



ISIXHOSA

NGOKUBHEKISELE KUHLOLO LWEMINYAKA ELISHUMI ELINESIHLANU

Inkqubela ukusukela kwidemokhrasi – Ukujonga Phambili

Xa yayiqala inkululeko ngo-1994, abantu boMzantsi Afrika bagunyazisa urhulumente wabo wokuqala ukuba kubekho into oyenzayo ngocalulo – ingakumbi ukungalingani, ubuhlwempu kunye nokucalulana. Kwakufuneka ukuba uthathe ilizwe ulibuyisele kuluntu lwamazwe ngamazwe olwaluwubeke bucala uMzantsi Afrika onocalulo.

Ngokuhambelana noMgaqo-siseko omtsha wedemokhrasi kunye neNkqubo yoKwakha ngokutsha noPhuhliso (RDP), urhulumente wazisa imigaqo-nkqubo ukuba:

- zihlangabezane neemfuno ezisisiseko
- zakhe uqoqosho
- zenze ilizwe kunye noluntu ukuba lube nedemokhrasi
- ziphuhlise izibonelelo zoluntu
- zakhe isizwe.

Emva kweminyaka eli-10 yenkululeko

Ngo-2004, emva kweminyaka eli-10 yedemokhrasi, bekukho inkqubela enkulu, kodwa kuninzi ebekufuneka kwenziwe. Nakuba kuye kwakho esikwenzayo ngelifa localulo, utshintsho kuluntu lwethu luze nemiceli-mngeni emitsha.

Ekuqaleni kweShumi lemiNyaka lesiBini leNkululeko, abaninzi babesakhutshelwe ngaphandle kuqoqosho lelizwe kunye nasekufumaneni isabelo esifanelekileyo seziquhamo zokukhula. Ngexa okuninzi kwakuphucukile apho wayenolawulo khona urhulumente – okufana neenkonzozentlalo – izinto zahamba kancinane apho urhulumente wayexhomekeke kwakhona kwizenzo zabanye, ezifana nokudala imisebenzi. Urhulumente ngokwakhe

kwakufuneka ukuba asebenze ngokungaphaya kwaye anike inkonzo engcono.

Ukhethe luka 2004 lwagunyazisa urhulumente ukuba aphumeze iinkqubo zokulondoloza – kunye nokukhawulezisa – uphuhliso oluhle kwaye kulungiswe imiceli-mngeni. Ukumema ukubambisana koluntu lonke, kwamisela injongo yokunciphisa ngesiqingatha ubuhlwempu nentswelingqesho ngo-2014. Ukuphumeza oku, wazibekela oku kuza kuqala ngokubaluleka:

- ukukhulisa uqoqosho, njengowona mmandla ungundoqo wongenelo
- amanyathelo amatsha okunceda abahluphekayo ukuba bangene kuqoqosho ukuze baphume ekhuluphekeni
- ukuphucula ukusebenza kukarhulumente, iphulo elichasene nolwaphulo-mthetho kunye nonxulumano loMzantsi Afrika kunye namanye amazwe.

Kwaye ngoku, emva kweminyaka eli-15?

Isiseko sabekwa liShumi lemiNyaka lokuQala leNkululeko kwaye amaphulo amatsha ukusukela ngo-2004 awubeke uMzantsi Afrika kwindlela yokukhula ngokukhawuleza. Kwangaxesha nye, eminye imiceli-mngeni iye yazinga. Emitsha iye yavela ngotshintsho kuluntu lwethu kunye nakwilizwe esiyinxenye yalo.

Njengoko sisiya phambili, kufuneka sifunde izifundo zexa elidlulileyo.

Ngexa iliphantse libe yiminyaka eli-15 yenkululeko, yintoni eye yaba yimpembelelo yemigaqo-nkqubo karhulu-

mente ekuncedeni uMzantsi Afrika ukuba uye kuluntu olusekelwe kubulungisa, ukungacaluli ngokobuhlanga kunye nokungacaluli ngokwesini? Uye waphumelela njani urhulumente ekwenzeni into obumiselwe ukuba uyenze, kwaye kunophuculwa njani oku?

Le yimibuzo ebuzwe ngurhulumente njengoko ubusenza uHlolo lwemiNyaka eliShumi elinesihlanu.

Uphando lwenziwa phakathi kurhulumente kunye nanganabantu bangaphandle. Iziphumo zipapashwe njengoxwebhu lwengxoxo.

Injongo kukukhuthaza wonke umntu ukuba axoxe ngale miba njengoko ilizwe lethu lisiya phambili ekwakheni uluntu olutsha.

Indlela elinokusetyenziswa ngayo eli phetshana

Kubumelwane kunye noluntu ngalunye, kwicandelo ngalinye loluntu okanye lombutho, inokubuzwa imibuzo:

- Izinto ziphucuke ngeziphii iindlela? Zeziphi izinto ezingaphucukanga?
- Ngowuphi umahluko owenziwe luluntu kunye nabantu ngabodwa? Yeyiphi indlela esingasebenza ngayo kunye ukuze sithathe izinto sizise phambili?

Olu xwebhu sisishwankathelo soHlolo lweMinyaka eliShumi elinesihlanu lukarhulumente. Ingxelo ecazululweyo iyafumaneka kwi-Intanethi kaRhulumente woMzantsi Afrika (www.gov.za).

UKUHLOLA IIMPEMBELELO ZEZENZO ZIKARHULUMENTE Umsebenzi wamasebe karhulumente

1. ULawulo

Ukusukela ngo-2004, ujliso beludibanisa idemokhrasi kunye nokuphucula ukusebenza kukarhulumente.

UTshintsho lwedemokhrasi

- IDemokhrasi yoMgaqo-siseko – amaziko aluqilima angabameli kunye nowiso-mthetho oluzimeleyo ziye zasekwa.
- IDemokhrasi eba nzulu – inkqubo ezintsha ziye zadawwa:
 - ukudibana noluntu ngoyilo lophuhliso oluhlanganisiweyo
 - izimbizo, ukudibana ngqo phakathi kukarhulumente kunye noluntu
 - iikomiti zeewadi, ngoku zime kuma-96% eewadi
 - AmaZiko eNkonzo ye-Thusong – i-125 yamaziko ngo-2008
 - abasebenzi bophuhliso loluntu – ngaphezulu kwama-3 000 abaqeqeshiweyo.
- Ukwenza bube bobedemokhrasi ubunkokheli bemveli – imithetho kunye namaziko amatsha anika ubunkokheli bemveli indima kwinkqubo yethu yedemokhrasi.

Ukuphakamisa ulawulo olulungileyo

- Okubhekisele kurhulumente ovulekileyo nongafihliyo: – UmThetho wokuPhakanyiswa koFikelelo kuLwazi (*Promotion of Access to Information Act*), 2000 unika abemi ufikelelo kulwazi ingakumbi kwizinto zikarhulumente.
 - I-Batho Pele ibeka “abaNtu kuQala” njengomthetho-siseko okhokelayo weNkonzo kaRhulumente.
- Ukulwa urhwaphilizo – urhulumente usolulile isandla sakhe ngokuqinileyo ukuze amelane norhwaphulizo ngeeYunithi eziKhethekileyo zoPhando kunye nangomThetho weeNkundla zamaTyala eziKhethekileyo, 1996, IsiCwangciso esiChasene noRhwaphilizo kwiNkonzo kaRhulumente (2002) kunye nomThetho wokuLwa nemiSebenzi yoRhwaphilizo, 2004:
 - iintlanganiso ezintathu ezichasene norhwaphilizo phakathi kuka-2001 kunye no-2008 ziye zawolula umlo ochasene norhwaphilizo kulo lonke uluntu.

Amandla enkonzo karhulumente kunye norhulumente wengingqi

- Ukutshintsha iNkonzo kaRhulumente – iminyaka eli-10 yokuqala ibone inkqubela emangalisayo ekudibaniseni

iinkonzo ezahlukeneyo zabantu abangabodwa ukuba zibe yinkonzo karhulumente ehlanganisiweyo. INkonzo kaRhulumente ngoku imelwe ngokungaphaya luluntu.

- UmThetho woLawulo lweMali kaRhulumente, 2003 uphucula ulawulo lwezimali.
- Uphuhliso lwezakhono – ujliso olukhethekileyo ukusukela ngo-2004:
 - Uyilo, ukujonga nohlolo ziyolulwa. Kukho uyilo lolawulo olungcono kunye nenkonzo karhulumente enye.
 - Ukuphakanyiswa okukhulu kuqeqesho kuqale ngexa i-akhademi yoqeqesho lwabasebenzi bakarhulumente yaqaliswa ngo-2008.
 - Ukusukela ngo-2004, ukuDityaniswa kweProjekithi (*Project Consolidate*) kwaphuhlisa izakhono koomasipala abali-136 abaneengxaki ezikhethekileyo. Ngo-2006, le ndlela yokubandakanyeka ngqo yathathwa yasiwa kwi-Ajenda yesiCwangciso sikaRhulumente weNgingqi wemiNyaka emihlanu.

Eminye imiba engundoqo yothathelo ngqalelo olukhethekileyo

- Umzabalazo onyukayo ubonisa imfuno yokolula iindlela zokudibana rhoqo phakathi kwabameli kunye nabemi.
- linkonzo kuluntu zifuna uphuculo olungaphaya kwimimandla emininzi.
- Ubuthathaka bokuphumeza bumisela umda ukuusebenza kwamaphulo achasene norhwaphilizo.
- Urhulumente, ingakumbi oomasipala, unemiceli-mngeni ekufumaneni kunye nasekugcineni abantu abafunayo.



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2. EzeNtlalo

linkqubo zentlalo zenze okuninzi ukuphucula ubomi babantu, kodwa izisombululo zexesha elide ziyafuneka.

Ukonyusa ingeniso yabantu abahluphekayo

- Inkqubo yenkxaso yentlalo – le yimeko engundoqo ekwehliseni inani labantu abanengeniso esezantsi kakhulu. Yayingabaxhamli abazizigidi ezi-2,5 ngo-1999 – ngoku bangaphezulu kwe-2 sezigidi.

Ubuhlwempu bengeniso obehlayo

IPesentu kubantu aba:	1995	2005
Ngaphantsi kwe-R322 ngenyanga	53%	48%
Ngaphantsi kwe-R174 ngenyanga	31%	23%

Ukwandisa ufikelelo kwiinkonzo

- linkonzo ezisisiseko – inkqubo iyenziwa ukuqinisekisa ukuba wonke umntu unofikelelo kumanzi okusela, ezothutho lwelindle kunye nombane. – imizi ehlupekayo ifumana iinkonzo ezisisiseko simahla: ama-6 000 eelitha zamanzi kunye nama-50 kwh ombane ngenyanga.

Eminye imiba engundoqo yothathelo ngqalelo olukhethekileyo

- Ubulunga beenkonzo zentlalo bufuna ukuphuculwa.
- Ngaphandle kohlahlo lwabiwo-mali olukhulu kwimfundo, inkqubo iveza imveliso ebuthathaka xa kukonke.
- Urhulumente ujolise ekutshintsheni i-24,9 yezigidi zeehektare zomhlaba wokulima uye kubantu abamnyama ngo-2014 – okwangoku kuphela yi-4,8 yezigidi zeehektare esele itshintshiwe.
- Ngaphandle kobuhlwempu obehlayo kunye nokukhula ngokukhawuleza koqoqosho, ukungalingani kwengeniso akukhange kwehle kwaye kwamanye amacandelo kuye kwenyuka.
- Ukwenyuka okukhawulezayo kwinqanaba lemizi kukhokelela kwimfundo ephuzulu yeenkonzo ezisisiseko kunye nenkxaso yentlalo.

Ukunabisela ufikelelo kwiinkonzo

- Imfundo – amanyathelo okuphakamisa imfundo anyuse ukuba nokuyiwa eziko-lweni. – Okuninzi kuchithwa kwizikolo zikarhulumente, uPhuhliso lobuNtwana lwakwa-Ngoko, iMfundo noQeqesho olusiSeko lwabaDala kunye neMfundo noQeqesho oluQhubekayo (FET). – Inani labafundi abakwiMfundo ePhakamileyo likhule ukusuka kuma-300 000 ngo-1986 ukuya kuma-750 000 ngo-2005. Ukubhalisa kwikholeji ye-FET kukhule ngama-34% ukusuka ku-1998 ukuya ku-2002.
- Impilo – iinkqubo zokwakha iikliniki, izibhedlele kunye namaziko okhathalelo lwempilo zithetha ukuba ama-95% abemi boMzantsi Afrika ahlala kwiikhilomitha ezi-5 zesibonelelo sempilo. – Izhelo zeCesina (malaria) zehlile ukusuka kwezingaphezulu kwezingama-50 000 ekupheleni koo-1990 ukuya kuma-5 000 ngo-2007. Amazinga empumelelo yonyango lwe-TB amalunga nama-70%. – Ngoo-1990s, usulelo lwe-HIV lwenyuka ngokukhawuleza kodwa ngoku luyehla. Phakathi kwabesityhini abangaphantsi kweminyaka engama-20 yobudala abaya kwiikliniki zaphambi kokubeleka, i-HIV yehle ukusuka kwi-16% ngo-2004 ukuya kwi-13,5% ngo-2006. Phakathi ku-2008, ngaphezulu kwabantu abangama-480 000 baqalwe ngonyango lwe-antiretroviral.

Ukwandisa ubumnini bee-asethi

- IziNdlu – ngo-2008, 3 132 769 yeenkxaso zezindlu yavunywa, kwaye iiyunithi ezizi-2 358 667 zagqitywa. Oku kwazisa izindlu kubemi abazizigidi ezi-9,9. – Umhlaba – inkqubo yembuyekiso yomhlaba idlulisele ii-asethi ezixabisa i-R12,5 yezigidi zezigidi kubaxhamli abayi-1,4 yezigidi kunye nezibonelelo zenkxaso ezixabisa i-R15,2 yezigidi zezigidi.

Imizi enofikelelo ku:	1996	2007
Mbane wokulayita	58%	80%
Amanzi (okungenani akwiimitha ezingama-200 ukusuka endlini)	62%	88%
Amanzi kwindawo yokuhlala	61%	70%
Ezothutho lwelindle	50%	71%
Abantwana abaneminyaka emihlanu abasesikolweni	23%	81%
Abantwana abaneminyaka emithandathu abasesikolweni	49%	91%

3. Ezoqoqosho

Emva kokuzinzisa uqoqosho, ujoliso luye lwashenxa lwaya ekukhuleni okukhawulezayo nokwabelwana ngako.

Ukukhula nokudalwa kwendyabo

- IPhulo lokuKhula okukhawulezayo neKwabelwana ngako loMzantsi Afrika (i-AsgiSA) – ukubeka kwisiqingatha ubuhlwempu kunye nentswelangqesho ngo-2014, ukukhula kwezoqoqosho kufuneka kube yi-avareji ye-4,5% ngonyaka ukusukela ngo-2004 de ibe ngu-2009 kunye ne-6% ukuya ku-2014. I-AsgiSA ijolise ekoyiseni izinto ezinganda uqoqosho ukuba lukhule ngokukhawuleza.
- Ukukhula – uqoqosho lukhule kunyaka ngamnye ukusukela ngo-1994, lukhawuleza ukusukela ngo-2006. Lungaphezulu kwe-4,5% yokujoliswe kuko kuka-2004-2009. – Kukhule ngokukhawuleza kunabemi belizwe, ngoko ke ingeniso eyi-avareji ngomntu ikhule nge-1% ukusuka ku-1994-2003 kunye ne-4% ukusuka ku-2004-2007.
- Ingqesho – intswelangqesho inyukile emva ko-1994, yaya kuma phezulu kuma-31% ngo-2003. Emva koko iye yehla, kwaye yaba ngama-23% ngo-2007.

Uzinzo lwe-macroeconomic

- Ityala nokwehla okanye ukwenyuka kwamandla emali – urhulumente ulehlisile ityala lakhe ukusuka phantse kwisiqingatha semveliso yonyaka yelizwe ngo-1994 ukuya ngaphantsi kwama-20%. – Ukwahla okanye ukwenyuka kwamandla emali ya-

iyi-19% ngo-1991. Ukusukela ngo-1994, kwahlala kungaphantsi kwe-10% de yaba ngu-2008.

- Utyalo-mali nolondolozo – utyalo-mali lunyukile kule minyaka imbalwa idlulileyo. Urhulumente wenze utyalo-mali ngama-482 ezigidi zezigidi kwizakhiwo phakathi kuka-2008 kunye no-2011. Utyalo-mali lwecandelo labucala luphezulu kakhulu kunokuba lwalunjalo.

Utshintsho lwe-microeconomic – ukutshintsha uqoqosho

- Umgqaqo-nkqubo woshishino – iNkqubo-siKhokelo yoMgaqo-Nkqubo weSizwe woShishino kunye no-Yilo lweZenzo zoShishino luka-2007 iyakukhawulezisa ukuphuculwa kwamandla ezoqoqosho okubonelela ngempahla neenkono.
- Ukhuphiswano – ukusukela ngo-2003, iKomishini yoKhuphiswano ithathe amanyathelo aluqilima ukuqinisekisa ukhuphiswano olufanelekileyo kunye nokuxabisa kweefemi ezinkulu ezizezona eziphezulu kuqoqosho lwethu.
- Ukunikwa ulwazi – umThetho wokuNikwa amaNdlu ezoQoqosho kwabo babeHlelekile wamkelwa ngo-2003 kunye neeKhowudi zeZenzo eziLungileyo ngo-2007. – Umelo lwabamnyama lwafikelela kuma-22% kunye nama-27% kubaphathi abaphezulu ngo-2006.
- Uphuhliso lwezakhono – oogunyaziwe bemfundo kunye noqeqesho lwecandelo kunye neNgxowamali yeZakhono zeSizwe baqale ungenelo lo-phuhliso lwezakhono ukunceda ulutsha, olungasbenziyo kwaye olunezakhono ezingephi.

- IPhulo eliHlanganyelweyo lokuFunyanwa kweza-Khono eziza Phambili (i-Jipsa) likhokele kwabanezidanga kubunjinieli abaninzi kunye nokubhaliswa kwamagcisa kwaye labeka i-15 000 yabanezidanga abangasebenziyo kwiinkampani.
- UQoqosho lwesiBini – iNkqubo eyaNdisiweyo yeMisebenzi kaRhulumente (i-EPWP) idale isigidi esinye samathuba emisebenzi – ngaphambili kunyaka ebijolise kuwo ka-2009. – Urhulumente wandise kwaye wafezekisa inkxaso yamashishini amancinane. – IsiCwangciso esiHlanganisiweyo soKhuselo lo-kuTya kunye neenkqubo zamaphondo zokuxhasa ulimo lokuphila sibonakalise ukuphucuka okungaguqukiyo. – Uluhlu lweenkqubo ludibanisa abanini abancinane lubase kwixabiso le-*agro-processing* yokuhlana kwezamahlathi, iswekile nee-*biofuels*.

Eminye imiba engundoqo yothathelo ngqalelo olukhethekileyo

- Iminyaka emihlanu yokukhula ngokukhawuleza iveze ubuthathaka kuqoqosho lwethu obuthintele ukukhula ngokukhawuleza ngokokufuna kwethu. I-AsgiSA izichongile iingxaki kodwa kuninzi ekufuneka kwenziwe ukuze kumelwane nazo.
- Intswelangqesho isahleli ingumceli mngeni kwaye bambalwa abantu abasemsebenzini okanye abafuna umsebenzi xa kuthelekiswa namanye amazwe asaphuhlayo.
- Icandelo lethu elincinane lezoshishino lincinane xa lithelekiswa namanye amazwe aphuhlileyo.
- Kufuneka sifumane iinkqubo zoqoqosho lwesibini ezineempembelelo yesambuku esinye kunezo zininzi zesikeyile esincinane.

4. Ubulungisa, uthintelo lolwaphulo-mthetho nokhuselo

Emva kokutshintsha amaziko obulungisa kunye nawolwaphulo-mthetho, ugqaliso ibikukuwenza ukuba asebenze ekwehliseni ulwaphulo-mthetho.

UTshintsho

- Ukutshintsha nokwandisa amasebe – INkonzo yamaPolisa oMzantsi Afrika (i-SAPS), iinkundla kunye neejele zitshintshile ukusuka kwizixhobo zocalulo zaya ekunikeneni ukhuselo kunye nokhuseleko kubo bonke.
 - Ukonkuswa kobuchwepheshe kunye nabasebenzi abandisiweyo kubanceda ukuba basebenze kakhulu. Ngo-2010, i-SAPS iya kuba namalungu angama-193 240.
 - Ukujongwa kwakhona kwenkqubo yobulungisa ngurhulumente kunye noluntu lwezoshishino kukhokelele ngo-2008 kumanyathelo angaphaya okulula indlela.
- Utshintsho lwejaji zelizwe jikelele – phakathi ku-2007, ama-52% ejaji kunye noomantyi babemnyama kwaye ama-30% ingabasetyhini.
 - Izigwebo zeNkundla yoMgaqo – siseko zenziwe ukuba zihambelane noMgaqo – siseko wedemokhrasi. Iinkundla ezintsha zisekiwe ukuze ziphucule ukufikelela kubulungisa, njengeenkundla zokulingana. Iinkundla zamabango amancinane, kunye neenkundla zokusingqongileyo.

Ukwehlisa ulwaphulo-mthetho nokwenyusa ukhuselo

- Intsingiselo xa iyonke – ulwaphulo-mthetho oluninzi luyazinza okanye luyehla xa luthelakiswa no-1994. Kodwa kuye kwakho ukushenxa ngokubhekisele kubundlobongela obungaphaya kulwaphulo-mthetho.
 - ukujongana nokugcwala kakhulu kwejele, iinzame ezifana nokwakha ijele ezintsha, enye indlela yokugweba, ukonganyelwa koluleko, iphulo labalindele ityala; kunye nengqawule – kodwa ingxaki ikhulile.
 - Ubambiswano kunye norhulumente njengamaqumrhu amapolisa oluntu kunye noShishino oluChasene nolwaPhulo – mthetho lukhulile – kodwa kusekuninzi ekusafuneka kwenziwe.
- Ulwaphulo-mthetho lobundlobongela obubhekiswe kwabasetyhini nabantwana – ukulwa ulwaphulo-mthetho olunjalo kube yinto eza kuqala. Iinkundla ezikhethekileyo ezingamashumi amathandathu anesithathu kunye namaZiko Okhathalelo eThuthuzela okuxhasa amakhoba aye asekw.

- Obona buncinane bezigwebo kunye nohlaziyo lwakutsha nje kumThetho wamaTyala eSondo kunye nomThetho wabaNtwana kolule isandla sikarhulumente ekulweni uphatho gadalala.
- IPhulo lokuZabalaza iiNtsuku ezili-16 lokuba kungaBikho buNdllobongela obuBhekiselwe kwabaseTyhini nabaNtwana lincede ukuhlanganisa uluntu ngokuchasene nobundlobongela.
- Ulwaphulo-mthetho oluququzelweyo – iiyunithi ezikhethekileyo zasekelwa ukuba zilwe ulwaphulo-mthetho oluququzelweyo:
 - ngo-2007, iYunithi yolwaPhulo-Mthetho oluQuquzelweyo yadumaza ii-syndicates ezingama-738 kwaye iCandelwana: ImiSebenzi eKhethekileyo (i-DSO) laqala utshutshiso olungaphezulu kwe-1 000 ngezanga lokugweba lama-85%
 - ngo-2008, kwaziswa umthetho wokudibanisa i-DSO neYunithi yoLwaphulo-mthetho oluQuquzelweyo ye-SAPS yaba yi-arhente enye kwi-SAPS.
- Imipu engekho mthethweni – i-SAPS itshabalalise ngaphezulu kwemipu engama-500 000 ukusukela ngo-2000. Umthetho ongqongqo ngeemvume uphucule ulawulo lwemipu.

Ukhuselo

- Ubundlobongela bezepolitiki – ubundlobongela bezepolitiki behla kwiminyaka yokuqala yedemokhrasi. iKomishoni yeNyani noXolelwaniso yanceda ukujongana nokugxojwa kwamalungelo oluntu phantsi kocalulo.
- Ulawulo lwemida – ikomiti ephakathi kwamasebe kunye nobuchwepheshe obungcono iyiphucule imida yelizwe.

Eminye imiba engundoqo yothathelo ngqalelo olukhethekileyo

- Amapolisa, iinkundla kunye neejele zifuna izibonelelo ezingaphaya, ukusetyenziswa okungcono kwazo kunye namanyathelo ahlanganise ngokungaphaya.
- Ulwaphulo-mthetho olunobundlobongela nolququzelweyo yimiceli-mngeni ekhethekileyo.
- Ukunqongophala komgaqo-nkqubo wemfuduko kuthathela phantsi ulungelelaniso olusebenzayo.
- Ukuhlangana okukhulu koluntu ukuze luthabathe inxaxhaba ekulweni ulwaphulo-mthetho kuyafuneka.
- Ukuba semthethweni kwamanye amaziko olwaphulo-mthetho obulungisa avavanywa ngentsingiselo kwiingxelo zikarhulumente kunye namanyathelo kumagosa aphezulu.

5. Unxulumano lwazwe ngamazwe, uxolo nokhuselo

UMzantsi Afrika uye waba yinxenye yoluntu lwamazwe ngamazwe, usebenzela okusemdleni welizwe, we-Afrika kunye nehlabathi elisaphuhlayo.

Ukwenza kuqheleke unxulumano nehlabathi

- Unxulumano lozakuzo – ngo-1994, uMzantsi Afrika wawuneemishini ezingama-65 kuphela ngaphandle – ngo-2008 zazili-121. IiMishini e-Afrika zikhule ukusuka kwi-17 ukuya kuma-45.
- Iminyhadala yamazwe ngamazwe – uMzantsi Afrika ubambe iminyhadala emininzi emikhulu ukusukela ngo-1994, njengeNdebe yeHlabathi yoMbuxo (1995), i-Non-Aligned Movement Summit (1998), iNtlanganiso yeHlabathi yoPhuhliso oluZinzileyo (2002) kunye neNkomfa yeHlabathi yoMbutho wabamaPhephandaba (2007), kwaye iphumelele ukuba ibambe iNdebe yeHlabathi ye-FIFA.

Ukuhlanganisa i-Ajenda ye-Afrika

- Amaziko elizwekazi – uMzantsi Afrika ufaka isandla kutshintsho olusuka kuMbutho weManyano ye-Afrika ukuya kwiManyano ye-Afrika, ibambe iPalamente ye-Afrika waze wanceda ukwenza kusebenze iBhunga loXolo noKhuselo lweManyano ye-Afrika.
- UBambiswano oluTsha loPhuhliso lwe-Afrika – i-Nepad iye yaba yinkqubo-sikhokelo yokubandakanyeka kwehlabathi lonke e-Afrika.
- I-African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) – uMzantsi Afrika lelinye lamazwe asixhenxe adlule kwi-Peer Review. Yanconywa ngezenzo ezili-18 ezigqwesileyo kwaye wamkele iNkqubo yeSenzo ebanzi ye-APRM ukuze ilungise ubuthathaka obuchongiweyo kuphengululo.
- Uxolo – uMzantsi Afrika udlale indima ekugcineni uxolo kunye nasekusonjululweni kwempixano kwi-Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Sudan, Ethiopia-Eritrea, Côte D'Ivoire, Liberia, e-Comoros naseZimbabwe.
- Utyalo-mali norhwebo kunye namazwe ase-Afrika – I-Afrika ngoku yeyona ndawo yethu sithumela kuyo ingaphandle iyeyesine ngobukhulu.
- UKwandisa uluNtu loPhuhliso lwamaZantsi e-Afrika (i-SADC) – urhulumente usebenza namazwe e-SADC kuhlanganiso olukhulu. Ukwaziswa koMmandla woRhwebo oluKhululekileyo lwe-SADC ngo-Agasti 2008 kuyakukhokelela kwi-customs union nemarke equelekileyo. Intsebenziswano kukhuselo yonyukile,

ngoMbutho kuXolo noKhuselo, iNdelele yokuLumkisa kwaNgoko yoMmandla, iZiko loQeqesho loGcino Xolo kuMmandla kunye ne-SADC Brigade.

Ukuthabatha inxaxheba kummandla wamazwe ngamazwe

- Ukwakha unxulumano lophuhliso kunye nelizwe elingcono – uMzantsi Afrika usebenzele ukolula intsebenziswano phakathi kwamazwe asaphuhlayo, useka ubudlelwane obutsha besicwangciso namazwe afana ne-Brazil, i-Ndiya ne-China.
 - Unxulumano namazwe aphuhlileyo luyatshintshwa ukuphakamisa uMzantsi Afrika kunye ne-Afrika kunye nokuqhubela phambili ngokubhekisele kwindlela yamazwe ngamazwe engcono.
 - UMzantsi Afrika waye waba lilungu elingesosigxina leBhunga loKhuselo leZizwe eziManyeneyo (i-UN) ngo-2007 iminyaka emibini. Wasebenza ukuze wakhe umkhanyo kwiTshatha ye-UN, ubudlelwane obumacala maninzi nobuqinileyo phakathi kwe-UN ne-AU.
- Ukuthengisa uMzantsi Afrika kunye ne-Afrika – kubekho iphulo ukusukela ngo-1990 lokunyusa uMzantsi Afrika. Ukhenketho lukhule ngokukhawuleza, ludala imisebenzi ngqo engama-400 000.

Ukukhula kwezokhenketho

	1998	2001	2004	2007
Ukufika kwabantu bangaphandle	5,73m	5,79m	6,68m	9,10m

- INdebe yeHlabathi yeBhola ka-2010 lithuba elikhulu lokuthengisa ilizwe kunye, nokusebenza ne-Afrika xa iyonke, ukuphucula umfanekiso welizwekazi.

Eminye imiba engundoqo yothathelo ngqalelo olukhethekileyo

- Ukuphunyezwa ngokukhawulezileyo kwe-Nepad kunye nemozulu engcono yemimandla kusahleli kungumceli-mngeni.
- Kukho imfuno yolungelelaniso olungcono lozakuzo lwezopolitiko noqoqosho kunye nonxibelelwano olungamandla lomgaqo-nkqubo wangaphandle ngaphakathi eMzantsi Afrika naphesheya.

Amaqela ekujoliswe kuwo

Ujolislo olukhethekileyo kumacandelo achatshazelwa kakhulu lilifa localulo luncede ukuphucula ubomi babo.

UJolislo kwabasetyhini, abantwana, ulutsha kunye nabantu abakhubazekileyo

- Imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo – umthetho, imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo ziye zaphuhlisa. Kukho imibutho elungelelanisayo kwi-ofisi kaMongameli kunye neyenkulumbuso ukuze kuqhutywe ezi nkqubo. Imibutho ephakamisa okusemdleni wamaqela ekujoliswe kuwo iquka iKomishini yoLingano ngokweSini, iBhunga eliCebisa ngamaLungelo abaNtswana, iikomishini zesizwe nezamaphondo kunye ne-Umsobomvu Youth Fund.

Iimpembelelo zeenkqubo kunye nemigaqo-nkqubo

- Ingqesho nokwenziwa kwezizigqibo – ngo-2004, iKhabhinethi yayinama-40% abasetyhini. Umelo lwabasetyhini kumaphondo kunye nakoohulumente bengingqi kunyukile. Ngaphezulu kwama-30% abaphathi abaphezulu kurhulumente

ngabasetyhini, kodwa icandelo labucala lisasalele ngasemva ngokuphathelele noku.

- linkonzo ezisisiseko – ukujolisa iinkonzo ezisisiseko kwabo bahluphekayo kuthetha ukuba abasetyhini abaninzi kunye nabantwana bayaxhamla. Ufikelelo emanzini, umbane kunye nothungelwano kwenza umahluko omkhulu kwabasetyhini kunye nabantu abasebatsha.
- linkxaso – kubantu abali-12 lesigidi abafumana iinkxaso zentlalo ngo-2007, izigidi ezisibhozo zafumana iNkxaso yokoNdliwa kwabaNtswana. Ama-53% eenkxaso zezindlu aya kwimizi eyonganyelwe ngabasetyhini.
- Impilo – ufikelelo olukhulu kwiinkonzo zempilo kunye nokhathalelo lwempilo lokuqala lwasimahla luxhanyulwe ngamaqela ebekujoliswe kuwo.
 - Ukungondleki okumandundu phakathi kwabantwana abangaphantsi kweminyaka emihlanu kwehlile, ukusuka kwizehlo ezingama-88 971 ngo-2001 ukuya kuma-28 165 ngo-2007. Inani labantwana abalele bengatyanga kunyaka ophelileyo lehlile kuma-31% ka-2002 laya kwi-16% ngo-2006.
- Imfundo – imfundo enyanzelwayo kubantwana abaphakathi kweminyaka esixhenxe kunye neli-15 yobudala yenze ukuba abantwana abaninzi baye

ezikolweni – phantse ibe li-100% lobhaliso.

- amaziko e-FET asekwaba ngo-1998, anceda abantu abasebatsha ukuba baphuhlise izakhono. Ngo-2007, R1,3 yezigidi zezigidi yaya kwiSikim seSizwe seMali yabaFundi.
- Uqoqosho – abasetyhini, ulutsha, kunye nabantu abakhubazekileyo babe ngabaxhamli abaziintloko zokusebenza ngenjongo zokufunda (internships), ubufundi, iinkqubo zenkonzo yolutsha, i-EPWP, ubusomashishini kunye namaphulo amashishini amancinane.
 - Ungenelo olufana ne-AsgiSA ne-Jipsa lubeke ugqaliso kuphuhliso lwabasetyhini kunye nabantu abasebatsha.

Eminye imiba engundoqo yothathelo ngqalelo olukhethekileyo

- Ulwaphulo-mthetho lobundlobongela olubhekisela kwabasetyhini nabantwana lusahleli lungumceli-mngeni engundoqo.
- Ukuqeshwa kwabantu abakhubazekileyo kumacandelo karhulumente nawabucala kuncinane kunoko bekufanele ukuba kubenjalo.
- Intswelengqesho iphezulu ngakumbi phakathi kwabasetyhini kunye nabantu abatsha.

UKUJONGA PHAMBILI

Kwiminyaka elishumi elinesihlanu kwidemokhrasi yethu, kuninzi okwenziweyo ukuphelisa ilifa localulo kwaye kwakhiwe uluntu olutsha, nolufanelekileyo. Phakathi kwiShumi leMinyaka lesiBini leNkululeko, uMzantsi Afrika unyukele phezulu waya kwizinga elikhawulezayo lokukhula kunye nophuhliso.

Kodwa akukoneli okwangoku.

Yeyiphi indlela ebanzi eya kwenza ukuba urhulumente kunye nelizwe ukuba bahambe ngokukhawuleza kwaye bagcine izinga elisakhawulezileyo lokukhula nophuhliso, kunokuqhuba kwindlela eseyikhona?

Ingaba kungahlangatyezwana nayo imiceli-mngeni ngomzamo wesizwe onyukileyo osekilwe kuqhutywe anyelwano olubanzi lukarhulumente kunye nabantu kuze kujoliswe kokubalulekileyo okumbalwa?

Nokuba yintoni eyenziwayo, ukuya phambili kuyakufuneka ijikeleze kweminye imiba engundoqo, efana: nokukhawulezisa kokukhula kunye nokutshintshwa koqoqosho, ukulwa ubuhlwempu, ukwakha unamathelwano ngokwezintlo, intsebenzisano yamazwe ngamazwe kunye nokwakha ilizwe lophuhliso olusebenzayo.

Ukukhawulezisa ukukhula kunye nokutshintsha uqoqosho

Ukukhula okukhawulezayo nekwabelwana ngako kuyimfuneko ekwehliseni intswelengqesho nobuhlwempu. Ngenye indlela iifundo zokuvelisa kwelizwe kufuneka ziphuculwe ukuze sikhule ngokukhawuleza, sithathe umsebenzi ongaphaya, kuqkwa nabantu abanezak-hono ezincinane, ukuqinisekisa ukhuphiswano, ukunyusa izinto ezithunyelwa kumazwe angaphandle nokuqinisekisa iimeko zokuzama kwamashishini amancinane nabolekisa ngemali encinane. Kukwakho nemfuno yokuphuhlisa iinkqubo zoqoqosho lwesibini ezineempembelelo ezininzi.

Kuyakubakhona imfuno yokuthathela ingqalelo yetshintsho kwiindleko zombane kunye nokukhusela okusingqongileyo.

Ukulwa ubuhlwempu

Amanyathelo okoyisa ubuhlwempu angundoqo kwisicwangciso esibanzi esichasene nobuhlwempu urhulumente asiphuhliso. Ukwehlisa intswelengqesho inyathelo elingundoqo elichasene nobuhlwempu. Sifuna ukuba kusuke nayiphi na imiqobo engunobangela wokuba ilizwe libe necandelo elincinane lezoshishino kunye nelibuthathaka kwaye abantu abaninzi abanako ukusebenza bayatyhafiswa ekufuneni imisebenzi.

Ukulwa ubuhlwempu kufuna umzamo okhethekileyo ngokubhekisele ekunyuseni amathuba abantu okungenza kwimarike yemisebenzi kwaye bazisekele awabo amashishini. Imfundo inako ukuwophula umjikelo wobuhlwempu.

Ukwakha unamathelwano lwezentlalo kunye nokuba semthethweni kukarhulumente

Ukuqinisekisa uluntu oluhleli kamnandi kufuna ukwehla ekungalingani, ngufikelelo kumathuba ezoqoqosho kubo bonke ngokunjalo nokugcina inkcitho karhulumente egcina abahluphekayo.

Undoqo ekunamathelweni ngokwezintlo ngamaziko karhulumente aqinileyo nasemthethweni. Oko kufuna inkonzo engcono kurhulumente, iindlela eziphuculiweyo zokuthabatha inxaxheba koluntu kunye nokwehliswa kowaphulo-mthetho norhwaphilizo. Ngokufanayo, uluntu lunemfanelo yokuhlonipha kunye nokukhusela ukuba semthethweni kunye nengunya lamaziko karhulumente.

Ukwakha uluntu olunamathelweneyo nako kukwafuna ukuphakanyiswa kwembumba yamanyama kunye

nokukhathala phakathi kwabo bonke abemi boMzantsi Afrika kuneenqobo ezisemgangathweni zomntu ngayedwa. Urhulumente kunye noluntu kufuneka basebenze kunye ekuphuhliseni indlela entsha exabisekileyo.

Ukulandela iinqobo ezisemgangathweni zentsebenziswano yamazwe ngamazwe

Mninzi umsebenzi owenziweyo wokulula ukubambisana kwilizwe xa lilonke, ingakumbi e-Afrika kunye nakuMzantsi. Oku kufuneka kuqhubekwe, kusabekwa phambili i-Afrika kunye namazwe akuMzantsi ngexa kugcinwe ubudlelwane namazwe anoshishino. Ubambiswano lwesicwangciso sokulula ukunceda ukuqhubela phambili umdla wethu wesizwe, kunye nokumiselwa kwezibonelelo zethu ukuba ziqhubelise phambili uphuhliso lwe-Afrika.

Ukwakha ilizwe lophuhliso

Ukwenza izinto ezichazwe ngasentla, urhulumente kuyakufuneka ukuba abe neempawu eziqoka oku kulandelayo:

- kuyakufuneka ukuba ujikelezwe ngabantu kwaye uqhutywe ngabantu
- kuyakufuneka ukuba ube nako ukukhokela ukuhlangana kwawo onke amacandelo oluntu ngokubhekisele kwi-ajenda yesizwe efanayo
- kuyakufuneka ukuba ube nako ukuphumeza iinkqubo ngokusebenzayo kwaye aqinisekise ukuba unamaziko kunye neendlela ezifanelekileyo zamanathelo alungelelanisiweyo
- kufuneka ukuba abe nako ukutolika iinjongo ezibanzi kunye nokujoliswe kuko kuMgaqo-siseko kunye nengunya lokonyula zibe ziinkqubo kunye neprojekithi ezinokwenziwa
- ukwafuna neendlela zokwandiswa kokudibana rhoqo phakathi kwabemi kunye nabameli babo boluntu.

Vuk'uzenzele

Zeziphi ezona zinto zibalulekileyo ocinga ukuba urhulumente angazenza esebenza kunye nawe?

Vakalisa izimvo zakho, nceda uthumele le fom kwi: Dilesi: Vuk'uzenzele, Private Bag X745, Pretoria, 0001

Ngolwazi oluthe vetshe malunga neenkqubo kunye neenkonzo zikarhulumente, qhagamshelana ne- www.gcis.gov.za okanye iziko ekutsalelwa kulo iminxeba leBatho Pele ku-1020