngo-December 2018 ngesilinganiso sokwanda minyaka yonke ngephesenti elilodwa kusukela ngo-2009 lapho ukumelelwa kwakungu-34.8%.

Ukuthambekela kuboniswe esithombeni 12.1, esibonisa igebe phakathi kwabesifazane nabesilisa lalilikhulu ngokweqile futhi liyancipha ngo-2018. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ukuthuthukela ku-50/50 kuyenzeka, kodwa kunezinye izindlela zokuya phambili ekulinganeni. Kulokhu kuthambekela, kubonakala sengathi ukulingana okungu-50/50 ezingeni le-SMS eNkonzweni Yomphakathi liyofinyelelwa kuphela ngo-2027.

Izinkampani zomphakathi ziye zakwazi ngokucacile ukuguqula imithetho yousebenza okuyizinga elikhulu kunezinkampani ezizimele. Ziye zaqasha ingxenye enkulu kokubili yabesifazane nabasebenzi abansundu ezinkampanini, amaqembu ayebandlululwa ngaphansi kobandlululo. Ngenxa yomlando wamakhono, izinkampani zomphakathi ziwaqinisa kakhulu amakhono. Cishe u-45% wabo bonke abasebenza ezinkampanini zomphakathi basezigabeni eziphezulu ezintathu uma kuqhathaniswa no-26% ezinkampanini ezizimele. Nokho, zombili izinkampani zinabasebenzi abalinganayo abangenamakhono. Lokhu kubonisa ukuthi izinkampani ezizimele zigxile kubasebenzi abanamakhono asesilinganisweni.

Inselele eqhubekayo inkonzo yomphakathi ebanzi ebhekene nayo eyokulondoloza ukulandisa nokwethenjwa izakhamuzi. IKhomishane Yenkonzo Yomphakathi (PSC) noMhloli Mabhuku WaseNingizimu Afrika, kanye nezinye izinhlangano ezihlobene njengeHhovisi Lomvikelo Womphakathi ziye zadlala indima ebalulekile kule ndaba. Lezi ziye zapheleliswa izinyathelo ezinjengoMthetho i-Promotion of Administrative Justice, (uMthetho 3 ka-2000), uMthetho Wokuziphatha Ne-Hodine Yokulwa Nenkohlakalo, eye yasiza ekunciphiseni ukuphathwa kabi nenkohlakalo eNkonzweni Yomphakathi. Ukuya phambili, uMbuso kumelwe unqobe intando eshukumisela izinguquko emphakathini ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi ukusetshenziswa komthetho okuholela entuthukweni ezinzile ethuthukisa ukuphila kwabo bonke abantu. Kumelwe futhi kube okufanele futhi kuphumelele ukuhlela ngokuphumelelayo amandla okuqondisa ukusetshenziswa kwemithetho nezimfuno zangaphakathi zesikhathi esifushane.

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Ngokuvamile, ukunqoba le nselele kwachazwa kahle kakhulu owayengu-Statistician-General owathi "kunomkhuhlane wokudlulisela imisebenzi nezitatimende eziyimibono njengezinhlelo". Inselele ayikona ukusebenzisa, kodwa kunalokho ukuntuleka kohlelo olufanele nolunemininingwane.

Ngaphandle kwezinhlelo ezinemininingwane zenkonzo yomphakathi, ukufeza kuhlale kungenakwenzeka. Uhlelo olunjalo kufanele lugxile emisebenzini nasemigomeni ebekwe i-NDP, futhi kufanele ikhumbule ukuzibophezela kwezwekazi Ukuthuthukiswa kwe-(I-Agenda 2063 Ye-AU), kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwe-agenda yomhlaba wonke ezinzile phakathi ne-UN (ama-SDG)..

Kanye nohlelo oluningiliziwe kufanele kuhlanganiswe embuzweni oyinhloko wokuthi umbuso kufanele uhlele kanjani ukufeza lolu hlelo olunemininingwane, imuphi umbuzo okufanele ulandele uhlobo noma indlela yenkonzo yomphakathi nabambabisene nawo okufanele bakhuthaze futhi bafinyelele lolu hlelo.

Izinselele eziqondile ezihlangananyo neziphikelelayo zingafakwa ezigabeni ezine, eziyilezi, (1) Izinga Lokufinyelela Imigomo, (2) Izinga Lezinhlangano, (3) Izinga Lokusebenza, (4) Nosiko Lokuhlela.

297 UMnyango Wezabasebenzi. 2017. IKhomishini ye-17 Yonyaka Wokuqashwa Ngokulingana: 2016-2017.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STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS
9 February 2012
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Izinga lokufinyelela imigomo

Inkinga yangempela ukuthi lukhona yini uhlelo oluhlelwe kahle nendlela ehlosiwe eqondisa ngokuphumelelayo lwezinkonzo zomphakathi, futhi uma kunezindlela ezilinganayo zokushintsha okuhlosiwe kube imithetho, izinhlelo zokuphathwa kwezinto zomphakathi. Ngakhoke, iNingizimu Afrika idinga uHlelo Oluyinhloko Lwentuthuko okufanele lusetshenziswe kuzo zonke izinkampani nasemagatsheni kahulumeni.

Ukuphinde kuhlukaniswe kuvame ukwenziwa ezweni lonke (isib. izwe), nakuba ezinye izinto njengezindlu zihlanganyelwa kuzo zontathu izici. Kunokubhaliwe nje kwezinye izinto njengezindlu, lapho lokhu kuhlanganyela kwenzeka khona.
Ingxenye yale nselele ukuntuleka kwendawo ecacile yendima yokubambisana okuyinhloko. Izindawo zentuthuko eziphumelela kakhulu zinesikhungo esiyinhloko sokubambisana esvula indlela ekuguqulweni komnotho. Indima eyinhloko yokubambisana ukubeka eqhulwini zonke izinto eziphathelene nohulumeni, inkonzo, nohlelo lweminyango, uhlelo lokusebenzisa imali nokubeka eqhulwini izinto ezifanele nokufeza okubambisene.

Emphakathini onezinga eliphezulu lokungalingani njengeNingizimu Afrika, mhlawumbe isici esibaluleke kakhulu sokuphumelela kombuso izinga lawo lokuphinde uhlukanise. UMbuso kumelwe ukwazi ukushintsha izimfuno eziphikisanayo zomphakathi zibe umthetho owodwa osetshenziswa umphakathi. Umbuso kumelwe ungenele ngezindlela ezingavamile ukuze ulungise umlando wokungalingani futhi udale amathuba ezakhamuzi zawo futhi uthole ukusekelwa amazwe aphesheya ngokwenza lokho.

Lokhu okungenhla kusikisela ukuthi, ekugcineni, isimiso sohlelo lombuso namazinga ahlobene naso ahlangene ekwenzeni izici ezihlukahlukene zibumbane nokwenza amazinga enkonzo yombuso/yomphakathi aphumelele.

Izinga lezinhlangano

Ukuhlola izinga lamanje lezinhlangano ezengamele umphakathi kubalulekile ekuvuseleleni imizamo yokuthuthukisa umbuso nenkonzo yomphakathi. Empeleni, umbuso wentando yabantu uye wasebenza ngezinga elikhulu lenhlangano eyalithola embusweni wobandlululo, osunesikhathi eside ukhonza uNgqongqoshe WaseKhabhinethi abhekisela kukho ngokuthi '*iminyango yenhlangano*'. Le sibonelo siye sahlotshaniswa nenqubo ebizayo okuthiwa '*ukusungulwa kwabameleli*' bombuso, okuyizindlela eziyinhloko zombuso okhetha ngazo abameleli nezinhlangano zomphakathi, eziye zakhula kakhulu ngokuhamba kwesikhathi. Lokhu kukhulisa ukuhlanganisa nokubambisana ekuhleleni nasekuletheni izinkonzo, kanye nobunye nokuqhubeka kwezinjongo zenkonzo yomphakathi.

Ikhono lezobuchwepheshe

Izinkathazo ezibikwa njalo zokushoda kwemisebenzi namakhono okuphatha phakathi enkonzweni yomphakathi nokuthola ochwepheshe kwezinye izindawo nezinkonzo zokusebenza kuyinselele edinga ukulungiswa.
Umbuso udinga uhlelo olusebenzayo lokuqinisa ezokusebenza namakhono ezazi enkonzweni, kanye nokuqinisekisa izindlela zomsebenzi ezicacile namakhono okphatha nokusebenza. Njengoba kutuswa kuyi-NDP, umbuso kufanele uqinisekise ukuthi inkonzo yomphakathi ibhekwa njengomsebenzi odinga amathalenta namakhono amahle kakhulu ezweni.

Izinkampani zomphakathi zidinga ukuba nombono wesikhathi eside wezwe lonke yokuqeqesha enkonzweni yomphakathi nezinga lokwakha. Ukuhlanganiswa okunengqondo okubangelwa inselele yokuphathwa kwezepolitiki ukuthi amathalenta namakhono abantu cishe awakhangwa inkonzo yomphakathi uma kuqashwa futhi kunikezwa izikhundla eziphezulu ezilawulwa omashiqela.

I-NDP isebenzisa uHlelo I-Graduate Recruitment and Training elizoqasha abantu abanamathalenta aphezulu abavela ngokuqondile emanyuvesi futhi lihlele abantu ukuba basebenze ekuthuthukiseni nasekuqeqesheni. Kunezinkonzo zomphakathi ezimbalwa, uma zikhona, eziphumelelayo emhlabeni ezingasebenzisi ezinye izinhlobo noma ezinye izinhlelo ezinjalo.

Usiko lokuhlela

Ukuqinisa ukuhlobana phakathi kombuso nenkonzo yomphakathi okudinga ukuphathwa komphakathi ukuze kufinyelelwe iziqubulo zentuthuko Nezindlela zokusebenza eziqinile nekhono lokuhlela ukuze kushintshwe imigomo yoMbuso ibe imithetho edingekayo, izinhlelo nezindlela.

Intuthuko yombuso kumelwe iqiniswe ukungenela kwayo kwezomnotho, ezenhlalo nobuhlobo nendawo ngenxa yezakhamuzi ezinomlando wokuhlupheka. Lezi zihlanganisa abesifazane, abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abahlala emaphandleni nentsha. Kumelwe sikhuthaze nesiqubulo esithi 'Batho Pele'. Izwe kumelwe likhuthaze ukungenela nezinhlangano ezifuna ukwakha amazinga okwakha inkonzo yomphakathi ukuze kuthuthukiswe i-agenda.

UHULUMENI WASEKHAYA

Ukuvumbuka kohulumeni basekhaya

Ngemva kokhetho lwezwe lonke lwentando yabantu ngo-1994, kwaba nezinketho zikahulumeni wasekhaya ngo-1995, ngaphansi kwe-Interim Constitution. Ngo-1996, kwamukelwa uMthetho-sisekelo futhi waveza izinto esizesithombeni 12.2, ezinye ezilakanyanayo. Uhulumeni

wasekhaya uhlose ukwakha ezazo izindlela zokwenza izimali nezokuphatha ukuze ufinyelele le migomo, usebenza ngokubambisana nohulumeni kazwelonke nowezifunda njengezigodi, izinhlaka ezizimele nezihlangene zikahulumeni.

Ukuze lokhu kwenzeke, kwahlanganiswa izingcezu eziningana zokushaywa kwemithetho, kuhlanganise uMthetho Wemingcele Yomasipala, Ka-1998 (Umthetho 27 ka-1998), uMthetho Wezinhlaka ZikaMasipala, ka-1998, uMthetho Wezimiso ZikaMasipala, ka-2000 (Umthetho 32 ka-2000) noMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwezimali ZikaMasipala ka-2003.

Ukudluliswa kwalezi zingcezu zokushaywa kwemithetho kwandulelwa uchungechunge lwezingxoxo zangaphakathi, ezahlelwa ngenxa yezimfuno zokuhlanganisa omasibala



IZIPHAKAMISO

Ekunqobeni izinselele ezine eziphikelelayo noma imibuzo ekhathazayo okugxilwe kuyo kumelwe kunikezwe uhlelo oluneminingwane, oluhlanganisa Izinhlelo Zentuthuko Ebumbene, okumelwe ikwazi ukwenza umbuso udlale indima yawo yokuhlukanisa ngokwengeziwe. Lokhu kuyodinga indawo yokuhlola ukusebenza okumelwe ithole zonke izinto ezidingekayo. Lokhu kufanele kuhambisane nokuhlolwa okuningiliziwe kwamanje kwezinhlangano zokuphatha komphakathi kuzo zonke izinhlobo nezici ukuze sivuselele imizamo yokuthuthukisa ukusebebenza kombuso nenkonzo yomphakathi. Akungabazeki ukuthi lokho kuhlola kuzokwembula nokushoda komsebenzi nosiko lwenhlangano okuzodinga isinyathelo ngokushesha. Ezinyathelweni eziyinhloko ezithathwayo kuzodingeka:

- Ukuphinde kulungiswe inkonzo yomphakathi endabeni yesimo/ubukhulu, neprofayili yamakhono nokuhlela uuze kufinyelelwe imigomo yezwelonke yomnotho wezenhlalo;
- Ukuhlola okwengeziwe nokwenziwa kwenkonzo eyodwa yomphakathi ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukusetshenziswa kwamakhono akhona kuyilapho kusingathwa izindawo 'ezizithola kancane izinkonzo';
- Ukwenza ukuhlola okuqinisekisiwe nokwamazwe ngamazwe kokusetshenziswa kwemali kwabasebenzi okuhlanganisa izici ezintathu zikahulumeni, sinombono wokuthuthukisa nokusebenzisa indlela yokulungisa ehlangansa iminyango yezwelonke neyezifunda, nomasipala.
- Ukungenela enkingeni yeminyango emazingeni ezweni lonke nawezifunda;
- Ukuthuthukisa izindlela zokuletha izinkonzo kufanele kuhlolwe ukuze kubonwe ukuthi zisebenza kahle kangakanani, inokuthi kukuphi lapho kudingeka kuthuthukiswe khona ukusebenza kwazo. Lokhu kufanele kuhambisane nokuphoqelelwa ukuba kuvumelane nezindinganiso zenkonzo, njengendinganiso ethi Batho Pele;
- Intuthuko kwezobuchwepheshe kufanele isetshenziswe ukuze amabhizinisi ahambisane nezinqubo zamanje ezinkampanini zomphakathi nokwenza izinkonzo zitholakale ngokwengeziwe futhi kube lula ukuzisebenzisa;
- Ukwakha izimilo nokulandisa kwezinkampani zomphakathi kudinga kuthathwe isinyathelo esisheshayo sokususa inkohlakalo.

Izinhlelo ze-NDP (2011) ziveze inselele engacacile yokulandisa phakathi kwabasebenzela umphakathi nezikhulu zabo zepolitiki ikakhulu lapho izinhlangano zepolitiki zikhathazekile. Ngenxa yalokho i-NDP (2012) yatusa ukumiswa kwe-Hhovisi Lokuphatha Okuyinhloko Kwezinkonzo Zomphakathi ukuqinisekisa izinhlelo zokuphatha kuhulumeni iMinyango Eyinhloko, empeleni ezazingeke zisebenzise ezepolitiki ezikhundleni zomsebenzi kahulumeni. Ukuphatha kabi kwezepolitiki kusalokhu kuyinselele njenoba kuboniswe ukungasebenzi kahle komasipala abathile nezifunda, futhi kubhekwa njengenye yezimbangela zokubanjwa kombuso ngobhongwane kuma-SOE. Ngakhoke, kunconya ukuthi kumelwe kuthathwe izinyathelo ezingqala ekungeneni kwama-SOE kuyipolitiki. Umthetho Wenkonzo Yomphakathi Ka-1994 kumelwe ulungiswe endabeni yezepolitki kanye nezinhlelo zokuphatha ukuze kuqinisekiswe inkonzo yomphakathi esezingeni eliphezulu. Okusikiselwa i-NDP ezindleleni zokwakha intuthuko yombuso okuhlanganisa ukuqinisekisa inkonzo yomphakathi njengomsebenzi ongazikhethela wona, kumelwe usetshenziswe ngokushesha.

abangenalo ubandlululo ngesisekelo sentela eyodwa. Lokhu kuye kwenza nokuba kubanjwe iqhaza okusezingeni eliphakeme, inqubo yezingxoxo zenguquko. Lokhu kuye kwaholela ekuhlanganisweni komasipala abangu-1 262 benkathi yobandlulo baba omasipala beziphathimandla zendawo abangu-843 phakathi nezinketho zokuqala zentando yabantu zohulumeni basekhaya ngo-1995/96. Ngemva kokunyatheliswa KwePhepha Elimhlophe Likahulumeni wasekhaya, nokusetshenziswa kohlaka lokushaywa kwemithetho isimiso sikahulumeni wasekhaya. (UMthetho Wemingcele, ka-1998, uMthetho Wezinhlaka ZikaMasipala, ka-1998, uMthetho Wezimiso ZikaMasipala, ka-2000) kwenzeka ukuhlanganiswa okwengeziwe kwezainhlaka zikahulumeni wasekhaya – ukuhlanganiswa komasipala abasha abangu-284 ezinkethweni zango-2000 zohulumeni basekhaya.

Naphezu kokuhlanganiswa kwamadolobha namalokishi, ifa lokuma kwezindawo elashiywa uhulumeni wobandlululo liye labangela ukuhlanganiswa kabanzi komasipala abanamazinga ahlukahlukene nezintela.

Ngo-2000, uhulumeni wamemezela uhlelo Lwezinkonzo Zamahhala Eziyisisekelo emindenini ehluphekayo, okwakuyoqinisekisa ukuthi izinkonzo ezibalulekile ziba zikhokhelwa imali esesilinganisweni. Le zinkonzo zemindeni ehluphekayo zazisekelwe 'ekuhlanganyeleni okulinganayo' kwezwe lonke' kokuphakamisa intela okukuMthetho-sisekelo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, uhulumeni wamisa izinhlobonhlobo zezibonelelo zikahulumeni zemisebenzi ethile nezinkonzo. Ngokuyisisekelo, ukudlulisela kuhulumeni wasekhaya kuye kwakhula ngaphezu kwezikhathi eziyishumi phakathi nenkathi ka-1998/99 kuya ku-2017/18, manje osekuyingqikithi engaba ngu-R110 billion. Sekuhlangene nentela yabo, ingqikithi yentela kahulumeni wasekhaya manje isicishe ibe ngu-25% yengqikithi yemali esetshenziswa uhulumeni. Lokhu kubangela ukuzibophezela kokusebenzisa imali kahle, nakuba ohulumeni basekhaya abahlelekile baye bazwakalisa ukukhathazeka ngokushoda kwemali kahulumeni oyinhloko.

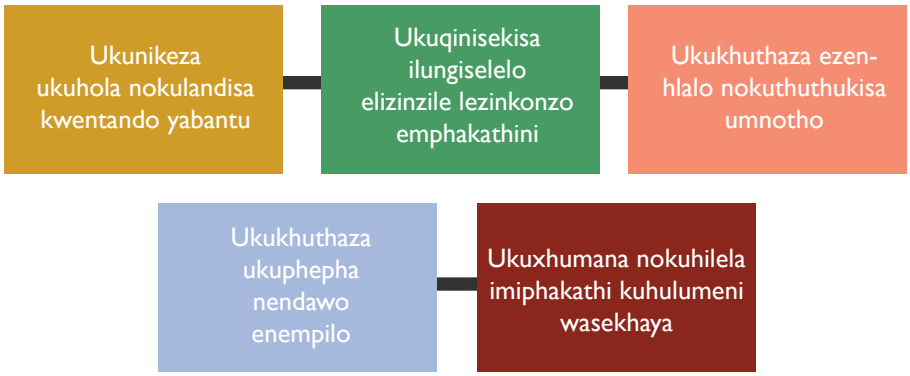
Ukuletha Izinkonzo eziyisisekelo

Kube nentuthuko ehlaba umxhwele ngokunikezwa kwezinkonzo zengqala-sizinda. Ngo-1996, izindlu eziyizigidi ezingu-7.23 zafakelwa amapayipi amanzi. Ngo-2017, lokhu kwafinyelela izindlu eziyizigidi ezingu-14.35. Kube nokukhula okuhlaba umxhwele ekufakweni kwamapayipi amanzi kwezinye izindlu eziyizigidi ezingu-7.12 Nezindlu phakathi kuka-1996 no-2017. Endabeni yokukhucululwa kwendle ngo-1996, kwaba nje izindlu eziyizigidi ezingu-4.5 izigidi ezathola le nkonzo. Ngo-2017, lokhu kuye kwakhula kwaba izindlu eziyizigidi ezingu-13.32 (nomaor 82.2% wezindlu eziyizigidi ezingu-16.2 ngo-2017). Ngokufanayo, endabeni yokufakelwa ugesi, kwafakwa ugesi ezindlini ezintsha eziyizigidi ezingu-4.7 kusukela ngo-1994, futhi ngo-2017 zaba ngu- 84.4% (noma izigidi ezingu-13.7) ezase zifakelwe ugesi.[298]

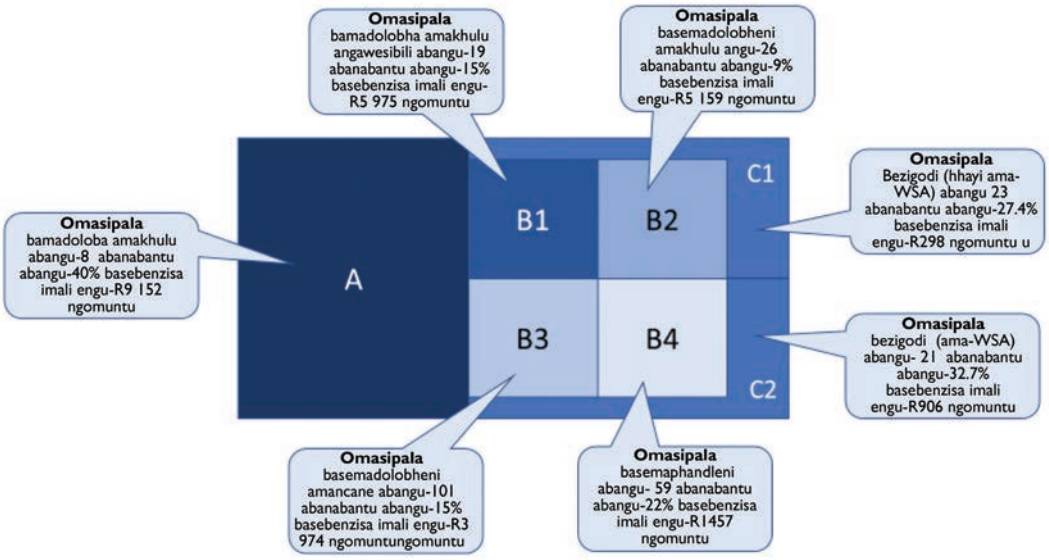
IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Amaphesenti ezindlu ezazilandelwa udoti kanye ngeviki zanda zisuka ku-56.1% ngo-2002 zaya ku-65.9% ngo-2017. Ukwanda ngendawo nangobukhulu bokulethwa kwezinkonzo kuye kwanezela izingcindezi kohulumeni

298 StatsSA: Inhlolo-vo Yemindeni Evamile, 2017



Umdwebo 12.2: Imigomo kahulumeni wasekhaya ngokweNgxenye 152. yoMthetho-sisekelo WaseRiphabhuliki YaseNingizimu Afrika yango-1996.



Umdwebo 12.3: Isifushaniso sesimiso sohlelo lohulumeni basekhaya.

basekhaya, ikakhulu labo abasezindaweni ezihluphekayo abangakwazi ukuthola inzuzo enkulu. Ngo-2018 kuphela, inani lomasipala elaba nengcindezi yezezimali landa lisuka ku-95 laya ku-128 kusukela ngo-2017. Okwamanje, kunomasipala abangu-64 abangenamali, nabangu136 abanemali yokuhlanganisa izindleko ezingaphansi kwenyanga eyodwa. Ingqikithi yomasipala abangu-113 bamukela "izinhlelo zokusetshenziswa kwemali ezingafakwanga esikhwameni" ngonyaka wezimali ka-2018/19.

Ukungabi namandla kwemindeni ukukhokhela izinkonzo, futhi ngokwe-StatsSA: General Household Survey, kuhlanganisa nonkungakwazi komasipala ukuqoqa imali yawo ngo-2017, okwaba nomphumela wokuba omasipala abangu-115 babike ukwanda kwezikweleti ngaphezu kuka-20%. Lokhu kwabalimaza kakhulu omasipala kwabenza bangakwazi ukukhokha izikweleti zawo, ezingaphezu kwamaRandi angu-21 billion okwamane esinenzalo – kuhlanganise nengaphezu kuka-R10.7 billion abayikweleta u-Eskom nengaphezu kuka-R5.5 billion yamanzi.

Kunezinkinga zesimiso ezinkulu ezibangela lokhu, lezi zihlanganisa: ukuphindeka kabili kwezakhiwo nemisebenzi phakathi kwezindawo nezifodi nomasipala basekhaya; ukungaqondiswa kahle noma ukwenziwa ngendlela engafanele kwemisebenzi okungekhona ukuncintisana kwabo okuyinhloko; ukungaxhaswa noma ukuxhaswa kancane kwezinto ezidingekayo isib. Umtapo, izinkonzo zezempilo eziyinhloko; nethonya lwezinto ezihlanganiswayo. Esinye isifundo esisithola eminyakeni engu-20 edlule ekuhlanganiseni uhulumeni wasekhaya ukuthi ukuhlanganisa omasipala ababili abangasebenzi noma abaphandi kwengcindezi akuvezi umasipala osebenzayo.

Kunomehluko omkhulu ebukhulwini nasemazingeni omasipala abaphethe amadolobha amakhulu anezinhlelo zokusebenzisa imali ezinkulu kuneminyango eminingi kahulumeni, kuyilapho omasipala basemaphandleni abancane kuqabukela bekwazi ukwenza imisebenzi. Njengoba kuboniswe esithombeni 12.3 cishe u-40% wabantu baseNingizimu Afrika ababalala ezindlini ezinkulu 'Isigaba A' omasipala abasemadolobheni amakhulu. Ngaphandle kwamadolobha amakhulu, njengoba Bangaphezu kuka-60% abantu baseNingizimu Afrika ababuswa isimiso sokuboshwa kabili kweSifunda (Isigaba C) nomasipala bezindawao (Isigaba B). Omasipala bezindawo bahlelwa ngobukhulu, kuhlanganise amadolobha amakhulu angawesibili (B1), amadolobha amakhulu (B2), amadolobha amancane (B3) nomasipala basemaphandleni (B4).

Omasipala basemaphandleni banezinga eliphakeme kakhulu labantu abampofu, futhi abaningi bancike kakhulu ezibonelelweni zikahulumeni, ngokwesilinganiso bathola umholo ongaphezu kwamakota amathathu ezibonelelweni zikahulumeni ngokuyinhloko.Amadolobha amancane athembele ezibonelweni zikahulumeni wezwe lonke ezingu-44% wemali abayitholayo futhi zinabantu abaningi abampofu kunabakomasipala abakhulu.

Omasipala bezigodi banezinga eliphakeme kakhulu lokuthembela ezibonelelweni zikahulumeni (ngaphezu kuka-80%) kungakhathaliseki ukuthi iziphathimandla zenkonzo yamanzi noma cha, okubonisa ukungakwazi ukuqoqa imali yabo ngisho noma bezinikezile izinkonzo. Ngokwesibonelo, uMasipala i-Overstrand Municipality Entshonalanga Kapa ukwazi ukusebenzisa imali engu-R14 134 ngomuntu, kuyilapho uMasipala wakwa-Nongoma Municipality enyakatho yeKwaZulu-Natal yasebenzisa kuphela imali engu-R1 136 ngomuntu – umehluko omkhulu walokho uhulumeni wasekhaya ongakwenzela abantu abahlala ezindaweni ezihlukahlukene zezwe. Ngaphezu kwalokho, cishe ingxenye yesithathu yabantu ehlala emiphakathini yezindawo zamakhosi, ezihlala zingaphandle kakhulu kuhulumeni wasekhaya okhokhiswa intela nohlelo lwesimiso sikamasipala.

Uhlu lwezinkinga zangaphakathi zibangela le nhlekelele, eyinhloko kuzo ukwehluleka kobuholi nokulandisa. Ubuholi obubuthaka bubonisa amakhansela angaphumeleli, angazinzile, nezinhlaka zikahulumeni, ukuphatha okungazinzile nobuhlobo obunezingxabano phakathi kwabaholi bezepolitiki nabaphathi. Kunanezinkinga ezinkulu zabasebenzi, kuhlanganise ingxenye ephakeme yezikhala zemisebenzi, nokungabikho kwabaphathi abafanelekayo nama-CFO. Kunanezinkinga ezihlobene nokuphathwa kwemali, kuhlanganise uhlelo olubuthaka lamazinga lokusetshenziswa kwemali. Uhlelo lokusetshenziswa kwemali olungasebenzi. Izindawo ezingenele zokulungiswa kwengqala-sizinda nokuyinakekela nokuphathwa kwempahla, ukulawula kwangaphakathi okubuthaka namazinga aphansi okuqoqa imali.

Ikakhulu, ukuhlolwa kokusebenza kohulumeni basekhaya kwembule okulandelayo:

- Naphezu kwezinto ezifinyelelwe eminyakeni engu-25 edlule, intuthuko yamanje ayikulethi ukukhula kwezomnotho okwanele, ukufakwa kwezenhlalo noma indawo yokubumbana, futhi ayizinzile emalini kahulumeni. Isimiso esisebenzayo sidinga ukuba kubhekwe umehluko phakathi komasipala, ukukhuthaza ukulungisa, ukubambisana mayelana nemingcele nokwenza ukulandisa ngomsebenzi.
- Ukuphathwa kabi kwemali zezinkonzo eziyinhloko zokuhweba zamanzi nogesi nesikweleti sikamasipala ku-Eskom nezinkampani Zamanzi zinengxenye ekubekeni engozini ingqala-sizinda. Ngesikhathi esifanayo, ukutshalwa kwemali encane ezimisweni zokuphathwa kwempahla nokulungisa nokunakekela kubukela phansi ingqala-sizinda yamanzi nekagesi futhi ziqala ukuhlehlisa enye yentuthuko eyenziwe ekukwazini ukungena ezinkonzweni eziyisisekelo, kanye nethonya elibi ekukhuleni komnotho nendawo yezempilo.
- Kufanele kuthathwe izinyathelo eziqinile phakathi kuhulumeni zokuhlanganisa izinhlelo phakathi kwezindawo ezihlukahlukene kuhulumeni nabameleli bakhe. Omasipala kumwelwe bakhuthazwe ukudlala indima enkulu entuthukweni yasemaphandleni neyasemadolobheni, nemithwalo eyinhloko yezindlu nezinto zokuhamba zomphakathi kufanele kube sezingeni elifanele. Kufanele kugcizelelwe ushintsho emalungiselelelweni aqondile ezindawo kuya ekuthuthukiseni izimakethe zendawo ezanele nezimfuno ezishukunyiswa ukukhula. Lokhu kuyosho ukushesha nokushenxisa intuthuko egxile ekuxhaseni kukahulumeni okuyinhloko ngemali ukuze kuthuthukiswe izimfuno ezisekela izinhlangano zezindlu nezemiphakathi.

Isithombe 12.4 sibonisa umfanekiso wezinto ezifinyelelwe nezinselele zikahulumeni wasekhaya.

Kufanele kugcizelelwe ushintsho emalungiselelelweni aqondile ezindawo kuya ekuthuthukiseni izimakethe zendawo ezanele nezimfuno ezishukunyiswa ukukhula.

Isithombe 12.4 Isifushaniso sezinto ezifinyelelwe nezinselele.

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	OKUFINYELELWE	NEZINSELELE
UKUBUSA NAMALUNGISELELO EZINHLANGANO	• Isimiso sikahulumeni wasekhaya yonke indawo. • Izinketho ezenziwa njalo ezikhululekile nezingenzeleli. • Omasipala abaningi basemadolobheni amancane namakhulu basebenza kahle.	• Ukuphindaphindwa kwezakhiwo. • Ukungezwani kwezepolitiki, abaphathi abaphezulu nabaphansi. • Ukwehluleka ukwenza imisebenzi lapho kukhona amandla. • Izindawo zomphakathi ziwela ngaphandle kwegunya likahulumeni wasekhaya.
UKULANDISA NOKUBA NESANDLA	• Isimiso sohlaka esibazi sokuba umphakathi ube nesandla. • Izinhlelo ezibumbene zentuthuko (IDPs). • Isimiso samakhansela ezigceme sinikeza ukuhlobana okuqondile nemiphakathi ekuzo. • Ukumiswa kwamaKomiti Ama-akhawunti Kamasipala Womphakathi futhi anikeze ukwengamela okuphumelelayo	• Umphakathi uphelelwa ukwethemba uhulumeni wasekhaya. • Ukuvumelana okushukunyiswa ukuba nesandla. • Ukuhlanganiswa kwama-IDP ahlukahlukene. • Isimiso samakomiti ezigceme siye sabanjwa ngobhongwane ngezinjongo zokwesabisa. • Ukuntuleka kokubumbana komphakathi wabantu nezinkampani ezizimele. • ukuletha izinkonzo.
IZINKONZO ZENGQALA-SIZINDA	• Intuthuko enkulu ekutholeni izinkonzo zomphakathi. • Isimiso sezibonelelo sisekela ingqala-sizinda. • Isimiso se-City IDMS senziwa kahle kakhulu.	• Ukunganeliseki okukusakazeke yonke indawo ngezinga lezinkonzo. • Ingcindezi kwezokusebenza nezezimali ezinkonzweni zengqala-sizinda ngenxa yokukhula. • Ukuphathwa kabi kwempahla nokungabeki imali yokulungisa nokunakekela, ingqala-sizinda egugayo nokulahlekelwa amanzi nogesi omningi.
UKUGUQULWA KWEZENHLALO NEZOMNOTHO	• Isimiso sohlaka esibazi sokuhlelwa kwendawo. • Ukutshalwa kwezimali kwezezindlu nasez-intweni eziwusizo zomphakathi. • izinhlelo zezinto zokuhamba.	• Ukushintshwa kwezindlela zezindawo ezamiswa ubandlululo. • Izindlela eziningi ze-LED nabameleli akusebenzi. • Ukuntuleka kokulungiswa phakathi kokuhlanganiswa kwezimboni nohlelo lukamasipala. • Ukuhlela.
AMANDLA NAMAKHONO	• Ukutshalwa kwemali kwezihlelo zokwakha nokuthuthukisa amakhono. • Ukuguqulwa ngokushesha kokuphathwa komasipala, kuhlanganise nabasebenzi abangonjiniyela.	• Izinga eliphakeme lokungasebenzi nezindlela ezibalulekile nokuntuleka kokunamathela ezimfunekweni ezifanelekayo. • Ukungena esikhundleni kokuphathwa okuphezulu okubangele ukuzinza kwezinhlangano. • Ukungenela kwezepolitiki ekuphathweni. • Ukulahlekelwa abasebenzi abanolwazi lobunjiniyela.
IZIMALI ZIKAMASIPALA	• Isimiso esihlelwe kahle sokuhlanganiswa kwezibonelelo zikahulumeni. • Ukuphinde kuhlakazwe nobumpofu okuhlelwe ukuba kwakhe izimali ezidluliselwa kuhulumeni wasekhaya. • Izinhlaka zezimiso zokunamathela kwezezimali. • izimiso zokuphatha nama-akhawunti kamasipala.	• Ukuhlukaniswa komasipala ngenxa yokucindezela kwezezimali. • Ukukhula kwezikweleti zabantu nesikweleti umasipala asikweleta u-Eskom nezinhlangano zamanzi. • Imiphumela emibi yokuhlolwa kwamabhuku nokuvumelana nezimiso. • Ukwanda okukhulu kakhulu kokusetshenziswa kwemali kabi nokungagunyaziwe.

IZIPHAKAMISO

- Ukulungiswa kokutshalwa kwemali yezinto zokuhamba zomphakathi nezindlu kuyingqala-sizinda yomasipala nokusetshenziswa kwezwe kubalulekile. Lokhu kuhlanganisa ukuxoxa ngezinto ezingalungile, ikakhulu (kodwa hhayi kuphela) komasipala abangu-57 lapho kunezinga elikhulu kakhulu labantu abangasebenzi nobumpofu.
- Isimiso esikabili sikahulumeni wasekhaya ngaphandle kwezindawo ezisemadolobheni amakhulu kufanele sibuyekezwe, ngombono wokusungula isimiso esisodwa sikahulumeni wasekhaya. Lokhu kungahlanganisa ukwandisa inani lomasipala abaseSigabeni A ngokushesha ukuze bahlanganise athile noma wonke amadolobha amakhulu angu-19 angawesibili.
- Izimiso zokuphathwa kwengqala-sizinda kumelwe kwenziwe kubo bonke ohulumeni basekhaya njengengxenye yokuhlanganiswa Kwesimiso Sokuphathwa Kokulethwa Kwengqala-sizinda elungisa izinhlelo zokutshalwa kwemali yengqala-sizinda kuzo zonke izinhlaka zikahulumeni nama-SOE. Isimiso sezwelonke sokusekela omasipala siyadingeka ukuze kulungiswe futhi kunakekelwe impahla yengqala-sizinda ebhalisiwe futhi ibekwe endaweni efanele yohlaka lukazwelonke esekela omasipala uuze bahlele futhi baqinisekise ukutholwa kwemali okwanle ukuze kulungiswe futhi kuvuselelwe ingqala-sizinda.
- Uhulumeni kufanele ahlole inhlanganisela, imingcele nemisebenzi yamakomite ezigceme ukuze kusetshenziswe. Amakomiti ezigceme kufanele ashintshwe noma kufakwe ezinye izindlela esikhundleni sawo ezibonisa isimo sendawo ukuze umphakathi uzuze kakhulu futhi kwakhiwe ubungane obuhlala isikhathi eside ezinseleleni zentuthuko zendawo.
- Ukwakha izinto ezintsha futhi kuthuthukiswe ezikhona ngokuqeqesha nokusebenzisa isibonelo senkonzo eyodwa yomphakathi esiyohlanganisa amathimba azinikele abaphathi abanolwazi bakwazi ukunikeza ukusekela kwezinhlangano nokokuphatha kwesikhathi eside ukuze kusekelwe omasipala abanengcindezi.
- Ukusebenza (ekuqapheni, ukusekela nokunika omasipala amandla okufeza imgomo yabo) kweminyango yezifunda yokubambisana nohulumeni nezindaba zesizwe kufanele kuqhubeke kuqashiwe nokusebenza kwezifunda kuqaphe imibiko ekhiqizwa njalo ngezinyanga ezingu-6. Imiphumela kufanele ibikwe kuyiKhanslela Lokuxhumanisa LikaMengameli, okuzodinga ukuba iminyango yezifunda ixoxe ngezikhala ezibonakalayo zokusebenza;
- Kunesidingo esiphuthumayo sezindlela eziphumelela ngokwengeziwe zokuxhumanisa imizamo kahulumeni ekulwiseni inkohlakalo, okuhlobene nemiphumela Yesimiso Sobulungisa Ebugebengwini. Umsebenzi wethimba lokulwa nenkohlakalo kuhulumeni wasekhaya, oletha ndawonye ukuphenya nokuphoqelela ukugcinwa komthetho ezingeni lezwe lonke, kudingeka liqiniswe, uhulumeni wasekhaya ozinikele ukususa inkohlakalo, kuhlanganise nasezingeni lesifunda, okungase kufakwe ne-NPA noma ithimba elizimele lomthetho.
- UMthetho I-Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions, ka-2007 (uMthetho 12 ka-2007) kufanele ulungiswe ukuze ucacise imithetho yokukhokhela intuthuko emisebenzini emikhulu yokuthuthukisa. Kunanesidingo sokuphinde kubhekwe isimiso somasipala sokuboleka, nendima echazwe ngokucacile yama-DFI;
- Ukusekela omasipala ukuba bakhiqize izinhlelo zokuhlolwa kwamabhuku kwaminyaka yonke futhi kuqashwe ngokuqinile nokusebenza kwabo. Ikakhulu ukuqinisekisa ukuthi ukukhula kwemali esetshenziswayo Engagunyaziwe, Engaqondile Nokumosha Nokungenanzuzo kukhona nalapho kwenzeka lokhu kubikwe ngokuqondile minyaka yonke ukuze ukuphathwa kabi kwemali kuhlolwe futhi kulungiswe.
- Izindlela eziphuthumayo zokunciphisa ingcindezi yezimali komasipala, imikhankaso yokuqaphelisa izwe lonke ngokukhokha izinkonzo zikamasipala, umkhankaso weMasakhane, uyadingeka, uhlobene nakho kokubili intuthuko ebonakalayo yokulethwa kwezinkonzo, nemizamo kamasipala yokulawula indawo enkulu.

ISAHLUKO 13

Ezobulungisa, Ukuvimbela Ubugebengu Nokwakha Imiphakathi Ephephile



UMTHETHO-SISEKELO WENTANDO YABANTU

Ngokungena kwentando yabantu eNingizimu Afrika ngo-1994, usiko lwamalungelo abantu lwenziwa lwaba into eyinhloko emthethweni-siseklo futhi kwaba neqoqo elibanzi lamalungelo abantu, kuhlanganise namalungelo omnotho wezenhlalo, owafakwa oHlwini Lamalungelo futhi wahlanganiswa kuMthetho-sisekelo wokugcina wango-1996. Ukufakwa kwamalungelo abantu ezepolitiki kanye namalungelo omnotho wezenhlalo kuMthetho-sisekelo wethu waba enye yezinto ezibaluleke kakhulu ekufinyeleleni inkululeko, isithunzi nokulingana.

Ngaphambi kuka-1994, iNingizimu Afrika, kanye nemibuso eyayibizwa ngokuthi iTranskei, iBophuthatswana, iVenda neCiskei nalokho okwakubizwa ngokuthi izindawo ezinohulumeni bazo, zazineminyango ehlukahlukene yezobulungisa nezinye izinhlaka ezihlobene nobulungisa. Lokhu kwaholela ezinkonzweni ezingalingani nezihlukene zobulungisa. Iminyango engu-11 yahlanganiswa futhi umsebenzi waqala ngobuqotho ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukunikezwa kwezinkonzo zezobulungisa futhi kuthuthukiswe ukuba bonke abantu bakwazi ukungena kwezobulungisal. INkantolo YoMthetho-sisekelo yamiswa futhi, iqondiswa uMthetho-sisekelo, kwakhishwa izahlulelo ukuze kutholakale izindinganiso njengezesithunzi somuntu, ukulingana nokuphakama koMthetho-sisekelo. Kusukela ngo-1994 INingizimu Afrika iye yaphumelela ekwakheni izikhungo ezintsha zentando yabantu nokususa incwadi endala yemithetho yobandlululo. Iqoqo lemithetho emisha liye lakhiwa lisuselwa kuwo wonke amazinga kahulumeni ukuze kuhlangabezane noMthetho-sisekelo.

Kusukela ngo-1994, uhulumeni waqala umsebenzi omkhulu wokushintsha sonke isimiso sezobulungisa ngokubeka isisekelo nezinsika zokwakha nokuzinzisa umthetho-sisekelo omusha. Ukuthuthukisa ukuba bonke bakwazi ukungena kwezobulungisa nokuthuthukisa umthetho kuye kwaba izinto ezibalulekile eziseqhulwini kuhulumeni. Imigomo eyinhloko iye yaba ukwenza izinhlaka nezimiso zobulungisa zihambisane noMthetho-sisekelo, ukuba kuvuselelwe ukwethenjelwa nokwethemba komphakathi izikhungo zezobulungisa nokuvuselela ukubaluleka kwale simiso.

Izinhlangano ezisekela intando yabantu

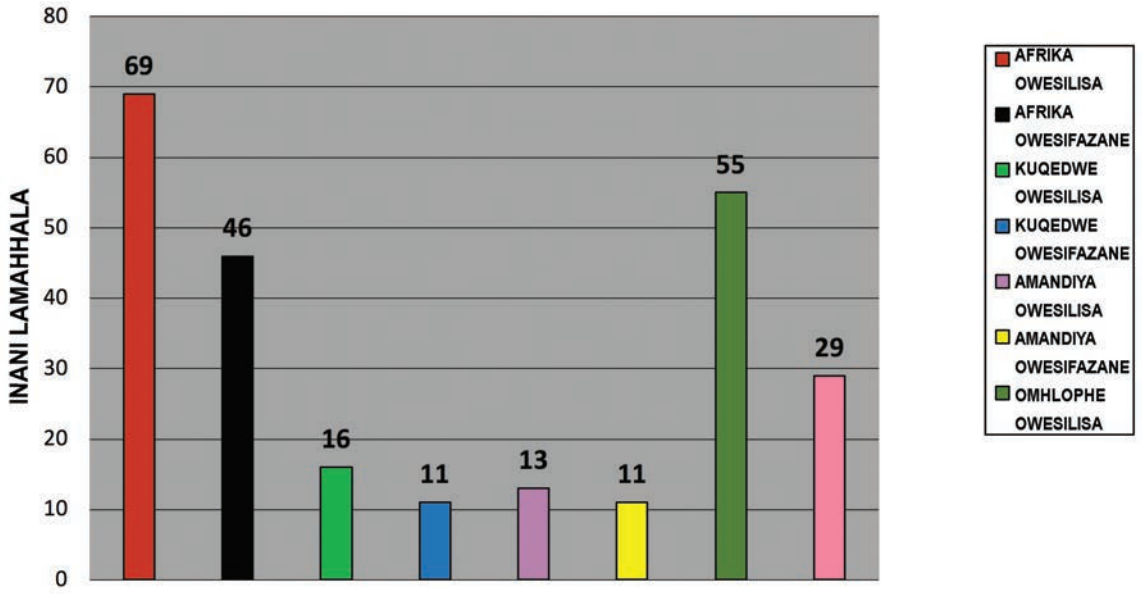
Isahluko 9 soMthetho-sisekelo sibhekisela ezinhlanganweni ezilandelayo ezasungulwa ukuze ziqinise uMthetho-sisekelo wentando yabantu eNingizimu Afrika: Umvikeli Womphakathi, Ikhomishane YaseNingizimu Afrika Yamalungelo, iKhomishane Yokuthuthukiswa Nokuvikelwa Kwamalungelo Ezamasiko, Inkolo Nemiphakathi Ngokolimi, iKhomishane Yokulingana Ngokobulili, UMhloli Wamabhuku, i-IEC ne-ICASA. UMthetho-sisekelo unikeza lezi zinhlangano ukuzimela futhi zilawulwa uMthetho-sisekelo kuphela nomthetho.

Ezamajaji

Imfundiso yokuhlukanisa amandla, ukuzimela kwamajaji nokuphakama koMthetho-sisekelo kusekelwe kulokho okusenhliziyweni yoMthetho-sisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika yentando yabantu. Imfundiso yokuhlukanisa amandla yenza enye yeZimiso ezingu-34 yoMthetho-sisekelo ibe izitini zokwakha uMthetho-sisekelo.

Indikimba yokukhula koMthetho-sisekelo kwezamajaji eNingizimu Afrika iwubufakazi bokusebenzisa kwamajaki igunya lawo ekuthuthukiseni nasekuvikeleni amalungelo abantu. INkantolo YoMthetho-sisekelo yakhipha izahlulelo eziningi, kuzo zombili izindawo zabantu abakwezepolitiki namalungelo omnotho wezenhlalo. Ecaleni likaS noMakwanyane elalimayelana nokuba seMthethweni-sisekelo kwesigwebo sentambo, iNkantolo yachaza ilungelo lokuphila nesithunzi "njengamalungelo abaluleke kunawo wonke abantu, futhi liwumthombo wawo wonke amanye amalungelo abantu" aqukethwe kwethi uHlu Lwamalungelo. Ecaleni likaFerreira noLevin, iNkantolo yayidingida ilungelo lenkululeko nokulondeka komuntu. Ecaleni likaBernstein noBester, yahlola ilungelo lobumfihlo. Ecaleni elaliphakathi kwe-National Coalition for Gay and Lesbian Equality no-Minister of Home Affairs, iNkantolo YoMthetho-sisekelo yakhipha isinqumo sokuthi imibhangqwana yobulili obufanayo inelungelo lokuthola izinzuzo zokuhamba njengoba linikezwa abantu abashadile.

Izahlulelo eziphawulekayo eziphathelene namalungelo omnotho wezenhlalo zihlanganisa amacala anjengakaHulumeni WeRiphabhuliki YaseNingizimu Afrika noGrootboom, uSoobramoney noNgqongqoshe Wezempilo, KwaZulu- Natal, uNgqongqoshe Wezempilo ne-TAC nelikaKhosa noNgqongqoshe Wentuthuko Yezenhlalo namanye amaningi. Lezi ezinye zezahlulelo eziphawulekayo ezenza iNingizimu Afrika yakhanyisa bha amalungelo abantu kwezomthetho, ikakhulu mayelana nelungelo lokuba nendlu, ukunakekelwa kwempilo nelungelo lokuthola imfundo.



IJWAYELEKILE YEMPILO:
I-% RACE & GENDER - ISISHWANKATHELO

UHLANGA	AFRIKA		AMAKHALADI		AMANDIYA		ABAMHLOPHE		INGQIKITHI:
UBULILI	OWESILISA	OWESIFAZANE	OWESILISA	OWESIFAZANE	OWESILISA	OWESIFAZANE	OWESILISA	OWESIFAZANE	
INGQIKITHI	69	46	16	11	13	11	55	29	250
%	27,60%	18,40%	6,40%	4,40%	5,20%	4,40%	22,00%	11,60%	100%

Umdwebo 13.1: Ukumelelwa kwabesifazane kwezamajaji kusukela ngo-2014-2018.
Umthombo: UMnyango Wabesifazane Nabantu Abaphila Nokukhubazeka. 2019. Umbiko olungiselelwe Ukuhlolwa Kweminyaka Engu-25.

Ukungena kwezobulungisa nasez-inkonzweni zezobulungisa

Intuthuko ebalulekile iye yenziwa ngokukhulisa izinkantolo ngokwakha izinkantolo ezintsha, ikakhulu emaphandleni nasezindaweni ezazinganakiwe ngaphambili, ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi abantu bayakwazi ukuthola ezobulungisa eduze nalapho behlala khona. Ukwandisa izinkantolo kubuye kusho ukungena kangcono ezinkonzweni zobulungisa, njengezinkantolo zokondliwa kwabantwana, izinkonzo ze-Master neHhovisi Lommeli Womndeni, phakathi kokunye. Manje kuneziNkantolo Eziphakeme kuzo zonke izifunda ezingu-9 nezinkantolo ezingaphezu kuka-700 ezweni lonke. KunaneziNkantolo Zokubuyiselwa Kwezinto Ezincane kuzo zonke izigodi ezweni.

Isimiso sosizo lomthetho saseNingizimu Afrika siye saphinde sahlelwa futhi uSizo Lomthetho LaseNingizimu Afrika sinikeza usizo ezinkonzweni zezomthetho ngenxa yoMbuso nalabo abahluphekayo nabantu ababuthakathaka abangenakukwazi ukukhokhela usizo lomthetho ngelungiselelo elizimele, ukungena nezinga losizo lomthetho nezinkonzo ezindabeni zobugebengu nomthetho wabantu.

IziNkantolo Zamacala Ocansi ziye zamiswa futhi zinikeza izinkonzo eziningi ezisekela izisulu, okuhlanganisa, phakathi kokunye, izinkonzo zokulungiselela ukuvela enkantolo, umxhumanisi nezinkonzo zokwethula ubufakazi phambi kwekhamera kulabo abathintekayo emacaleni okuhlukunyezwa ngokocansi. Isimiso Sezobulungisa Sezingane silawulwa uMthetho Wezobulungisa Wezingane onikea izinqubo eziqondile zokuqinisekisa ukuthi amalungelo ayisisekelo ezingane ezibekwe icala ayavikelwa. Lokhu kuye kwaholela ekukhululweni kwezingane eziningi ebezisemajele.

Njengoba kuboniswe esithombeni 13.1 kuye kwafinyelelwa okukhulu endabeni yohlanga nobulili bamajaji. Kube nokwanda okuphawulekayo kumaphesenti abesifazane abayizikhulu ezengamele izinkantolo zethu eminyakeni engu-25 edlule, kodwa kusadingeka kwenziwe okwengeziwe. Njengoba kwakunejaji elilodwa lesifazane ngo-1994, manje sekunamajaji esifazane angu-97, emajajini angu-250 (38% kungawesifazane) futhi

okokuqala, ukuba uMengameli Wenkantolo Ephakeme Yezikhalo kube owesifazane. Nokho, kusezimantshini Lapho kuye kwenziwa khona intuthuko enkulu endabeni yobulili, inezimantshi zesifazane ezingu-758 ezimantshini ezingu-1596 (u-47.4% kungabesifazane) abangu-4 kwabangu-9 Komengameli Benkantolo Zesifunda.

Indima yezamaJaji endabeni yezinguquko zomthetho sisekelo usalokhu uyinto ebalulekile nokungenela okuhlukahlukene kuye kwenziwa ukuze kuqiniswe izinkantolo namajaji. Lokhu kungenela kuhlanganisa ukudlulisela uMthetho Olungisiwe WoMthetho-sisekelo we-17 Nomthetho Wezinkantolo Eziphakeme nokumiswa kweHhovisi Lenhloko YamaJaji. Ezamajaji zinoHlelo Lwemali oluhlukile ePhalamende ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuzimela kwenhlangano yamajaji.

Ushintsho lomsebenzi wezomthetho lulokhu luyinto ebalulekile eqhubekayo ekudluliseleni Umthetho Wokusebenza Komthetho ekuvuleleleni abantu abamnyama nabesifazane ukuba besebenze ngomthetho.

Manje kuNezinkantolo Eziphakeme kuzo zonke izifunda ezingu-9 nezinkantolo ezinga-phezu kuka-700 ezweni lonke

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

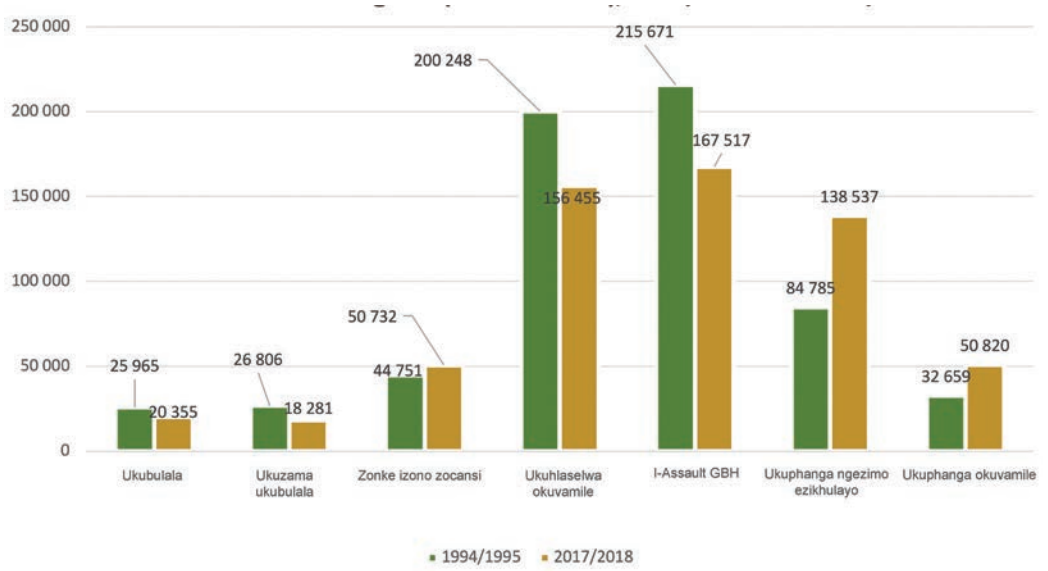
Nakuba uhulumeni eye wenza imizamo, ukubambisana kwezinhlangano zomphakathi, ukuqaphela amalungelo abantu nemfundo, kusadingeka kwenziwe okuningi. Ukuze kuqhutshekwe kulwiwa nokubandlululwa okubi kubalulekile ukuba abantu nemiphakathi baqasheliswe amalungelo abo omthetho-sisekelo.

Imiphakathi ephephe kakhudlwana

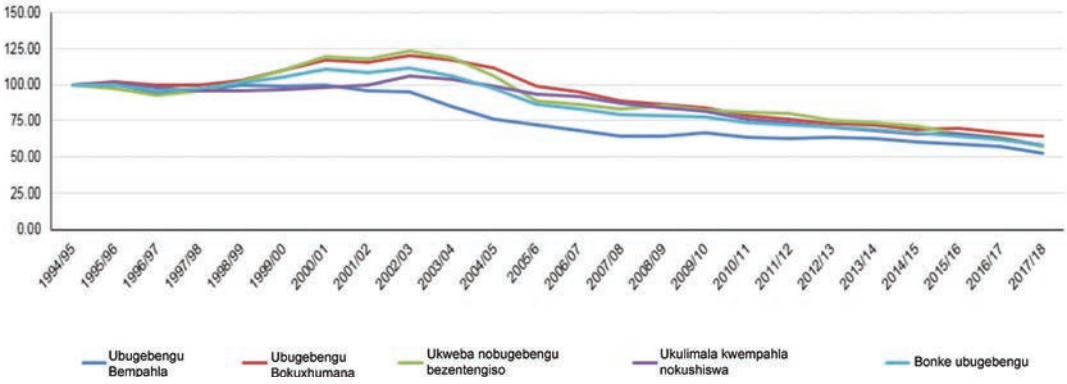
Into ebalulekile enqubweni yokungenisa umphakathi omusha osekelwe ezimisweni zentando yabantu, ezenhlalo ezinobulungisa, nezisekelo zamalungelo abantu, yamukelwa emiThethweni-sisekelo ka-1993 no-1996 ngokulandelana. Enye yezinhlelo ezibalulekile uMthetho-sisekelo weRiphabhuliki YaseNingizimu Afrika of 1996 iwukuqinisekisa ukuthi ukulondeka kwezwe lonke kufanele kubonise ukuzimisela "*kwabantu nanjengesizwe, ukuphila ngokuthula nangobumbano, singabi nakho ukwesaba nokudinga, futhi sifune ukuphila okungcono*" njengabantu baseNingizimu Afrika.

Ukushaywa kwemithetho, imithetho nezinhlelo ezasetshenziswa kusukela ngo-1994

Ukubheka impi esiyilwa nobugebengu njengento eseqhulwini ezweni lonke, uhulumeni wentando yabantu wamukela i-National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) ngo-1996. Inhloso kwakuwukususa ngokushesha ukusabela ekulawulweni ubugebengu kube indlela yokugcizelela uzikuvikela ebugebengwini.



Umdwebo 13.3: Okuvamile Ebugebengwini Ezweni Lonke.
(ubugebengu obenziwa abantua abaziwa isisulu) 1994/95 no-2017/18.
Umthombo: South African Policies Services. Izibalo Zezwe Lonke Zobugebengu



Umdwebo 13.3: Okuvamile Ebugebengwini Ezweni Lonke.
Umthombo: South African Policies Service. Izibalo Zezwe Lonke Zobugebengu.

Imigomo ye-NCPS ihlanganisa:

(a) Ukumiswa kohlaka lwemithetho yokulwa nobugebengu ngendlela ebumbene negxilile, ukuthola ukuxhaswa abamelelli bakahulumeni nemiphakathi;

(b) Ukukhuthaza ukuhlanganyela ukuqonda nemibono evamile yendlela isizwe esingalwa ngabo nobugebengu;

(c) Intuthuko ezinhlelweni zezwe lonke ezibekiwe ezenza kuqalwe futhi kugxilwe emizamweni ehlukahlukene yeminyango kahulumeni ekuletheni inkonzo esezingeni eliphakeme ihloselwe ukuxazulula izinkinga okubangela amazinga aphakeme obugebengu; futhi

(d) Ukuthola okukhulu nokubamba iqhaza kwemiphakathi okuzinzile ekuvimbeleni izinyathelo zobugebengu.

Ukuqinisekisa ukuphepha nokulondeka

Imiphakathi yabika izinhlobo ezingu-17 zobugebengu obukhulu phakathi kuka-1994/95 no- 2017/18 obanda cishe ngo-11% kusukela kobungu-1 503 240 kuya ku-1 662 815 ngokulandelana.

Nokho kunezinhlobo ezithile zobugebengu obukhulu njengobenziwa abantu abaziwayo, obuhlobene nabantu nobuhlobene nempahla, behla phakathi nenkathi efanayo. Sebubonke ubugebengu obenziwa abantu abaziwayo banda ngo-4.5% kusukela kobungu-630 885 kuya ku-602 697, obuhlobene nabantu ngo-13.5% kusuka ku-134 253 kuya ku-115 361 futhi obuhlobene nempahla ngo-22% busuka ku-655 476 baya ku-508 975.

Enye yezingxenye ezinkulu zobugebengu obenziwa abantu abaziwa izisulu obenza izakhamuzi zibe nokwesaba – ukubanjwa inkunzi kuhlonyiwe – kwanda kakhulu kusuka kobungu-84 785 kwaya ku-138 537.

Phakathi kuka-2014/15 no-2017/18 ubugebengu obenziwa kwabesifazane nasezinganeni banda ngo-5.4% busuka ku-168 502 laya ku-177 620 nango-5.2% busuka ku-41 402 laya ku-43 540 ngokulandelana.

Isithombe 13.2 sibonisa izinga lezigaba zobugebengu obukhulu obuye babangela ukwesaba okukhulu ezakhamuzini buye bancipha futhi banda phakathi kuka-1994/95 no- 2017/18. Ngokwesibonelo Ukuhlasela kwe-GBH, ukubulawa nokuzama ukubulala kwancipha, kuyilapho ukubanjwa inkunzi namacala okuhlukumeza ngokocansi anda.

Ubukhulu bobugebengu obubikwayo buzinzile kusukela ngo-1994 kuze kube ngu-1998, lapho baqala ukwanda, sikhuluma ngo-2003. Ngokufanayo, kwabonakala ukuncipha. Kokubili kuyo yonke indawo nakubantu ngabany, ezinye izigaba zobugebengu zazinza noma zancipha uma kuqhathaniswa namazinga ka-1994. Ukuqhubeka kokuncipha kwezimo zobugebengu kusukela ngo-2004/05 kungase kuthiwe kubangelwe ukusetshenziswa kwe-NCPS, okwahlanganisa, kodwa kungagcini ngokwandisa ukubonakala kwamaphoyisa, nokuthuthukiswa kwezindlela zokulwa nobugebengu kwe-CJS.

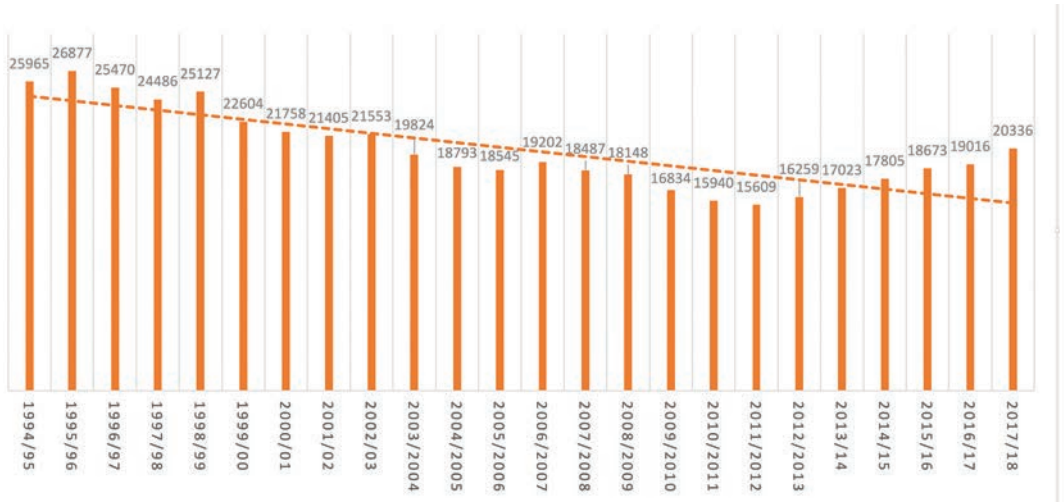
Isithombe 13.3 sibonisa nokuthi kuye kwaba nokuncipha okuphawulekayo kubo bonke ubugebengu obenziwa abantu abaziwa izisulu. Lokhu cishe kubangelwa imizamo eyandisiwe yokwandisa ukusebenza nokuphumelela kweSimiso Sezobulungisa Endabeni Yobugebengu sisonke nendlela Ebuyela Ezintweni Eziyisisekelo ye-SAPS. Nokho, okukhathaza kakhulu ukuthi liye labonakala landa izinga lokubulawa kwabantu nokuphanga kuhlonyiwe. Le zinhlobo zobugebengu zenza abantu bazizwe bengaphephile futhi besongelwa, njengoba zinobudlova.

Njengoba kufakazelwa isithombe 13.4 ubugebengu obuhilela ukubulawa kwabantu kubonakala kuncipha ka-khulu cishe ngabantu abangu-10 000 kusuka kwabangu-25 695 ngo-1994/95 kuya kwabangu-15 609 ngo-201/12. Kuyadabukisa ukuthi le linani laqala ukubonisa ukukhu-la kusukela ngo-2012/13 futhi buyaqhubeka banda. Ek-upheeni kuka- 2017/18, inani lamacala okubulala lama ku-20 336.

Zombili izigaba zobugebengu obenziwa kwabesifazane nezingane bubonisa ukwanda ngo-5.41% no-5.16% ngokulandelana phakathi kwenkathi yango-2014/2015 no-2017/2018. Okubalulekile ukukuphawula iqiniso lokuthi kube nokuncipha okuncane ebugebengwini obenziwa kwabesifazane, ngo-2016/2017 kodwa leli nani lakhula futhi ngo-2017/18. Ingxenye enkulu yobugebengu obenziwa kwabesifazane nezingane, amacala ahilela ucansi. Amacala obugebengu ahilela ucansi kubonakala encipha ngezigameko ezingu-7 000 kusukela kwezingu-57 115 ngo-1994/95 kuya kwezingu-50 108 ngo-2017/18. Ngo-2008/09 leli nani lakhula kakhulu laba ngu-69 197. Kuye kwathathwa izinyathelo ezihlukahlukene ukuze kusizwe abesifazane nezingane balwe nokuhlukunyezwa. UMthethoWobudlova Basekhaya ka-1998 wamiswa ukuze unikeze abasinde ebudloveni isivikelo ekuhlukunyezweni kwasekhaya.

Ukungenela ukuze kuxoxwe nge-GBV namacala ocansi enziwa emaqenjini abantu ababuthaka ikakhulu abesifazane nezingane, ahlanganisa:

- Amahhovisi Obudlova Basemndenini, Okuvikela Izingane Namacala Okuhlukunyezwa Ngokocansi.
- Amagumbi Enza Izisulu Zikhululeke (ama-VFR) enziwa. I-SAPS ineziteshi zamaphoyisa ezingu-1 147 futhi ingqikithi engu-1 049 yalezi ziteshi zamaphoyisa inama-VFR.



Umdwebo 13.4: Amacala okubulala eNingizimu Afrika.
Umthombo: South African Policies Services. Izibalo Zezwe Lonke Zobugebengu

- Uhlelo lokusebenzisa imali lwamaphoyisa luka-2018/19 lwanikelwa ekulweni nobugebengu obenziwa kwabesifazane nezingane.
- Kwethulwa izenzakalo zokusebenzisa kabi izidakamizwa notshwala, okwakubangela ubugebengu obenziwa kwabesifazane nezingane nasemaqenjini abantu ababuthakathaka.
- Izinsuku ezingu-16 Zomkhankaso Wokuba Bungabi Khona Ubudlova Obenziwa Kwabesifazane Nezingane.
- Ukuhlomisa amaphoyisa ngamakhono akhethekile.
- Ukubambisana nomphakathi, ukuxoxa ngezinto nezimbangela ezinomthetlela kuyi-GBV.
- Uhlelo Olubumbene Lwesinyathelo Sokulwa Nobudlova Obubhekiswe Kwabesifazane Nezingane (POA:VAWC).

Umzamo obalulekile wokulwa nobugebengu obukhulu ikakhulu obunobudlova, iwukuqaphela izinto ezibangela lobo bugebengu okuhlanganisa ubhubhane lwezidakamisa nokusebenzisa kabi utshwala.

Wokuvimbela Nokwelapha Abasebenzisa Kabi Utshwala ka-2008. I-CDA yahlola iZinhlelo Eziyinhloko Zezidakamizwa Ezweni Lonke (NDMP): 1999 – 2004; 2006 – 2011, 2013 – 2017. Izinsika ezibalulekile ze-NDMP ziyizimfuno, ukulimaza nokunikeza izinto zokunciphisa.

Imikhankaso ehloselwe ukunciphisa ukulimala okubangela izidakamizwa ihlanganisa ethi 'Ke Moja' (Ngilungile ngaphandle kwezidakamizwa) umkhankaso oqaphelisayo owenziwa ezintweni ezinyathelisiwe zabezindaba, umsakazo, omakhalekhukhwini okwafinyelelwa kuwo abantu abangaphezu kwezigidi ezingu-20. Imfundo ephathelene nokungasebenzisi kabi utshwala nemikhankaso yokuqaphelisa ezikhungweni zemfundo ephakeme zasetshenziswa kusukala ngo-January 2014. Ngo-2008/09 izikhungo Zokwelapha Abasebenzisa Kabi Izidakamizwa zaqala ukusetshenziswa njengezindawo ezivamile nezimiso zezikhungo zokwelapha ezingu-9 eziseMpumalanga Kapa, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga nase-North West.

Ngabo-2009, kwaqala ukuvela izinselele ezintsha zobugebengu. Lezi zinto, uma kungabhekanwanga nazo ngokuqondile, ziyoba nethonya ekunciphiseni igunya loMbuso. Lezi zihlanganisa: ukusongelwa kokulondeka kwe-inthanethi, ubudlova bomphakathi, isinyathelo semibhikisho enobudlova kanye nalokho okubizwa nokuthi izimpi zamatekisi. Mayelana nesinyathelo semibhikisho enodlame, impumelelo enkulu kakhulu iye yaba sezingeni lokuzinzisa izenzakalo lapho zizivelele khona.

Ukuqinisekisa ukusebenza nokuphumelela kwe-CJS

Ngo-2008, uHlelo Lwamaphuzu Ayisikhombisa lwamukelwa, olwaluhloselwe ukwamukela umbono nomgomo owodwa, iqoqo elilodwa lemigomo, izinto eziseqhulwini nokusebenza kwe-CJS; ukwenza izinguquko ezinkulu ukuze kuvezwe izinqubo zezinkantolo ezindabeni zobugebengu; ukusetshenziswa kwezinto eziyinhloko eziseqhulwini ezingxenyeni ze-CJS; ukumisa okubumbene nokuqondile koLwazi Lwezwe Lonke Lwedathabheysi Ye-CJS/Isimiso kuyo yonke iminyango ye-CJS nokuvumelana Nolwazi olubuthiwe Lwayo Yonke I-CJS; ukwenza kube isimanje imizamo nendlela ebumbene, kuzo zonke izimiso nemishini ye-CJS nezinqubo ze-DHA; ukwethula izinguquko zababambisene nezakhamuzi zomphakathi endabeni yokubusa kwe-CPF/CSF, kuhlanganise ukwandisa indima yokusebenzelana nazo zonke zindaba

ze-CJS, ngokwesibonelo, amaphoyisa, nezinhlaka zokukhishwa ejele.

Ukuqhathanisa phakathi kwababoshwa, amacala aphethiwe, nokubanjwa kubonisa ukuthi kunokuvumelana phakathi kokuboshwa namacala aphethiwe, kungewona wonke amacala afakiwe aholela ekubanjweni. Nokho, inani lokuboshwa okuhlobene namacala aphethiwe nokubanjwa, kuyakhathaza futhi kungaqokomisa ukuboshwa okungafanele noma ukuvinjwa kwe-CJS okungaholeli ekugcineni ngokubanjwa. Enye ingxenye yeketanga lezinzuzo ze-CJS ukunciphisa izenzakalo zokuphindwa kwamacala. Lokhu kufinyelelwa ngokubhalisa iziboshwa ezinhlelweni ezihlukahlukene zentuthuko ezinikezwa izinkonzo zamajele. Amaphesenti eziboshwa abhalisa kulezi zinhlelo angaphezu kuka-80%.

Ukwakha nokukhuthaza ukuba umphakathi ube nesandla (Ukugada Komphakathi)

Manje sekwamukelwe ukuthi ukulwela ukubuqeda ngokuphelele ubugebengu kuyinto edinga okungaphezu kwemizamo ye-CJS. Ngokushesha ngemva kokuletha ukusakaza intando yethu yabantu, izinhlelo zokugada komphakathi (ama-CPF) kwamiswa imithetho ukuze kube izindlela zokubambisana phakathi kwe-SAPS nemiphakathi. Lokhu kuye kwasungula ama-CPF esiteshini ngasinye samaphoyisa kwezingaphezu kuka-1000 ezweni lonke. Nokho, ukusebenza ngempumelelo kwama-CPF kuyehlukahluka.

Lapho kwamukelwa i-NDP, izinhlelo zokuphepha komphakathi (ama-CSF) kwamiswa ukuze kube izinhlelo zokuxhumanisa, ukubambisana nokuqapha ukuvinjelwa kobugebengu emphakathini. Nakuba ama-CSF ambalwa eye asungulwa, izinga lokumiswa kwawo belingenantshiseko.

Ukusabela kwezinye izinsongo zokuphepha nokulondeka

Muva nje, izwe liye labona ukwanda kwamanani okubhikisha nokunganeliseki, okwenze, ezimweni eziningi obebuhambisana nezenzo zokucasula ezimbi kakhulu, ukwesabisa, nobudlova bomphakathi ngisho nezici zobugebengu. Inselele eyinhloko ye-CJS iye yaba ukusabela kulezi ukubonakaliswa phakathi komoya nomongo womphakathi othanda ukugada noHlu Lwamalungelo. Lokhu kudinga ukulinganisela okungokoqobo phakathi kokuqaphela amalungelo ezakhamuzi nezidingo zamaphoyisa zokuqinisekisa ukuthula nokuzinza.

Ubudlova bomphakathi abukakavinjelwa ngokuphelele ngokwengxnye ngenxa yokungabiko noma izinhlangano ezingenele futhi okubaluleke kakhulu, ngenxa yokuthi izimbangela zale mibhikisho ivame ukuba ngaphandle kwe-CJS. Izinga lokwenganyelwa kwesixuku kuhlanganisa

OKUNYE UKUNGENELA OKUYINHLOKO

- **IPhepha Elimhlophe Lokuphepha Nokulondeka lika-1998.**
- **Indlela Yokulwa Nobugebengu Ezweni Lonke igxile ezindaweni ezikhethiwe nezimo ukuze zinciphise ubugebengu obukhulu nobunobudlova nobuhleliwe, ukuthathwa kwezibhamu nokuqedwa kobugebengu obenziwa kwabesifazane nezingane.**
- **Indlela Ebumbene Yokuvimbela Ubugebengu Bezenhlalo eyokunqoba izimo zomnotho wenhlalo ezenza kwenziwe ubugebengu.**
- **UMthetho We-SAPS (1995) wokuqinisekisa ukuphepha nokulondeka, ukunamathela nokulondoloza amalungelo ayisisekelo abo bonke, ukugcizelela ukubambiisana phakathi kwmaphoyisa nemiphakathi kanye nenhlonipho ngezisuku nokuqonda izidingo zazo.**
- **Umbono Wezobulungisa ka-2000, owawufuna inguquko esimisweni sezobulungisa ukuze sibonise izindlela eziyisisekelo zoMthetho-sisekelo, kanye nemigomo yemithetho kahulumeni yokuphinde kwakhiwe nentuthuko.**
- **UHlelo Lwamaphuzu Ayisikhombisa ukuze kwenziwe i-CJS isebenze futhi iphumelele.**
- **UMthetho Wobudlova Basekhaya, (uMthetho 116 ka-1998), wokunikeza abasinde ebudloveni ukuvikelwa okukhulu ekuhlukunyezweni kwasekhaya.**
- **Uhlelo Lwesinyathelo Sesimiso Esibumbene sokulwa nobudlova obenziwa kwabesifazane nezingane.**

ukuqeqesha izingxenye zokulawulwa kwesixuku okuye kwaba buthaka.

Eminyakeni engu-10 edlule, ukulondeka kuyi-inthanethi nobugebengu obenziwa nge-inthanethi buye bavela njengenye yezinto ezisongela ukulondeka koMbuso. Kuye kwenziwa intuthuko ekusunguleni izinga lokuvimbela nokula nalezi zinkinga. Nokho, lezi zinyathelo azikakwazi ukulwa ngokuphumelelayo nalezi zinselele zokulondeka nobugebengu obenziwa nge-inthanethi. Izingcweti ezisezingeni eliphakeme ezenza ubugebengu nge-inthanethi buhlale bungatholakali futhi ngaleyondlela azikwazi ukuboshwa.

Usongo lokugcina oluyinhloko izwe okudingeka lubhekane nalo inkinga yemingcele eqinile nokuba buthaka kwemingcele yokulondeka kwendawo, ukungena kuleli ngokungemthetho anye nobuphekula emazweni ngamazwe. Ukuba buthaka kokulondeka okuhlukahlukene kuzibonakalisa ngezindlela ezibuthaka zokulondeka emingceleni. Lokhu kuye kwenza ukuba kwande imisebenzi yobugebengu edlula emingceleni njengokushushumbiswa kwezidakamizwa, ukweqiswa kwezibhamu ezingemthetho, ukweqiswa kwezimotho nezinsimbi eziyigugu, ukuyiswa kwamanje amazwe okungemthetho kukagwayi, izingubo, utshwala nemithi.

Izindlela ezibaluleke kakhulu zihlanganisa ukulwela, ukuvikela nokwenganyelwa kwemingcele kwakuyizinyathelo ezathathwa ukuze kumiswe i-Border Management Authority ukuze iqinisekise okunengqondo nendlela yokubambisana nabo bonke ubuthakathaka bokulondeka okuqinile kwemingcele. Ukubekwe kwemithetho embalwa nokungenela kwemithetho kuye kwamukelwa noma kuyaqhubeka kuthuthukiswa. Intuthuko esesilinganisweni iye yabhaliswa ekulweni nobugebengu obudlula emingceleni.



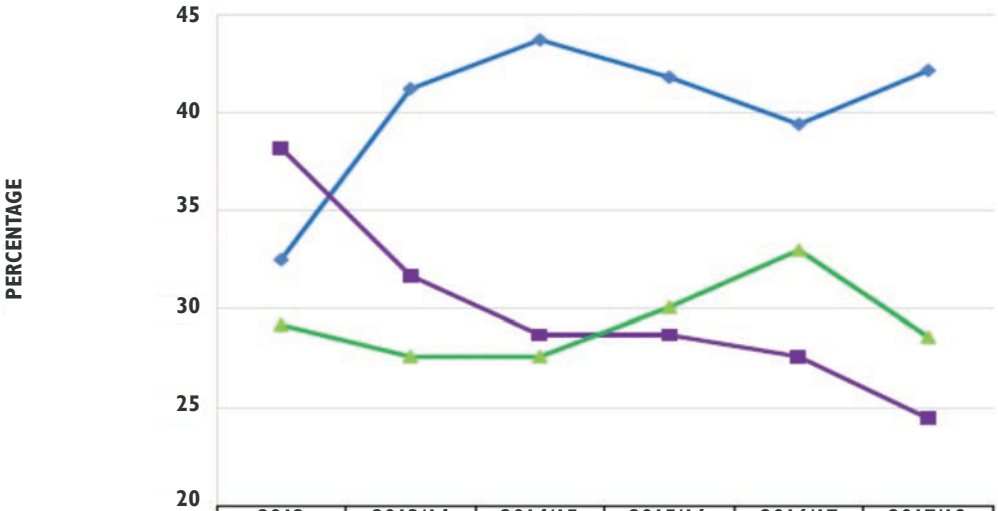
Ithonya lokuphepha nokungenela kokulondeka nemine imithetho kahulumeni yezenhlalo

Ukuthi izinto esizifinyelele njengezibhalwe esigabeni esandulele ziye zaba nethonya elikhulu nelibambekayo ekuphileni kwezakhamuzi ezivamile, ukucatshengelwa kwemizwa yokuphepha noma ngenye indlela izakhamuzi zifakiwe kuyinhlolo-vo yaminyaka yonke ye- Stats SA. Le zinhlolo-vo zikala izibonakaliso njengamaphesenti abaninikhaya abamalungu awo ezizwa ephephile lapho ezihambela wodwa endaweni yawo phakathi nosuku noma lapho sekumnyama, imibono ngamazinga obugebengu obunobudlova ezindaweni zawo zokuhlala nobugebengu obaziwa imindeni kuba okuvame kakhulu eNingizimu Afrika, ukwaneliseka ngezinkonzo zamaphoyisa endaweni yawo nangendlela izinkantolo ezisebenzelana ngayo nabenzi bobugebengu.

Inhlolo-vo Yezisulu Zobugebengu ka-2017/18 ibonisa ukuthi amaphesenti abaninikhaya abazizwa bephephile lapho bezihambela bodwa phakathi nosuku ancipha esuka ku-85.4% ngo-2014/15 aya ku-79.1% ngo-2017/18. Amaphesenti abaninikhaya azizwa ephephile lapho bezihambela bodwa ebusuku ancipha esuka ku-31% aya ku-29.4% phakathi no-2014/15 no-2016/17. Nokho, amaphesenti alabo abazizwa bephephile ngenkathi behamba bodwa ebumnyameni akhula kancane aya ku-31.8% no-2017/18.

Phakathi no-2013/14 no-2017/18, amaphesenti abaninikhaya abanelisekile ngezinkonzo zamaphoyisa enaweni lancipha ngo-5% lisuka ku-59% laya ku-54%. Ngenkathi efanayo, abaninikhaya abenelisekile ngendlela izinkantolo ezisebenzelana ngazo nabenzi bobugebengu lancipha lisuka ku-64% laya ku-41%.

Njengoba isithombe 13.5 sibonisa, phakathi kuka-2012 no-2015, kunokwehla okucacile kwenani lalabo abakholelwa ukuthi ubugebengu buye bancipha eminyakni emithathu eyandulele. Ngo-2017/18, ingxenye yabaninikhaya ababona ukuthi ubugebengu obunobudlova bandile eminyakeni emithathu edlule lalingaphezulu kweleminyaka emibili eyandulele, ngemva kokwehla phakathi kuka-2015/16 no-2016/17. Ngakho, ukwanda kwemibono emihle yomphakathi mayelana nesimo sobugebengu obunobudlova obabonwa phakathi kuka-2015/16 no-2016/17 buye bahlehliswa futhi. Amaphesenti abaninikhaya ababa nomuzwa wokuthi ubugebengu obunobudlova bunciphe kakhulu ngo-2017/18, futhi bangaphansi kwekota abaninihaya ababa nomuzwa wokuthi ubugebengu obunobudlova bunciphile.



	2012	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Banda	32,5	41,2	43,7	41,8	39,4	42,1
Bancipha	38,2	31,7	28,7	28,7	27,6	24,5
Buhlale bufana	29,2	27,6	27,6	30,1	33	28,6

Umdwebo 13.5: Amaphesenti abaninikhaya banombono wamazinga obugebengu obunobudlova endaweni.
Umthombo: StatSA.

Ukuba buthakathaka kokulondeka okuhlukahlukene kuzibonakalisa ngenxa yezindlela zokulondeka ezibuthaka emingceleni.

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Naphezu kwamazinga asesilinganisweni empumelelo etholakele eminyakeni engu-25 edlule, bekulokhu futhi kunezinselele eziphikelelayo.

Lezi zihlanganisa ezilandelayo

- Amazinga obugebengu obukhulu nobunobudlova kuhlale kuphezulu, okubangela imiphumela yemibono ngokuphepha nokusebenza kwesixwayiso se-CJS. Okukhathazayo isimo esiba sibi kakhulu sobugebengu obenziwa kwabesifazane nezingane namanye amaqembu abantu ababuthakathaka.
- Ukungabiko kokuxhumana nokubambisana nemithetho nokusebenzisa izindlela kuyo yonke i-CJS. Ukwenza buthaka izinhlaka zikahulumeni okwenza ingethenjwa i-CJS kanye nokwenza buthaka ukubamba iqhaza kwezakhamuzi ezinhlanganweni zobulungisa ezilwa nobugebengu.
- Akukho ukuxhumana nokubambisana emithethweni nasezindeleleni zokusetshenziswa ku-CJS.
- Izinhlaka zikahulumeni eziba buthaka okunciphisa ukwethemba i-CJS kanye nokuba buthaka kokufaka isandla komphakathi ezinhlanganweni ezilwa nobugebengu.

- Ukwehluleka ukubhekana ngokuphumelelayo nezinsongo zegunya loMbuso, ukuqinisekisa ukuzinza kwamakhaya, ukuvikela, ukuvikela nokwengamela imigcele yezwe kanye nokusongelwa kokulondeka kwe-inthanethi nobugebengu obenziwa ngayo.
- Ukungaxoxi ngokwanele ngobugebengu emnothweni wezenhlalo nokuwa kwesimilo emphakathini. Izinto eziyinhloko ezibangela ubugebengu njengemiklamo yemvelo kungaphezu kwamandla nemigomo ye-CJS futhi kudinga indlela ebumbene kumaqoqo nokusetshenziswa kwezingxoxo ezibumbene nezindlela kanye nokusetshenziswa.
- Into elimazayo engekho emthethweni ngokomnotho empeleni, ukuhamba kwemali okungemthetho nezimayini ezingemthetho.



UTHI BEWAZI

IZIBOSHWA

Ezingaphansi kuka-3% emajele aseNingizimu Afrika zingabesifazane.

IZIPHAKAMISO

- **Ukuncipha kobugebengu, ikakhulu ubudlova obenziwa kwabesifazane nasemaqenjini abantu ababuthaka kanye namacala aphathelene nocansi, kufanele baziswe ngemiphumela nezinqumo ezathathwa kuyi-2019 GBV Summit. Izinhlelo nezindlela ezikhona kufanele zilungiswe imiphumela yengqungquthela noHlelo Lukazwelonke olusikiselwa.**
- **Ukuphinde kubekwe eqhulwini imisebenzi evumelana nemithombo yezimali nezinhlelo ezihlangene nohlelo lokusetshenziswa kwemali kuyo yonke i-CJS kuyadingeka ukuze kufinyelelwe imiphumela engu-80% ngokugxila emisebenzini engu-, (isimiso sikaPareto).**
- **Inkohlakalo nobugebengu obuhlobene nen-kohlakalo emphakathini nasezinkampanini ezizimele kumelwe incishiswe..**
- Intuthuko ezindabeni zokuphenya nokukhishwa kwezigwebo.
- Ukufuna izigebengu zezidakamizwa ngombono wokuziqeda ngokusebenzisa uHlelo Lokuqeda Amaqembu Ezigilamkhuba Ezweni lonke nangokubukezwa kwe-NDMP.
- Ukusho iqiniso nokwenza umthetho uhlonishwe.
- **Ukwenza imingcele yezwe ilondeke ika-khulu ngokugxila emingceleni yasemoyeni neyasolwadle.**
- Ukuqinisekisa ukuphepha kwe-inthanethi nokul-wa nobugebengu obenziwa nge-inthanethi.
- Ukwandisa ukwelashwa nokunakekelwa kwabasebenzisa kabi izidakamizwa.
- Izinhlangano zochwepheshe bokuphoqelela ukugcinwa komthetho ezigxila ekuqasheni nasekumiseni abasebenzi abafanelekayo nabanolwazi.
- Ukwandisa izindlela zokungena ezinkantolo.
- Ukuqeda Umsebenzi Wezobulungisa Wenguquko, ohloselwe ukugumbuqela inguquko yesimiso sezomthetho, kusukela ekubusweni kwabantu, ubandlululo nokwasungulwa omashiqela.

ISAHLUKO 14

Ukwakha I-Afrika Nomhlaba Ongcono



-Freedom Charter yamemezela: "*INingizimu Afrika iyoba umbuso ozimele ngokuphelele, ohlonipha amalungelo nobukhosi bazo zonke izizwe; INingizimu Afrika izolwela ukulondoloza ukuthula komhlaba nokuxazulula zonke zingxabano zamazwe ngamazwe ngokuxoxisana hhayi ngempi; Ukuthula nobungane phakathi kwabo bonke abantu kuzolondolozwa ngokunamathela emalungelweni alinganayo, amathuba nezimo zabo bonke; [futhi okokugcina]… Ilungelo lawo wonke umuntu wase-Afrika lenkululeko nokuzibusa lizoqashelwa futhi libe isisekelo sokusebenzisana ngokuseduze.*"

Ukuze sithuthukise lezi neminye imigomo i-RDP yaphawula ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika ngeke ikwazi ukwakha "*ngokuzahlukanisa nomakhelwane bayo abaseNingizimu ye-Afrika… uma iNingizimu Afrika izama ukubusa omakhelwane bayo izobekela imingcele ukukhula kwayo, inciphise abebezoba izimakethe, yenze kube kubi kakhulu ukungabiko kwemisebenzi futhi ibangele ukwanda kokuthutheleka eNingizimu Afrika*".

Ekuqaleni kombuso wentando yabantu, iNingizimu Afrika yachazwa ngokuthi umphakathi oyimbuka uMengameli wangaphambili ayichaza ngokuthi 'iklolodo lomhlaba'[299]. INingizimu Afrika ibilokhu ihlukanisiwe ngemva kokuba ixoshiwe kuyi-UN nakwezinye izingxoxo eziningi ezihlukahlukene, naphezu kukuba ibe ithuluzi ekwakhiweni komanduleli we-UN, iNhlangano Yezizwe. INingizimu Afrika enobandlululo yakhishwa inyumbazane amashumi eminyaka, izinhlangano zomhlaba wonke ezingahambisani nobandlululo ezenza imikhankaso amashumi eminyaka ukuze kuqedwe imithetho yobandlululo. Izinhlangano zenkululeko zasekelwa imibuso yase-Afrika ezimele, ngaphansi komphathi we-OAU, ngezenzo ezizinzile ngenxa yeKomiti Yenkululeko eyamiswa ngo-1973.

Isabela kulolu bumbano lwamazwe ase-Afrika, iNingizimu Afrika enobandlululo yalwa impi enkulu nomakhelwane bayo futhi yabutha amakhulu ezinkulungwane zentsha nabantu baseNingizimu Afrika abangasoli nama-namasosha ezwe lonke.

Phakathi kuka-1980 no-1989 i-Commonwealth yathi kulinganisela ukuthi "*kwafa abantu abayisigidi [okwaba nomphumela] wezigidigidi zama-dollar' okwenza umonakalo nokulimala kwezomnotho emazweni angomakhelwane … umphumela waba ingcindezi enkulu emazweni ngamazwe ukuba aqinise unswinyo eNingizimu Afrika*"[300] IKomiti Yenkululeko yachithwa ngo-1997, ngemva kokufeza injongo yayo yokuqeda ukubuswa elinye izwe nobandlululo, kodwa kwaqhubeka eSouth Sudan, eWestern Sahara, eChagos Archipelago nase-Comorian Island seMayotte.

Ngo-1994, iNingizimu Afrika yasuka ekubeni imbuka emhlabeni wonke yaba nesihlalo phakathi komphakathi wezizwe zase-Afrika nasemhlabeni. Emazwini kaMongameli wangaphambiili uMandela, phakathi ne-World Summit for Social Development ka-1995, "*ukungena kwentando yabantu eNingizimu Afrika sekwephuzile ezindabeni zamazwe ngamazwe iwukuthi singathela izithelo emhlabeni ozichaza wona*." Ushintsho lweNingizimu Afrika lwaphinde lwenzeka nasoshintshweni lomhlaba wonke ngemva kokuphela kweMpi Yomshoshaphansi nokuwa kwe-Soviet Union. Lokhu kwaba ukwamukela komhlaba '*uhlelo lwezwe elisha*', lapho amazwe asathuthuka futhi ikakhulu amazwe ase-Afrika ayesashikashikana nokuphinde avuke emiphumelei yango-1991 yokuwa komnotho womhlaba wonke ibuyele Ezinhlelweni Zokulungisa Izinhlaka (SAP) ezahluleka ezazishukunyiswa iZinhlangano Ze-Bretton Woods[301].

"*UHlelo Lwezwe Elisha*", lwalunezingxenye ezihlukahlukene. Okokuqala lwalunezici zokukhulisa umnotho emhlabeni, ngenxa yentuthuko nokusetshenziswa kwezobuchwepheshe, (ikakhulu ICT), ikhuthaze ukubumbana kwezomkhiqizo nezinqubo zokuphatha kuzo zonke izilwandlekazi, ukuhweba okukhulu ngamathuluzi ezezimali nokwandisa ukuhweba ngezimpahla nangezinkonzo. Eminyakeni engu-25 edlule, ukukhula kweminotho ehlanganisiwe eNingizimu esathuthuka, kakhulu ezingweni ezinkulu zase-Asia ne-China, kanye namanye amazwe akha i-BRICS njengaseRussia naseBrazil, abona ukushenxiswa kokubuswa komnotho okukodwa eNtshonalanga[302], naphezu kwenhlekelele yase-Asia ngo-1997.

Ukwenziwa kweMpumalanga Yurophu ibe intando yabantu nezinguquko eziyisisekelo kuyi-NATO, okwakuyi-Soviet Union, iGermany ne-EU kwaba nethonya ohlelweni lokusebenzisa imali, imisebenzi, inhlala-kahle,

299 UMengameli. 2014. Ukuhlolwa Kweminyaka Engu-25, k148.
300 Pahad, A. 2014. Insurgent Diplomat: Izinkulumo Zomphakathi noma Impi Yomphakathi, k82.
301 NEPAD. 2018. "Indlela Ye-Afrika Indlela Ye-Afrika eya ku-2063: Ukukhetha ebusweni boshintsho olukhulu," p5.
302 Steinbock, D. 2017. Amandla okulinganiswa komnotho womhlaba wonke kuyagudluka. Website: www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/09/the-global-economic-balance-ofpower-is-shifting.

ukukhula kwezomnotho nezinye izici eziningi zokuphila. Ngokuphambene nalokho okwakulindelwe ekuqaleni, lezi zinguquko azizange zilethe ukuthula nokuchuma, njengoba umhlaba wawucabanga ngokwengeziwe ngohlobo nangesimo esicindezelayo.

Ngokombono wezomnotho, ukuphela kokulwa kwaseMpumalanga/Ntshonalanga endala kwaletha ukwanda kokuncintisana ngokutshala izimali nezimakethe, kanye nokuncintisana kokuya phansi, kwabuye kwaletha amathuba okwakha ubungane obusha kwezomnotho nezindlela ezintsha. Kwakulindeleke ukuba i-WTO idlale indima enkulu ekukhuthazeni ukuhweba komhlaba wonke nezixazululo zezingxabano zokuhweba ikakhulu ngaphansi kweSivumelwano Esivamile Sezintela Nokuhweba. Emazwini kaMengameli wangaphambili uNelson Mandela kuyi-United States Congress ngezi-6 October 1994:

"*Ngokuqinisekile inkathi entsha izofuna ukuba intando yabantu kumelwe isho ukuphila okunezinto eziningi. Njengoba izithombe zokuphila kwabantu abahlala emhlabeni wonke zazizotholakala kubo bonke abantu, ngakho nomehluko phakathi kwabacebile nabampofu, ngaphakathi kwezwe nakwamanye naphakathi kwezwekazi nakwamanye amazwekazi kwaba amandla ashukumisayo ukuba abangatholi lutho bathole ukuphila okungcono emibusweni, kungakhathaliseki ukuthi bahlalaphi.*"

Ngo-1994, iNingizimu Afrika yasuka ekubeni imbuka emhlabeni wonke yaba nesihlalo phakathi komphakathi wezizwe zase-Afrika nasemhlabeni.

INingizimu Afrika, njengenomnotho omncane kuya kolingene nomnotho ovulekile noyingxube oncike ekuhwebeni namazwe ngamazwe, kwadingeka idlale indima yentuthuko yezokwakha "*uhlelo olusha lomnotho wezwe*" ukuze kube nezindlela zokulingana okwengeziwe.

Ngaphezu kwethonya lezobuchwepheshe, ukuhwebelana komhlaba wonke kuye kwaba nesimo kwezepolitiki yamazwe. Njengoba umhlaba ulungiselela ukuqala kwenkulungwane entsha ngemva kweMpi Yomshoshaphansi, kwakulindelwe okukhulu endabeni yokuthula nokugxila ekulondekeni kwabantu, njengoba kuboniswa i-UN Millennium Declaration ka- 2000. Nokho, izenzakalo zango-9/11 ngo-2001 zaqeda okuningi okuhle, futhi inkathi 'yeMpi Yokwesaba, eyenza i-USA yachitha imali elinganiselwa kumadollar angu-5.9 trillion ezimpini zango9/11 – e-Iraq, e-Afghanistan, ePakistan naseSyria – phakathi kuka-2001 no-2018[303]. Leli nani alihlanganisi izindleko zempi – zako kokubili abantu nezimai – emazweni athinteka ngokuqondile izimpi zokwesaba.

Ubukhulu bezepolitiki nokulondeka kuye kwaba enye yezinto eziyinhloko ekuthuthukiseni uhlelo olusha. Nakuba intanto yabantu iye yaletha izinhlangano zentando yabantu ezakhamuzini eziningi emhlabeni

303 Crawford, N. 2018. Izindleko Ze-United States Ngemva Kwezimpi Zango-9/11 Nge-FY2019: US$5.9 Trillion Eyachithwa Neyayiyis-ibopho. Izindleko Zomsebenzi Wempi, Watson Institute, Brown University.

wonke, kwanda izingozi zokulondeka. Nakuba kuye kwaba nokushenxiswa kwezingozi zaphambilini zamandla amakhulu enuzi nezingxabano kwezinye izinhlobo zokulondeka, uhlelo olusha lwaletha ubukhulu obengeziwe ezifundeni noma emakhaya, ukuhlanganiswa kwabantu abangasebenzeli umbuso, nokuxoshwa okwaba usongo olukhulu ekuthuleni. Ukuvuselela kwezinhlangano zobuzwe kwezinye izindawo kwabangela izingxabano eziqhubekayo, ukwanda kwezingxabano zobuhlanga, ubugebengu obuhleliwe, ukushushumbiswa kwezidakamizwa, ukweqa kwabantu imingcele, ababaleki nokuputshuka kwezikhali okwaholela ezingxabanweni phakathi kwamazwe angomakhelwane futhi iqinisa ukucindezeleka kombuso.

Izwekazi lase-Afrika, elihlobene kakhulu nekusasa leNingizimu Afrika, yalithola ithonya lohlelo lwezwe elisha. Ekwakhiweni nasekusetshenzisweni kweNingizimu Afrika umthetho wamazwe ngamazwe kuleli zwekazi, kwagxilwa kakhulu ezindleleni zokuvimbela izingxabano futhi lapho zaziqubuke khona ukuba kube neqhaza ekuthuleni nasentuthukweni. Ukuphela kobandlululo eNamibia naseNingizimu Afrika, ukuphela kokuqothulwa kohlanga eRwanda nokuphela kweMpi Yomshoshaphansi kwenza leli zwekazi laba namathuba amasha okulungisa ikusasa lawo. Isizukulwane esisha se-Pan-Afrikanists samela amakhambi okuxazulula izinkinga zase-Afrika zezingxabanto nentuthuko encane.

Njengomnikelo wayo, iNingizimu Afrika yaqala ukuthatha isikhundla sayo sokuba phambili ekwakheni izinhlangano zokubusa nokuthuthukisa izwekazi lase-Afrika, ukuba libe i-Afrika enokuthula nokuchuma. Iye yayazisa le ndima ngokukhuthaza ubungane nokubambisana kuyi-Global South ukuze iqinisekise umhlaba onobulungisa lapho zonke izakhamuzi zomhlaba zizovuna khona izinzuzo ezinjengokuhwebelana kwembulunga yonke.

INTUTHUKO EMINYAKENI ENGU-25 YENTANDO YABANTU

Ukuphela kobandlululo nokufinyelela intando yabantu kwenza izinguquko ezinkulu emithethweni yaseNingizimu Afrika yamazwe ngamazwe. Izinkinga ezinkulu zahlanganiswa ekuthuthukiseni ushintsho e-Afrika, lapho iNingizimu Afrika yahola khona namanye amazwe ezwekazini, ukuze ilethe ukuthula nentuthuko, iqinise izinhlangano zase-Afrika. Yahlanganisa ukumiswa kabusha kweNingizimu Afrika esiteji sembulunga yonke, ukuthola ukumelelwa okugcwele nobulungu ezinhlanganweni zamazwe ngamazwe nezezifunda, nokumisa ukuba khona kwamanxusa embulunga yonke.

INingizimu Afrika (yaphinde) yajoyina izinhlangano ezihlukahlukene, kuhlanganise ne-Commonwealth, i-UN, i-OAU, i-SADC, neNhlangano Engekho Ohlelweni phakathi kwezinye.

Ukwamukela kweNingizimu Afrika 'i-Afrikan Agenda' eyagcizelela ngokuyinhloko ukubaluleka kobuhlobo phakathi kwezwekazi kwakhula ngobukhulu nangokujula ekuqaleni kweshumi lokuqala leminyaka yenkululeko ngaphansi kwesihloko esithi 'Afrikan Renaissance'. Ukugxila ezintweni ezimbili kwakuwukuqinisa izinhlaka zezinhlangano ezazisekela inqubo yokuvuselela (ngokwesibonelo ukuguqula i-OAU ibe i-AU), nokuthuthukisa le policy agenda ngamathuluzi anjenge-NEPAD ne-Afrikan Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

INingizimu Afrika yasebenza namanye amazwe ayinhloko e-Afrika (aphawulekayo i- Algeria, iNigeria ne-Senegal) ukuze yamukele umbono nohlelo lwe-NEPAD, futhi ithuthukise lokho okwaba i-NEPAD Secretariat futhi kamuva uHlelo Lwe-NEPAD Nenhlangano Yokuxhumanisa neNhlangano Yokuthuthukisa i-AU. Ukusekela kweNingizimu Afrika nokwamukela i-Pan-Afrikan Parliament iye yahloselwa ukusiza ekuthuthukiseni intando yabantu nokubusa ezwekazini[304].

INingizimu Afrika yaqala nokuphinde ihlakulele ubuhlobo ne-Global South ngesikhathi esifanayo, ilondoloze ubuhlobo obuhle nemibuso yomhlaba ezinzile nokuhola ezinyathelweni zemigomo ye-G8, ne-European Union (EU) ne-United States (US). Ilyona kuphela izwe lase-Afrika eku-G20, futhi iye yafuna ukumelela izinto ezithandwa abantu base-Afrika kulezi zingxoxo. INingizimu Afrika iye yasebenzisa nokuhlanganyela kwayo ezingxoxweni zomhlaba zomnotho wezenhlalo nezobulungisa, futhi yakhuthazwa uMthetho-sisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika.

Ezingxoxweni ezihlukahlukene namazwe ngamazwe, iNingizimu Afrika yaba nezindima ezihlukahlukene; kusukela ekubeni ingxeye evamile yosomabhizinisi kuya ekubeni nengxenye ekucabangeni ngemithetho yamazwe ngamazwe, kuya ekwakheni ibhuloho – lokuhlanganisa izinhlangano ezazinemibono ehlukahlukene kakhulu.

Ukuhweba: Ekuqaleni, indlela yokuhweba yeNingizimu Afrika yayinezici ezinjengezovemvane, ukuvula amaphiko amasha okuhweba ne-EU neNyakatho Melika, kanye ne-Asia ne-Latin America kuya empumalana nasentshonalanga[305]. INingizimu Afrika isohlwini lwabakhiqizi abakhulu kunabo bonke begolide futhi iphakathi kwezizwe ezihamba phambili ekukhiqizweni kwe-chrome, i-manganese, i-platinum, i-vanadium ne-vermiculate.[306]

304 Department of International Relations and Cooperation. NEPAD, Historical Overview. Website: http://www.dirco.gov.za/au.nepad/historical_overview.htm.

305 UMnyango Wezohwebo Nezezimboni. 2001. "Ukukhuthaza Ukuncintisana: Indlela Yezezimboni Ebumbene Yomsebenzi Ozinzile Nokukhula".Website-http://pmg-assets.s3-website-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/docs/2001/appendices/010529Strategy.htm.

306 www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/mineral-commodity-summaries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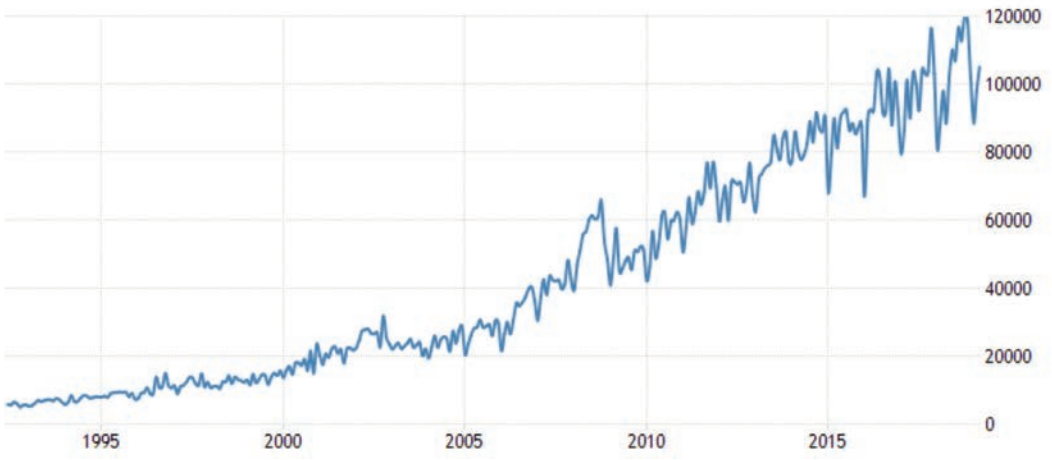


Figure 14.1: Nominal Trade in Millions of Rand (June 1992 to April 2019)
Umthombo: tradieconomics.com

Njengoba kuboniswe esithombeni 14.1 inzuzo evamile yezimpahla nezinkonzo eziya kwamanye amazwe ezivela eNingizimu Afrika zakhula zisuka ku-R106 billion ngo-1994 zaya ku-R1.4 trillion ngo-2017. Ngokuvamile, iNingizimu Afrika iyisa kwamanye amazwe izimpahla ezimbiwayo nezihlanganisiwe. Nokho, imikhiqizo embiwa phansi, njengamaphesenti ayingqikithi yezinto ezithunyelwa kwamanye amazwe, kwancipha ngo-51% (ngokwezimali) ngo-1993 kwaya kuu-37%, ngo-2017, kuyilapho amasheya emikhiqizo eyenziwe yanda isuka ku-39% ngo-1993 yaya ku-56% ngo-2017[307]. INingizimu Afrika iye yakwazi ukwenza izimakethe zayo zaba ezihluke kakhulu. Ukuthumela izinto e-Afrika nasemazweni angu-28 e-EU kwenza safinyelela imigomo emikhulu kunayo yonke, kodwa ukuthumela eChina kuye kwakhula ngokucacile kwacishe kwaba iqanda ngo-2001.

Ngo-1994, ukuhweba phakathi kweNingizimu Afrika ne-Afrika kwaba nengqikithi engu-R11.4 billion. Ngo-December 2017, ingqikithi yeNingizimu Afrika yokuhweba ne-Afrika yama ku-R 420 billion, nokwengeziwe kakhulu kohweo ngenzuzo yeNingizimu Afrika, okubonisa ukukhiqizwa okuphansi emazweni amanigi ase-Afrika. Njengengxenye yengqikithi yezinto iNingizimu Afrika ezithumela kwamanye amazwe, indawo yase-Afrika ibe imakethe eyodwa enkulu kunazo zonke yezimpahla zaseNingizimu Afrika. Njengoba kuboniswe esithombeni 14.2 Iziphahla eziya kwamanye amazwe ezingu-26% ingqikithi iNingizimu Afrika ezithumela kwamanye amazwe, ezingenayo ziyingqikithi engu-12% ngo-2018[308].



UTHI BEWAZI

IZINYONI

Izinhlobonhlobo zezinyoni ezingu-25% emhlabeni zise-Afrika

307 Umthombo: UMnyango Wezohwebo Nezezimboni. 2018. Ukulungiselelwa kwephepha Lokuhlola Kweminyaka Engu-25.
308 www.tralac.org/resources/our-resources/13142-south-africa-intra-africa-trade-and-tarriff-profile.html

Ukutshala imali: Ukuhlanganyela kwamabhizinisi aseNingizimu Afrika endaweni kubonakala kubalulekile ekuhwebeni kwayo okuyinsada ne-Afrika. Izinkampani zaseNingizimu Afrika zaba futhi abadlali abayinhloko endleleni yokusebenza kwezimboni endaweni. Ukuze isekele ukuhweba nokutshala imali ezwekazini, iNgxenye Yokutshala Ezohwebo E-Afrika yakhiwa ngo-April 2016. INingizimu Afrika (kanye ne-Nigeria, iGibhithe futhi ngokukhula iMorocco neKenya) iphakathi kwabatshali zimali abaphezulu abayishumi ezwekazini lase-Afrika, phakathi nokutshalwa kwezimali e-Afrika okubone into eyinhloko ekhuthaza ukukhula nokubambisana. Ukuze ikhuthaze ukutshalwa kwezimali e-Afrika njengengxenye yomsebenzi wokubambiana kwezomnotho, ilungu lombuso we-AU liye laqala izingxoxo ngokuklama ikhodi yokutshalwa kwezimali kuyi-pan-African ehloselwe ukuvumelanisa izimiso zokutshalwa kwezimali ezikhona nezezwekazi.

INingizimu Afrika Ne-Afrika

INingizimu Afrika yaphinde yaqala izingxoxo zesivumelwano ne-Southern African Customs Union (SACU), ilungiselela ukunikeza amandla ayo okwenza izinqumo ngokungagodli. Isivumelwano esisha ne-SACU ekugcineni sasayinwa ngo-2002 ukuze sikhuthaze ukuhlanganyela ekwenzeni izinqumo nokuvumela ukuhlanganyela ilungiselelo elisha lokuhlanganyela izintela okuhloselwe ukuqinisekisa ukuzinza kwentela. Ngo-2001, i-SADC yafinyelela ingqophamlando ephawulekayo ngokusungula i-Free Trade Area (FTA) ngokwamukela iphrothokholi yokuHweba Ye-SADC. Nakuba ukusetshenziswa kwe-SADC FTA kuye kwaqedwa kakhulu, kuhlale kungaphelele. I-SADC iye yashenxa yaya ekubeni isibonelo sokubumbana okugxile ekusebenziseni umthetho wezimboni wendawo njengethuluzi lentuthuko nokubambisana, uhlobo olusebenzayo nolwentuthuko yokubambisana. Isivumelwano Sokuhweba Ngokukhululekile Se-Tripartite samiswa ngo-2015. Izimiso zezintela kusaxoxwa ngazo manje.

Izinqubo zokubumbana ezwekazini: I-NEPAD, nezindlela ezihlukahlukene zengqala-sizinda Nezwekazi I-Afrika FTA (AfCFTA)

INingizimu Afrika, ibambisene namazwe ayinhloko ase-Afrika, iye yaba phambili ekuthuthukiseni nokusebenzisa ukusekelwa ngamazwe ngamazwe kwe-NEPAD njengohlelo lwentuthuyo yomnotho wezenhlalo e-Afrika. INingizimu Afrika iye yamukela i-NEPAD Secretariat kusukela yamiswa ngo-2001.

INingizimu Afrika idlala indima ebalulekile ekuthuthukiseni ingqala-sizinda yase-Afrika futhi ihola i-NEPAD Presidential Ifrastructure Championing Initiative (PICI). Kulo msebenzi, yaba eyokuqala eMgwaqweni Osuka Enyakatho Uye Eningizimu Nentuthuko Kuloliwe, okuyingxenye futhi ye-PIDA. INingizimu Afrika iye yakhuthaza futhi intuthuko e-Afrika, ikakhulu izinhlelo zokubeka eqhulwini ze-NEPAD, ngokubamba iqhaza nangokuhola ebuhlotsheni obuhlukahlukene ne-AU njengeZingxoxo Zokubambisana KweChina Ne-Afrika, i-Tokyo International Conference eNtuthukweni Ye-Afrika, iZingxoxo ZeKorea Ne-Afrika, iZingxoxo Ze-Afrika Ne-India, iZingxoxo Ze-Turkey Ne-Afrika ne-G8 efinyelela e-Afrika.

Ngo-2013, ilungu lombuso i-AU, kuhlanganise neNingizimu Afrika, lasayina i-50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, elaqala ukuba liphethe i-Agenda 2063: Esikufunayo E-Afrika, uphawu lwentuthuko e-Afrika lweminyaka engu-50 ezayo. I-agenda nohlelo lokusetshenziswa wayo iminyaka yokuqala engu-10 ibonisa imisebenzi eseqhulwini ehlanganisa izindawo zomnotho, ingqala-sizinda, imfundo, intuthuko kubantu, ukubambisana nokukhuthaza izindawo, phakathi kokunye. Njengomholi enhlanganweni yengqala-sizinda futhi inikezwe isisekelo sokukhiqiza (ukuncipha kwe-albeit) kanye nokuba kulindeleke ukuba ihole endabeni yezobuchwepheshe nokukhuthaza, iNingizimu Afrika kuzodingeka idlale indima eyengeziwe ekufezeni i-Agenda 2063, nezindawo ezihlobene eziseqhulwini.

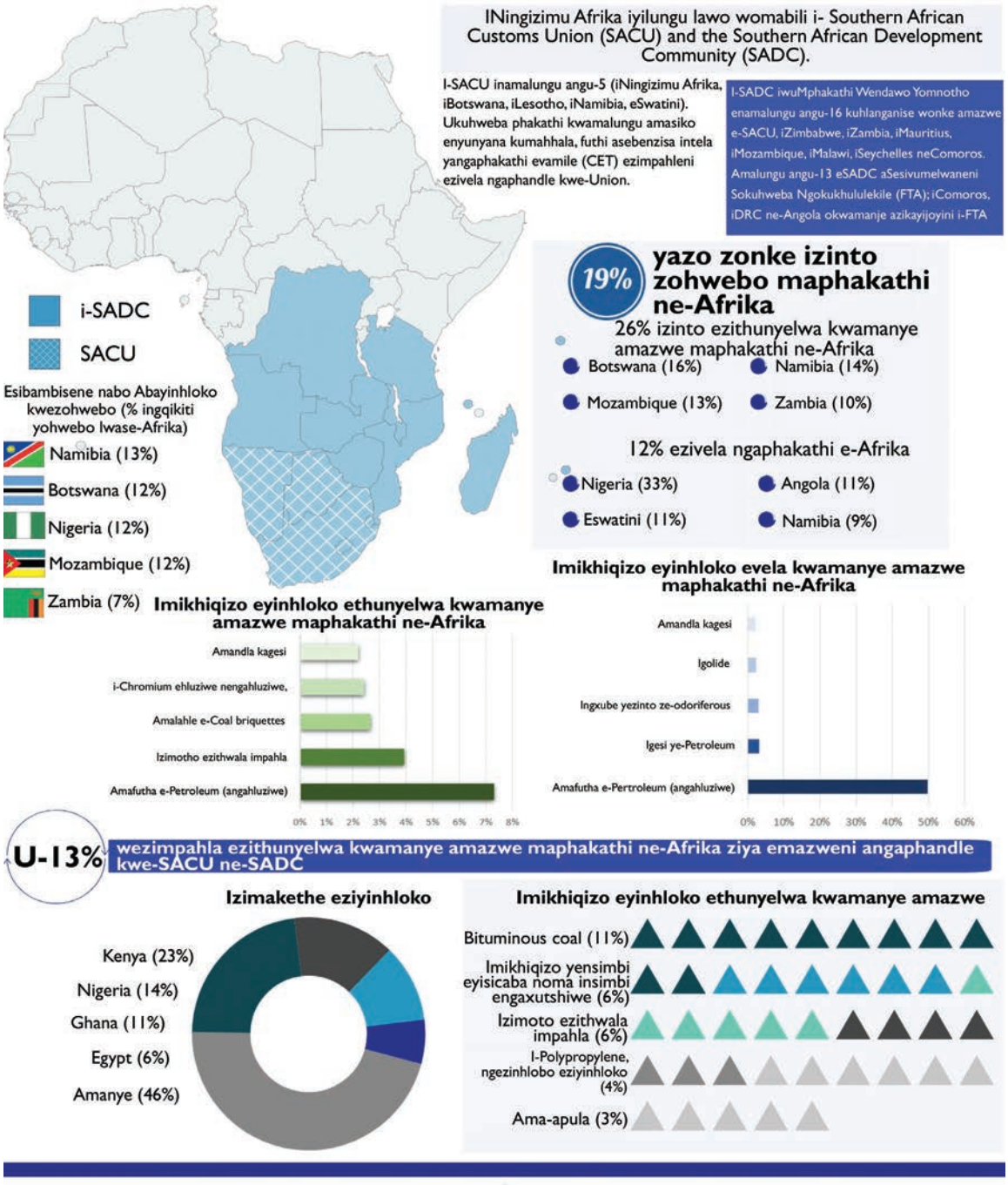
ISivumelwano Sase-Abuja, esamukelwa ngo-1991 i-OAU, sanikeza uhlaka lokubumbana kwezomnotho kwe-Afrika. Nakuba ekuqaleni kwakunentuthuko encane ezingeni lwezwekazi, ngomnotho wemiphakathi yezindawo, ukubumbana komnotho okwaqala ukuthola ukulandelana. Ngemva kokugujwa kweminyka engu-50 kwe-OAU/AU ngo-2013, nokwamukela i-AU Agenda 2063, i-agenda yokubambisana ezwekazini Izinga lathola ukulandelelwa. I-Extraordinary AU Summit yango-2017 eyaqhutshelwa eKigali, eRwanda. INingizimu Afrika yasayina i-AfCFTA phakathi ne-Ordinary Session of the AU Summit Yesi-31 eMauritania ngo-July 2018.

EU-INingizimu Afrika Ne-EPA

Selokhu kwaqala ukusebenza Isivumelwano Sokuhweba, Intuthuko Nokubambisana (TDCA), ingqikithi yezohwebo yanda isuka ku-R150 billion ngo-2000 yaya ku-R599.86 billion ngo-2017, ukukhula okucishe kube u-300%. Izinto iNingizimu Afrika eyazithumela ku-EU zanda zisuka ku-R64 billion ngo-2000 zaya ku-R262 billion ngo-2017, ukwanda ngo-309%[309]. Isici esiyinhloko sokuthumela izinto kwamanye amazwe kweNingizimu Afrika kuyaqhubeka kuba imikhiqizo eyinhloko nakuba kube nokwanda okuphawulekayo ekuhlanganyeleni izinto ezinenzuzo zokuhweba. ISivumelwano Se-SADC-EU Economic Partnership (EPA) sangena esikhundleni

309 UMnyango Wezohwebo Nezezimboni. 2018. Iphepha lokulungisela Ukuhlola Kweminyaka Engu-25..

Isithombe 14.2: South Africa Intra-Africa trade and tariff profile - 2018.
Umthombo: https://www.tralac.org/resources/our-resources/13142-south-africa-intra-africa-trade-and-tariff-profile.html#moredownloads



samalungiselelo e-TDCA ngezi-10 October 2016. I-SADC-EPA izothuthukisa ezezimboni kuzwelonke nasezindaweni ngokukhuthaza uhwebo, ukunikeza isisekelo sokwenezelwa kwezinto nokuzuza phakathi kweketanga lenzuzo yendawo.

Iningi lesibambisene nabo eNtshonalanga Yurophu lithuthukela endleleni yokusiza liya ekubambisaneni entuthukweni yezomnotho neNingizimu Afrika. Lolu sizo luye lwagxila ngokuvamile emigomweni nezinto eziseqhulwini ze-NDP. I-Official Development Assistance (ODA) yamanje evela ku-EU, engena nge-South African-EU Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) yeNingizimu Afrika, ifinyelela ezigidini zama-Euro ayizigidi ezingu-241 izigidi ukuze kuxhaswe umjikelezo ka-2014 kuya ku-2020. Izindawo zayo ezintathu eziseqhulwini zihlanganiswe nemigomo ye-NDP okungukuthi – ukudala imisebenzi, imfundo, ukuqeqesha nokusungula; nokwakha imibuso efanelekayo nethuthukayo.

I-USA

Ubuhlobo phakathi kweNingizimu Afrika ne-US baqala ngemva kokuphela kobandlululo, kuhlanganise ukuqinisa ubuhlobo bamazwe amabili, kanye nokuhweba kwamazwe amabili ngokuvumelana noMthetho Wokukhulisa I-Afrika Nethuba (AGOA). Ingcindezi phakathi kweNingizimu Afrika ne-US kwavela ngo-2015 lapho uMengameli wangaleso sikhathi We-US uBarack Obama asongela ngokuphindaphinda intela yeNingizimu Afrika yezinto ezithile eyayizithumela kwamanye amazwe mahhala. Muva nje, i-US yabekela iNingizimu Afrika imithetho emayelana nentela yensimi, kuyilapho ikhulula amanye athumela insimbi eningi e-US. Nakuba kungacaci ukuthi yini ezolandela, zonke izibonakaliso ziwukuthi i-US izofuna ukuphindaphinda izivumelwane zokuhweba endaweni. Ikakhulu iNingizimu Afrika, ne-SACU, idinga ukuzilungiselela isivumelwano sangemva kwe-AGOA.

> Iningi lesibambisene nabo eNtshonalanga Yurophu lithuthukela endleleni yokusiza liya ekubambisaneni entuthukweni yezomnotho neNingizimu Afrika.

Amanye Amazwe

Izivumelwano eziningana zokubambisana kwezomnotho ziye zaphethwa emazweni asathuthuka, kuhlanganise neSivumelwano Sokuhweba Se-Preferential phakathi kwe-SACU ne-MERCOSUR (ngemva kokuhlehliswa okuningana), sasetshenziswa ngo-April 2016. Kwaxoxwa ngesivumelwano esifanayo e-India.

Ngo-2011, i-Asia yadlula iYurophu njengendawo yaseNingizimu Afrika enkulu kunazo zonke yokuhweba emnotheweni womhlaba wonke. Ngo-2017, ingqikithi yokuhweba ye-Asia yafinyelela ku-R880 billion.

Ukuthuthukisa ukuthula, ukulondeka nokuzinza ezwekazini kanye nezizwe eziningi kuyizimiso eziyinhloko zemithetho yamazwe ngamazwe eNingizimu Afrika, futhi izwe lawela ukumisa izinhlaka ezicacile zokuqondisa ukuthula nokulondeka endaweni nasezwekazini. Iqondisa imizamo yayo yokuthula nokulondeka ezizweni eziningi kwenza lokhu kungenela kufaneleke futhi kusekelwe ezidingweni.

Ukwakha izinhlangano ezidingekayo zokwengamela ukulondeka nezingxabano kuyi-SADC naku-OAU/AU zazishukunyiswa umbono wokuthola ‘amakhambi ase-Afrika ezinkingeni zase-Afrika’. Imvelaphi yezingxenye ezihlukahlukene yokucabangela kweNingizimu Afrika ukuthula nokulondeka njengokuhlobene kakhulu nentuthuko iyabonakala emathuluzini anjenge- NEPAD, i-Agenda 2063 ne-SDG 2030Agenda egcizelela ukubaluleka kwemithetho exoxa ngezinto zepolitiki zesikhathi eside, ubuthakathaka bezomnotho nobezenhlalo. Ngo-2012 iNingizimu Afrika yabeka phambili ngokuphumelelayo umuntu ozoba usihlalo eKhomishaneni ye-AU, okwaba futhi owesifazane wokuqala Nosihlalo WeKhomishane Ye-SADC.

Izinyathelo zokuxazulula izingxabano

Indlela yokuxazulula izingxabano zaseNingizimu Afrika incike ezinsikeni ezintathu: amanxusa avimbelayo, ukwakha nokwenza ukuthula. Izwe liye lagxia ezingxoxweni, ukuhlanganiswa emakhambini ezepolitiki.

Kusukela ngo-1994 iNingizimu Afrika iye yahola emizamweni eminini yokuxazulula izingxabano ezinkulu: eBurundi, eComoros, eCôte d'Ivoire, eDRC, eLesotho, eSudan/South Sudan naseZimbabwe. Isifundo esivelile ukuthi amazwe ngemva kwezingxabano aba buthaka isikhathi eside, enamathuba amaningi okuwa, okusho ukuthi ukuze iphumelele ekwakheni ukuthula, iNingizimu Afrika kumelwe ibe sesimweni sokuzibophezela ngemithombo nangale kokusayina izivumelwano zokuthula ukuze iqondise 'indlela enezingxenye ezihlukahlukene'. Ngaphezu kwazo zonke izifundo ukuthi ukuthula nokulondeka okuhlala njalo ngeke kuvikelwe uma ingekho intuthuko.

Ukuphinde kuxoxwe namanxusa

Manje kunabameleli abangamanxusa emazweni angu-47 kwangu-55 e-Afrika. Kusukela ngo-1994, iNingizimu Afrika iye yasayina ingqikithi yezivumelwano zamazwe amabili ezingu-1943 nezivumelwano zamazwe amaningi ezingu-322; okwaba nengqikithi yazo zonke izivumelwano zamazwe ngamazwe ezingu-2265.[310] Ibuye ibe nebambisene nabo abaningana ezingeni lezinhloko zombuso, kuhlanganise iChina (ngo-2010 eyaphakanyiswa yaba i-Comprehensive Strategic Partnership – eyiyo kuphela ewuhlobo lwayo), i-India, i-EU, ne-Brazil. Ngenkathi ngaphakathi i-ODA, eyenganyelwe ihhovisi Lomgcini-Mafa, liye laba ingxenye encane yalo lonke uhlelo lukazwelonke lokusetshenziswa kwemali, usizo oluvela emazweni ayi-OECD ezindabeni ezinjengempilo, imfundo, indawo nezobulungisa, phakathi kwezinye, iye yadlala indima ebalulekile ekusizeni iNingizimu Afrika ukuba ibhekane nezinselele ezithile ezicindezela kakhulu zomnotho wenhlalo nezepolitiki. I-ODA ibuye yasekela umkhakha womphakathi eNingizimu Afrika futhi yanikela ngokuqinisekisa ukuthi Ukuhileleka kweNingizimu Afrika ekulondolozeni ukuthula nokulondeka e-Afrika.

Ukukhuthaza isimiso sokulingana kuhulumeni womhlaba wonke

Uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika uhlale eyikhuthalele imizamo ebumbene yohlelo lwezoshintsho lokubusa komhlaba wonke, kuhlanganise isimiso se-UN neZinhlangano Ze-Bretton Woods. Lezo zinguquko kufanele zandise izwi lamazwe asathuthuka kulezi zinhlangano futhi inike i-agenda yabo izinkathazo zamazwe asathuthuka.

INingizimu Afrika ibuye isekele umphumela wentuthko kuyi-Doha Development Round (DDR) ye-WTO, phaathi kwezinye izindlela, ukudlala indima ebalulekile kuyiQembu Lase-Afrika, i-G77 nokwezinye izinhlangano zamazwe ngamazwe.



IMIGOMO YE-AFCFTA:

- **Ukusungula imakethe eyodwa ezwekazini yezimpahla nezinkonzo, nokuhamba ngokukhululekile kwabantu abanamabhizinisi nokutshalwa kwezimali**
- **Inyunyana Yamasiko Abantu Base-Afrika**
- **Ukwandisa ukuhweba ngaphakathi e-Afrika ngokuvumelanisa nokubambisana kangcono nenkululeko yokuhweba nokukhuthaza imibuso namathuluzi kuwo wonke ama-REC nakuyo yonke i-Afrika.**
- **Ukuxazulula izinselele ezihlukahlukene nobulungu obulakanyanayo nokusheshisa izinqubo zokubambisana endaweni nasezwekazini.**
- **Ukuthuthukisa ukuncintisana ezingeni lezimboni nezamabhizinisi.**

I i-African Union
Iwebhsayithi: https://au.int/en/ti/cfta/about.

310 Department of International Relations and Cooperation (2019), South African Treaty Section, Office of the Chief State Law Adviser

Intuthuko Nokuguquguquka Kwesimo

Sezulu INingizimu Afrika iye yadlala indima enkulu ezimpikiswaneni zomhlaba zentuthuko, ukuba usihlalo kuyi-G77 kuhlanganise neqembu laseChina ngezikhathi ezibalulekile zokuqubuka kwe-agenda yentuthuko emhlabeni wonke.

INingizimu Afrika yabuye yabamba nezingxoxo zamazwe ngamazwe ezashintsha isiqondiso sentuthuko yamazwe amaningi nezinqubo zendawo. Lezi zihlanganisa i-World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), i-COP17 yokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu ne-17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) ye-Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

> Ukuze iphinde yakhe idumela nokuphumelela kwayo endaweni yamazwe ngamazwe, iNingizimu Afrika kuzodingeka inqobe ezinye zezinselele eziyinhloko eziboniswe kulokhu kuhlola.

Ukwakhela ekuzibophezeleni kwakho ukuvikela nokulondoloza indawo ukuze isetshenziswe izizukulwane ezilandelayo eyamiswa ngokubamba i-WSSD ngo-2002, INingizimu Afrika yabamba ngokuphumelelayo i-COP17/CMP7 Yomhlangano Wohlaka Lokuguquguquka Kwesimo Sezulu ngo-November/December 2011. Leli zwe labonisa ubuholi obungefaniswe ekuhlengeni uhlelo olukhulu kunazo zonke lwe-UN lokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu nokushintsha izingxoxo zibe ezakhayo. Kwamiswa izinhlobo ezintsha zezinhlaka, njenge-Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, i-Green Climate Fund ne-Adaptation Committee. Kwakuyimiphumela ye-Durban Summit eyanikeza iNingizimu Afrika izingxoxo zokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu, okwenza yasayina Isivumelwano SaseParis ngo-December 2015.

INingizimu Afrika yayiphakathi kwamazwe ayehola ezingxoxweni zama-MDG futhi ekugcineni yaba khona kuyi-2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (ama-SDG). Amazwe asathuthuka abuye athone imiphumela yezingxoxo Zokuguquguquka Kwesimo Sezulu EParis, nemiphumela yamazwe ngamazwe ekuthuthukiseni izimali.

Amalungelo abantu nobulungisa emazweni ngamazwe

Amalungelo abantu nobulungisa emazweni ngamazwe kuye kwaba izihloko ezibalulekile emihlanganweni yaseNingizimu Afrika ezingxoxweni zomhlaba. Ngo-2001 iNingizimu Afrika yabamba iNgqungquthela Yomhlaba ngokumelene Nobuhlanga, Ubandlululo Lobuhlanga, Ukubulawa Kwamaphandle Nokubekezelelana Okuhlobene Nakho. Lokhu kwaba ingqungquthela eyinselele kakhulu kulabo ababeyiqhuba ezindabeni zezikhundla ezincintisanayo okwadingeka kuxoxwe ngazo. INingizimu Afrika iye yakhonza izingxenye ezintathu kuyi-UN Human Rights Council (HRC).

INingizimu Afrika ibuye yaba nendima ezinguqukweni kusukela kuyiKhomishane Yamalungelo Abantu (HRC) ngo-2006. INingizimu Afrika ilungiselela ushintsho kuyi-HRC enkathithi eqala ngo-2021-2026 okungase kubone i-HRC ishintsha ibe isici esikhule ngokugcwele kuyi-UN. INingizimu Afrika iye yaqinisekisa amathuluzi amaningi e-Human Rights. INingizimu Afrika ibuye yaphumelela ekukhankaseleni ukhetheo lwezazi zayo ezindikimbeni zamalungelo abantu kuyi-UN.

I-WTO

INingizimu Afrika iye yahlangabezana ngokugcwele nezibopho zayo ze-WTO futhi iyaqhubeka nezingxoxo zazo zamazwe ngamazwe inenhloso yokushintsha nokuthuthukisa izinhlangano nemithetho ebusa ezomnotho zomhlaba wonke, ukuvula ukukhula kwentuthuko nomnotho emazweni asathuthuka. INingizimu Afrika isalokhu izibophezele ezingxoxweni zamazwe ngamazwe ngaphansi kwesisekelo se-DDR somphumela wokuthi isekela ezezimboni zezwe lonke, ukuthuthukiswa kwezinkonzo nezolimo nokusebenza okubekwe kuyi-NDP. Nokho, izingxoxo zohwebo lwamazwe ngamazwe ziye zama, futhi amazwe athuthukile acabangela ukuthi i-DDR isiwufinyelele umgomo wayo. Ngakho, ukuvuselela izingxoxo kuyoba inselele eyinhloko ekuqhubekeleni phambili.

Izindlu Zokuhlangana/Ukuhlanganisa Okungakahleleki

Ukuthambekela okukhulayo ukuthi amazwe acabanga ngendlela efanayo ahlangane ngaphandle kwezinhlaka ezihlelekile zamazwe ngamazwe ukuze axoxe ngezinkinga eziqondile ezithinta umphakathi wamazwe ngamazwe. Amaqembu agxila ezinkingeni zomhlaba ezihlobene nezepolitiki, ukulondeka, izindaba eziphathelene nendawo nezomnotho. INingizimu Afrika iyakusekela lokho kuhlangana ngenjongo yokwakha, kuyilapho

iqaphela ukuthi la maqembu kufanele aqinise ubukhulu be-UN. INingizimu Afrika iyilungu le-G20, i-BRICS ne-IBSA.

Ukubamba iqhaza kweNingizimu Afrika kuyi-G20 kuye kwagxila ekwakheni ezomnotho nemithetho yamazwe ngamazwe yezezimali ezoshukumisa futhi ixoxe ngemiphumela emihle kakhulu engase ifinyelelwe kuyi-agenda yentuthuko. INingizimu Afrika iye yaba uSihlalo Wasikhathi sonke weQembu Lentuthuko Elisebenzayo (DWG) kusukela ngo-2010 ukuze ikhuthaze izinto eziseqhulwini ezweni lonke nasezwekazini. Enye yezindawo iNingizimu Afrika egxile kuyo kule ndaba ibe ukuxoxa ngobubi bokukhishwa kancane kwezimali (IFFs). INingizimu Afrika iye yaphumelela kakhulu ekudonseni i-G20 ne-OECD ukuze ithonye ama-IFF emazweni asathuthuka.

Ukuzibophezela kuyi-South-South Cooperation yeNingizimu Afrika kuye kwalwelwa ngezindlela ezintathu eziyinhloko: ukubamba iqhaza ekuvuleni izikhundla emazweni asathuthuka ezingxoxweni eziyinhloko zamazwe ngamazwe, ukuhlanganyela ezingxoxweni ze-Global South ukuze zithuthukise i-Agenda yase-Afrika nezinto ezithandwa eNingizimu; ukuqinisa ubuhlobo bamazwe amabili emazweni aseNingizimu ukusekela izinto eziseqhulwini ezweni lonke nankuyi-agenda yase-Afrika. Lezi zingxenye ezihambisana nokukhuthaza ushintsho emhlabeni, ubumbano emazweni ngamazwe, ukungena ezimakethe, ukuhweba nokutshala imali. Ukwakhiwa kwezinhlangano eningizimu, ezohwebo oluzimele ezibuwa inyakatho, izinhlangano zezinhlaka zesimo sezuzu nezezimali, kuhlale kuyinto eyinhloko iNingizimu Afrika egxile kukho.

Eminyakeni yokugcina engu-15, iZingxoxo ze-IBSA Dialogue ziye zaqhubeka zidlala indima eyinhloko ekukhuthazeni ukubambisana nobumbano kwesibambisene nabo bakwamanye amazwe ezindabeni zomhlaba ezisikhathaza sonke nesikuthandayo. Phakathi kwemigomo ye-IBSA ukukhuthaza i-South-South Cooperation nokubambisana ezimpikiswaneni zomhlaba wonke ezindabeni zentuthuko. I-IBSA Foreign Ministers' Brasilia Declaration (2003), yafuna utshintsho kuyiKhansela Lokulondeka Le-UN futhi idinga ukubambisana namazwe ngamazwe ngezezimali ezisabela entuthukweni futhi zibheke Izinhlangano ze-Bretton Woods ngo-2007 eSimemezelweni Sase-Tshwane.

> Ukuthula nokuxazulula ukungezwani ezwekazini bekulokhu kubonisa uphawu lwempumelelo yeNingizimu Afrika kuleli zwekazi.

Nokho, eminyakeni yamuva, ikakhulu selokhu iNingizimu Afrika yajoyina i-BRICS akukaze kwaa nezingqungquthela ze-IBSA, nakuba ukubambisana kwenzeka emazingeni ezikhulu. Ikusasa le-IBSA kufanele liphinde lihlolwe ngokuvumelana ne-BRICS nezingxenye eziyinhloko zamazwe epolitiki ezikhona emhlabeni.

Ukumiswa kwe-BRICS ngo-2009 nokumema kwe-China iNingizimu Afrika ukuba ijoyine ekupheleni kuka-2010, kwaba uphawu lwamanzi oluphakeme kumanxusa ase-Ningizimu Afrika. Amazwe e-BRICS azibophezele eyiqoqo nangamanye ukulwela ukuthuthukisa ndawonye nokuthuthukisa wonke amalungu ayo namazwe e-Global South. Nakuba iNingizimu Afrika inomnotho omncane kakhulu kunamanye amalungu, uyakwazi ukwenza iNingizimu Afrika ukuba ibe nengxenye enkulu ezingxoxweni zokusebenza ndawonye nezinye izinhlangano zaseningizimu zezinguquko ezinkulu nezisheshayo esimisweni sokubuswa komhlaba wonke. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ubulungu be-BRICS buhlale buhlobene nokulungela ukusiza ekuhlangabezaneni nezinselele zentuthuko ye-Afrika.

IZINSELELE EZIPHIKELELAYO

Indawo iNingizimu Afrika eyenzela kuyo ubuhlobo bamazwe ngamaze inezici zokukhula noshintsho olukhulu. Iminyaka yasekuqaleni yayibonakala njengeholidi labasanda kushada phakathi kweNingizimu Afrika nomhlaba wonke. INingizimu Afrika isalokkhu ibhekwa njengomngane obambisene obalulekile endaweni yomhlaba; nokho, ezomnotho zayo zasekhaya Nezinselele zepolitiki eminyakeni yamuva iye yathinta idumela layo. Ukusetshenziswa kwemali okuqinisiwe koMbuso kuye kwanciphisa izimali ezitholakalayo. Ukuze iphinde yakhe idumela nokuphumelela kwayo emazweni ngamazwe, South Africa kuzodingeka inqobe ezinye zezinselele eziyinhloko eziveziwe kulokhu kuhlola.

Ukungabikhona kwezinto ezithandwayo ezicacile ezibekiwe nokuxhumana nomphakathi okukhulunyiswana ngakho kuyinto egxekwa njalo emthethweni WeNingizimu Afrika ophathelene namanye amazwe. Nakuba kunedokhumenti eyimfihlo eboniswa okuthandwa izwe lonke, ekuqukethe akucacile ngendlela i-Ningizimu Afrika ewuphatha ngayo umthetho ophathelene namanye amazwe. Lokhu kwenza kubonakale uguquguquka futhi ungenayo inhloso eqondilemayelana nemigomo eqondile eyinhloko yanoma imuphi umthetho wezwe ophathelene

namanye amazwe, owenza kudingeke kuthathwe isinyathelo endaweni yamazwe ngamazwe othuthukisa inhlalakahle nokuchuma kwabantu bayo futhi inikeze ukuphepha nokulondeka.

Icebo elihlosiwe liyohlobana nokuqinisekisa ukuthi isinyathelo esithathwayo odabeni ngalunye (ikakhulu uma kungekona okuthandwa izwe lonke eNingizimu Africa okuyinhloko) aluyithuntubezi ngokuqondile intuthuko kwenye indawo; okungase kwenzeke. Ngesikhathi esifanayo, lokhu kwenza kube nesidingo somthetho oyisiqondiso ekubeni inkimbinkimbi kokuthuthukisa okuthandwa izwe lonke futhi kunqobe nohlu lwamalungelo abantu. Ngokulinganayo, lokhu kuyofuna indlela enengqondo nenokubambisana ezingxenyeni ezihlukahlukene.

Eminyakeni yokuqala yeNingizimu Africa yentando yabantu, izwekazi lalibhekwa njengomqondo nokungenanqubekelaphambili nomenzi wemithetho. Izibonelo zalokhu ukuthuthukiswa kombono wenkathi yobumnyama yase-Africa nezikhungo ezaba khona ngenxa yayo (i-NEPAD Agency, i-APRM ne-AU) nendima yayo egxekwayo ekwamukeleni isimemezelo sabantu abasebenza ezimayini. Amanye ala mandla, udumo, nomlando kuye kwalahleka ngokuhamba kweminyaka. Nakuba iNingizimu Afrika inendima ebalulekile e-Afrika, amandla ayo okuthonya izigcawu zokukhulumisana zomhlaba wonke, ikakhulu lapho imiswe khona imithetho yemidlalo, ihlobene nesilinganiso esikhulu samandla ayo ukuba ikhuthaze endaweni umthetho womhlaba wonke nokuhlola isimo ngokunembile ekukhuthazeni intuthuko ezingxoxweni zomhlaba wonke.

> Ubulungu be-BRICS buhlale buhlotshaniswa nokusiza ekuhlangabezaneni nezinselele zentuthuko ye-Afrika.

Isimiso somhlaba okwamanje silwisana nenkolelo okuphikiswana ngayo mayelana: (1) izinzuzo nefilosofi ohlelweni lomhlbaba; (2) imvelaphi yesimiso sokubuswa kwabantu nekusasa lokwenziwa kwamabhizinisi asebenze emhlabeni wonke; (3) imvelaphi yentando yabantu; (4) ikusasa nokubambisana komhlaba wonke lapho kwanda khona ubuzwe nenani labantu. Imiphumela yalezi zimpikiswano kungabangela izinhlekelele ezinkulu emazweni anjenge-Afrika neNingizimu Afrika. Ukuguquka kwezepolitiki kudinga abalingiswa bomhlaba abathuthukayo, ukukhuthaza nokuqapha ngoba imithetho yomhlaba iyashintshwa. Kubalulekile ukuba izwekazi libe sekhaleni lempi yemibono ehloselwe ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imigomo ebalulekile ye-Agenda 2063 ayishaywa indiva.

Impumelelo yeNingizimu Afrika ekuthuthukiseni imibono ye-African Renaissance nomphumela i-NEPAD yayiwukwenza indlela yokubambisana nemibuso yase-Afrika. Ezinye zalezo zinhlelo ziphelele endleleni. Inselele ngeNingizimu Afrika iwukushisekela ukwenza izinhlelo zokubambisana nemibuso yase-Afrika engayisiza ukuba ithuthukise imigomo yayo mayelana nemithetho ephathelene namanye amazwe. Ngesikhathi esifanayo, iNingizimu Afrika ikwazile ukuthola ukusekelwa emazweni ayinhloko angaphandle kwezwekazi eyabona izinzuzo zalokho iNingizimu Afrika eyayihlele ukukufeza. Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuba iNingizimu Afrika iphinde iqale ubuhlobo nawo, ikakhulu neYurophu engumakhelwane oseduze we-Afrika. Nabanye abantu abasha emhlabeni kudingeka baqinisekiswe ngokubaluleka kokucabanga ngezinto ezikhathaza i-Afrika, izinto eziza kuqala nezinto abazithandayo ekufinyeleleni izindlela zokusiza izwekazi.. INingizimu Afrika inendima ebalulekile ekubambeni izingxoxo nababambisene nayo abangaphandle ukuze balandise.

INingizimu Afrika kuzodingeka nokuba ibe nesithakazelo kakhulu ethonyeni lemibono enayo ngemithetho ephathelene namanye amazwe ekuhlanganeni nezwekazi lethu nangale kwalo, ikwazi ukuxoxa nawo ngendlela efanele futhi iphumelele kakhulu emithethweni yayo ephathelene namanye amazwe. Lokhu kubalulekile uma iNingizimu Afrika izoba nendima ephumelelayo ekuholeni leli zwekazi, nezinye izingxoxo zamazwe ngamazwe. Ngokwesibonelo, ukuphikelela kokubulawa kwamaphandle eNingizimu Afrika, okwakuhloswe kakhulu abavela emazweni ase-Afrika kunciphisa ukuzibophezela kwezwe okwashiwo kuyi-African Agenda nezimiso zayo zobuntu. Ukukhathazeka ngokuzibophezela kweNingizimu Afrika ekwenzeni i-Afrika ebumbene kuhlanganisa ukuba buthaka komnotho waseNingizimu Afrika nokuqonda izimo, ikakhulu emazweni aseduze nayo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, kunombono okhulayo ikakhulu phakathi kwalabo ababambisene nomthetho omayelana namanye amazwe eNingizimu Afrika wokuthi abawulandeli umthetho ocacile nongaguquki osekelwe eqoqweni lezimiso ezingaguquki.

Ezomnotho ziye zabonisa umgomo womthetho omayelana namanye amazwe eNingizimu Afrika, kodwa ukuze izwe libone izinzuzo zalokhu, lidinga izinto ezintathu eziyinhloko. Okokuqala ezomnotho kudingeka zigxile ezintweni ezicacile ezithandwa izwe lonke. Okwesibili, umnotho woMbuso kufanele uqiniswe futhi ujuliswe ngokwengeziwe.

Kunezidingo zokuba uqondaniswe eduze nezinhloso nemigomo yezomnotho, kuhlanganise abasebenzi nababeleli babo. Okwesithathu, ezomnotho zidinga ukubambisana eduze phakathi kukahulumeni nezamabhizinisi, ukuze kube nokubambisana kwangempela kokubili lapha ekhaya nakwamanye amazwe aphesheya. Ngendlela efanayo, ezobuchwepheshe ezintsha zizodala izinselele namathuba emnothweni waseNingizimu Afrika nasekutshaleni imali okuhlobene nakho nendlela yokuhweba mayelana nezinkampani zomnotho zakwelakithi. Kuzodingeka indlela yokuhlanganisa izinkampani ezintsha ekuhlumiseni umnotho nohlaka lokuhweba namanye amazwe.
Ukuthuthukisa izinga lokutshalwa ngokuqondile kwezimali eNingizimu Afrika kuzodinga umzamo obumbene wokwakha ithemba lomtshali zimali ngenxa yenkohlakalo nokubanjwa kombuso ngobhongwane, ubugebengu nokulondeka kwamandla.

Ukuthula nokuxazulula ukungezwani ezwekazini bekulokhu kubonisa uphawu lwempumelelo yeNingizimu Afrika kuleli zwekazi.

Ngesikhathi esifanayo, njengoba inikezwe ukubaluleka kokugxila emthethweni weNingizimu Afrika ophathelene namanye amazwe ekwakheni i-African Peace and Security Architecture, abantu bakuleli abasebenza kuyi-AU ukuze ivumelane neminikelo yokuhlolwa kwayo, isalokhu iphansi. I-SANDF nayo ibhekene nezinselele ezihlobene nemishini efanelekayo, izimali nokuqeqeshwa okuhlobene nokusebenza ngempumelelo kwezinhlangano ezisekela ezokuphepha ezweni lonke eNingizimu Afrika, okuthandwa izwe lonke nomthetho ophathelene namanye amazwe. Kunezinselele eziningana ezindabeni zezimali ezingenele futhi uma kungazange kuxoxwe ngakho, kuyoba nethonya empumelelweni yokusetshenziswa kobuhlobo bezwe emazweni ngamazwe. Yilezi:

- **Uhlelo Lwezimali:** Indlela yokusebenzisa izinhlelo esimweni senhlalo yabantu ohlelweni lwezimali olunciphayo ekusekeleni iqoqo le-ICT, ikakhulu endabeni yeminyango eyandisiwe.
- **I-HR –** ukungafundi ngomnotho kudinga ukuthuthukiswa ngokwengeziwe phakathi kwe-Department of International Relations and Cooperation, ikakhulu ukuze ikwazi ukusekela umsebenzi owenziwa i-Department of Trade and Industry and National Treasury. Amakhono omphakathi nawamazwe ngamazwe okuthengisa kuzodingeka athuthukiswe ukuze avumelana nohlelo lwezindlela zokuxhumana lwekhulu lama-21 izingosi zokuxhumana. Ikhono lokusebenzisa ulimi lwakwelinye izwe kufanele kube into ebalulekile emakhonweni abantu baseNingizimu Afrika okumelwe babe nawo.
- Izinhlaka zohlelo – lezi azikakaqondaniswa noma zishintshwe ukuze zibhekane ngokuphumelelayo nendima yokwanda komnotho.



UTHI BEWAZI

UGU

Ugu lwase-Afrika lungu-30 500km kuhlanganise nezilwandlekazi ezingu-2 – i-Atlantic ne-Indian nezilwandle ezimbili i-Mediterranean noLwandle Olubomvu.

Ukubambisana phakathi kwamaqoqo, iminyango namazinga kahulumeni:
Inselele enkulu eqhubekayo ezingxenyeni ezihlukahlukene isidingo sokuhlanganisa nokubambisana nabantu baseNingizimu Afrika. INingizimu Afrika ingafeza okuningi uma ikulungisa ngezidlela ezihlukahlukene ngendlela engeyona inkimbinkimbi kakhulu. Isimiso sezifunda seNingizimu Afrika senza kube nesilinganiso sokuzimela ekuphishekeleni ubuhlobo bezomnotho nesiphathini bangaphandle, ikakhulu lapho imingcele yezifuna isemibusweni engomakhelwane. Ngaphezu kwalokho, izinselele eziningi zomhlaba njengokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu kuxoxwa ngazo ezingeni lamadolobha, amadolobha ayinhloko amakhulu enza ukuzibophezela futhi abamba iqhaza ezingxoxweni zama-COP ezinjengokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu kwaminyaka yonke.

Ukusetshenziswa okuphumelelayo nokuphoqelelwe kweZindlela ezigunyazwe iKhabhinethi Neziqondiso Zokubambisana Nomthetho Wamazwe Ngamazwe kuyadingeka ukuze kulondolozwe ubuhlobo beNingizimu Afrika namanye amazwe.

Eminyakeni engu-10 yokugcina kumiswe i-South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) kuye kwaxoxwa izikhathi eziningi ngayo – kokubili ePhalamende nakuyiKhabhinethi. I-SADPA, uma isetshenziswe njengendlela yokubambisana ehlanganisa ongoti abahle kakhuu abavela eminyango eyinhloko ehilelekile ngemva kwezingxabano zaseNingizimu Afrika emisebenzini yokwakha ukuthula inganikeza into ebalulekile novo ezingxoxweni zangaphakathi zeNingizimu Afrika.

UKUNCOMA

- **Ukubeka eqhulwini ukusebenza kwe-Agenda 2063 kuze kuqala ez-indaweni nokuthuthukisa 'ukubam-bisana ngokuzithandela' kwababam-bisene ngokuyinhloko ne-Afrika, okusekelwe ekubambisaneni kwe-zomnotho, ukuthula nokulondeka, nethuba lokubambisana ezwenikazi okuhlobene nama-SDG, kuyilapho sithuthukisa izinto eziseqhulwini ohwebweni lwezwekazi, ukutshalwa kwezimali nentuthuko.**
- **Ukuhlakulela amakhono ezomnotho aqinile kuyi-Foreign Service ukuze ibambisane ngokuseduze nezinkampani ezizimelel nezinto ze-Trade Invest Africa ukuze ifeze ngokugcwele umgomo wayo kuyilabo iphinde ihlanganisa futhi yandiswa. Indima yeNingizimu Afrika njengomhlanganisi wamandla e-Afrika ezingxoxweni zomhlaba wonke, ekuthuthukiseni ezomnotho zayo ezwekazini nokuqinisekisa ukusetshenziswa ngokuphumelelayo kwentuthuko ezwenikazi.**
- **Ukuqinisekisa ukuhlanganiswa kwezwekazi le-SADC ne-Afrika kugx-iliswe phakathi nomongo we-AfCFTA yezokuhweba ngaphakathi e-Afrika, nokukhulisa kakhulu ukuhlanganyela kweNingizimu Afrika' ekuhwebeni ngaphakathi e-Afrika.**
- **Ukuthuthukisa iNingizimu Afrika njengenendima eyinhloko kuzo zonke izinhlaka ze-AU ukuze ibe nesandla entuthukweni yokusimama, ukuthula nokuzinza nokufinyelela umgomo we-Agenda 2063 nokuqinisa ubuhlobo bayo bezomnotho nentuthuko yokubambisana nasemazweni aseNyakatho nakwezinye izindawo zaseNyakatho.**
- **Ukuthuthukisa ngentshiseko izinguquko esimisweni somhlaba wonke sokubusa, ikakhlu kuyi-UN naku-Security Council.**

ISAHLUKO 15

Isiphetho



Ekuqaleni kwaleli khulu, abaholi nezazi kulo lonke elase-Afrika baphinde bazibophezela ekwenzeni ikhulu lama-21 libe iKhulu Labantu Base-Afrika. Lokhu kwalandelwa ukuphela kobandlululo eNamibia nase-Ningizimu Afrika, yenza i-Afrika yaba seduze kokuqeda isahluko esinesihluku sokubuswa amanye amazwe nobandlululo, ngaphandle kwabantu base-Western Sahara, South Sudan, Chagos Archipelago nase-Comorian Island of Mayotte. 'Isimangaliso sentando yabantu' esaqala iNingizimu Afrika entsha eminyakeni engu-25 edlule, yanikeza bonke abantu intshisekelo, abamnyama nabamhlophe, abasha nabadala, amadoda nabesifazane, abasemadolobheni nabasemaphandleni, futhi kwaba okukhuthaza umhlaba wonke.

Ukuphela kobandlululo kwakuwumphumela wezimpi, ukunqoba nezimpumelelo ezathatha amakhulu eminyaka kuhlanganise, Ukubulawa kwabantu e-Bulhoek, e-Sharpeville, eSoweto, eMaseru naseMaputo (phakathi kokunye okuningi) kanye nemashi yabesifazane eyayiya eZindlini Zombuso, ukwamukela i-Freedom Charter, nokulwa kwabafundi nentsha, abasebenzi nabesifazane. Ngempela, indaba yeNingizimu Afrika iyindaba yokuzidela kwezigidi emhlabeni wonke nalabo abasekhaleni lombuso nabo abakhokha inani elikhulu futhi basekela ukulwa kwethu.

Le nkathi ibuye iqondane nokuphela kweMpi Yomshoshaphansi, ukuQothulwa Kohlanga okunyantisayo eRwanda ngo-1994, inkathi entsha yentuthuko yezokuxhumana emhlabeni wonke nobunye ubuchwepheshe nokuphela kwamakhulu kwentuthuko yase-Afrika ngaphansi kwezinhlelo zokuma ezilungisiwe.

Ngakho, eminyakeni engamashumi amabili ezayo, lapho oluningi loshintsho eNingizimu Afrika lwenzeka khona eminyakeni engu-25-year, i-Afrika yazenzela yona ushintsho, ukuxazulula izingxabano ezindala nezintsha (isib. Sudan/South Sudan ne-Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia/Eritrea ne-Gambia); yakhula cishe ngo-5% (namazwe angu-7 aphezulu kwayishumi ngokukhula ngokushesha kwamazwe emhlabeni wonke), isho iziqondiso ezintsha zentuthuko yawo nohlelo lokuhlanganisa nobuhlobo bawo nomhlaba wonke.

LOKHO UHULUMENI WENTANDO YABANTU AKUZUZE NJENGEFA

Uhulumeni wentando yabantu uzuze njengefa umphakathi ohlukene ngokujulile, ohlele ukuwushintsha nge-Reconstruction and Development Programme, uhlaka oluhlangene, lokubambisana kwezenhlalo nakwezomnotho. I-RDP ifuna "ukwenza ukuba bonke abantu bethu nemithombo yengcebo yezwe ekugcineni ingabi nalo ubandlululo nokwakha ikusasa lentando yabantu, elingenalo ubandlululo nelingabandlululi ngokobulili." I-RDP ibuye iqaphele ukuthi izinkinga zeNingizimu Afrika, ekuqaleni kwentando yabantu ngo-1994, zazijulile.

Lezi zinkinga ezitholwe njengefa zihlanganisa:

- Ukungabi khona kwezindlu kwakungengaphansi kwezingxenye ezingu-1.3 million, futhi uma kwakucatshagwa namahostela nezindawo zasemaphandleni, kwakuzoshoda ngezingxenye ezingaphezu kwezigidi ezingu-3.
- Sonke isimiso sokuphatha sasinezici ezingengaphansi kwabaphathi abangu-11 nesimiso semfundo esinabaphathi abangu-13 nesimiso sempilo esinezimiso ezingu-11.
- I-Eybert Commission on Adult Education ilinganisela ukuthi bacishe babe ngu-80% abantu abadala enanini labantu base-Afrika.
- Ngaphezu kwalokho, ngo-1990 kwakungu-24% wabafundi abaNsundu kumatikuletsheni abafunda i-Mathematics uma siqhathanisa ngo-64% Wabamhlophe no-70% wabafundi abangamaNdiya, ngo-1990. Izinga lalabo abaphasa i-Mathematics laphasa ngo-97% abaMhlophe no-15% abaNsundu[311].
- Cishe u-59% wezikole Zabansundu BaseNingizimu Afrika azinawo ugesi, ucingo (61%) nomtapo (82%). U-60% wezikole wawungenazo izinto zokufunda nokufundisa[312].
- Isimiso sezenhlala-kahle sasisiza kuye ngohlanga, ubulili nendawo
- Isimiso sobugebengu nobulungisa ikakhulu amaphoyisa, amasosha, izinkantolo namajele, kwakuyizikhungo eziyinhoko ezaziphoqelela futhi zisekelwa isimiso sobandlululo.

311 Izinkomba ze-FRD, ngo-1993 zicashunwe kuHSRC, 2013. Kubhekwe ngokubuyekezwa kweminyaka engama-20, ikhasi.36.

312 Umnyango wezemfundo. Kwezemfundo eNingizimu Afrika: ukuphumelela kusukela ngo-1994, 2001.

> Phakathi neminyaka emibili yoshintsho, iNingizimu Afrika yamukela uMthetho-sisekelo owaba umkhiqizo wezingxoxo, obonisa intshisekelo yabo bonke abantu.

- Abesifazane ikakhulu abansundu, babephansi emphakathini, behlushwa ukucindezeleka okuphindwe kathathu, ngenxa yobulili, uhlanga nesimo ephakathini. Abesifazane babephathwa njengabangelutho, bengayitholi imfundo nakwezemisebenzi. Abesifazane babeziphilisa ngokuyinhloko ngokusebenza emsakhishini nangokusebenza emapulazini, bekhokha intela ngokungafanele, futhi njengabesifazane abashadile babengenakukwazi ukuthola ifa noma ukuba nendawo yabo noma izimpahla egameni labo.
- Izinhlelo zobandlululo zazinokuthambekela kokuphatha kwabacebile kokubili emadolobheni nasemaphandleni, zihlukanisa ngokobuhlanga, izinga lokuphila nobuzwe, abansundu behlala kude namadolobha futhi okubenza bahambe amabanga amade ukuze baziphilise futhi basebenzise u-30% wemiholo yabo ezintweni zokuhamba kuphela.

Ngempela, ingane ensundu yayidalelwe ukuba ibe "umsahi wezinkuni nokukha amanzi", njengoba kwake kwasho u-Verwoerd.

Okufinyelelwe Nosongo Lokuncipha

Ngakho-ke, ukuthola inkululeko kwakungewona nje amalungelo ezepolitiki nokubuisela isithunzi sabantu bakithi, kodwa ukwakha umphakathi ohluke ngokuphelele ekuhlukanisweni okujulile, ukungalingani nokungabi nobulungisa kweNingizimu Afrika yesikhathi esidlule. Ngakho, emazwini kaMongameni uMandela eNkulumweni yakhe Yesimo Sesizwe ngo-1994, sifuna "*ukusungula umphakathi wabantu abanenkululeko, esibopha ukuba siphishekele imigomo yenkululeko yokuntula, inkululeko endlaleni, inkululeko ekuncishweni izinto ezithile, inkululeko yokungabi nalo ulwazi, inkululeko ekucindezelweni nenkululeko yokwesaba*"[313].

INingizimu Afrika yaqala ukwakha umphakathi wangemva kobandlululo, yagxila ekuhlangabezaneni nezidingo eziyisisekelo nokubhidliza izinhlangano ezihlukaniswe ubandlululo. Lokhu kwahlanganisa umseenzi onzima wokwakha umbuso onobunye ongenalo ubandlululo nowentando yabantu, ezomthetho, izinkonzo zokuphepha, uhulumeni wasekhaya, iphalamende nezinye izinhlangano, kanye nohlaka lwezomthetho nezinqubo ezinjalo zomphakathi omusha.

Phakathi neminyaka emibili yoshintsho, iNingizimu Afrika yamukela uMthetho-sisekelo owaba umkhiqizo wezingxoxo, obonisa intshisekelo yabo bonke abantu. Enkathini yokuqala, iNingizimu Afrika yaqala uhambo oluya ekuthuleni nasekubuyisaneni (phakathi kokunye) ngezinqubo zeKhomishane Yeqiniso Nokubuyisana. Nge-TRC iNingizimu Afrika yazama ukulungisa ubunzima besici sokwephulwa okukhulu kwamalungelo abantu, ukuxolela nokukhululeka kwezisulu.

Okuningi okwafinyelelwa kwabhala ezinhlanganweni zokuqeda ubandlululo, imithetho nezimiso, ezakhishwa i-RDP noMthetho-sisekelo, kwamukelwa ngo-1996.

Lokhu kwenza abantu baseNingizimu Afrika ukuba basebenzele ukwakha isibonakaliso esifanayo sawo wonke umuntu, ngo-Dom Pass ovalelwe kuyiMnyuziyamu Yobandlululo futhi neningi lezakhamuzi zanikezwa ipasi elilodwa lawo wonke umuntu futhi manje i-smart ID card. Umthetho-sisekelo ubuye unikeze izingalo zomthetho, izinhlaka zikahulumeni nezinkonzo zomphakathi nezinhlangano ukuba ziqhubeke zithuthukisa amalungelo abantu, ikakhulu alabo ababuthaka kakhulu, kuyilapho ilqaphee intando yabantu, amalungelo abantu nokungabi nalo ubandlululo nobandlululo ngokobulili.

Sekuyiminyaka engu-25, iNingizimu Afrika ihlanganisa izwekazi futhi yamukela ngokugcwele umndeni womhlaba wonke wezizwe. Ngemva kokusabalalisa isihloko sayo esiyihlazo esithi 'imbuka lomhlaba' iNingizimu Afrika nmanje isisendaweni eyifanele ezinhlanganweni ezihlukahlukene njenge-African Union, i-United Nations nabameleli bayo, kuhlanganise ne-UN Security Council. INingizimu Afrika iphinde ibe yingxenye ye-Non-Aligned Movement, G20 ne-BRICS, ne-G77+China, phakathi kwezinye.

Ekuphishekeleni ukuthula nobungane, iNingizimu Afrika yadlala indima '*yokwakha ibhuloho*' ezingxoxweni zokwakha

313 Mandela, N. R. 1994. Inkulumo Yesizwe, 24 May..

ukuthula nemisebenzi yentuthuko e-DRC, e-South Sudan, e-Darfur, eBurundi, eCote d'Ivoire, eComoros, eNepal, naseZimbabwe, phakathi kwamanye amaningi.

Intando yabantu yaseNingizimu Afrika ibuye yathela nezithelo ezinkulu. Ukubamba ngempumelelo izinketho ezingu-6 ezingenzeleli zikazwelonke nolwezifunda, ngo-May 2019, iNingizimu Afrika yagcwalisa izindlu zasePhalamende futhi yakhetha uMengameli uCyril Ramaphosa njengomengameli wesihlanu okhethwe ngentando yabantu weRiphabhuliki.

Mayelana nokungenzeleli ngokobulili nokulingana, uhulumeni wentando yabantu uye wabhala okulandelayo:

- Ikhabhinethi yokuqala yango-1994 yayinabesifazane abangu-2 kuphela kumalungu angu-30 ekhabhinethi, futhi ngemva kweminyaka engu-25 iNingizimu Afrika isinabesifazane abangu-14 namadoda angu-14 kuyiKhabhinethi yabantu abangu-28, okusho ukuthi u-50% wamalungu eKhabhinethi abesifazane.
- Abesifazane ephalamende likazwelonke bandiswa kusuka ku-27.8% ngo-1994 baya ku-45% ngo-2019.
- Ukumelelwa kwabesifazane kohulumeni basekhaya kwandiswa kusuka ku-19% lamakhansela akhethiwe ngo-1995 laya ku-41% ngo-2016.
- Ngo-1994, kubantu abasebenzela umphakathi abesifazane babengu-5% kuphela, kodwa ngo-2018 abesifazane base bedlula amadoda kulo msebenzi.
- Abesifazane babengu-41% ezikhundleni ze-Senior Management Services (SMS) ezinkonzweni zomphakathi ngo-2018. Nokho, izinkampani ezizimele zisele emuva ngaphezu kuka-20% wabesifazane abasezikhundleni zokuphatha.
- Kuye kwaba nokwanda kwamaphesenti abesifazane abangamajaji kusukula kowesifazane oyedwa kuyi-Leonora van den Heever ngo-1994 kuya ku-38.8% ngo-2018.

Ngempela, imizamo yeNingizimu Afrika yokwakha umphakathi omusha uqala ukuthela izithelo, kodwa uma sibheka ukubhebhetheka kobudlova obusekelwe ngokobulili futhi ubulili buzwela kakhulu ikakhulu ezinkampanini ezizimele, kusobala ukuthi kusadingeka kwenziwe okwengeziwe.

Sesihambe ibanga elide

Kubaphathi abahlanu abalandelanayo, iNingizimu Afrika iye yenza intuthuko ebonakalayo ekuhlangabezaneni nezidingo eziyisisekelo. Ngaphambili izigidi ezazenqatshelwe amalungelo azo ayisisekelo anikezwa imfundo, ugesi, amanzi, izindlu zangasese, ukunakekelwa kwezempilo, izindlu, imigwaqo nezinye izinto eziyisidingo.

Esikufinyelele kuhlanganisa lokhu:

- Ukufinyelela cishe u-90% wesimiso sokufakwa kukagesi.
- kwakhiwa izindlu eziyizigidi ezingu-3.2 nezikhungo zezinkonzo eziyizigidi ezingu-1.1.
- Ezokunakekelwa kwempilo zabesifazane abakhulelwe mahhala nabantwna abaneminyaka engaphansi kwengu-6 ubudala kusukela ngo-1994, okwaba nomphumla wokuba kunciphe ngokushesha ukushona kwabantwana nonina.
- Ezokunakekelwa kwempilo eziyinhloko ziye zandiswa zafinyelelela bonke abantu, ngakho okwandisa ukuvakashela ezikhungweni kusukela ezigidini ezingaba ngu-67 kwaba izigidi ezingu-120 ngonyaka ngo-March 2018.
- Iminyaka yokuphila yanda isuka eminyakeni engu-54 ngo-2005, laya eminyakeni engu-64.6 ngo-2019, ngaphezu kwe-HIV nengculaza ebhubhisayo.
- Kwethulwa intuthuko yomholo ovamile, owenza kube nengqikithi yemali eyisisekelo nokuthuthukisa isithunzi sezigidi zabantu bakithi ababuthakathaka kuhlanganise nasebekhulile, izingane nabantu abaphila nokukhubazeka. Izinga nobukhulu bengqikithi yemali eyisibonelelo lifinyelela kude.
- Izinhlangano ezinakekela umphakathi ziye zakhia futhi zisekelwe esiqubulweni esibeka izingane kuqala – Behang Banna Pele – nezibonelelo zikahulumeni ziye zandiswa zisuka ezigidini ezingu-2.4 ngo-1996, zaya ezigidini ezingu-17 ngo-2018, izigidi ezingu-11 ziqondiswe ezinganeni.
- Ukukhululwa kwamuva kwe-General Household Survey, yango-2018 kubonisa ukuthi abantu abangu-31% bazuza ezibonelelweni. Manje izibonelelo zingumthombo wesibili ngokubaluleka kwemali engenayo (45.2%) emizini ngemva kwemiholo (64.8%). Ingumthombo oyinhloko wemali engenayo emzini owodwa kwemihlanu ezweni lonke.

I-RDP yabeka eqhulwini ukwakhiwa kwezindawo zokuhlala ngokutshala imali kwezemfundo nokuqeqeshwa, ngakho:

- Uhulumeni wavula iminyango yemfundo namasiko, ngokunikeza wonke umuntu imfundo eyisisekelo (futhi namuhla sinabafundi abafinyelela ku-67% ezikolweni ezingakhokhisi mali no-77.1% ayazuza ezimisweni zokupha izikole ukudla[314]).
- Inani lokubhalisa kwezingane eziseminyakeni yokufunda, ezineminyaka engu-7 kuya kwengu-15 ubudala, liye landa lisuka ku-51% ngo-1994 laya ku-99% ngo-2018, sacishe saqeda izwe lonke.
- Sigxilise imizamo yethu ekujuliseni ukukhula kobuntwana kwasekuqaleni.

314 IStats SA. 2019. Ucwaningo Lwezindlu Jikelele Jikelele 2018, olukhishwe ngomhlaka 28 Meyi 2019.



> Ekuphishekeleni ukuthula nobungane, iNingizimu Afrika yadlala indima 'yokwakha ibhuloho' ezingxoxweni zokwakha ukuthula nemisebenzi yentuthuko e-DRC, e-South Sudan, e-Darfur, eBurundi, eCote d'Ivoire, eComoros, eNepal, naseZimbabwe, phakathi kwamanye amaningi.

Ukungenzeleli ngezomsebenzi nesinyathelo esiqinile kuvulele abantu abansunu abasesigabeni esiphakathi nokuba babe izingcweti.

Intando yabantu ibuye yadala amathuba kwezemidlalo, ezemibukiso, umculo, ukubhalwa kwezincwadi, amafilimu nomdanso, kanye nesayensi, ezobuchwepheshe kanye nokukhuthaza.

Nakuba idemoni lobandlululo kusekude ukulinqoba, abantu baseNingizimu Afrika baye benqaba ngokukhulayo ukwamukela ubandlululo njengento evamile. Nakuba ezokuvakasha zilokhu zanda kulo lonke izwekazi, futhi kuye kwaba kwaba yikona kuphela okwandayo ezikhathini zamuva, ikhanda elibi lokubulawa kwamaphandle okuqondiswe kubantu base-Afrika nakweinye izizwe ezindaweni ezithile ezweni elisathuthuka, kuye kwabonakala naseminyakeni engu-25 yentando yabantu.

Nokho, naphezu kwezisekelo eziqinile zentando yabantu esaqala, ushintsho lwesizwe lusekude ukuphela futhi iNingizimu Afrika iyehluleka ukuhlangabezana neminye imigomo eyinhloko yentuthuko. INingizimu Afrika ibhekwa njengezwe elinomnotho ophakathi, inomnoto ongokwemvelo, ingqala-sizinda, imithombo yezinhlangano neyabantu, kodwa iye yahluleka ukwenza ukuba umnotho uzuzise bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika. Okuyinhloko kulokhu kungaphumeleli, ukungakwazi ukushintsha umnotho, futhi ngakho-ke kumelwe kulwiwe ngokushesha nokungalingani nobumpofu.

Kunalokho, kusukela ngo-2015 iNingizimu Afrika iye yaba izwe elinomphakathi onokungalingani okukhulu. Kuhlanganiswe ndawonye nokuhlanganisa ubumpofu obujulile nokungasebenzi okuphakeme kakhulu, okuthinta ingxenye yesithathu yabantu, ukuphikelela kohlanga nobulili, njengokubonakaliswa kokungalingani nobumpofu futhi ukungaseenzi kuwusongo olukhulu kunalo lonke kwezenhlala-kahle nasekufakweni[315].

Ngempela, ngokuqinisekile iNingizimu Afrika isenebanga elide esilihambile. Kodwa ayikho lapho okufanele ibe khona.

Esizweni sethu esinjengothingo, okudidayo nge-Afrika ukuthi icebile kodwa abantu bakhona bayahlupheka, uyabonakala nsuku zonke.

Nakuba isilinganiso somuntu ngamunye siye sanda saba ngu-273% eminyakeni engaphezu kuka-25, isilinganiso semali eholwa abamhlophe siye sakhula saba ngaphezu kwamaRandi angaphezu kwezinkulungwane ezingu-444, umholo wabantu abansundu uselokhu ume kumaRandi ayizinkulungwane ezingu-92, ophansi kakhulu kunesilinganiso sikazwelonke. Ngaphezu kwalokho, umholo wabantu abansundu bawuthola lapho bekhokhelwa ngenxa yokusebenza, okubenza bathuke kakhulu lapho kunokungatholakali kwemisebenzi.

Nakuba inani labantu elisebenzayo liye lacishe laphindeka kabili kule minyaka engu-25, umnotho awuzange usungule imisebenzi ngezinga elidingekao ukuze lisize ibutho labantu abangasebenzi, kanye nabantu abasha. Ekupheleni kuka-2018 (Q4), izinga elingokomthetho labangasebenzi lama ku-27.1%. Ngokwesilinganiso kule minyaka engu-25 ukungasebenzi kudlalela ku-25%.

315 Izibalo South Africa. 2017. Ubuphofu Ekunyukeni kweNingizimu Afrika, 22 Agasti. Iwebhusayithi: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=10334.

Isimo esiphathelene nentsha engasebenzi siye saba sibi kakhulu futhi kunesivumelwano esivamile nglokhu ukuthi lena inhlekelele kazwelonke. Lokhu kwenzeka nakuba kwethulwe izindlela zokubhekana nalobu bunzima kuhlanganise, imifundaze, inkonzo yentsha, ukuxhaswa kwentsha ngokuthi bathole umholo, amabhizinisi entsha, nezinhlelo zokusebenzela umphathi.

Uhulumeni wentado yabantu eminyakeni engu-25 uye wethula imithetho ehlukahlukene – esekelwe ekwenzeni umnotho wabantu abamnyama usimame, imithetho eqinisekisayo nezindlela zayo nezezimboni, ukuhlukaniswa nokuphinde kusikwe izwe – futhi konke ithonya lakho alikabi likhulu. Abanikazi abamnyama ngokuqondile eJSE basalokhu becishe babe ngu-3%, futhi iningi lingu-25% kuphela kubaphathi abaphezulu ezinhlanganweni ezizimele. Abesifazane basalokhu bengu-20% kuphela ezikhundleni eziphezulu ezinhlanganweni zomphakathi nezizimele.

Kule minyaka engu-25 izinhlaka nezimiso ezingokomthetho kuye kwaba nethonya elincane ekugxileni ebunikazini ezinkampanini eziningi ezizimele ngokomnotho. Ukugxila kuyaqhubeka kuwumgoqo wabantu abasangena kwezomnotho, futhi ngakho-ke, ukukhula, ukwakheka (nokusinda kwezimboni ezintsha) nokusunguleka kwemisebenzi. INingizimu Afrika ayikakaziguquli ngokuphumelelayo izindlela zobunikazi ezazuzwa njengefa emphakathini wobandlululo, lapho zaziphakeme khona ngo-1987, wonke amasheya ayengu-83% eJSE ayengabanikazi bezinkampani ezine eziyinhloko, i-Anglo American ingumnikazi wangu-60%.

Naphezu kwemithetho yokuphinde kwabiwe izwe, iNingizimu Afrika ikwaze ukudlulisela amahektha ayizigidi ezingu-8.3 okuwumgomo we-RDP amahektha ayizigidi ezingu-24.6.

Inkampani yezinkonzo zezimali ibhale izinga eliphakeme kunawo wonke lokwanda eminyakeni engu-25. Nokho, le nkampani isalokhu ingashintshile ekwenzeni abanye bathole imali, umsebenzi nobunikazi. INingizimu Afrika ayikakufinyeleli ukuba izinkampane ziphathwe abamnyama ngenxa yamazinga aphakeme okugxila nokungena kwezokuphatha nezimakethe, okwenza kube nzima ngamabhizinisi amaningi abantu abamnyama ukuba akhulise amabhizinisi abo futhi abe ingxenye yomnotho omkhulu.

Lezi zingqinamba zihlanganisa phakathi kokunye, imigoqo yokungena ebhizinisini, ezimiswe izinkampani, ukungena okulinganiselwe kokungena emncintiswaneni wezimakethe futhi ziiyadingeka kuyi-agenda ehlanganisa ezomnotho. INingizimu Afrika ngeke ikwazi ukuxazulula le nselele ngaphandle kokuthathwa kwesinyathelo sokuthuthukisa ukungena kwezezimali, ikakhulu kwabesifazane abamnyama nosomabhizinisi abasafufusa abancane nabakhuthazi. Amanye amathuluzi okumelwe kulungiswe kufanele zimiswe eBhange Lombuso, ukubambisana, amabhange kamasipala nawomphakathi.

> Abanikazi abamnyama ngokuqondile eJSE basalokhu becishe babe ngu-3%, futhi iningi lingu-25% kuphela kubaphathi abaphezulu ezinhlanganweni ezizimele ezingena ezimakethe zokusebenza.

Into eyinhloko kuyipolitiki yezomnotho ngakho-ke ibeka ingcindezi enkulu kuhulumeni wentando yabantu ukuba "ilethe" noma "ngokwehluleka ukuletha"; lapho eqinisweni iNingizimu Afrika iye yadunyazwa ukungashintshi kwezomnotho okungahlanganisi ubukhulu benani labantu emsebenzini onomgomo wezomnotho, futhi ihlanganisa yonke imibandela yayo.

Okuhlobene nalokhu kuye kwaba ukwehluleka kabuhlungu ukushintsha izindlela zobandlululo, kokubili emadolobheni nasemaphandleni, futhi naphezu kokuba izigidi zabantu bethu behlala emalokishini, ayikho iminotho yasemalokishini esingakhuluma ngayo.

Izinselele zeNingizimu Afrika zibuye zahlanganisa nalokho okubizwa nokuthi ingxubevange yalokho okushaywa indiva, kunokuba kube nentuthuko, isiko kuwo wonke amazinga enkonzo yomphakathi; nokubola kwenkohlakalo nokuhaha okukhona nasezinkonzweni eziyisisekelo

Kuyadabukisa ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika iye yarekhoda ukwanda ngo-11% ebugebengwini obungu-17 obenziwa abantu abaziwayo phakathi kuka-1994 no-2018. Ubudlova obusekelwe ebulilini, ukudlwengula, ukunukubezwa ngokocansi, nobudlova basekhaya, kanye nokubulawa kwabesifazane kuye kwanda kule minyaka engu-25 okubonisa Umphakathi onhlala-kahle nesimilo sawo kancane kancane siyakhukhuleka. Kunanokwanda emibhikishweni enodlame, nokucekelwa phansi kwempahla yabantu neyomphakathi okuwuphawu lokukhula kokungabekezeli.

Njengoba Ukuhlola Kwasekupheleni Kweminyaka Eyishumi kwaxwayisa eminyakeni eyishumi nanhlanu edlule: "…*ukube zonke izibonakaliso zaqhubeka ngendlela ezazihlelwe ngayo, ikakhulu mayelana nokufakwa nokukhishwa komnotho, ngokushesha sizofinyelela izinga*

lapho okubi kuyoqala ukuba kuningi kunokuhle. Lokhu kuyokwandisa umjikelezo omubi wokwehla kuzo zonke izici.[316]"

Ngempela iNingizimu Afrika isifinyelele noma isiseduze nokuba nomjikelezo omubi wokwehla.

Nakuba okwamanje kungakabi umjikelezo, ubufakazi bokwehla buyabonakala ezindaweni eziningi ezibalulekile. Kulo lonke izwe kusukela ngo-2009, imiphakathi ibilokhu ibhikisha ngezinga elikhulayo ngokuphathelene nokulingana nokuthola izinkonzo eziyisisekelo. Kunokuhlobana okuqinile phakathi kwemibhikisho yokutholwa kwezinkonzo, ukwehla komnotho nokungasebenzi[317]. Lokhu kushaywa kwendiva kwezinto ezingokoqobo nemibono mayelana nokungasabeli enkonzweni yomphakathi, inkohlakalo nokubanjwa kombuso ngobhongwane emazingeni ahlukahlukene kahulumeni; ukuncipha kokwethemba izinhlangano zezepolitiki, izinhlangano zomphakathi nezinye njengabezindaba; bahlehlisa ukunikwa kwamandla umnotho wabamnyama; ukukhula komnotho wabahamba ngezinyawo; inhlekelele emabhizinisini amakhulu ombuso, nokwehla kokwethemba ukuthi ize lisendleleni efanele yini[318].

Ubuye uhlanganse nokulandisa okuphakathi kwentsha ngemva kwesizukulwane sobandlululo esingabaza ukuhlakanipha nokuba nengqondo kokubuyisana noshintsho kwezepolitiki yethu[319].

Njengoba iNingizimu Afrika ingenye yezwe elinomnotho omkhulu kakhulu e-Afrika, ukushintshela kweNingizimu Afrika entandweni yabantu, ukuphumelela kwayo (nokwehluleka) ekwakheni ukungabi nabandlululo nokungabandlululi ngokobulili, ukuchuma kwentando yabantu, kubalulekile hhayi kuphela ezakhamuzini nakubantu, kodwa nakuyi-African agenda. Futhi nokho izwe lisasalele emuva ngeminye iminotho emincane ngenxa yezibonakaliso zikazwelonke ezibalulekile njengokukhula, ukungena kwe-ICT nokubiza kwedatha, ukuthola izinkonzo zezimali, nokusebenza kwesimso salo semfundo.

Kulo lonke izwe kusukela ngo-2009, imiphakathi ibilokhu ibhikisha ngezinga elikhulayo ngokuphathelene nokulingana nokuthola izinkonzo eziyisisekelo, futhi ucwaningo lubonisa ukuhlobana okukhulu phakathi kwemibhikisho yokuthola izinkonzo, ukuwa kwezomnotho nokungasebenzi

Ngakho, njengoba uMengameli weRiphabhuliki YaseNingizimu Afrika, Umengameli UCyril Ramaphosa aphawula: *"Nakuba sesifinyelele okuningi, ngabe sahamba ngokushesha futhi izinga lezinkonzo ngabe lingcono kakhulu. Siyalamukela lelo phutha esalenza futhi kwezinye izindawo ezibalulekile, intuthuko iye yanqindeka"*[320].

IMINYAKA ENGU-25 YAMATHUBA ENTANDO YABANTU: AMATHUBA NEZINTO EZISEQHULWINI

Yini eyenza izwe lingasilaleli isixwayiso esanikezwa eminyakeni engu-15 edlule, sokuqhubeka nokukhipha nokufaka umnotho sisekelwe ohlangeni nobuli-li okuholele emjikelezweni wokuncipha?

Kunezinto eziningana uhulumeni ahluleka ukuzenza ngokuqhubekayo njengoba ehola izwe ezinguqukweni zezepolitiki, ezomnotho nezenhlalo. Lezi zihlanganisa izindawo ezithuthukayo ezikhona ezabona impumelelo yokuphathwa kwentando yeningi eyaqala umthwalo wokuqeda okwabangelwa ubandlululo; kuyilapho kolunye uhlangothi indawo edingwa uhulumeni idinga izimo zebhizinisi ukuze lichume okudinga ukucabanga

316 IHhovisi likaMongameli. 2003. "Kubhekelwa Ukubuyekezwa Kweminyaka Elishumi." P102.
317 IQ kaMasipala. I-2019 3 Amathrekhi amakhulu avela kuRekhodi Yezokuhanjiswa Kwenkonzo Yesikhathi Sonke Sika-2018, ukukhishwa kwezindaba, 16 Januwari.
318 Afrobarometer. 2016. ENingizimu Afrika, Ukwethemba Kwezakhamizi kuMongameli, Izikhungo Zepolitiki Zidonsa Kakhulu, 17 Meyi.
319 Edelman. 2019 Edelman Trust Barometer. Iwebhusayithi: www.edelman.com/trust-barometer.
320 I-African National Congress. 2019. Manifesto wokhetho.

MAPUNGUBWE VISION 2044

Ikusasa Eliluhlaza Lomuzi Wase-Afrika esekelwe Ezimisweni ezindala Ezaklanywa I-Afrika Nezekusas

Isithombe/Fig. 1: Artist's Impression of the Green New City of the Near Future "Mapungubwe 2044" Umdwebo ngo-Samarie Moore

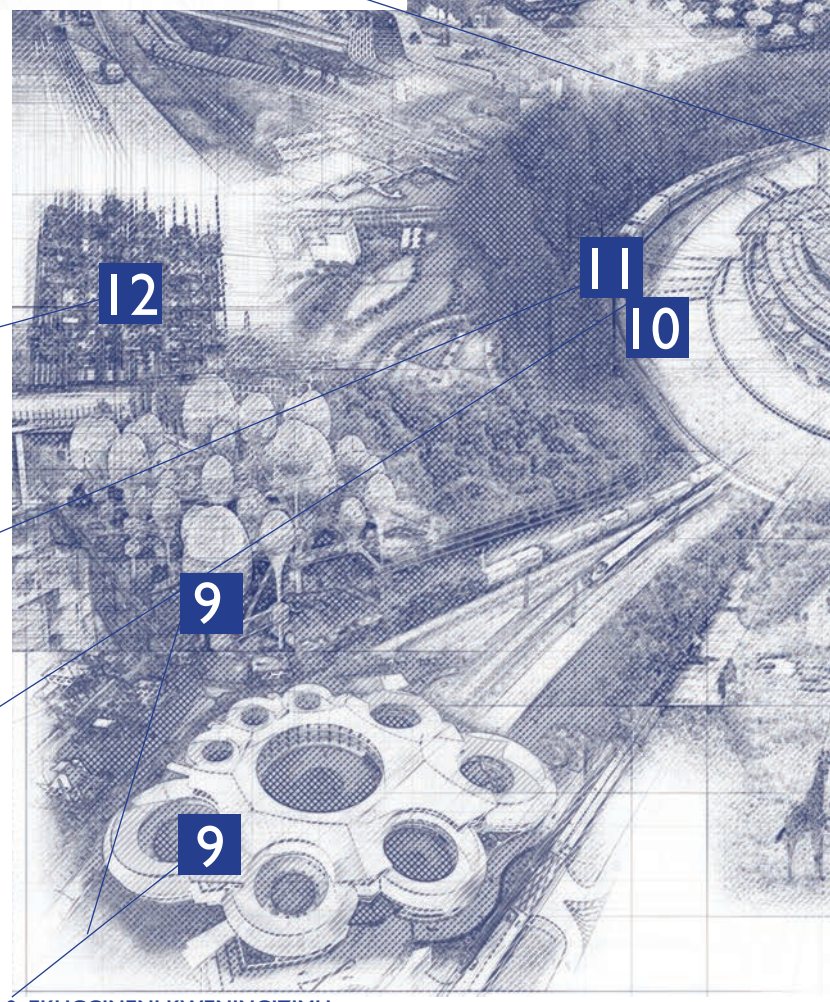
Illustration: Sanmarie Moore

1. IZAKHIWO ZEQANDA LENTSHE

Iphakathi kweDolobha isakhiwo se-Ostrich Egg siyaphawuleka, esingamelana nezinto zezulu ezishintshashintshayo, isakhiwo esibonakala ngale esiluhlaza esinohlaza emaceleli ukuze sivikeleke futhi sisetshenziswe. Lesi sakhiwo sinamahhovisi amaningi nendawo yokuhlala encane, nezikhungo zenkonzo nezitolo zendawo kanye nemakethe. Maphakathi naleli dolobha kunezitolo zendawo kuphela (futhi hhayi uxhaxha lwezitolo) olusebenzayo. Idolobha likhona ngaphezulu nangaphansi komhlaba neziteshi ezihlukahlukene zezitimela namabhasi, nezingxenye zokuhlala ngaphansi nangaphezu komhlaba. Lesi sakhiwo esihle sizungezwe indawo yokuhlala namahhovisi kanye nohlaza olwenza leli dolobha lisebenze amahora angu-24 njengoba amabhizinisi esebenza 24/7 nabasebenzi abasebenza amashifu. Izitaladi namanethweki angaphansi komhlaba ayazungeza lesi sakhiwo esihle ngakho okwenza kube lula ukubonisana nokuhamba uzungeze leli dolobha, futhi izinto ezilizungezile, awuhambi ibanga elingaphezu kwekhilomitha elilodwa uya esiteshini esilandelayo noma esitobhini sento yokuhamba. Amabhasi omphakathi, amatekisi, imijikelezo, izitimela nezikebhe, konke kuluhlaza okungaphansi kwezinto okwavunyelwana ngazo.

2. EZASEMOYENI

eduze kwayo kunendawo yezomoya lapho ku-nendawo yeziteshi kanye nesikhumulo sezindiza sikazwelonke, namahhotela asebenza ubusuku bonke nezikhungo zemihlangano..



12. UKUXHUMANA

Ngaphesheya kwendawo yezasemoyeni entshonalanga kunendawo yokusakaza namafilimu nendawo encane ephakeme yokuhlala. Izitudyo zokukhiqiza nokusakaza zisebenza emini futhi izakhiwo zibheke izimiso zeqanda lentshe elibonakala ngale kwedolobha.

11. EZOKUHAMBA

Idolobha lixhumene, ngaphansi nangaphezulu ezokuhamba zomphakathi (njengoba ukungena ngemoto yakho kubiza kakhulu) zokuya ezindaweni ezihlukahlukene ukuze wenze izinto ezihlukahlukene.

10. AMANZI

Umjikelezo wangaphandle waleli dolobha izungezwe amanzi yonke indawo, futhi ukube le ndawo ibingas-olwandle amanzi ngokuyinhloko aphakelwa iziphethu noma imithombo ezungezile, phakathi nawo wonke unyaka. Amanzi aphakela leli dolobha futhi asetshen-ziselwa nokuzijabulisa ngezikebhe nokudoba.

9. EKUGCINENI KWENINGIZIMU

INyuvesi (Mapungubwe Institute for Technology and Innovation (MITI), imnyuziyamu, ezemidlalo nezamasiko, kuhlelwe kwaba imijikelezo exhumene ukuze kube lula ukuhamba 'nokuhlanganisa' okudingekayo. Inkundla yezemidlalo enhle ngokumangalisayo ixhumanisa inyuvesi, nenkundla yemidlalo yeshashalazi, izindlu zamamuvi e-7D, amakilabhu, izindawo zokudlela kanye nezindawo zenkolo namasiko. Indawo enezindonga ixhumene nedolobha nezindawo ezingo-makhelwane ngezinto zokuhamba zomphakathi zangaphezulu nangaphansi komhlaba.

IMapungubwe yindawo engathathi-hlangothi entsha, esezingeni eliphezulu, uhlanga nobulili eDolobheni LaseNingizimu Afrika, elamukela wonke amasiko ase-Afrika.
Isendaweni maduze okuzonqunywa ukuthi izoba kuphi. Isekelwe esimisweni somphakathi obuthanayo somklamo omdala kakhulu wase-Afrika, ngakho umklamo wendalo oyisiyingi ongokwemvelo. Wonke umuzi uzungezwe izihlahla futhi ziluhla-za okubonakala ngaye futhi imibala eminingi yezingadi ukuze ifane nezingadi zase-Afrika.

3. ULWANDLE NENDAWO YAMAGUGU

Indawo enkulu EngaseNyakatho Ntshonalanga, kunolwandle (uma lwenza ulwandle lucoceke) noma ichibi lapho kuma khona izikebhe ezilethe impahla nokudla kwasolwandle edolobheni, nezinhlanzi eziningi nezimakethe nezindawo zokudla kwasolwandle. Enye indawo yokuhlala ekuleyo ndawo inesinye isikhathi. Le ndawo yokuhlala ifana nezindawo zokuhlala zasendulo zabantu abansundu, imiklamo enjengorondo, futhi inezindlu zase-Afrika ngaphakathi kwazo, ezibonisa umlando wase-Afrika namasiko ayo..

On the south part of it is the memorial forest of heroes and family members departed.



4. IZIMBONI

Ngenhla eNyakatho nendawo yamagugu kunezimboni eziluhlaza nezindawo zokukhiqiza abantu abaningi basenyakatho ngokuyinhloko basebenza khona futhi inendawo yokukhiqiza ugezi nendawo yokuqeqeshela ezempi nababamba iqhaza kuyi-National Youth Service.

5. IZINDAWO EZIPHAKEME

Enyakatho nendawo yokulima, kunendawo ephakeme eluhlaza yokuhlala yama-hipster akhona nazayo, ezinezindawo eziluhlaza nezindawo ezinobuchwepheshe obuphakeme, amakilabhu, izindawo zokuphuza nezindawo zenkolo. Njengesakhiwo esinhle izakhiwo zibonakala ngale futhi zinohlaza ngasemaceleni. Liyingxenye ephithizelayo yedolobha ejabulisayo nezindawo ezimangalisayo ozibonayo edolobheni namapaki ezilwane.

6. INDAWO YOKULIMA

Ikhiqiza ukudla kwaleli doloba ngendlela ezimele. Le ndawo futhi ineziKolishi i-Mapungubwe Agriculture and Technol-ogy, e-MITI Nenyuvezi YaseMpumalanga yezobuchwepheshe nezikhungo zezoli-mo, kanye nezitolo ezinkulu nezincane nabaphekayo phakathi edolobheni.

8. EZOKUZIJABULISA

Ngasekupheleni kweningizimu mpumalanga ku-nendawo yezilwane nepaki elingokwemvelo elivikel-we elinezilwane ezinkulu ezinlanu, nezinto ezihlukah-lukene, izitshalo nezilwane zaseNingizimu Afrika.

7. INDAWO YOKUHLALA

Ngasempumalanga kunendawo yokuhlala eyindilinga futhi enohlaza olunezindawo zokudlala izingane. Indawo yokuhlala inezingadi zokudla, i-ECD nezindawo zezikole nezindawo zokudlala ezinekhamera ye-24 CCTV njengakuzo zonke ezinye izindawo. Ibuye ixhumene nedolobha nezinye izindawo ngezinto zokuhamba zomphakathi ezingaphezu nezingaphansi komhlaba.

nokuthatha 'isijeziso' esisheshayo sezimakethe nganoma ikuphi ukuhluleka kokwenza lokho.

Esikhundleni sokugxila ekuhlukahlukaneni kwezomnotho, ukukhula okuyinhloko kwezinkampani ezizimele njengokukhiqiza, ukuvuselela, izinto ezimbiwa phansi, umnotho wasezilwandlekazini nezinkampani zokusungula, iNingizimu Afrika igxile ekusimameni komnotho okukodwa, okuzoba umgomo oyinhloko kunokuba ithuluzi lokufaka nokuchumisa umnotho wabo bonke.

INingizimu Afrika yabuye yafuna ukubamba isimiso sokubambisana kuhulumeni ngemva kuka-1994. Nokho yaba igama elikhulu lokubambisana, elintula ukubambisana okukhulu phakathi kwezici zezwe lonke, ezesifunda nezindawo ngezindawo ukuze kube nenguquko ephumelelayo, ezomnotho nentuthuko yezenhlalo, nendawo yokuhlela.

Uhulumeni wavumela amasiko ukuba athuthukele ekubeni umthombo wangempela wezinto ezingavinjelwe, izinselele nezinkinga, ukwenza inkonzo yomlomo yokwakha amakhono angempela, futhi lapho ukuhaha, inkohlakalo nokusetshenziswa kwezimiso ezingenayo intshiseko kuchuma, ngenxa yenguquko.

Umbuso ngabe wanikeza ubuholi ekuguquleni izinkonzo zezimali ukuze wandise ukungena emathuluzini ezimali ezezimboni kuze kufike ekutholeni imali etshaliwe ukuze isetshenzisele imisebenzi eholela kancane. Lokhu kuntuleka kokufakwa kwezezimali kuye kwawuthonya kabi kakhulu umnotho.

Njengoba iNingizimu Afrika ibeke eqhulwini ukusebenzisa imali kwezenhlalo futhi idlale indima yayo emhlabeni wonke, iNingizimu Afrika yanciphisa ezinye izici echitha kuzo imali, kuhlanganise nemali ebekelwe ezokuvikela. Imali eyifa ebekelwe ezokuvikela yayisukela phezulu kumaphesenti angu-22.7 engqikithi yemali ebekiwe ngo-1982 yehla ngamaphesenti angu-13.7 ngo-1987, eyakhula yaba ngamaphesenti angu-15.7 emali eyachithwa uhulumeni ngo-1989. Ngempela iminyaka yawo-1980 yayiyinkathi yokuqinisa ezempi. Ngo-1999 imali ebekelwe ezempi yancipha ngaphezu kwamaphesenti angu-50 ngokoqobo. Lokhu kuncishiswa kwaba nethonya elibi elikhulu ekuvikelweni kwezimboni zasekhaya, kuhlanganise nokukhuthaza okwakungase kwenze umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika ukhule, kuyilapho uthuthkisa amakhono amakhulu futhi ulonda isizwe.

Ngokucabanga ngesikhathi esidlule nekusasa labo, abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bangaba neqhaza ekusebenzeni kangcono. Ngakho ingqophamlando yeminyaka engu-25 iveze ithuba lokwenza kabusha, ngokufunda izifundo kulokho okwenzeka ekoteni yokugcina yeminyaka eyikhulu.

Ngokucabanga ngesikhathi esidlule nekusasa labo, abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bangaba neqhaza ekusebenzeni kangcono. Ngakho ingqophamlando yeminyaka engu-25 iveze ithuba lokwenza kabusha, ngokufunda izifundo kulokho okwenzeka ekoteni yokugcina yeminyaka eyikhulu.

Ukuze umsebenzi wokuguqula ubuyele endleleni efanele, uhulumeni kufanele athathe isinyathelo, kule minyaka emihlanu ezayo, ukuze avuselele ithemba kubantu baseNingizimu Afrika. Kumelwe futhi uhlale endleleni yanoma ikuphi ukulandisa kwentuthuko ofuna ukukwakha, usebenze ndawonye nabo bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika, abase-Afrika, nomphakathi wamazwe ngamazwe eminyakeni engu-25 ezayo ukuze ulungise amaphutha aphikelelayo.

Lokhu kuzodinga izinyathelo zesibindi eziqondiswe ekulungiseni izinselele eziphindwe kathathu zokungabi namisebenzi, ubumpofu nokungalingani. Ngokwenza kanjalo iNingizimu Afrika kumelwe isebenzise amathuba avezwayo okugxila ezintweni eziseqhulwini.

La mathuba nezinselele kuhlanganisa:

- Umsebenzi ophuthumayo wokwakha ezweni lonke ukuguquka kwezomnotho, okuveza ukukhishwa komnotho (kuhlanganise neminotho yasemaphandleni neyasemalokishini), ukungalingani

nokungabi nemisebenzi; ukukhula kwentuthuko ukuze kudalwe amathuba engeziwe emisebenzi; ukwabiwa kwezwe okuzinzile noshintsho lwesimo sezulu, nokwandiswa kobunikazi bomnotho; ukuveza abaphethe umnotho abambalwa; ukukhula ezihlakeni zomnotho; uhlelo lwezezimboni zibe ezikawonke wonke nokukhuthaza; nokuthuthukisa nokunakekela ingqala-sizinda. Konke lokhu kudingeka kushukunyiswe ukuthuthukisa namandla ombuso wentando yabantu.

- Ukuhlanganisa nokuqinisa umholo oyisibonelelo, ukuthuthukisa izinga lezinkonzo eziyisisekelo nokusabela kukahulumeni, ukuvala isikhala kulabo abangakwazi ukufinyelela izinkonzo eziyisisekelo; izinga lokunakekelwa kwempilo nemfundo; ukusebenzisa nokuqapha umholo olingene wabasebenzi; nesimiso esihlangene sokulondeka kwenhlalo; sinombono wokuqeda indlala nokususa ubumpofu esizukulwaneni esisodwa, ngenxa yenhlala-kahle yomphakathi.
- Ukugxila emfundweni nasemakhonweni okusungula amathuba angempela okulingana kuzo zonke izingane nabantu abasha baseNingizimu Afrika. Lokhu kufanele kuhlanganise ukungenela kwezinsuku zokuqala ezingu-1000 zokuphila kwengane, ukwandisa imfundo yasekuqaleni yezingane, ukuthuthukisa amakhona okufunda nawezibalo nezinga nesilinganiso semfundo eyisisekelo, kanye nokwandisa ukungena emfundweni yangemva kwesikole nokuqeqeshwa, kuhlanganise namathuba esibili nabantu abadala abangafundile; okuthuthukiswa izimiso zolwazi lwezimakethe zokusebenza nokuhlobana phakathi kwesimiso semfundo nendawo yokusebenza nomnotho.
- Ukusebenzisa uhlelo olunikelwe lokwenza ingqala-sizinda yazo zonke izikole ibe sesimweni esiyisisekelo esivamile neqoqo lezindinganiso;
- Ukusungula uHlelo Lwe-National Master Skills lwesikhathi esizayo;
- Ukwandisa ucwaningo lokutshalwa kwezimali zomphakathi nezinkampani, intuthuko nokukhuthaza.
- Ukusebenzisa izindlela ezingokoqobo nezisebenzayo zokuqeda izindlela zobandlululo, ngohlelo olubumbene lwezindawo, izindlu zemiphakathi ezinzile, ukuthuthukiswa kweminotho yasemalokishini neyasemaphandleni, isimiso sezinto zokuhamba zomphakathi esihlangene nesifinyelelekayo; imiphakathi ephephile, ukulwa nobudlova obusekelwe ebulilini; ukunakekelwa kahle kwayo yonke ingqala-sizinda; ingqala-sizinda yomphakathi (imitapo, amapaki, ezemidlalo nezokuzijabulisa), kuhlanganise nokuxhunywa kwe-inthanethi nedatha eshibhile; nokuthuthukiswa kwamadolobha amakhulu amasha namancane.
- Ukubhidliza imibhoshongo emikhulu kahulumeni kuzo zonke izindawo neminyango ngokwenza izindawo ezingazodwa zenkonzo kanye nomphakathi wezinkampani nowabantu nezinkampani ezidayisayo nezindawo zezinkonzo okwenza izakhamuzi zithole okuningi uma kungekona konke ezinkonzweni zikahulumeni kunoma imuphi umnyango kahulumeni nakuyo yonke indawo okuboniswe esicucwini esiboniswe **eSithombeni 15.2**.
- Umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika nentuthuko yezenhlalo njengengxenye yokuhlanganiswa kwe-SADC, nezwekazi lase-Afrika, ukuze Izwekazi Lase-Afrika Libe Indawo Ehweba Ngokukhululekile; nokusetshenziswa kwe-African Union Agenda 2063.
- Ukuba isakhamuzi sangempela ukuze kuqiniswe ukubambisana kwezenhlalo, ukungabikho kobandlululo, ukungabikho kobandlululo lobulili, intuthuko, intando yabantu nokulandisa, futhi kukhuthazwe ukuzimisela kwabantu bakuleli ukubamba iqhaza, ubunye yize singafani.

Akukho kulokhu okungenhla okusha. Ngakho-ke, iNingizimu Afrika idinga ukusebenzisa izihlelo eziqondile nezingokoqobo, ezisekelwe ezindleleni ezifanelekayo zezenhlalo nentuthuko yomnotho okumelwe kushukunyiswe intuthuko yombuso efanelekayo. Uhlelo olunjalo

> Ukuze umsebenzi wokuguqula ubuyele endleleni efanele, uhulumeni kufanele athathe isinyathelo, kule minyaka emihlanu ezayo, ukuze avuselele ithemba kubantu baseNingizimu Afrika.



Isithombe 15.2: Isikhungo sohlelo lwekusasa olutholakala emhlabeni.
Umthombo: DPME, 2019

kumelwe lube namagatsha ahlukahlukene kuhlanganise ezezimboni, ingqala-sizinda, ukukhuthaza nokuqubuka kwamakhono, ukuze kuphishekelwe umnotho ozinzile nofaka wonke umuntu.

INingizimu Afrika kumelwe ifunde eminyakeni engu-25 edlule futhi ihlale izimisele ukusungula indawo lapho abantu, imakethe nombuso kudlala izindima zakho futhi eziphelelisanayo ekuguqulweni komnotho. Uhulumeni noma Izimakethe akufanele zibhekwe njengezibaluleke ngaphezu kwaBantu.

Ekugcineni, okufanele kubhekwe njengokubalulekile njengoba iNingizimu Afrika ibheke eminyakeni engu-25 elandelayo kufanele kube ukuzimisela ukuphumelela, ibheke amaphutha njengamathuba okufunda nokuvuselela, nokubeka emahlombe ethu ukuze kusetshenzwe, nokubamba ngazo zombili izandla.

Ngakho-ke, iNingizimu Afrika kufanele iqinise izinhlangano namandla okwenza izinto, ngalokhu:

- **Intuthuko ephumelelayo nefanele yombuso**: ukwakha izimilo, izinhlangano ezinikeza izinkonzo nochwepheshe emphakathini, ukususa inkohlakalo nokuqinisa izimiso ukuze kuthuthukiswe ukulandisa, izinguquko nezimpahla zomphakathi; ukuqinisa nokuthuthukisa ohulumeni basemakhaya; ukuthuthukisa ukulandisa nokusabela; ukuqinisa indima yentuthuko yombuso enguqukweni yezenhlalo neyomnotho.
- Ukuqinisa **ukuhlela nokuqapha** kuzo zonke izindawo zikahulumeni, kuhlanganise ubulili, ukuzinza nemisebenzi yentsha, nokwethula ukufakwa kwabantu neqoqo lezimiso ukuba kulandise ezingeni lomsebenzi nolohlelo, kuhlanganise nemigomo ecacile yempumelelo nokubika minyaka yonke.
- Ukushintsha imbono namathuba kube **uhlelo lokusetshenziswa oluneminingwane kazwelonke**, olunemiphumela ecacile nemigomo yaminyaka yonke.
- **Ukubambisana kwezenhlalo** okubona uhulumeni esebenza nezinkampani ezizimele, imiphakathi yomsebenzi neyezakhamuzi, ukuze kubanjiswane ekwakheni ukusebenza ndawonye kulezi zinto eziseqhulwini, nanomphakathi uwonke kuzo zonke izici usebenze ndawonye ekusebenzeni, ukuqapha nokusiza ukulungisa izinto ebese ziphume endleleni.
- Ukuhlanganisa izinkathazo ngendawo, ikakhulu ukuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu, kuzo zonke izinhlelo zethu zezenhlalo nezomnotho, zezizukulwane samanje nezesikhathi esizayo.

Ngenkathi Uhlelo Lwentuthuko Yezwelonke iveza umbono ophakeme weNingizimu Afrika, uhlelo olunemininingwane nolunendawo efanele olusekelwe uhlelo lwabantu lwemithombo yezomnotho luyadingeka. Uhlelo olunjalo kumelwe lube nezinyathelo ezinemininingwane zokulwa nobumpofu, ukungabikho kwemisebenzi nokungalingani. Kumelwe lusekelwe abezimboni ezigxile ekuvuseleleni izinkampani ezikhiqizayo, izinkampani zezolimo, umnotho wezilwandle, ezokuvakasha, osokhemisi, izinkampani zokuvikela nenkampani i-ICT ukuze kubhekanwe nezimo zezulu ezihlale zishintsha njalo nezinguquko kwezobuchwepheshe. Konke lokhu kumelwe kuholele ekugcineni enguqukweni yezindawo zaseNingizimuAfrika, ikakhulu izindawo ezisemaphandleni nezisemalokishini.

Ukuqhubekela phambili, uhulumeni nomphakathi kumelwe bakucabangele okuzobangelwa ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu kanye nokushintsha komhlaba ngenxa ye-4th Industrial Revolution nokushintsha kwendawo yokusebenza, njengoba iNingizimu Afrika isheshisa ukuveza izinselele ezicindezelayo zokungabikho kwemisebenzi, indlala nokungalingani, okubangele ukukhishwa inyumbazane kwezenhlalo.

Obikezela ikusasa, uThomas Frey[321] ukholelwa ukuthi "*eminyakeni engamashumi amabili azayo sizobona igagasi loshintsho olungakaze lucatshangwe nokusungula okushukunyiswa amathuluzi amasha okukhiqiza. Phakathi nalesi sikhathi, sizobona ukuvumbuka kwezimboni ezintsha ezingaphezu kuka- 100,000 ezizoqasha amakhulu ezigidi zabantu*." Lesi sizukulwane semisebenzi emisha singase sishukumisele ukuncipha kokungasebenzi. Ngakho-ke, nakuba sikhathazeka ngokushintsha komsebenzi futhi imisebenzi kuyi-4IR kokubili ingokoqobo futhi iyafaneleka, kufanele iphinde yenze imisebenzi eminingi emisha, amabhizinisi amasha nokwenziwa kwezinto ezintsha okuzodala imisebenzi, kwenze kube nezinzuzo futhi kunciphise izimali ezikhokhwa uHulumeni futhi kwenze ukuba bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bakwazi ukuthola izinkonzo.

INingizimu Afrika eminyakeni engu-25 elandelayo (2019-2044) kumelwe ibe engabheki ubulili futhi ibe umphakathi onakekelayo obeka izinto eqhulwini ngokomthetho sisekelo nangokwamalungelo abantu iningi labo elibuthakathaka nalabo abanezidingo ezikhethekile.

Ekugcineni, ukube besingaxoxa ngezinkinga manje sonke esijwayelene nazo, izwe kudingeka likhule ngendlela yokuba izwiwe abantu abavamile baseNingizimu Afrika. Ngakho-ke uhulumeni kumelwe enze izinhlelo zokuba iminyaka engu-25 elandelayo ihlanganise wonke umuntu, ibe nemigomo ecacile nefanelekayo unyaka ngamunye, inkathi okungenani eyiminyaka engu-10.

321 Frey, T. 2014. 162 Imisebenzi Yesikhathi Esizayo: Ukulungiselela Imisebenzi Engakabi Khona. Isikhulumi Sekusasa. Iwebhsaythi: http://www.futuristspeaker. com/2014/03/162-future-jobs-preparing-for-jobs-thatdont-yet-exist/.

INingizimu Afrika kumelwe iqale ngokushesha futhi ithathe isinyathelo sokuveza amakhono amaningi, ikakhulukazi ibheke kakhulu intsha eyizigidi ezingu-8.2 Leyo Esebenzayo, Efundayo, Eqeqeshwayo (NEET), ukuze isebenzise amathuba akhona namasha omnotho. Lesi sigaba siveza ibhomu lesikhathi elingase libhubhise inzuzo ebhalwe eminyakeni engu-25, uma kungenziwa lutho ngabo. Lolo shintsho kumelwe lusekelwe ezintweni ezintathu zesimiso semfundo kanye nokufunda ukuphila kwakho konke kusukela ukhasa kuze kube sethuneni.

Iminyaka engu-25 elandelayo kumelwe igxile ekuthuthukiseni nasekusebenzeni kohlelo olubumbene lwe-Reformist Spatial Planning oluyoshintsha indawo yethu esiyithole njengefa.

Eminyakeni engu-5 ezayo iNingizimu Afrika kumelwe yenze ingqala-sizinda ukuze isekele:

- Uloliwe onejubane elikhulu ekugcineni oyohlanganisa amadolobha amakhulu namancane kuzo zonke izifunda, uloliwe onjalo kufanele futhi usihlanganise nezizinda zomnotho endaweni, nasezwekazini.
- Ukuhlela nokwakha ngokuphelele amadolobha amakhulu amasha namancane abonisa abonisa lokho iNingizimu Afrika eyikho, lapho izakhamuzi zazo zonke izinhlanga, ubulili nobudala zingahlala khona, zisebenze, zifunde zisungule futhi zidlale.
- Ukwakhiwa kwamabhange ahlukahlukene nezikhungo zezimali ezingashukumisa ukufakwa nokuhlanganyelwa kokukhula komnotho. Amabhange kumelwe akwazi ukunikeza izinkonzo ezikhethekile kwezokuhwebelana, ezezimboni, umphakathi, ezolimo, umasipala, nezidingo zabesifazane nokubambisana nazo.
- INingizimu Afrika idinga ukuphinde icabange ngemithetho yeZimboni ukuze igxile ezindaweni lapho sinezinzuzo ezingokwemvelo futhi sisebenzise amathuba e-4th Industrial Revolution, ngokwesibonelo, asikakawabambi amathuba okumisa Isikhungo se-e-Commerce.
-

I-RDP ka-1994 yayinombono wabantu abashukunyiswa izinqubo kuhulumeni wentando yeningi ezweni laseNingizimu Afrika. Nokho, eminyakeni engu-25 yokugcina, uhulumeni uye wazihlukanisa kakhulu nabantu ngokwezenhlalo. Ngakho-ke, eminyakeni engu-25 ezayo, i-Social Compact kumelwe iqedelwe futhi isetshenziswe ezoholela izwe ezakhamuzini ezisebenzayo nobuholi obunesimilo. Amakhomishane afuna ulwazi ngezimangalo zenkohlakalo kokubili ezinkampanini ezizimele nezikahulumeni kumelwe kube ingxenye yezwe yesikhathi esidlule, hhayi yesikhathi esizayo.

Ukube besingaxoxa ngalezi zinkinga manje sonke esijwayelene nazo, izwe kudingeka likhule ngendlela eyozwakala kubo bonke abantu abavamile baseNingizimu Afrika.

NGO-2044, LAPHO ININGIZIMU AFRIKA IGUBHA IJUBILI LAYO LEGOLIDE

INingizimu Afrika izoba enye yezinjini zokukhula nokuchuma okuhlanganyelwayo e-Afrika Esiyifunayo, ngemva kokuba sibe phambili ngokukhanyisa nokunika i-Afrika amandla, ukondla i-Afrika, ukwenza izimboni e-Afrika, ukuhlanganisa i-Afrika, nokuthuthukisa izinga lokuphila labantu abansundu. Izakhamuzi zaseNingizimu Afrika zizofunda, zivakashele, zisebenze, zenze amabhizinisi, zihwebe futhi zibonisane nezinye izizwe zase-Afrika kuyilapho zamukela ngobuso nangezinhliziyo ezinye izizwe zase-Afrika.

Izwe lethu lizobe seliyiqedile indlala nobumpofu phakathi neminyaka engu-5, phakathi nesizukulwane.

Abantu bethu bazobe bezuzile eminyangweni evulwe ngokuphelele yokufunda namasiko futhi siyobheka emuva esikhathini esidlule, futhi simangale ngobuwula bokuhlukana okusekelwe ebulilini, uhlanga, inkolo, ubuzwe nolimi, njengoba simunye ekubambisaneni singenalo ubandlululo nokuhlukahluka kwemiphakathi eboshwe isibonakaliso esisodwa sase-Afika nezenhlalo.

Izwe lethu lizobe lakhe okungenani amadolobha amakhulu amasha amabili ayobe esekelwe ezimiswini zase-Afrika nasemiklamweni eyimpumelelo yezici zasendulo zamadolobha amakhulu ase-Afrika ukuze silondoloze ukungabi nabandlululu, ukungabandlululi ngokobulili, nesimo esingathathi-hlangothi sokuhlaliswa kwabantu nentuthuko ezinzile.

Umphakathi wethu ngeke ulwazi udlame olusekelwe ebulilini, futhi wonke amantombazane, abesifazane, nabantu bobulili obuhlukahlukene bazonikwa amandla njengezakhamuzi ezilinganayo kuzo zonke izimo namazinga emizamo yabantu kanye nawomnotho.

Izwe lethu esilithandayo liyohlanganisa nokungenzeleli kuzo zonke izakhamuzi zalo ezihlanganyela izinto futhi likwazi ukungena kuzo zonke izinkonzo nezinto ukuze libambe iqhaza emnothweni futhi siwukhulise ndawonye.

Lokhu sizokufinyelela ndawonye ngokuvumelana nangokuthula, sibambisene, futhi sihlangene nabantu bakithi nezinhlangano zabo kanye nemiphakathi ebanzi; izinyonyana; izinhlangano zenkolo, abaholi bendabuko nabelaphi; nezihlangano ezizimele ngokusekela abafowethu nodadewethu ezwekazini kanye nabangane bethu emhlabeni wonke.


WE ARE WOMEN FROM EVERY PART OF SOUTH AFRICA
WE ARE WOMEN OF EVERY RACE
WE COME
from
THE CITIES AND THE TOWNS
from
THE RESERVES AND THE VILLAGES
WOMEN UNITED IN OUR PURPOSE
TO SAVE THE AFRICAN WOMEN FROM THE DEGRADATION OF PASSES
IN THE NAME OF THE WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA
WE SAY TO YOU EACH ONE OF US
WE SHALL NOT REST
until
ALL PASS LAWS AND ALL FORMS OF PERMITS RESTRICTING OUR FREEDOM HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED
WE SHALL NOT REST
until
WE HAVE WON FOR OUR CHILDREN
their
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
of
FREEDOM
JUSTICE
and
SECURITY

UKUBONGA

Lo mbiko wokuhlola kweminyaka engu-25 ubungeke ube khona ngaphandle kokuhola kukaMengameli u-CM Ramaphoza noNgqongqoshe NC Dlamini Zum kanye neqembu loNgqongqoshe abahlukahlukene, uDirector General of the Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation, uNkk NZH Mpofu nabo bonke abaQondisi be-General of the Forum of South African Directors General (FOSAD).

Lo mbiko uzuzile emibikweni nasekunikelweni okwenziwe izikhungu zemfundo ezingaphezu kuka-300, izinhlangano zemfundo, izinkampane ezizimele, izinhlangano zomphakathi, amakhansela ombuso, izihlangano zezocwaningo, amakhomishane ombuso, Izinkampani/ Amabhizinisi Ombuso, Izinhlangano Ezithuthukisa Ezezimali, Amanxusa Enhlangano Yezizwe (UN), Iminyango Kahulumeni Kazwelonke, Iminyango Kahulumeni Wezifunda, i-National Special Directorates.

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Ababe Nesandla Ezingxoxweni Ezabekwa Ezithebeni: Izinhlangano Zemfundo, Izinkampane Ezizimele, Izinhlangano Zomphakathi, Amakhansela Ombuso, Izihlangano Zezocwaningo,Amakhomishane Ombuso, Izinkampani/ Amabhizinisi Ombuso, Izinhlangano Ezithuthukisa Ezezimali, Amanxusa Enhlangano Yezizwe (UN), Iminyango Kahulumeni Kazwelonke, Iminyango Kahulumeni Wezifunda, i-National Special Directorates.

Sithi Asante Sane! Siyanibonga nonke!

UKUBUYEKEZWA KWEMINYAKA ENGU-

25

KUSUKA KU-

1994 - 2019

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

25 Jaar van vryheid
Suid-Afrika 1994-2019