

Isikhokelo solwazi

Iphulo lokulwa

ubudlwengu

TAC
TREATMENT ACTION CAMPAIGN





Ukudlwengulwa nokugetyengwa kukaEudy Simelane
Ngomhla wama-28 Epreli 2008, umdlali webhola ekhatywayo weqela lababhinqileyo loMzantsi Afrika kwaye engumgayi ophambili wamalungelo abalala nabafana nabo ngesini waye wadlwengulwa ngabantu abaninzi, wabethwa wagetyengwa ngolunyakazi kwidolophu yakowabo iKwaThema Springs (Gauteng). USimelane wahlatywa amanxeba angama-25 ebusweni, esifubeni nasemilenzeni phambi kokuba umzimba wakhe onganxibanga ngokupheleleyo uye kulahlwa kumfulana. Kwaye kwabanjwa amadoda ngeli tyala. Omnye wala madoda waye wagwetywa iminyaka engama-32 ngoFebhuwari 2009. Amadoda amabini afunyaniswe engena tyala, enye yawo yagwetyelwa ubomi bayo bonke ejele kule nyanga ka September 2009.

Awona mazinga aphezulu okuhlaselwa ngokwesini ehlabathini

Ngaphaya kwama-36,190 amatyala obudlwengu aye ashicilelwa emapoliseni aseMzantsi Afrika phakathi kukaEpreli noDisemba 2007. Ubuninzi babantu ababa ngamaxhoba okudlwengulwa aye ngaphantsi kwe-18 leminyaka. Qho emva kwesithuba semizuzwana engama-26 kudlwengulwa umntu obhinqileyo eMzantsi Afrika. Kuqikelelwa ukuba ibhinqa ngalinye kwamathathu eMzantsi Afrika uza kuhlaselwa ngokwesini ebomini bakhe. Eli zinga lelona liphezulu ehlabathini kulo naliphi na ilizwe elingenamfazwe.

Kananjalo, uqikelelo lukarhulumente lubonisa ukuba manye kuphela umntu obhinqileyo kwabalithoba abadlwengulweyo oye aye kuxela emapoliseni ukuba udlwengulwe. Ubudlwengu abuxelwa kakhulu ngenxa yezizathu ezininzi ezahlukeneyo, ekukho kuzo nokoyika impindezelo, ukuba neentloni ngokwaziwa ukuba ukhe wadlwengulwa, kunye nokuxhomekeka kwisidlwengu esi ngokoqoqosho. Yi- 8.9% kuphela yezenzo zobudlwengu eye iphelele ekubanjweni, into ke leyo eyenza ukuba abantu baphelelwe lithemba emthethweni into ke leyo ethi nayo yenze ukuba zingaxelwa ezi zenzo. Ubungqina bubonakalisa ukuba izigwebo zezidlwengu zikholiswa ukuba zincinane – malunga ne-15% yezigwebo zezidlwengu zingaphantsi kobuncinane obubekwa ngumthetho, obuyiminyaka eli-10.

**I-TAC iyayivakalisa inkxaso
yayo yamaxhoba okuhlaselwa
ngokwesondo, abagayi
nemibutho elwela ukuphelisa
ubudlova obunxulumene nesini.
I-TAC izinikezele kumzabalazo
wokubanjwa kwabenzi bezi zenzo
zobudlwengu nasekuqinisekiseni
ukuba amaxhoba ohlaselo
ngokwesondo ayayifumana
inkathalelo afanele kuyifumana.**



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IMithetho naMatyala aphambili:

- UMthetho oyiDomestic Violence Act ka-1998 waye wabophelela urhulumente ekubeni aphelise ubudlova basemakhaya. Waye wabandakanya nemiqathango yokhuselo kubenzi bobudlova basemakhaya, waqinisekisa nokungadizwa kwamaxhoba waza wabenza ityala ubudlwengu kwabasemithatweni.
- Ityala lango2-002 case phakathi kukaVan Eeden noMphathiswa woKhuselo noKhuselo (SCA) laye lamisela ukuba urhulumente unoxanduva lokubabamba abakrokrelwa ukuba bangaphinda benze ezinye izenzo zokhulawula lwamabhinqa ngokwesondo.
- Ityala lango-2005 phakathi kuka-K noMphathiswa woKhuselo noKhuselo (CC) laye lafumanisa uMphathiswa woKhuselo noKhuselo enoxanduva lokuhlulwa emva kokuba amapolisa ama-3 'asemsebenzini' aye adlwengula umfazi.
- Ityala lango-2005 phakathi kuka-S noSikhipha (SCA) laye lakhalimela ijaji ngokubonakalisa ingqondo ebonakalisa uluvo lokuba amadoda angaphezulu kwamabhinqa nolufana loluthi amadoda afanele kuxolelwa ngokudlwengula amabhinqa ukuba ngaba amabhinqa lawo anxibe okanye enza izinto ngendlela enza ukuba arhaleleke.
- UMaqo-nkqubo weSebe lezeMpilo leSizwe (Department of Health's National Sexual Assault Policy) (2005) waye wabophelela urhulumente ekubeni abonelele amaxhoba ngenkathalelo ekhawulezileyo nepheleleyo emva kokuba ehlaselwe ngokwesondo nasekuqinisekiseni ukuba ubungqina boogqirha ngohlaselo ngokwesondo buthathwa ngendlela ethembekileyo necokisekileyo. Ubandakanya ukuzinikezela: 1) ekuboneleleni ngemigodlwana yokukhawulelana namaxhoba obudlwengu kuzo zonke iindawo ezinika iinkonzo zokhulawula ngokwesondo; 2) ekunikeni amaxhoba nyaniso lwe-anti retroviral namayeza ezifo ekusulelwana ngazo ngesondo; 3) ekuboneleleni ngovavanyo lwe-HIV nangeengcebiso emva kohlaselo; 4) ekuqinisekiseni ngoncedo olwaneleyo olunikwa amaxhoba ngokwasengqondweni; 5) ekulandeleni inkqubo epheleleyo yokuqokelelwa kobungqina.
- UMthetho oyiSexual Offences Act ka-2007 waye wazicutha iimeko apho imbali yexhoba kwezesondo inokuthi ivelise njengobungqina. Waye wayinabisa indlela ebuchazwa ngayo ubudlwengu bungabi yiyo nje "into yokwabelana ngesondo nomntu obhinqileyo ngaphandle kwemvume yakhe", koko ibandakanye neendlela ngeendlela zokulawula kwamabhinqa namadoda. Waye walungiselela nangokunikwa kwawo onke amaxhoba obudlwengu amayeza okukhusela kwizifo ezifana nogawulayo (Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)) emva kokudlwengulwa Wacacisa ukuba xa amaxhoba engenisa amatyala kwindawo ye-PEP, akukho mfuneko yokuba kubekho inombolo yetyala.

Le mithetho nezi zigqibo zenziwa ngurhulumente nezona nkundla ziphezulu eMzantsi Afrika zibonisa uloyiso. Kodwa ke KUFUNEKA ZENZIWE ZIBONAKALE ZISEBENZA!

Amanye amaphulo adluleleyo e-TAC nemibutho engamahlakani ayo kulo mba wobudlwengu:

- NgoDisemba 2003, uLorna Mlofana, inkokeli ye-TAC eKhayelitsha (eNtshona Koloni) waye wadlwengulwa kwindlu yangasese yasesirhoxweni. Isidlwengu eso saye samgebenga sikunye nomntu owayedlula, bakufumanisa ukuba unentsholongwane ye-HIV. Kwaye kwalandela ugayo olungqongqo lwamatshantliziyo e-TAC kwaqhutywa nemingcelele emininzi. Ukugwetywa kwabo babulali kwaya kwenzeka ngoFebhuwari 2006.
- NgoDisemba 2005, uNandipha Makeke waye wadlwengulwa wagetyengwa. Kwathatha ngaphaya kwezihlandlo ezingama-20 zokuya kuvela enkundleni namalunga neminyaka emibini enesiqingatha amalungu e-TAC emaxhaphetshu phambi kokuba bafunyanwe benetyala kwagwetywa ababini kweso sine sasibekwe elo tyala.
- NgoOktobha 2005, uBuyisiwe kwaye kwathiwa udlwengulwe liqela lezidlwengu ezingamadoda asi-8 eTembisa, Gauteng. Wakhawuleza waya kuxela emapoliseni aza asixhenxe kuloo madoda abanjwa. Emva kokuba iimpepha eziphathalele kwelo tyala zathi zavela 'zaduka' ngendlela ekrokrisayo, laye lachithwa elo tyala ngoJuni 2006. Nangona amatshantliziyo ephulo i-1 in 9 Campaign aye aba namanyathelo awathathayo, elo tyala zange livuswe de kwaya kuba nguNovemba 2006. Alizange liye nkundleni kwada kwaya kuba nguJulayi 2007. Phantse emva kweminyaka emine, lama doda asixhenxe afunyanwe enetyala agwetywelwa ngaphakathi iminyaka elishumi linesixhenxe nama shumi amabini eminyaka ethothoza ngaphakathi kwezimnyama izisele.
- NgoJuni 2007, ilungu le-TAC elineminyaka eli-18, uNomthandazo Radebe waye wadlwengulwa nguSonwabo Mangcongoza eLusikisiki. Eso sidlwengu saya kufunyanwa sinetyala sagwetywa ngoMatshi 2009.
- Ngomhla wama-24 Okthobha 2008, uSesethu Mcimeli, umntwanana oneminyaka esi-8 esendleleni egodukayo evela esikolweni, waye wadlwengulwa ngumntu oneminyaka engama-24. Amatshantliziyo e-TAC aye aba nomngcelele oya kwisikhululo samapolisa saseMfuleni esiya kuvakalisa umsindo wawo ekhwaza, "Izidlwengu mazisuswe entlalweni yethu". Kwaye kwabanjwa indoda, ityala lasiwa enkundleni. Kambe ke ngomhla wama-30 Epreli 2009, lachithwa elo tyala yinkundla.

Kufuneka siyilwe into yokubekeka ibala kohlaselo ngokwesondo, khona ukuze amaxhoba amaninzi akwazi ukuza ngaphambili engenazintloni. Kufuneka silwele ukuqinisekisa ukuba amaxhoba ayalufumana ukhuselo lomthetho kubudlova obuphathalele kwisini, kunjalo nje nokulwa ukulibaziseka ekuxoxweni kwala matyala.

I-TAC kunye namahlakani ayo baye bahlaba ikhwelo ngezi zinto zilandelayo zifanele ukwenziwa:

1. Makupheliswe ukuxhatshazwa kwamaxhoba obudlwengu ngamapolisa namagosa eenkundla.
2. Makongezwe amanye amaziko entlekele yobudlwengu afana neSimelela (eKhayelitsha) neThuthuzela (eGugulethu).
3. Makukhawulezise ukwakhiwa kweeNkundla zaMatyala eSondo.
4. Makuphuculwe ufikeleleko lwee-ARV emva kokubekeka esichengeni sezifo emva kokudlwengulwa nolondolozo lwempilo olupheleleyo olubandakanya ukunikwa kwamaxhoba iingcebiso, kunikwe neentsapho zawo apho kukho imfuneko yoko.
5. Ukuqiniswa kwamaphulo okuxhobisa amaxhoba obudlwengu nokuphucula ulwazi lwabahlali.
6. Ukufundiswa kwamapolisa ngezinto ezithi zibe yimiqobo ethintela amabhinqa ekuxeleni izenzo zobudlwengu.
7. Ukuphucula kokwenziwa kophando (ngakumbi ukuqokelelwa kobungqina babonyango) kwezenzo zobudlwengu.
8. Ukunikwa kweenkundla izibonelelo ezongezelelweyo khona ukuze amatyala akhawulezise ukuxowa aqhutywe ngendlela engathi ithe kratya ukucikizeka.
9. Ukunikwa kwamapolisa abasebenzi abongezelelekileyo nenxasomali ethe chatha (kubandakanya namaziko okuxhotyiswa kwamaxhoba).
10. Ukuqinisekisa ukuba izidlwengu nababulali banikwa izigwebo ezide.
11. Ukusungula amaphulo okugutyula ubugewu nolwaphulo-mthetho kwiindawo zasekuhlaleni.
12. Ukwandisa izibonelelo zeenkono zoluleko lwabaphuli-mthetho.
13. Ukuqinisekisa ukuba bafunyanwe babanjwe msinyane abaphuli-mthetho.
14. Ukupheliswa kokuthathwa kokuthengisa ngomzimba njengento elityala nokugayela ukuba amapolisa ayeke ukungcungcuthekisa abathengisa ngemizimba yabo.
15. Ukuqhuba amaphulo okuqinisekisa ngokhuseleko ezikolweni.