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Ukwamukelwa Ngendlela YaseNingizimu Afrika?

Amalungelo okuphila kanye nesithunzi sokuhlonipheka yisisekelo soMthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika. Umthethosisekelo uqinisekisa ilungelo lawo wonke umuntu lokuthola ukunakekelwa kwezempilo.

~~Ezweni lethu~~ENingizimu Afrika, abantu abafika be~~aba~~vela kwamanye amazwe bancishwa amalungelo abo abantu kanye nenkululeko. Baphila bengavikelekile unomphelo futhi b~~.~~ ~~B~~abekezelela udlame kanye no~~, u~~kuboshwa okungekho emthethweni. Abaku~~ futhi aba~~tholi ukunakekelwa kwezempilo okwanele noma usizo lomphakathi. Emiphakathini yethu bathola inzondo ebhekiswe kubantu basemazweni angaphandle, udlame kanye nokubandlululwa.

Inhlekelele yezepolitiki kanye nezomnotho eZimbabwe iyaqhubeka nokuba yimbi kakhulu. Ngesikhathi abantu baseZimbabwe belamba futhi behlukunyezwa besatshiswa, uMongameli Mbeki ukhethe ukuzithulela. Uhlulekile ukugxeka ukubusa ngonya kukaMongameli Robert Mugabe. Njengoba i-Equal Treatment iya kwabezindaba, umphumela wokhetho lwaseZimbabwe olungakhululekile nolungenaqiniso lusazohlala lungacacile

Abantu babaleka mihla namalanga eZimbabwe beya emazweni angomakhelwane njengaseNingizimu Afrika. ~~Amakhulu ngamakhulu ezinkulungwane~~Okungenani isigidi s~~ z~~abantu baseZimbabwe bazama ukuphila lapha. ~~Kodwa u~~Uhulumeni wethu uyahluleka ~~emsebenzini wakhe wo~~ukuvikela amalungelo abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe, kungaba abavela eZimbabwe, eCongo, eSomaliya, eMozambique noma kwamanye amazwe ase-Afrika.

Senze leli hlelo eliyisipesheli elikhuluma ngabantu abavela kwamanye amazwe, ikakhulu abaseZimbabwe, ngoba asikwazi ukuhlala sithule kanti ukubulawa kwabantu ngesihluku kuyaqhubeka eZimbabwe futhi nabantu ~~abavela kwamanye ao~~emazweni~~ni~~bamazwe angaphandle bancishwa amalungelo abo abantu ayisisekelo eNingizimu Afrika.

Kusayine:

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uRegis Mtutu
Umxhumanisi Wamazwe Omhlaba we-TAC kanye neSakhamuzi saseZimbabwe

Ukufika

Ngu-Adam Malapa no-Jessica Kiddle

Kufika izinkulungwane zabantu ~~abavela emazweni~~bamazwe ~~-~~angaphandle ngenyanga ngayinye eNingizimu Afrika. Labo abanepasiphothi namaphepha afanele bangena ngokusemthethweni ezindaweni eziyimingcele ekhethiwe. Abaningi bakhetha ukunqamula ngokungekho emthethweni ngaphandle kwale mibhalo. Lokhu kungabandakanya ukuzimincezela ocingweni olubiyele imingcele, ukudoja ogadi bemingcele, ukudizela izisebenzi zasemingceleni noma ukusinda emaviyweni asebenza emingceleni anodlame.

Abantu abavela emazweni angaphandle abaningi abangena eNingizimu Afrika bavela eZimbabwe. Lokhu kubangelwa inhlekelele yezepolitiki kuleliya zwe. Abantu abaningi kakhulu abafika bevela e-DRC~~Congo~~, eSomaliya, eMozambique, eKenya nan~~a~~kwamanye amazwe ase-Afrika.

Kodwa kungani abantu abaningi kangaka bezifaka engozini yokunqamula ngokungekho emthethweni?

- Kunzima ukuthola amaphepha afanele eZimbabwe. Abantu baseZimbabwe abafuna ukuhlala basebenze eNingizimu Afrika badinga ipasiphothi ~~ukuze badlule emngceleni~~. Kunzima kakhulu manje ukuzithola lezi zinto eZimbabwe. Ihhovisi lokulondoloza amagama abantu (registry office) seliyekile ukukhipha emisha ngokubanzi. Kulabo abanepasiphothi, ukuthola i-visa yokuvakasha noma yokusebenza kubiza kakhulu futhi kuwuhlelo olude. Kudingeka futhi ukuthi abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe bahlangabezane namazinga athize njengamakhono athize ashiwo ngqo abekiwe noma kube ukuthi banikezwa umsebenzi. Kubantu abaningi, angeke kwenzeke ukuthi bathole umsebenzi eNingizimu Afrika ngaphambi kokuthi bafike khona.

Kuyakwazeka ukuthi umuntu angene emngceleni ngokusemthethweni njengomuntu ofuna

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ukukhoseliswa. Umuntu okhosele kwelinye izwe umuntu ohlushwayo noma osaba ukuhlushwa ezweni lakhe.
Ngaphansi komthetho wamazwe omhlaba abantu ababaleke emazweni abo abafuna ukukhosela bangafika eNingizimu Afrika bese befaka isicelo sokuba ngabantu abangababaleki ezweni labo. Kufanele umuntu wezwe elingaphandle azise izisebenzi zasemngceleni ukuthi ungumuntu obalekayo ezweni lakhe.

NgokoMthetho Wababaleki ka-1998, isisebenzi sasemngceleni kufanele simnike umuntu imvume ye'Sigaba 23' emvumela ukuthi afike eHhovisi lokwamukela Ababalekie ngezinsuku eziyi-14. ~~elisePitoli, eGoli, eKapa, eThekwini noma eBhayi. Ukuze bathole le mvume kufanele ukuthi abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe babe nolwazi oluhle ngalolu hlelo.~~Abantu abathola le mvume ngempumelelo bafika emngceleni benolwazi olufanele ngohlelo lokufaka isicelo sokukhoseliswa. Akusiwo wonke umuntu obalekela eNingizimu Afrika owaziyo ngezidingo zokuthola isikhundla sokuba umbaleki ezweni lakhe. Okubalulekile, Umthetho Wababaleki uthi abantu abangene ngokungemthetho ezweni basangakwazi ukufaka isicelo sokuba umbaleki emaHhovisi Okwamukela Ababaleki angaphakathi ezweni.

- ~~Abantu abaningi abavela baseZimbabwe babika ukuthi bayasaba ukudlula emngceleni ngokusebenzisa izinhlelo ezisemthethweni. Bakhathazeka ngokuba khona kwabasebenzi bezokuvikela baseZimbabwe emngceleni abangavimbela ukuthi badlule. Ohlangothini lwaseNingizimu Afrika abasebenzi kaningi bayabenqabela ukuthi bazithole noma bafune ukuthi babadizele.

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Lezi zinkinga zandisa ithuba lokuthi abantu ~~abavela kwamanye amazwe~~ badlule emingceleni ngokungemthetho. Ukudlula emngceleni ngale ndlela kubabeka ~~abantu~~ engozini yodlame lomzimba nelocansi, ukuxhashazwa kanye nokuboshwa ngokungekho emthethweni.

Umfana omncane waseZimbabwe, uPhillip, ukhuluma ~~ne-Equal Treatment~~ ngokudlula emngceleni engena eNingizimu Afrika

" Ngazizwa nginesizungu nje ekhaya ngingenzi lutho, ngangingenamali futhi kungekho lapho engingaya khona emva kokuqeda isikole samabanga aphezulu. Umngane wami wayenomqondo wokuwela umngcele nokuthola impilo engcono eNingizimu Afrika. Kulapho-ke nami engacabanga khona ukuza."

U-Phillip wanqamula umngcele ngo-2006. " Nganginamadola aseZimbabwe ayi-10 000 kimi," uyacabanga. "Le mali yangifikisa emngceleni e-Beitbridge kuphela. Ngabambeka esangweni ngingazi ukuthi ngingadlula kanjani."
Wanquma ukudlula ngendlela engekho emthethweni ngaphandle kwepasiphothi. Yena nomngane wakhe bahamba bagudla ucingo lomngcele baze bathola lapho ababenganqamula khona. Bahlaselwa bashaywa amadoda amane ayeyingxenye yeviyo lasemngceleni. "Babecabanga ukuthi sinemali kodwa sasingenalutho. Baphoxeka base bengigwaza esandleni."

Ukusebenzisa amagama afanele ukuchaza abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe
Kuleli hlelo sichitha amahora sizama ukunquma indlela enhle kakhulu yokuchaza abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe abahlala eNingizimu Afrika ngendlela engabandlululi kanye nehloniphayo. ~~-~~Kukhona izindlela eziningi ezimbi zokuchaza abantu basemazweni angaphandle. Siyethemba ukuthi sikwazile ukukugwema lokhu.

Umuntu ovela kwelinye izwe noma Umuntu Wezwe Elingaphandle~~isiwe/ongekho emthethweni~~
~~Lokhu kusho umuntu eNingizimu Afrika ongenayo imibhalo esemthethweni edingekela ukuthi ahlale ezweni.~~Umuntu ohlala ngaphandle kwezwe lakhe

Umuntu ovela ezweni langaphandle ongabhalisiwe
Umuntu oseNingizimu Afrika ongenayo imibhalo esemthethweni edingekayo ukuthi ahlale ezweni.

Umbaleki ezweni lakhe
U~~mbaleki ezweni lakhe u~~muntu onikezwe isikhundla sokuba umbaleki ezweni lakhe nguMnyango Wezasekhaya. ~~ngoba impilo yakhe isengozini ezweni lakhe lendabuko.~~ Abantu abafanelwe isikhundla sokuba ngababaleki ezweni labo kufanele ~~bethule~~ baveze ~~ubufakazi bo~~ukuthi abakwazi ukubuyela ekhaya ngoba bayahlushwa ngenxa yebala labo. ~~. Ukuhlushwa kusho lapho abantu bephathwa ngendlela engenabulungiswa futhi bebandlululwa ngenxa yebala labo,~~ inkolo noma izinkolelo zezepolitiki.

Umuntu ofuna ukukhoseliswa kweliye izwe
Umuntu ofuna ukukhoseliswa umuntu ofake isicelo eNingizimu Afrika sokuba umbaleki ezweni lakhe kodwa singakaphethwa isicelo sakhe. Abantu abaningi bafuna ukukhoseliswa eNingizimu Afrika njengoba kunokubambezeleka okuthatha isikhathi eside eMnyangweni Wezasekhaya ekusebenzeni izicelo zesikhundla sokuba ngumbaleki. Abafuna ukukhoseliswa abalindele isinqumo ngesikhundla sabo banelungelo lokusebenza, ukufunda kanye nokuthola ukunakekelwa ngokwezempilo.

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Amaviyo asemngceleni ahamba egudla umngcele entshontshela abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe lapho bengena ngokungemthetho anikezwa igama eliyisidlaliso elithi Maguma-Guma. Abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe bathi la maqembu kaningi anodlame. Babika futhi udlame olubhekiswe kubo luvela emaphoyiseni, ezisebenzini ezisebenza ngabantu abavela emazweni angaphandle nakwabombutho wezempi.

UPhillip uthi angeke aze awalibale la maviyo asemngceleni. Waqhubeka nokunqamula umngcele ngokungekho emthethweni. Uphindela eZimbabwe kaningi kangangoba kunokwenzeka ayonika umndeni wakhe ukudla nemali. Ingabe uyesaba yini ukugwazwa nokushaywa futhi emngceleni? Uthi, "Yebo" "kodwa sengifunde ukuhlakanipha lapho nginqamula."

*~~Igama selishintshiwo~~Akusilo igama lakhe langempela

~~UkuUkuboshwa Okungekho Emthethweni~~

Abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe bathathwa basiwe Ezikhungweni Zokuvalela Abantu Abavela Kwamanye Amazwe uma bebanjwe ngamaphoyisa noma izisebenzi ezisebenza ngabantu abavela kwamanye amazwe abangenayo imibhalo efanele. Kunezikhungo ezimbili zokuvalela eNingizimu Afrika. Esikhulu kunesinye ~~azo zonke~~ iLindela. Siphethwe inkampani ezimele ebizwa ngokuthi iBasasa futhi ingaphansi kokulawulwa ~~iziphathimandla zokugcina zou~~Mnyango Wezasekhaya. Bekunezinsolo kwabezindaba zokuthi iBasasa ngeye-ANC Women's League. Esinye siseduze komngcele waseZimbabwe eMusina. Kuhlanjekiselwa kubantu abayi-20,000 baseZimbabwe abaphindiselwa emuva besuswa kulezi zikhungo njalo ngenyanga.

Kuqoshwe ukwephulwa kwamalungelo abantu okuningi kulezi zikhungo. Izikhungo Zokuvalela Abantu Abavela Kwamanye Amazwe ziyehluleka eNingizimu Afrika ukuhambisana namazinga amalungelo abantu amazwe omhlaba noma ukuvikeleka okuqinisekiswe nguMthethosisekelo wethu kubandakanya amalungelo okuba nesithunzi sokuhlonipheka, imfihlo yokuzimela kanye nokuthola izinsizakalo zomthetho.

ILindela yisikhungo sokuvalela abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe esikhulu kunazo zonke ezweni. Singaphandle nje kancane kwaseGoli futhi sikwazi ukuthatha iziboshwa eziyi-4,000. Isithombe esingezansi sathathwa ngonyaka ka-2001. Ukusuka lapho sekunokuvalelwa kwabantu abancane kunaseminyakeni edlule kanti nokufa kwabantu abavalelwe sekwehlile. Nangale kwalokho, kusekuningi okufanele kwenziwe ukuze kwenziwe ngcono isikhungo.

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Izikhungo zokuvalela zibeka abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe ezingozini zezempilo. ~~Ngesikhathi bevalelwe, a~~Abantu abavalelwe babika ukuthi bazithola bengaphansi kokuhlukunyezwa emzimbeni kanye nokwesatshiswa okuvela kogadi basejele, kwabezokuvikela abazimele kanye nasezisebenzini zikahulumeni. ~~Kunengozi enamandla yo~~Ukuminyana kanye nokungabi bikho kwezindawo ezanele zokungenisa umoya ~~o~~kubeka iziboshwa engozini yokungenwa yisifo sesifuba (i-tuberculosis (TB)). Ukudla kubi kanti nezimo zokuhlala zingcolile. Ukutholakala okuvamile kokunakekelwa kwezempilo kwezimo ezingelapheki ezifana ne-HIV cishe akukho.

Iziboshwa zibika ukuthi azenelisekile ngezinga lokunakekela emtholampilo wezokwelapha waseLindela. Izicelo zabo zokwelashwa njalo cishe zenqatshwe. Uma isiboshwa siletha imithi eyizidambisi gciwane lengculazi (antiretrovirals (ARV)) umtholampilo uyayigcina. Kungenjalo akukho kwelashwa ngama-ARV noma kwe-TB okutholakalayo. Abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe sebebanjwe isikhathi esifika onyakeni owodwa eLindela ngaphansi kwalezi zimo. Umnyango Wezasekhaya kanye neBosasa banesibopho sokuqinisekisa ukuthi izimo zesikhungo zihlangabezana namazinga akhuthaza amalungelo abantu ayisisekelo yini.

Ukuhambisana noMthethosisekelo, Umthetho Wabantu Abahambela Kwamanye Amazwe uhlinzeka ngokuthi abantu badinga ukuthi baziswe ngamalungelo abo ngesikhathi beboshiwe, kubandakanya nelungelo lezinsizakalo zomthetho ngolimi abaluzwayo uma kwenzeka. Ngokomthetho iziboshwa kufanele zibanjwe izinsuku ezingeqi kweziyi-120, okufanele ukuthi ezingama-90 zokugcina ziqinisekiswe ngewaranti evela enkantolo kamantshi.

Kunzima ukuthi iziboshwa zithole ukumelelwa komthetho ezikudingayo. ELindela, uma benemali yokushaya ucingo noma umngane noma ilungu lomndeni elifunayo, bangathinta Abameli Bamalungelo Abantu. Le nhlangano isebenza nabantu ~~abavela kwamanye amazwe~~ akade beboshiwe. Kungenjalo, akukho sizo lomthetho oluhlinzekwayo. Uma isinqumo sesenziwe sokubuyisela isiboshwa emuva ezweni laso sinikezwa amaphepha abhalwe ngesiNgisi. Kunemibiko yokuthi abantu batshelwa amanga ngokuqukethwe amaphepha okuphindiselwa emazweni abo.

Ngaphakathi eLi~~a~~ndela iziboshwa azazi ukuthi zizoboshwa isikhathi esingakanani. Lokhu kwenzela abaningi isitresi. Kwamanye amazwe, izinkantolo sezinqume ukuthi ukuboshwa ~~kwezifiki~~ kwabantu abavela kwamanye amazwe okungacacisiwe ukuthi kuzothatha isikhathi esingakanani kuwunya futhi isijeziso esingajwayelekile. Kuthi kanti ezinye iziboshwa zihanjiswa emazweni azo masinyane emva kokufika ezinye sezibanjwe isikhathi esifika onyakeni owodwa. Lokhu kungaba ngenxa yezizathu eziningi ezahlukene kubandakanya ~~ukuthi amanxusa ale ukukhomba izakhamuzi zawo noma ukungabi bikho kwezindlu zenxusa ezweni~~izinqumo ezithathwa Umnyango Wezasekhaya waseNingizimu Afrika, noma amanxusa amazwe angaphandle ale ukukhomba izakhamuzi zamazwe awo.

Izisebenzi ziyab~~e~~esabisa abantu ababoshiwe abasezikhungweni zokuboshwa~~pha abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe~~. Sekube nezikhalazo zokuhlukunyezwa komzimba ezivela kulezi zindawo zosizo. ELindela, abasebenzi sebesebenzise isisi esikhalisa intuthu ukulawula iziboshwa. Isibonelo, ngezinye

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izikhathi abasebenzi bajikijela isitsha sesisi esikhalisa unyembezi endlini enabantu abangama-60 bese bevala umnyango, bese bephinda bewuvula futhi emva kwemizuzwana ngokuhamba kwesikhathi.

~~Isikhungo Sokubopha SaseMusina~~

Isikhungo sokubopha saseMusina siseduze komngcele waseZimbabwe. Isikhungo esincane kodwa esimatasatasa esinabantu ~~abavela kwamanye amazwe~~ abagcinwe kuso abacishe babe ama-500 noma nini. Ithimba lokusiza le-TAC lavakashela khona ngoMashi 2008 ukuyohlola izimo zezempilo zabantu ~~abavela kwamanye amazwe~~ ababuyiselwa emazweni abo.

Isikhungo indlu enkulu yokugcina impahla ehlukaniswe izingxenye ezimbili ~~bese kuthi abesifazane bahlukaniswe~~ ngothango lwensimbi. Ohlangothini lwabesilisa, iziboshwa zihlala zilale phansi esimendeni owembozwe ngodoti~~,~~ kanye nei~~z~~ilokazane. Kwaku~~-kanye-~~nephunga elinamandla lamakaka abantu. Ngaphandle kwakunendlu yangasese eyodwa esesimeni esibi kakhulu impela. Kwakungenzeka kakhulu uukuthi k~~K~~uminya~~e~~ne kakhulu futhi kungabi ~~aku~~namoya ongenayo owenele ~~o. Lokhu~~ kwenza indawo enengozi ephezulu yokwanda kwe-TB. Iziboshwa zithi ~~kanye ne-TB engezweli emithini eminingi. Uu~~kudla ~~a~~kwakungenele. Kwakungekho umthombo wamanzi ahlanzekile obonakalayo ngaphakathi esikhungweni. Kwa~~A~~k~~k~~unge~~n~~azimpahla zezokwelapha kule ndawo. Ama-ambulensi ayabizwa uma kunezimo eziphuthumayo kodwa lokhu kuthatha imizuzu engama-45~~. futhi kusho izindaba ezahlukene zezempilo eziningi okungahlangatshezwana nazo.~~ Izingane nazo ziyaboshwa esikhungweni.

~~"~~Indawo yayingcolile inezimpukane yonke indawo sengathi kukhona into efile. Lokhu okwenziwa Umnyango Wezasekhaya, ~~i SAPS kanye ne SADF~~amaphoyisa kanye nombutho wezempi akusibo ubuntu." Kusho u-Eddy Marilele we-TAC eLimpopo oyisekela likaSihlalo.

Ukuma emgqeni umele Amalungelo

Kunamahhovisi Okwamukela Abantu Ababaleke Emazweni Abo amane ~~okwamukela abantu ababaleke emazweni abo~~ eNingizimu Afrika asePitoli, eThekwini, eKapa kanye naseBhayi. Elesihlanu ebeliseGoli selivalwe iminyaka eminingana. Abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe manje sebelinda ngaphandle kulezi zikhungo bezama ukufaka izicelo zokuba ababaleki abafuna indawo yokukhosela. Ngaphandle kwamaphepha, kunzima ukuphila, ukusebenza kanye nokuthola

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ukunakekelwa kwezempilo eNingizimu Afrika. Kungenzeka kuthathe iminyaka ukuthi ~~umuntu ovela kwelinye izwe~~ isicelo ~~sakhe~~ sabantu sokuba umbaleki okhoselisiwe sisetshenzwe futhi samukelwe. Okwesikhashana, ababaleki abakhoselisiwe banikezwa izimvume zeSigaba 22 Sokuba Umuntu Ofuna Ukukhosela okufanele zihlale zivuselelwa ngokuvamile, ngokujwayelekile njalo ezinyangeni ezintathu.

EKapa, inamba encane kuphela ebonwayo kwabayizinkulungwane abalinde emgqeni usuku nosuku. Kunabantu abaningi abangakabonwa abasalindele ukufaka izicelo zabo zokuba ababaleki abakhoselisiwe. Isimo senziwe saba sibi kakhulu ngabasebenzi abafuna ukudizelwa ukuze babaqhubekise emgqeni.

"Umthetho ucabanga ukuthi abantu bazokwazi ukufaka izicelo zabo ezinsukwini eziyi-14 emva kokufika eNingizimu Afrika, kodwa abanye abantu sebebe semgqeni inyanga nohhafu," kusho u-Braam Hanekom, usihlalo we-PASSOP, i-NGO ebiqaphe imigqa yokufaka izicelo zokuba ngababaleki abakhoselisiwe. "Umnyango Wezasekhaya awubanikezi lutho. Baphila ngaphansi kwezimo ezinyanyisayo futhi bayacela noma baphequlule imigqomo kadoti ukuze bazondle. Konke lokhu bakwenza ngoba bafuna ukugcwalisa ifomu yokuba ababaleki abakhoselisiwe ezweni."

Kaningi kuba nabantu abavela emazweni angaphandle abangaphezu kwenkulungwane emgqeni oya eHhovisi Lokwamukela Ababaleki eKapa. Lo mugqa ubandakanya abesifazane abakhulelwe, izingane kanye nabagugile. Kufanele balale eceleni komgwaqo. Akunakuvikeleka noma indawo yokuhlala. Kusezingeni eliphansi ukutholakala kwamanzi ahlanzekile kanye nezindlu zangasese. Nangale kokuthi kunohlu lokuba semgqeni olubhaliwe olwenziwe ngababaleki eKapa kanye nohlelo izizwe ezahlukene ezibonwa ngalo ngezinsuku ezahlukene, abaningi bayasaba ukulahlekelwa indawo yabo emgqeni uma besuka behamba. Abanye besaba ukuthi bazoboshwa uma behamba ngoba abakabi nawo amaphepha. Abanye akukho lapho abangaya khona. Ngokubekeka kulezi zinto futhi beshiywa kungenakuhlanzeka okwanele abaningi baphazanyiswa impilo engeyinhle kodwa bayesaba ukushiya umugqa beyofuna ukunakekelwa kokwelashwa. Labo abanokugula okungelapheki, kubandakanya i-HIV, banethuba elincane lokuthola imithi yokwelashwa.

UDavid, ongowaseZimbabwe oneminyaka engama-54 osemgqeni watshela i-*Equal Treatment* ukuthi wathengisa imoto yakhe lapho esuka eHarare kodwa manje imali yakhe seyiyaphela. Ufuna ukuthola imvume yoMuntu Ofuna Ukukhoseliswa khona ezokwazi ukusebenza ngokusemthethweni. Ufuna ukuthola umsebenzi ngokushesha eNingizimu Afrika ukuze ezokwazi ukuthumelela izingane zakhe imali ekhaya. "Kufanele kube khona engikwenzayo njengobaba."

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Ikomiti elibhekela izindaba zoMnyngo Wezasekhaya ephalamende kukhona eselikwenzile ngalokhu eKapa. Manje sekunezinye izindlu zangasese kanye nompompi bamanzi. Bandise namazinga abasebenzi futhi kanti bazimisele ekutheni babone abantu abangama-300 ngosuku. Nangale kwalokhu kuzibophezela, i-PASSOP ihlambekisela ukuthi abantu abayi-100 kuphela aabasizwayo ngosuku.

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Uma sebebonwe nguMnyango Wezasekhaya, abafuna ukukhoseliswa bavamise ukunikwa izimvume zezinyanga ezi-3-6 okufanele zivuselelwe. Lezi zimvume zibenza ukuthi bakwazi ukusebenza kanye nokuhlala ngokusemthethweni eNingizimu Afrika. Ukuthola isikhundla sokuba umuntu obaleke ezweni lakhe okhoselisiwe kungathatha izinyanga eziningi kanti abaningi bayenqatshelwa. Ezicelweni zababaleki ezilinganiselwa ku-200 000 ezenziwa phakathi kuka-2000 no-2006 zzingu-30,000 kuphela ezathola izikhundla zokuba ngababaleki abakhoselisiwe. Abantu abaningi basalindele umphumela wezicelo zabo. Njengoba uhulumeni engakaze abone iZimbabwe njengezwe elinenhlekelele yezepolitiki ngokusemthethweni, kunzima kakhulu ukuba umbaleki ofuna ukukhoseliswa kubantu baseZimbabwe kunabantu abavela kwamanye amazwe.

Imithombo: I-Lawyers for Human Rights, Federation of International Human Rights, TAC Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CoRMSA), Aids Law Project, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) ne-Human Rights Watch

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Ukuphazanyiswa Kokwelashwa...

I-Equal Treatment *yakhuluma nowesifazane waseZimbabwe eGoli owayenqatshelwe ukuthola imithi yokwelashwa edambisa igciwane lesandulela ngculazi.*

~~UGrace~~ U-Edwick Nyamhungu oneminyaka engama-34 ~~(akusilo igama lakhe langempela)~~, ongowokudabuka eZimbabwe, usehlale eNingizimu Afrika iminyaka eyi-16. Usefunde nokukhuluma isiZulu kahle hle. Emva kokuba axilongwa kwatholakala ene-TB, u-Edwick~~Grace~~ wakhetha ukuhlolwa i-HIV. Kwatholakala ukuthi unayo ngoSepthemba 2007 enesibalo se-CD4 esingama-42. Emva kokuhlolwa wadluliselwa eJohannesburg General Hospital. Abasebenzi basesibhedlela ~~B~~bala ngokungekho emthethweni -ukumnikeza imithi yokumelapha eyizidambisi gciwane ngoba engowezwe elingaphandle futhi wayengenawo amaphepha obuzwe. ~~Njengabo bonke abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe, uGrace wayengawazi amalunelo akhe ezempilo ngesikhathi eya esibhedlela. Wahamba wayofuna usizo esontweni laseMethodist lapho akhuluma khona noMbhishobhi Paul Verryn. Wamdlulisela eNazareth House. Lapha uyakwazi ukuthola ukwelashwa, ukunakekelwa kanye nosizo aludingayo.~~

Abantu ab~~avela kwamanye~~ amazwe angaphandle abangakwazi ukukhokha banelungelo lokuthola ukwelashelwa i-HIV kwamahhala nokuphelele, ukunakekelwa kanye nosizo. Awuwadingi amaphepha omuntu ofuna ukukhoseliswa noma ongumbaleki ezweni lakhe.

Ukuphazanyiswa kokwelashwa kushiwo lapho umuntu osebenzisa izidambisi gciwane eyeka ukuzisebenzisa. Lokhu kungabangelwa ukuthi umuntu ukhetha ukuyeka ukusebenzisa imithi yokwelashwa noma ngenxa yezizathu ezingaphezu kwamandla akhe njengokuba sesikhungweni Sokubopha Abantu Abavela Kwamanye amazwe. Abanye abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe abafika eNingizimu Afrika bafika kufuneke ukuthi bayeke imithi ngoba baphelelwe izidambisi gciwane abazinikwa (ARV) emazweni abo. Abanye abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe bancishwa imithi ezindaweni zikahulumeni.

Ukubambelela emithini eyizidambisi gciwane kubalulekile kakhulu. Uma sewugalile ukuyisebenzisa kufanele ungayeki. Kufanele futhi uzame ukuyiphuza imithi njengoba utsheliwe ngqo futhi ngesikhathi esifanayo zonke izinsuku.

Ukuphazamisa imithi yokwelashwa kungasho isimo esibi kakhulu kwezempilo. Umuntu angaba

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nengozi yokuba ne-HIV engazweli kuma-ARV. Ukungezweli kwenzeka lapho igciwane liziguqula lapho lizalela ukuze uhlobo lwama-ARV olulodwa noma ngaphezulu lungasezusebenza kulo.

Ukuthola Izinsizakalo Zezempilo

Bonke abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe banelungelo lokuthola izinsizakalo zezempilo eNingizimu Afrika. Akusikho konke ukunakekelwa kwezempilo okumahhala kulona lonke uhlobo lwabantu bangaphandle, kodwa akekho umuntu okufanele ancishwe ukwelashwa kwesimo esiphuthumayo.

Abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe abaningi abakwazi ukufinyelela ngokwanele ezinsizakalweni zokwelashwa. Umbiko owabhalwa yi-International Federation of Human Rights wabika ukuthi icala elikhulu impela kwakuyilapho owesifazane owayekhulelwe waseSomaliya wengatshelwa ukunakekelwa ngokuthi kuthiwe ukubeletha, ngaphandle uma kunenkinga, akusiso isimo esiphuthumayo. Isibhedlela sasilindele futhi ukuthi akhokhe imali eyengeziwe ekhokhiswa abantu abavela emazweni angaphandle, okwakungafanele ukuthi ayikhiphe njengomuntu okhoselisiwe obaleke ezweni lakhe. Ngenxa yalokhu, wagcina ingane eyibelethele eceleni komgwaqo ngaphandle kwesibhedlela.

Inkantolo yoMthethosisekelo iye yabona ukuthi abantu abaphila ne-HIV/AIDS bangabanye bamaqembu asengozini kakhulu emphakathini wethu. Abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe abaphila ne-HIV babhekana nokubekeka engozini okwengeziwe. Ngakho-ke Umnyango Wezempilo Kuzwelonke ucacise ukuthi abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe benamaphepha afanele noma bengenawo, akufanele ukuthi bakhokhele ukuxilongwa noma ukwelashwa kwe-HIV. Ucwaningo olwenziwa eGoli lukhombisa ukuthi nangale kwalo mthetho obesekayo, abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe babhekene nezinselele zokuthola ukwelashwa ngokusebenzisa ingxenye kahulumeni. Maduze nje, i-Aids Law Project yacelwa ukuthi isize abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe ababejikiswe ezibhedlela eKapa lapho befuna ukuthola izinsizakalo ze-HIV. Abasebenzi kanye nabantu abavela kwamanye amazwe kungenzeka ukuthi abawazi amalungelo abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe abanawo okuthola ukunakekelwa kwezempilo.Ababaleki, abafuna indawo yokukhosela noma abavela kwamanye amazwe abangabhalisiwe bangazithola izinsizakalo eziphuthumayo kanye nezinsizakalo zezempilo eziyisisekelo ezinhlelweni zezempilo zikahulumeni eNingizimu Afrika.

Umthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika uqinisekisa wonke umuntu ilungelo lokuthola izinsizakalo zokunakekelwa kwezempilo. Njengomuntu ofuna ukukhoseliswa, umbaleki nomuntu ovela kwelinye izwe ongabhalisiwe ungeze wancishwa ukwelashwa kwesimo esiphuthumayo noma izinsizakalo zezempilo eziyisisekelo.

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Abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe abaningi babhekana nokubandlululwa noma ukuncishwa ngqo izinsizakalo zezempilo. Lokhu akukho emthethweni eNingizimu Afrika. Uma ungenayo imali yokukhokhela izinsizakalo zokwelashwa ngokwakho unelungelo lokuthola ukunakekelwa kwezempilo mahhala ezindaweni zikahulumeni.

I-International Federation of Human Rights ibike isimo esibi kakhulu lapho owesifazane waseSomalia alelwa khona ukunakekelwa ngokuthi ukubeletha, ngaphandle uma kuyinkinga, akusiso isimo esiphuthumayo. Isibhedlela salindela futhi ukuthi akhokhe imali eyengeziwe ekhokhiswa abantu abavela emazweni angaphandle, kanti yena njengombaleki ezweni lakhe kwakungadingeki ukuthi akhokhe. Ngenxa yalesi senzo umntwana wakhe wambelethela eceleni komgwaqo ngaphandle kwasesibhedlela.

ENingizimu Afrika unelungelo lokubelethela umntwana wakho esibhedlela sikahulumeni ngaphandle kokukhokha ngisho isenti. Unelungelo lokuya emtholampilo oseduze nawe kakhulu, ukwelashwa ngaphambi kokubeletha, izinsizakalo ze-HIV/AIDS kubandakanya ukuhlolelwa i-HIV ngokuzithandela kanye nokwelulekwa ngokwenggondo.

Umnyango Wezempilo Kazwelonke wamemezela ukuthi abantu bamazwe angaphandle abane-HIV, akukhathalekile ukuthi isimo sabo ngokomthetho sithini nalapho okufanele khona ukwelashwa, banelungelo lokuthola imithi eyizidambisi gciwane mahhala kukho kokubili ukwelashwa kanye nokuvimbela ukudlulisela i-HIV esuka kumama iye emntwaneni.

Ukunqanda Ubandlululo Emiphakathini Yethu

*Abantu abavela eZimbabwe kanye nakwamanye amazwe ase-Afrika babhekene nokuhlushwa kanye nokubandlululwa okuvela ebantwini baseNingizimu Afrika. Kwamanye amalokishi amaviyo esabisa abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe, ashisa imizi yabo futhi aphehle nodlame. Ngokwesabela izimpilo zabo emva kokuba amaviyo ehlasele kanje, abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe abangama-400 bafuna indawo yokukhose*la esikoleni esiseduze kwesiteshi samaphoyisa ePitoli ngesikhathi i-Equal Treatment isayophrinta.

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YEKANI INZONDO EBHEKISWE KUBANTU BAMAZWE ANGAPHANDLE (XENOPHOBIA)!

Ilungu le-TAC uFaniswa Filani ukhuluma ngokulwela amalungelo abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe emphakathini wakhe.

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Ngomhla ka-23 Febhruwari 2008, mina, owesifazane womXhosa, ngaya esiteshini eNyanga ngiyogibela amatekisi asuka eNyanga eya eKapa. Ngenhlanhla ngathola ibhasi isiprinta esihlala abantu abangama-23. Ebhasini kwakunamadoda amabili ayehleli phambi kwami. Kwakukhona owesifazane owayehleli eceleni kwami ~~ongum Afrika~~. Angazi ukuthi konke kwaqala kanjani kwakukhona ingxabano phakathi kwala madoda amabili kanye nalo wesifazane. Wayebathethisa. Ibhasi laligcwele abantu baseNingizimu Afrika. Ngokushesha lapho bezwa ukuthi kwakunengxabano azange bafune ukwazi ukuthi ngubani owonile. Bavele nje baqala bathethisa abantu baseZimbabwe. Ngabatshela ukuthi abasukuthatha izinhlangothi noma benzelele. Kufanele balalele ingxenye ngayinye bangaqali ngokuthetha. Mhlawumbe-ke bangayixazulula inkinga. Ngabatshela ukuthi wonke umuntu unelungelo lokukhuluma, bangambandlululi umuntu. Ngabatshela ukuthi abantu abavela kwabanye abantu kufanele sibathathe njengabafowethu nodadewethu. Ngandlela thize nathi laba bantu basisizile. Abanye bethu bathola imisebenzi kubo.

Mhlawumbe ngelinye ilanga amadodana enu noma amadodakazi enu ayoya eZimbabwe. Kuyobanjani uma sebeba sesimeni esifanayo, bayokwenzenjani? Ake nicabange ngalokho.

Abantu baseZimbabwe baphuma ebhasini ngaphambi kokuba sifike eKapa. Babengithukuthelele bonke ngokusho lokhu engakusho. Babefuna ukungishaya bethi mhlawumbe ngisebenzela bona noma ngangishadele khona. Ngangigqoke isikibha engangisithole emashini ~~yaseZimbabwe~~ lapho sasimele khona amalungelo abantu abavela kwamanye amazwe. Ngasukuma ebhasini ngabatshela ukuthi wonke umuntu akabheke isikibha sami ngaphambi kokuba bahlasele ungacabanga nje ukuthi babengithethisa kanjani bonke abantu ebhasini. Ngabatshela ukuthi abenze noma yini abafuna ukuyenza kodwa angeke ngiwushintshe umqondo wami. Ngangilwela amalungelo abantu futhi ngiyohlala njalo ngiwamele.

Safika eKapa. Sehla ebhasini ngabona ukuthi babefuna ukungilimaza. Bangibuka ngamehlo anodlame. Nga~~ngime eceleni kwebhasi nga~~batshela ukuthi uma babefuna ukungishaya bangibulale mabenze njalo, ngoba angeke ngisatshiswe. Ngabatshela ukuthi ababheke isikibha sami futhi. Isiqubulo sithi: "Yekani ubudlova bamaphoyisa kanye nokuzonda abantu abavela emazweni angaphandle. Yilwani nokuhlaselwa kwabantu abavela kwamanye amazwe."

Ekugcineni bathi "Cha cha, angeke sikwenze lutho. Mhlawumbe lokho kungasingenisa engxakini". Bahamba ngamunye ngamunye baya ezindaweni zabo ezahlukene.