UMTHETHO NAMACALA OKUDLWENGULWA:

AMACALA AHLAHLA INDLELA ENZEKE NGEMINYAKA EYISHUMI EYEDLULE

- Icala lika-1998 elaliphakathi kukaS noJackson (SCA) lawuqeda nya " umthetho wokubhekisia "okungumthetho obukhombisa bonke abantu besifazane abangabamangali emacaleni okudlwengulwa njengabantu abanamanga noma abangofakazi "abanokukhohlisa ukunika ubufakazi obuzwakalayo".
- Icala lika-2002 elaliphakathi kukaVan Eeden noNgqongqoshe WezokuPhepha nezokuVikelwa (SCA) laveza ukuthi umbuso ugunyazekile ukubagcina ejele labo abasolekayo ukuthi bangaphinda bangene emacaleni okudlwengula abantu besifazane.
- Icala lika-2005 elaliphakathi kukaK noNgqongqoshe WezokuPhepha nezokuVikelwa (CC) lathwesa uNgqongqoshe WezokuPhepha nezokuVikelwa umthwalo wokukhokhela umonakalo emuva kokuba amaphoyisa amathathu ayese"msebenzini" edlwengule owesifazane.
- Icala lika-2005 elaliphakathi kukaS noSikipha (SCA) lakhalima ijaji ngokuziphatha ngendlelea yokubhekela phansi obunye ubulili nokukhombisa ukuthi abantu besilisa bangaxolelwa uma bedlwengula owesifazane ogqoke ngendlela eheha abantu besilisa.
- Icala lika-2007 ebeliphakathi kuka Masiya noMqondisi Wokushushiswa KoMpakathi NaBanye (CC), lapho owesilisa ahlokoloza ngesitho sangaphansi ingemuzva lengane eneminyaka eyisishiyagalolunye, waveza ukuthi ukungena ingemuva lowesifazane kuyafana nokudlwengula futhi akulona icala elincane lokuhlukumeza ngodlame. Kodwa inkantolo yathola ukuthi ukungenwa kowesilisa ngemuva akuthathwa njengokudlwengulwa ngokomtheto osebenzayo Ekuthatheni isinqumo iNkantolo yabhala yathi:

Ngokulandela umsebenzi ongemncinyane osuwenziwe ngabantu abalwela amalungelo abesifazane, sekukhona ukwamukela ukuthi ukudlwengula kuyicala ngoba kuthinta isithunzi nesizotha sabantu besifazane. Ukukhula kolwazi esinalo ngokudlwengula kuhambisana nokukhula kokubelesela okwenziwa ngabantu besifazane befuna amalungelo okuphila nokuvikelwa ngokufanayo. Ngisho nanamuhla, abantu besifazane eNingizimu Afrika kanye nasemhlabeni wonke jikelele bayaphikisana nendlela yasemandulo abantu besilisa abachaza ngayo ukudlwengula. Babhekisise kakhulu indlela yodlame olusetshenzisawa ukuhlukumeza abantu besifazane. Okubhekwe kakhulu uma kulwelwa abesifazane ukuveza izindlela zokusekela abantu besifazane njengamasenta okusiza labo abadlwenguliwe, nezindawo zokuhlala labo abahlukumezwayo kanye nokusekela inqubo yokuphenya amacala okudlwengula kanye nokujeziswa kwabenza amacala. Sekwamukelekile kuyo yonke indawo ukuthi ukuhlukumeza ngokocansi kanye nokudlwengula akuthikamezi nje kuphela isikhathi nesizotha sabantu besifazane kodwa kukhombisa ukungalingani phakathi kwabesilisa nabesifazane emphakathini wethu. (bheka ipharagrafu- 29)

Lezi zinqumo ezenziwe yizinkantolo eziphakeme eNingizimu Afrika ziyimpumelelo kodwa kufanele zisetshenziswe ngokweqiniso. Singakhela phezu kwazo ukuzifundisa thina nemiphakathi yethu kanye nokuqinisekisa ukuthi uhulumen wethu uyasivikela, uyasihlonipha futhi uthuthukisa amalungelo asivikela kudlame oluvela kumphakathi nakubantu ngabodwana. Amalunga eTreatment Action Campaign kanye nomphakathi wonke waseNingizimu Afrika kufanele ufundiswe ngokudlwengula kanye nendlela edumazayo umphakathi okwamukela ngayo. Kufanela sizifundise futhi ngezindlela zokuvikelwa ngokomthetho emaceleni okuhlukumezwa ngokocansi.

TAC TREATMENT ACTION CAMPAIGN

UMKHANKASO WOKULWISA UKUDLWENGULWA

TAC TREATMENT ACTION CAMPAIGN

Ukudlwengulwa Nokubulawa Kwabantu eSoweto: Ngomhla ka-7 Julayi 2007 uSizakele Sigasa ongumqondanisi wePositive Womens's Network futhi oyinkonkoni nolwela amalungelo ezinkonkoni kanye nomngane wakhe uSalome Massoa oneminyaka engu-23 ubudala, batholakala belinyaziwe, badlwengulwa futhi babulawa ngesihluku eMeadowlands eSoweto. USizakeke watholwa eboshelwe izandla emhlane ngezingubo zakhe zangaphansi amaqakala akhe eboshwe ngezintambo zezicathulo zakhe. Wayedutshulwe bukhoma. Kwatholakal imigodi yezinhlavu ezintathu ekhanda nemithathu entanyeni.

IZINGA ELIPHAKEME LOKUHLUKUMEZWA NGOKOCANSI EMHLABENI

Amacala okudlwengula angaphezulu kuka-52, 000 kanye namacala "okuhlukumezwa ngokuhlambalaza" angu-9,000 (ngaphansi kwala macala kungena amacala okuhlukumezwa ngokuhlokolozwa ngesitho sangaphansi ezindaweni ezehlukene ngaphandle kokuvumelana, kodwa lolu hlobo lwamacala alungeni ngaphansi kwamacala okudlwengula. Izibonelo zalolu hlobo lokuhlukumezwa - ukuhlokolozwa okurek-hodwe ngezindlela zesimanje ezahlukene, ukuhlokolozwa ngento okungeyona isitho sangaphansi kanye nokuwo-tawota izitho zangaphansi namabele). La macala abikwa kuSouth African Services phakathi kuka-Apreli 2006 noMashi 2007.Cisho amacala okudlwengula angu-50% awokudlwengulwa kwezingane zaman-tombazane ezingaphansi kweminyaka engu-18. Uma kubukwa ngamehlo engqondo, kubukeka sengathi oyedwa kwabesifazane abathathu uyohlangana nokuhlukumezwa empilweni yakhe. Leli zinga libi ngok-weqile uma sikhumbula ukuthi akukho zimpi eziliwa kuleli zwe. Izibalo zikahulumeni zikhomba ukuthi uba munye kuphela kwabesifazane abayisishiyagalolunye abadlwenguliwe obikela amaphoyisa. Amacala okudlwengulwa awabikwa ngenxa yezizathu eziningi ezahlukahlukene, njengokwesaba ukuthi abadlwenguli bazozibuyiselela kubona, ukungabi nolwazi olwanele ngomthetho wokuvikela, ukweswela amandla oku-zimela nokwethembela kubahlukumezi kanye namahloni ngokuhlukumezwa.Okunye futhi, izingane ezihlu-kumezwe ngokocansi azivami ukubika ngoba abahlukumezi kuvame ukuba abantu abadala abaye baqi-nisekise ukuthi izingane azibavezi obala. Angu-11% kuphela amacala okudlwengula abantu abagwetshelwa wona. Leli zinga eliphansi lokuboshwa kwabadlwenguli lingumphumela wezinto eziningi njengokungabi nandaba kwamaphoyisa, ukwesaba ukufakaza kanye nokuphathwa budedengu kobufakazi ngokwenzeke emzimbeni walo muntu ohlukumeziwe.

Photo: Lucky Mbanetsane

ITreatment Action Campaign ikhuluma ngazwi linye nezinhlan-gano eziphikisana nokuhlukumez-wa ngodlame kwabantu besifa-zane kanye nokudlwen-gulwa. Ukuhlukumezwa ngoko-cansi kwehlisa isithunzi, kuwud-lame futhi kuwubulwane. Bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika mabahlan-gane baphikisane nalobu bubi!

The people in the photographs are not necessarily surivors of rape. Rape affects us all.

UKU DLWENGULA KUKHULISA AMATHUBA OKUNGENWA KALULA ISIFO SEGCIWANE I-HIV

Akukhathalekile ukuthi wazi kangakanani nge-HIV ne-AIDS okanye uqeqeshwe kangakanani. Lonke lolu lwazi ngeke lwakuvikela ukuba ungangenwa igciwane i-HIV uma udlwenguliwe. Lokhu kubangwa ikakhulukazi udlame oluhambisana nalesi senzo sobudlova. Igciwane i-HIV lidlulela kalula ezinganeni ngoba zilimazeka kalula kanti nemizimba yazo ayikaqini ngokwanele. Ukwelashwa emuva nje kokudlwengulwa ngemishanguzo eyaziwa ngokuthi yi post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) eyingxenye yemishanguzo yokwelapha eyaziwa ngokuthi ama-anti-retroviral (ARVs), yiyona ndlela yokwelashwa kuphela engakuvikela ukuba ungangenwa igciwane i-HIV. Kusukela ngo-2002, uhulumeni wathembisa ukuthi bonke abantu abadlwenguliwe bayothola ukwelashwa ngemishanguzo efanele, kodwa abantu abaningi abadlwenguliwe abakutholi ukwelashwa ngemishanguzo efanele, ikakhulukazi labo abahlala emaphandleni nalabo abantulayo.

Sifuna ukuthi uhulumeni aqinisekise ukuthi bonke abantu abadlwenguliwe bathola ukwelashwa ngemishanguzo efanele (PEP) kuyo YONKE imiphakathi!

ULorna Mlofana: Ngo-2003 uLorna Mlofana ilunga elivelele leTreatment Action Campaign, wadlwengulwa ethoyilethi eseshibhini eKhayelitsha. Kwathi uma umdlwenguli uNcedile Ntumbukane ethola ukuthi unegciwane i-HIV, wamshaya wambulala. Wadlwengulwa, wakhahlelwa, wagxotshwa ekhanda kwathi isitho sakhe sangasese saklwejwa sahuzulwa. Ngesikhathi uLorna elinyazwa ngalolu hlobo, uVuyelwa Dlova oneminyaka engu-21, owayehamba nesoka lakhe beya eshibhini, bathola uNtumbukane eshaya uLorna. Kwathi uma uVuyelwa ezwa isizathu ayeshayela sona uLorna, naye walekelela uNtumbukane ngoba wayekholwa ukuthi uLorna uthelela amadoda ngegciwane i-HIV. IJaji leNkantolo Ephakeme yaseCape uDumisane Zondi wagweba uNtumbukane udilika jele ngokubulala kanye neminyaka eyishumi yokudlwengulwa ehambisana nesigwebo sakhe. UDlova oneminyaka engu-21 wabekwa icala lokuzama ukubulala ngokulekelela kwakhe. Wagwetshwa iminyaka eyishumi, emithathu yale minyaka iyisibophelelo. Ababulali bakaMlofana basithola lesi sigwebo ngenxa

Isitshudeni Esifundela Ubudokotela sidlwenguliwe esibhedlela iChris Hani Baragwanaath: Ngomhla ka-1 Agasti 2007, isitshudeni sentombazane esifundela ubudokotela sadlwengulelwa phakathi esibhedlela endaweni okukholelwa ukuthi iyingxenye yesibhedlela ephephile, senza umsebenzi waso wokuhlenga izimpilo zabantu abagulayo eGoli.

"Wonke umuntu unelungelo lokukhululeka nokuphepha okusho ukuthi umuntu unelungelo lokuvikelwa kuzo zonke izinhlobo zodlame oluqhamuka ngezindlela ezaziwayo nezingazeki."
- Umthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika (Isigaba-12)

IMITHETHO EMISIWE NEMITHETHO ESAHLONGOZWA EPHATHELENE NODLAME LOKUHLUKUMEZWA NGOKOBULILI NANGOKOCANSI

Umthetho Omisiwe ngoDlame Olwenzeka Emakhaya ka-1998: Lo mthetho ugunyaza uhulumeni ukuba aqinisekise ukupheliswa kodlame olwenzeka emakhaya, ngokwazi ukuthi labo abahlukumezwa ngodlame "bayingxenye yomphakathi engakwazi ukuzivikela" Lo mthetho unemiyalelo ekhishwayo yokuqinisekisa ukuvi-kelwa kwalabo abahlukumezwa ngodlame emakhaya, futhi uqinisekisa kugcina amagama nokwenzeke kubantu abahlukumeziwe kuyimfihlo, nokwenza kube yicala ukudlwengulwa okwenzeka kubantu abashadile.

Umthetho Osahlongozwa Wamacala Okuhlukumezwa Ngokocansi: Lo Mthetho wahlongozwa eminyakeni eyisishiyagalombili eyedlule, wamukelwa yisi-Gungu sikaZwelonke ngoMeyi- 2007. Okwamanje usezandleni zekhansela Lezi-Funda zikaZwelonke. Umthetho Osahlongozwa Wamacala Okuhlukumezwa Ngo-kocansi udingeka kakhulu ukwenza ngcono imithetho yamacala okudlwengulwa ebiyisetshenziswa ngaphambilini iNingizimu Afrika. Unciphisa kakhulu ukwam-ukelwa kokusetsh-enziswa komlando wokuziphatha komuntu odlwenguliwe njen-gobufakazi ecaleni lokudlwengulwa kwakhe, Ikuchaza ikweqise ukudlwengulwa encazelweni ejwayelekile ethi "ukulalana nowesifazane ngaphandle kwemvume yakhe" Yengeza izindlela ezehlukene ezihambisana nokuhlukumeza abantu besif-azane nabesilisa, uphinda unikeze ilungelo lokwelashwa ngemishanguzo efanele (PEP) kubo bonke abantu abadlwenguliwe uma bebikele amaphoyisa. ITAC kufanele isebenzisana nezinye izinhlangano ukuqinisekisa ukuthi bonke abantu abahlukumezwe ngoko-cansi bathola ukwelashwa ngendlela efanele njengoba sazi ukuthi abaningi babantu abahlukukumeziwe abakwazi ukubika kanti abanye abathandi ukubophisa abahlu-kumezi.

Makube yinto yokuqala ukwenziwa komthetho wokuvikela ukuhlukumezwa ngokocansi! Umthetho Osahlongozwa Wamacala okuhlukumezwa ngokocansi kufanele ube umthetho omisiwe ngo-2007 kanti futhi unikeze bonke abantu abahlukumeziwe ithuba lokwelashwa ngemishanguzo (PEP) hhayi nje kunikezwe labo ababika ukuhlukumezwa kwabo emaphoyiseni.

Ukudwengulwa kuhambisana nesisila, esifana naleso sokuba negciwane i-HIV. Lesi sisila yisona esivimbela abantu abahlukumeziwe ukuthi bangakwazi ukulwela amalungela abo okulashwa njengezakhamizi. Kufanele kupheliswe ukungathandeki kwabantu abahlukumezwa ngokocansi ukuze abantu abaningi abathintekayo bakwazi ukuphumela obala ngaphandle kokuba namahloni. Kungaleso sikhathi lapho kuyoba nesiqinisekiso sokuthi bonke abantu abahlukumeziwe bavikelwe ngumthetho. Ngokusebenzisa imfundo, singakwazi ukunika abantu baseNingizimu Afrika amandla okukwazi ukuzimela nokuphikisana nokudlwengulwa kwabantu.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RAPE