



TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY SAFETY  
AND LIAISON - KWAZULU-NATAL

# Budget Speech 2006 - 2007

*KwaZulu-Natal Legislature - April 2006*

**'Defending The Weak'**



PRESENTED TO  
THE KZN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE  
ON 24 APRIL 2006



By the MEC for Transport,  
Community Safety & Liaison  
Mr B.H. Cele



*Budget Speech  
2006 – 2007*

# **KWAZULU-NATAL**

# **DEPARTMENT OF**

# **TRANSPORT**

BUDGET SPEECH 2006/2007

24 APRIL 2006

PRESENTED TO

KWAZULU-NATAL LEGISLATURE

BY

HONOURABLE MEC FOR TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

SAFETY & LIAISON

**Mr B.H. Cele**

MR SPEAKER

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

MEMBERS OF THE TRANSPORT PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

MEMBERS OF THE MEDIA

FELLOW CITIZENS

ALL PROTOCOL OBSERVED



*Budget Speech  
2006 – 2007*

# Introduction

*“The brighter day is rising upon Africa. Already I seem to see her chains dissolved, her desert plains red with harvest, her Abyssinia and her Zululand the seats of science and religion, reflecting the glory of the rising sun from the spires of their churches and universities. Her Congo and her Gambia whitened with commerce, her crowded cities sending forth the hum of business and all her sons employed in advancing the victories of peace, greater and more abiding than the spoils of war”*

(Pixley ka Isaka Seme April 1906)

Seme wrote in the long shadow of Ethiopian Emperor Menelik’s military victory over Italy at Adowa ten years earlier. Bambatha’s fighters were confronting injustice in KwaZulu. To the north of us, the Ovambo and Herero, and the Maji-Maji rebels rose against German butchery. But Seme wrote before the vicious decapitation of Bambatha scarcely a month later, in May, and just before the other rebellions were crushed. A few months later Gandhi would launch his passive resistance campaign and the pendulum of resistance would swing once more.

The relevance of Seme’s words appears to be more favourable and more realistically attainable in the present era of April 2006 than it was in April 1906. The prevailing conducive political climate in our country indeed spells out that there is hope for the weak which we defend as government.

It is probably in this context that President Mbeki passionately spoke about the Age of Hope and a National Effort for Faster and Shared Growth in his State of the Nation Address in February 2006.

Mr. Speaker, there can be no doubting that KwaZulu-Natal has entered into its age of hope.

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## HOPE FOR THE WEAK

When I addressed this House for the very first time as the MEC for Transport, Community Safety and Liaison on 26 July 2004, I stated: “The budget I present today puts across a very strong message; it is a budget geared towards defending the weak”. Honourable members and distinguished guests, each programme is precisely intended to achieve this end.

- How do we as the Department of Transport ensure that the roads we build benefit the poorest communities?
- How do we ensure that the roads we build are a means of access to economic resources?
- How do we at Transport ensure that the public transport we manage is user friendly, accessible, safe, affordable and ultimately of benefit to the women and men folk of not only Durban North, uMlazi, but also to the men and women of uMsinga, oPhongolo and eNhlazatshe?
- How do we at Transport ensure that we integrate our road planning network such that communities in the deep rural areas have access to schools, clinics and hospitals?
- How do we at Transport ensure that there is infrastructure built that would link communities to one another, thereby enhancing social cohesion?
- The bigger question honourable members and distinguished guests is how do we ensure that the budget we present today defends the weak thus contributing to redressing the imbalance of the past, particularly alleviating poverty and thus bringing a dawn of hope for the weak?

In presenting the budget for the 2006/2007 financial year, I will outline the progress we have made in answering some of the above questions as well as make mention of some of the challenges encountered. We remain firmly

committed to “Defending the Weak” by empowering them to participate in government and in our market economy. We will continue to ensure that our programmes are unashamedly pro-poor with the upfront intention of bridging the gap – indeed chasm – between our first and second economies.

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

“The cornerstone of a developmental state is constant dialogue and listening to the voice of the people, particularly the helpless”. These were the words of our Honourable Premier Mr. J.S. Ndebele during the State of the Province Address. One of the hallmarks of my term of office has been and will continue to be listening to the voice of the people through community consultation and participation. To this end, the 2005/2006 financial year was extremely hectic with us travelling the length and breadth of our province to see and hear first hand some of the transport challenges that our people experience. I must say that whilst the challenges are indeed enormous, I am happy to report that we are certainly making progress. The change of the provincial landscape suggests a need to intensify our community outreach efforts. We want to assure the Honourable House that we welcome uMzimkhulu as the Department of Transport. We certainly will do our very best to ensure that this municipality is part and parcel of our service delivery programmes.

As many of you know, we have also visited scenes of road crashes, the injured at hospital as well as affected family members of almost every major road crash that occurred on the province’s roads. In most cases honourable members I rationalise rather than put sensation on issues. Emotional control becomes critical to my day to day functioning by virtue of my portfolio; however I must admit that witnessing the pain and suffering of many of our people in road crashes literally brought me to tears on many occasions. Therefore, the struggle against death on our roads must be intensified.



## **ANNUAL REPORT-BACK SUMMIT**

Honourable House, the Department of Transport held its annual report-back summit for the first time in Ulundi at the former Legislature buildings. The resolutions taken at the summit Mr Speaker informed our programme of action for the coming years. It is pleasing to inform this House that indeed this department walks the talk as most of these resolutions are embedded in the budget speech under each programme. This further reaffirms that we are a government that is responsive and caring.

## **KWAZULU-NATAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACT**

Mr Speaker, it is expected of us as government to create policies and legislation that would enable and facilitate service delivery. I am particularly proud to report that the KwaZulu-Natal Public Transport Act, Act 3 of 2005 which provides for the transformation and restructuring of the public transport system in the province, was assented to on 3 November 2005. We look forward to the benefits that will be derived out of this process.

## **TRANSPORT CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT**

Honourable members, economic development particularly at a local level still remain a focal point in the government agenda. The corridor development as a flagship project as outlined by the Premier continues to receive our attention and support as the Department. This project focuses on continued support for the Lebombo Spatial Development Initiative that is linked to the construction of Main Road 700. The revitalisation of the rail link in the area of P700 will lead to spin-offs similar to those seen on the M4 to Mpumalanga. Importantly, the corridor has the potential of linking Richards Bay and Vryheid.

Mr Speaker, the integrated planning and delivery model followed in the African Renaissance Road Upgrading Programme (ARRUP) is designed to revive our rural towns traversed by the corridors of routes including towns like Highflats and St Faiths (P68), Nongoma and INkandla (P235/P49) and Kranskop (P15). All ARRUP programmes continue unabated as they have been reported upon previously, consuming the bigger chunk of the budget of R307million in the current financial year.

## ZIBAMBELE PROGRAMME

Honourable Members, the Department of Transport KwaZulu-Natal is privileged to be pioneers of the Zibambele Programme. There are 27 831 Zibambele members in the 2005/2006 financial year. The target for 2006/2007 is 32041. The success of the Zibambele Programme receives accolades not only in KZN but in South Africa as a whole. The programme is currently being replicated by other Provinces and municipalities in this country. As pioneers of this programme Honourable House, the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport will play a central role in this replication process. Mr Speaker, previously the Zibambele programme has been seen as a poverty alleviation programme. However, there has been a dawn of a new paradigm, which is a shift from poverty alleviation to a developmental programme. This entails working with Zibambele Savings Clubs to form co-operatives or any other viable business deemed appropriate. The Department of Transport has collaborated with the Department of Agriculture on a pilot project whereby the Zibambele Savings Club in Vulindlela grow mushrooms. It is hoped that the Club will derive its income when trading with school feeding schemes as well as hospitals. In an attempt to formalise this arrangement the Department is engaging both the Department of Health and Education on this initiative. We are hopeful of a favourable response in this regard. Honourable Members, I am pleased to report that this year Zibambele Savings club will be included in the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs plans to secure an equitable share in the banana industry for black farmers. A pilot programme has been approved as part of the corridor development plans for ARRUP road P68. Some 70 ha of banana saplings will be planted by September 2006.

## ACCESS

Honourable House, access remains the key challenge to service delivery in Vote 12. The demand for pedestrian bridges and access roads is huge particularly in the rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal. In a submission to the Finance and Economic Development Portfolio committee in April 2006 it was put on record that there is need to be build 146 pedestrian bridges province wide. With regards to access roads, it was reported also to the portfolio committee that 2 740km still remains to be constructed at an estimated cost of R687 million. The Honourable House is well aware of the fact that a special allocation of R82 million was given to the Department of Transport in the past financial year. R32 million of that budget was

allocated to pedestrian bridges whilst the rest of the money was allocated to access roads. To date Mr Speaker, I would like to report that 14 pedestrian bridges were built, whilst over 160km of access roads were constructed. The backlog remains huge Mr Speaker, however, we are hopeful that this House would honour us with more budget to achieve this end.

## **GOVERNMENT LED INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMMES**

Mr Speaker, it is of critical importance to ensure that the ideals of a seamless government are upheld. To this end, the Department of Transport pledges its support for all government led programmes as per the mandates of the government of the day. Operation Mbo, Project Consolidate and the Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA), amongst others are such programmes that this department will advocate for. Special attention on these programmes would be on integrated planning, infrastructure development, including provincial projects, sector strategies, skills development and second economy interventions. We will ensure the success of these programmes. Central to them all is the improvement of the quality of lives of our people. In the final instance we want to ensure “a better life for all”.

## **EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)**

The Honourable House is well aware of the fact that the Cabinet of KwaZulu-Natal led by our Premier entrusted the coordination of the Expanded Public works Programme to the Department of Transport. I am pleased to announce that we have established a special EPWP Directorate under the Strategic Planning Chief Directorate to lead this programme. Through EPWP we will also accelerate infrastructure investment in the underdeveloped urban and rural areas of our province to improve service delivery in the areas of the second economy, including the provision of roads and rail. Challenges faced by the EPWP entail the sustainability of this programme as well as the application of EPWP principles in the implementation of the projects even at municipal level. This Mr Speaker would be central to our role as the Department of Transport in leading this programme

## **2010 SOCCER WORLD CUP**

Allow me Mr Speaker to submit to this honourable House that the success of the 2010 World Cup is at the forefront of our planning in the Department of Transport amidst budgetary constraints. Road Infrastructure development, Integrated Transport Planning, a safe, regulated, affordable and efficient public transport system as well as overall safety on our roads are the critical issues that we have embarked upon a drive to ensure that KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa as a whole is ready to host the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

## **COLLABORATION WITH THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**

I would be failing in my duty Mr Speaker if I do not acknowledge the contribution of the National Department of Transport to infrastructure development in this Province. The John Ross Highway Project, the Isikhwebezi River Bridge, the NKODIBE Interchange, the Road to eQhudeni, to mention but a few are evidence of this collaboration with the national Department of Transport to change the lives of the people of this Province. Indeed there is hope for the weak in KwaZulu-Natal when there is partnership and collaboration amongst the different spheres of government for the general good.

**Mr Speaker,**

The African Development Bank has highlighted that there is a “strong link between poverty and remoteness”. It is this gap that we endeavour to bridge through our transport programmes in the quest to improve the quality of lives of our people. The sustainability of this improved quality of life would be realised when the **YOUTH** of this Province feature and play a meaningful role in the programmes of the department.

Honourable Members, I must therefore place on record that the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport’s budget for 2006/2007 and the projected MTEF period is certainly inadequate to secure a balanced road network which will meet the mobility needs of all citizens within reasonable timeframes as well as address the above challenges.

I will now introduce the budget for Vote 12 on a programme by programme basis.

**Programme 1: Administration (R101, 7 million)**

The budget for Programme 1 is dedicated to the efficient, economical and cost effective administration of the department and the Office of the MEC as well as to provide a customer service that is consultative and free of fraud and corruption.

The strategic objectives of the Programme: Administration, are reflected in the Departments strategic plan. Key challenges to be addressed include the following: -

- To accelerate the recruitment and promotion of women into management positions within the department;
- To address the impact of HIV/AIDS on departmental officials;
- To reduce costs incurred in defending the increasing number and severity of legal challenges against the department for road infrastructure maintenance and public transport regulation; and

- The impact of the Wide Area Network infrastructure and speeds on service delivery.

I am pleased to announce Mr Speaker that the Department of Transport is taking the matter of HIV and AIDS very seriously. The budget allocation for HIV/AIDS was increased from R3million to R5million in this financial year.

Honourable members, the development of the department's human resources is key to the continued development of the department and equity of our workforce. Adult Basic Education and Training features prominently in human resource development and the department takes pride in this programme since it improves the quality of lives of our people. On 7 April 2006 an ABET graduation ceremony was held at the YMCA. The number of ABET learners was 1350. 717 learners were legible to write examinations. 480 learners passed the examination with 56 graduating with merit (excellent) whilst 97 learners attained higher credit (very good). Mr Speaker, Indeed there is hope for the Weak in the Department of Transport!

### ***Programme 2: Road Infrastructure (R1, 8 billion)***

The budget for Programme 2 is dedicated to the provision of a safe, equitable and balanced road network that meets the mobility needs of all KwaZulu-Natal's citizens and our national and provincial growth and development objectives.

In order to provide a safe, equitable and balanced road network: -

- we must ensure our planning provides for the sustainable maintenance of the road network;
- we must ensure that our road network meets the social and developmental needs of our people;
- we must improve access to school, clinics and community facilities;

- we must contribute to maximising job creation, black economic empowerment and poverty alleviation; and
- we must stimulate the growth and development of our second economy, through the provision of transport infrastructure, in order to promote the integration of our province.

Mr Speaker the importance placed by the department on the provision of a safe, equitable and balanced road network can best be illustrated by the fact that 76% of the department's budget is set aside for this function. This budget aims to strike a balance between the construction of roads to provide access roads and corridors for the areas previously disadvantaged by the policy of separate development, and the need to maintain the existing road network to an acceptable standard.

This budget includes R240 million to construct roads to areas previously denied access, R502 million for the construction of strategic corridors for the upliftment and economic development of the Province and an amount of R811 million for the maintenance of the existing road network.

However, despite the budget increases received over the past years and the increases proposed over the MTEF period the department remains woefully under funded for the execution of its mandate.

Other key challenges faced by the department in the Programme Road Infrastructure, include: -

- the effect of the inadequate budget on: -
  - attaining minimum maintenance standards;
  - providing access to previously disadvantaged communities;
  - providing pedestrian crossings (bridges); and
  - providing economic infrastructure in order to enable economic growth.

- the lack of qualified and experienced engineers in the country and specifically in the department;
- realising the vision of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) to create sustainable employment and to reduce poverty; and
- the integration of transport and infrastructure planning processes across modes of transport.

***Programme 3: Transportation (R36, 3 million)***

Honourable members, the budget for Programme 3 is dedicated to plan, regulate, enforce and develop public transport and freight transport in order to ensure balanced, equitable, safe and sustainable public and freight transport services.

The strategic objectives of the Programme: Transportation is contained in the Department's strategic Plan. However, the challenges that remain to be addressed. These include: -

- the lack of transport planning skills in municipalities and its effect on the completion of Public Transport Plans;
- the resurgent violence in the public transport industry;
- the lack of municipal funding for public transport infrastructure; and
- the financial effects of the taxi recapitalisation programme on our budget, which have not been provided for by the national Department.

The critical importance of this programme Mr Speaker and the Honourable House is highlighted by the fact that the department has processed a virement in the amount of R23 million in order to provide better public transport planning and to ensure that volatile issues are addressed before



they become a problem. This virement brings the budget for the Programme: Transportation to R59, 3 million. Capacity building within the public transport sector, which would include taxi drivers, operators, commuters, with an emphasis on safety issues, management and customer care would benefit from this increased budget.

The promotion of non-motorised transport is a critical feature of the public transport programme, particularly if we are to realize our vision of "Prosperity through Mobility". Honourable members, the department will embark on a programme of reviving the bicycle project. The success of this project rests with partnerships that can be formed with various departments. It is therefore envisaged that the Department of Transport would approach the Department of Education so as to form a partnership in reviving this programme.

In its quest to defend the weak, the department will garner its efforts towards the formation of commuter associations. Capacity building of these associations would be the driving force behind the empowerment of commuters. This is intended to ensure that commuters are organised, commuters have a voice, commuters can be listened to and commuters are treated with the respect and dignity they deserve.

Mr Speaker, the department has moved fast to strengthen the various structures within the department of Transport. These include the Board, the Registrar, the Panel of Assessors to mention but a few. This is crucial in order for the department to roll out the recapitalisation programme in a manner that is deemed prudent and free of conflict. The new Board Members, Panel of Assessors and the Registrar have been appointed. At this juncture we would like to thank the former Registrar for the contribution he made in the transformation of public transport in KwaZulu-Natal.

I would like to bring to the attention of the House that the bus subsidy contracts expire at the end of the year 2006. In view of this situation the department will during the course of the year redesign bus contracts taking into account empowerment initiatives. This is geared towards an equitable bus subsidy system in the province as a whole. Indeed Mr Speaker, there is hope for the Weak in the Department of Transport!

**Programme 4: Traffic Management (R389, 1 million)**

The budget for Programme 4 Mr Speaker and the Honourable house, is dedicated to ensure the provision of a safe road environment through the regulation of traffic on public roads, law enforcement, the implementation of road safety campaigns and awareness programmes and the licensing of vehicles and drivers. The key challenges faced and to be addressed by the department in the Programme: Traffic Management Mr Speaker are: -

- the identification, evaluation and design of appropriate remedial road safety engineering measures;
- the continued classification of the RTI as a non-essential service;
- the effect of the taxi recapitalisation on the capacity of the Public Transport Enforcement Unit (PTEU);
- the decision by the Department of Justice to refuse to allow magistrates to preside over roadside courts;
- the lack of participation by some schools in road safety education programmes;
- fraud in vehicle testing stations and in motor licence Registering Authorities; and
- the capacity of the department's weighbridges being negatively affected by the WAN bandwidth requirements of the software used.

**Programme 5: Community Based Programme (R52, 0 million)**

Honourable House, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, the budget for Programme 5 is dedicated to the development of programmes designed to empower and transfer skills to historically disadvantaged communities, thereby facilitating the process of active participation in the economy of the country. The Programme specifically aims to develop and incubate programmes that utilise the core functions of the department to facilitate the principles of Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) and rural upliftment.

Vukuzakhe has become a major factor in KZN to the extent that 71% of opportunities in the ARRUP Programme have been awarded to the Vukuzakhe contractors. However Mr Speaker there are key challenges faced by the department in the Community Based Programme which are: -

- The legislation requiring that our Vukuzakhe contractors are registered with the CIDB; and
- Training requirements of the Vukuzakhe contractors in order to comply with the requirements of the CIDB.

I am pleased Honourable Members to announce that the Cabinet of KwaZulu-Natal approved the Provincial Emerging Contractor Development policy and its implementation. This overhauling policy will be rolled out to other departments thus assisting emerging contractors to access job opportunities across all departments.

## **CONCLUSION**

A glimpse or a snapshot of the department, notwithstanding the challenges faced by the department, indicates Mr Speaker and the Honourable House that there is hope for the weak. Collaboration with national, provincial and the local spheres of government bears testimony of the dawn of hope for the weak!

In the debate of the State of the Nation Address Minister Jeff Radebe said, “South Africa has embarked on a journey that gives flesh to the immortal words of Patrice Lumumba that, “History will one day have its say; it will not be history taught in the United Nations, Washington, Paris or Brussels, but the history taught in the countries that have rid themselves of colonialism and its puppets. Africa will write its own history and both north and south of the Sahara it will be a history full of glory and dignity”.

I am convinced that KwaZulu-Natal has begun to write its own history and it will be a history full of glory and dignity, as we continue “Defending the Weak” through the provision of more transport infrastructure such as pedestrian bridges, access roads, a safer road environment and an effective and efficient public transport system.

Finally, I would like to use this opportunity to thank my Head of Department, Dr Kwazi Mbanjwa, his dedicated management team, the communication team in particular as well as the entire staff of the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport for all their hard work and commitment. I would also like to thank members of the Transport Portfolio Committee for their input to the budget speech and the cordial relationship that they have with my department. Many thanks go to the stakeholders of the department of Transport who constantly advance our cause and keep us on our toes. A humble appreciation and regards to the team at the Office of the MEC whom I work with everyday. My job and especially today's job is easier because of your continued support.

It is now my privilege to formally table the Department of Transport Budget of R2, 416 billion for the 2006 / 2007 financial year for approval.

***Thank you.***

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*Budget Speech  
2006 – 2007*

# DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY AND LIAISON

DRAFT BUDGET SPEECH 2005/2006, VOTE 9

PRESENTED TO

KWAZULU-NATAL LEGISLATURE

BY

HONOURABLE MEC FOR TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY  
SAFETY & LIAISON

**Mr B.H. Cele**

MR SPEAKER

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL  
LEGISLATURE

MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY AND LIAISON  
PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

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*Budget Speech  
2006 – 2007*

# Introduction

*“If one really wishes to know how justice is administered in a country, one does not question the policemen, the lawyer, the judges or protected members of the middle class. One goes to the unprotected-those, precisely who need the law’s protection most!”*

**James Baldwin”.**

As we continue to march further into the second decade of our democracy we are conscious of our conviction of ‘Defending the Weak’. In our endeavour to ensure equal rights for all in the criminal justice system one sees a picture of a state that is experiencing a season of hope whilst struggling with the ruins left by our apartheid past. Our transition into a democratic state happened faster than the transition of our institutions; as a result we inherited institutions and structures that were still operating using methods of the old government. As a result of this, when one looks at our country our Constitution, and policies one sees a democratic country while on the other hand a different socio-economic picture emerges.

A picture where crime has a face, where justice has eyes, where the weakest of our society are also the most vulnerable, where criminality is Black and African in particular, where justice favours others and is blind to others. This picture emerges from our painful past and constantly reminds us of the long way we still need to go in transforming our society and our police service. It is my conviction Mr Speaker that one day not far away we will live in a South Africa/ a KwaZulu-Natal where never again will we see injustices of the past perpetrated by those who have more power than others including the domination of women by men. It is my conviction that we will live in a South Africa where we will no longer witness the rape and murder of the



weak in our society, where we will not need to build towers around our houses in order to feel safe. One day not far away we will all be safe not only because of what statistics dictate but because we feel safe.

Whilst we have developed progressive legislation, this country, like any other country in the world, continues to face the challenges of the increasing sophistication of organized crime networks. These crime networks continue to undermine justice, but we will also continue in the fight to create a safe environment for our future generations. Indeed there is hope for “the Weak” Mr Speaker!

***Safety should not become a dream but a reality!***

“***From Data to Action***” – that was the theme of the recently hosted 8<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion. Every day in Europe, over 2000 people die of injuries and 600 000 are treated daily in the outpatients emergency treatment. This creates a huge human and financial burden on the region. The entire global scenario on injury and violence is indeed shocking. Allow me, Mr. Speaker to share a few startling facts with the house today revealed by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

- Every 40 seconds 1 person commits suicide somewhere in the world;
- More than 540 adolescents and young adults die every day as a result of interpersonal violence. Attached to this statistic, more than 20 of these deaths occur each hour;
- 1 in 4 women experience sexual abuse by an intimate partner in their lifetime;
- More than 800 000 people die every day as a direct result of violent conflict: more than 30 of these deaths occur each hour;
- 1 in 20 older people experience some form of abuse in their home.

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South Africa is not short of any information on crime and crime prevention but what are we doing with this information? Why is it then, with all this information at our disposal, we have been unable to achieve ultimate peace, safety and security. The answer lies in working closely with and listening to the voice of the weak in the community who precisely need the law's protection most. Too often in government we are popular for making our own voices heard on this subject, but are we *listening* to the community? Are we communicating with the people? Do we just listen or do we actually hear what the community is saying out there? Are we in touch with the communities' safety needs? These are the questions that informed my department's deliberations when they crafted the recently tabled strategic plan, performance plan and the 2006/07 budget.

## ORGANISATIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

As we re-positioned the department to deliver on its core mandates during the last financial year, the personnel arrangements changed dramatically. In modern organisations, project teams are used to complement organisational design. We departed from the traditional form of management in favour of a team form in which there is multiple responsibility and accountability. This results in shared decisions, shared results and the synthesising of knowledge, skills and attitudes in a challenging field of practice. These quality circles will break down organisational hierarchies. In today's fast-changing, information-driven, computer-facilitated and competitive economy, new paradigms for management must be introduced to respond to the change and deliver new approaches to effective, efficient service delivery by government.

The department has announced its policy to recruit and retain expertise on civilian oversight. As such our human resource strength has been catapulted giving us the much needed impetus to move to organisational growth and maturity. We are now a fully functioning civilian oversight team with a strong work ethos and a solid commitment to the culture of serving our communities.

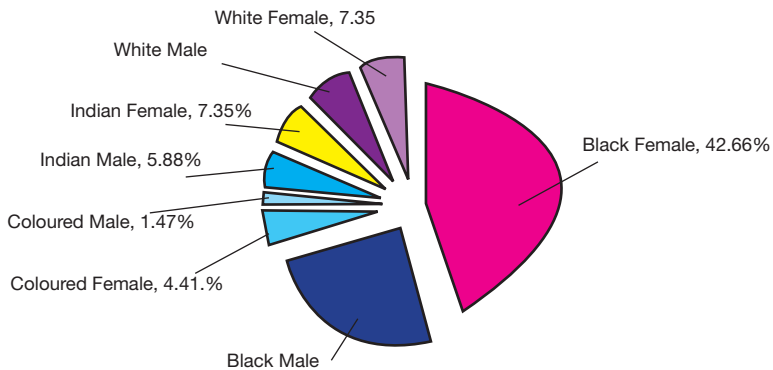
Chairperson it is my pleasure to inform this Honourable house that all vacant Senior Management posts have been filled. The line function managers have all been appointed, except for one post, which will be filled soon. The vacancy rate will be closed in the next two months when the department appoints the bulk of administrative support personnel. From this it can be clearly deduced that this department has given priority attention to appointing the requisite service delivery personnel so that the new financial year will start on a firm footing.

The representivity index in the department reveals the following:

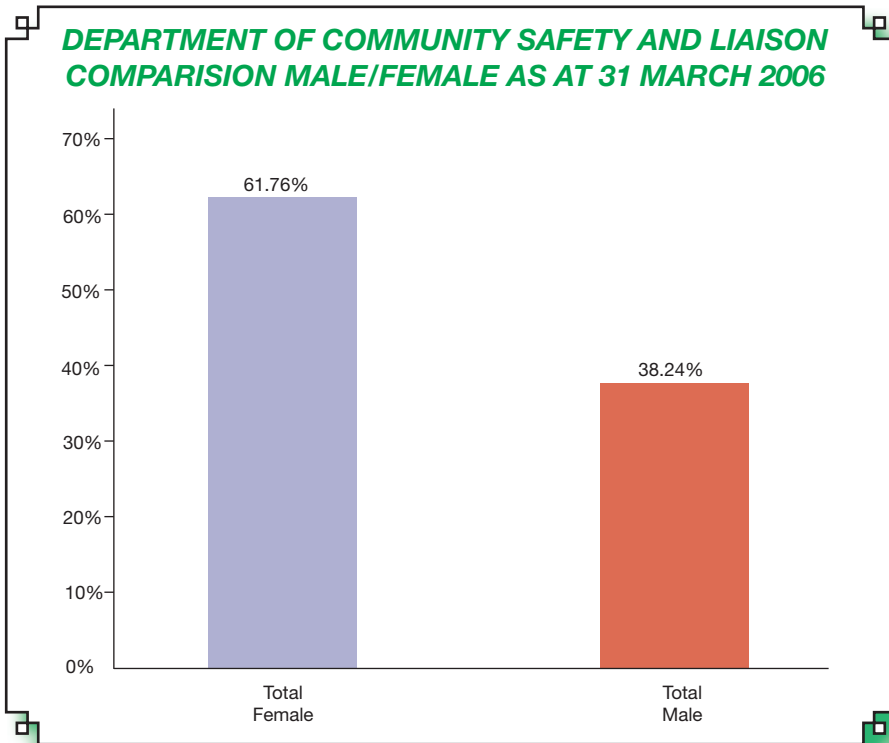
- African: 67.66%
- White: 13.23%
- Indian: 13.23%
- Coloured: 5.88%

The department has exceeded the provincial norms for the economically active population measured against the 2001 census.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY AND LIAISON  
REPRESENTIVITY STATISTICS AS AT 31 MARCH 2006**



In the budget speech last year I reported that I would promote gender representivity within the department and in particular for women to occupy senior positions. I am happy to report that within the department, 61% of all posts are occupied by women and we have a total of 55% of women in management positions. At senior management level, of the 13 Senior Managers appointed, 7 are female, giving women the majority of senior positions in the department to a total of 54%. Our commitment to gender equality has been demonstrated not just in word but in our deeds as well.



## **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR CRIME PREVENTION**

Mr Speaker, there is a popular notion all over the world that with development comes crime. In a developing country, safety is a key denominator in any programme for sustainable development and all government policies and actions should be supportive in creating environments conducive to crime prevention.

## **FIREARMS CONTROL**

Even more damning is the evidence that suggests that the leading cause of violence-related deaths in South Africa is gunshot injuries – 46% to be precise. Of the 6167 firearm related deaths recorded in 2004, 86% were violence-related, 13% were suicides and less than 1% were accidental. The victims in this category were mostly in the 25-29 year age group. Despite these statistics we continue to harbour illegal weapons in our homes and in our communities. A firearm in a home, I am now illustrating by virtue of scientific evidence, is a lethal combination of a violence-related death in the most dangerous zone – the home. As we usher in the new Firearms Control Act, our message to the people of KwaZulu-Natal is to plead with you to co-operate with the law enforcement structures and hand in the illegal firearms.

Whilst the new Firearms Control Act has met with much debate, I am pleased to note that this piece of legislation has the broad support of the majority of the law-abiding citizens of this country. The strict implementation of this Act will serve to rid our province of an important crime-generating factor and this department will play a major role in ensuring that this programme of government is successfully implemented.

## **PARTNERSHIPS FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES**

Safety is not just a universal concern, it is a universal responsibility. The World Health (WHO) preaches that all human beings have an equal right to health and safety. It has issued a challenge to all politicians and decision-makers at all government levels to ensure that all people have an equal opportunity to live and work in safe communities. Not a few weeks ago, my department held a ground-breaking conference on Local Crime Prevention. The theme was “Making Local Government Champions of Community Safety”. Most communities in developed and developing countries that have taken the lead in driving community actions for safety have been very successful.

The relationship between those communities and the police has improved significantly. The interaction of local people who know and understand their challenges, opportunities, availability of resources, socio-economic conditions and cultural obligations, strengthens the ability to plan and deliver safer communities. Through a study visit conducted by direction of our Honorable Premier to London, Dublin and Belfast in September 2005, we witnessed how communities can destroy each other and how communities can work together for peace and safety.

Belfast is still divided using religious and political grounds and children learn not what is common to them but what their differences are. They walk on opposite sides of the road and spit at one another from the primary school level. The adults are dividing the generations of the future. In London however, the Municipal Police Services have joined hands with the community to employ the services of Community Liaison Officers whose responsibility it is to focus on improving safety from a social crime prevention perspective. Whilst these Community Liaison Officers act as deterrents to potential criminals or petty offenders, they at the same time keep a check on neighbourhood decay, promote the enforcement of municipal bylaws, encourage children to respect the law, assist parents with problem-oriented children and also act as community intelligence to support the law enforcement officers.

This generates employment and promotes nobility of the jobs of law enforcement officers at the same time. Currently, this department is exploring the legal imperatives surrounding the establishment of such a measure. The Western Cape is presently piloting the Bambanane Project which has similar imperatives and it is a successful programme. In South Africa and in KwaZulu-Natal in particular, we have much to be grateful for. We are not in a constant state of threat from terrorism. The statistics are saying that our streets are relatively safe – our shopping malls are safe. It is our homes that are unsafe. It is true that we unfortunately still look at crime from an old-fashioned and traditional approach. We attribute the high crime levels to police inaction and police ineffectiveness. Mr Speaker, in my view, crime is generated by us, in our homes and then the problem is

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left for others to clean up. Let me support my elementary view with that of some of the experts.

The Medical Research Council of UNISA reveals that the most dangerous zone for people in South Africa, particularly women, is at home. Criminals come from our homes. They reflect our distorted value system, which needs to be revisited and reconstructed. This cannot be achieved without collective efforts of the police families. Governments must foster an environment supportive of crime prevention even if we are just building houses or clinics or roads or schools. There can be no development project, which does not take into account how to design crime *out* instead of designing crime *in*. Environmental design is key to crime prevention. There is indeed much hope and support encountered by our department through its interaction with municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal. Most municipalities have accepted the need to have a crime prevention focus built into their IDP's and we are keen on building the capacity of local councils to establish community safety plans. An LED or Local Economic Development Plan is not complete without an accompanying safety plan and therefore I repeat - with development comes crime. The challenge lies in effective planning and partnerships, which anticipate the challenges and form a synergistic bond to wipe out crime before it even rises beyond proportion.

## **PROGRESS IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SAPS**

The Department of Community Safety and Liaison recently partnered with the Ethekwini Municipality to host the IACP Sub Sahara Conference on Policing in Durban from 26-28 March 2006. The theme of the conference was "The Challenges of policing in a Democracy". Our Constitution Mr Speaker that is hailed as one of the best in the world reflects a government or a state that is based on the will of the people and our policies do affirm that we are indeed a democratic society.

This calls upon a new consciousness in policing and strengthens our persistent commitment to the transformation of policing to the point

where it is delivering the best possible service under the ever-changing dimensions of a crime environment. This transformation agenda amongst other things, seeks to ensure that the weak of our society are protected and the rule of law prevails. This new consciousness forces us to look beyond our policy statements and beyond statistics, but deal directly with public perceptions of the prevalence of crime incidents. This we must do bearing in mind that crime is a national as well as a global challenge, which we all need to collectively tackle and not treat it as a numbers game. The SAPS in KwaZulu Natal have made huge strides in breaking organised crime networks, particularly drug syndicates in the last 18 months. This would not have been possible if cooperation in terms of intelligence and resources was lacking. This approach is a true reflection of the spirit of cooperative governance and innovation in the SAPS.

Central to our challenges is communicating a strong message to those who disgrace the police service by abusing their positions. In fact, the national Department of Safety and Security is currently putting in measures to expedite and conclude the thousands of disciplinary cases against officers.

The numbers of police stations have grown from 183 to 186 in the province. The re-zoning exercise, which coincides with municipal demarcation, will also change the current policing geographic arrangements from 7 areas to 22 zones, thereby improving management of officers on the ground. As KZN becomes a Tourist attraction there is a great need to maximise our efforts in fighting crime especially in and around areas visited by tourists, our cooperation with the Department of Arts, Tourism and Culture has proven fruitful in this regard.

## **CONSOLIDATING POLICE OVERSIGHT**

The 2006/07 financial year marks a new era for the department, in that the substantial increase in departmental budget and increased personnel capacity over previous years will allow it to begin to truly provincialise its service delivery. The Department believes that the quality of its oversight

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role will improve tremendously as a result of these factors strengthened by the consolidation of the department's Head office in Pietermaritzburg and the implementing of a well co-ordinated and scientifically driven monitoring methodology. Monitoring & Evaluation forms the cornerstone of Civilian Oversight and the backbone of much of the Department's work. The strategic focus of the department is to evaluate police service delivery and compliance with national policy standards and make recommendations for redress where required. Demand is driven by community needs, changing crime patterns, and the level of complaints received. In line with its increased budget, the strategic plan for the 2005-10 period reflects:

- an expanded monitoring role to cover specialist SAPS units with a special emphasis on evaluating Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units;
- Introduction of the monitoring of municipal police, the performance of the SAPS provincial office, and a focus on inefficiencies and abuses in respect of SAPS operational systems (e.g. its Crime Administration System);
- Introduction of methods for assessing visible policing operations;
- A move towards using scientifically-determined methodology (e.g. sampling public opinion through research surveys and "exit polls") to identify problematic areas for specific trouble-shooting interventions;
- Engaging other statutory bodies such as the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) to ensure that overlapping areas of responsibility are more closely aligned, duplication of effort is minimized and complementary skills and mandates are used more effectively.

In terms of its increased capacity, the department will now have seven Service Monitors at its disposal, with each service monitor assigned a policing area under their jurisdiction. Using the National Station Evaluation Tool, the Department will intensify its scrutiny of several high-priority areas. These include:

- Identifying under-resourced stations, focusing on their institutional capacity in relation to the size of community served;
- Evaluating the accessibility of stations, given that rural police stations in particular, often serve very spatially scattered settlement areas;
- Assessing the implementation of the SAPS Service Charter to promote a service-centred culture, as enshrined in the Batho Pele Principles;
- Evaluating the efficiency of stations, focusing on police responsiveness, feedback to crime victims, absenteeism rates, disciplinary record, distribution of resources, and routine updating of police registers;
- Determining the quality of investigations and detective work, by focusing on what bottlenecks may be hindering effective case management ;
- Assessing the level of police expertise, particularly in terms of their understanding and application of national policies, to uncover any training or skills gaps;
- Monitoring the implementation of transformation, by evaluating compliance with national demographic and gender equity targets;
- Assessing the “victim friendliness” of stations, focusing on the secondary trauma victims, particularly of domestic and/or sexual abuse. Generally, the secondary abuse is the result of social attitudes within these institutions that have not been challenged through sensitivity training and the provision of skilled persons to assist victims;
- Aligned to this point, assessing the willingness and institutional capacity of each station to implement protective rights for Vulnerable Groups, as enshrined in the Domestic Violence Act, Child Care Act, Family Violence Act, Victims Charter, etc.

To this effect, the Department hopes to optimize its strategic leadership function over the SAPS in the province to address shortcomings in police service delivery. Provincial policing needs and priorities should inform, and give strategic direction to, SAPS' operations. For this reason, the Department is looking to engage SAPS in co-determining their operational plans, by institutionalizing regular and meaningful bi-laterals with provincial management. It is hoped that more strategic engagement with SAPS will result in Police Improvement Plans (PIPs) at station level with agreed upon implementation time frames that the Department can hold SAPS accountable for. The Department's oversight role demands advanced technology for information storage. An automated data capturing system will assist the Department to store, process and update information records and enable it to generate "intelligence-on-demand" on policing in the province at both macro and micro-level.

## **COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE**

In 2005 the Department embarked on expanding this component from being a Complaints desk to a Complaints Management Directorate. A Manager and three Complaints Monitors have been employed to address complaints against the police. The pattern and trend of complaints reveals that 70% of the complaints relate to the poor investigation of cases by SAPS Detective Units while 30% relates to the failure of Police Stations to respond timeously. This forces the Department to seek Information Technology solutions in collecting and processing large volumes of information. An automated Complaints Management System (CMS) will be introduced in order to effectively manage and expedite the processing of complaints. Complaints, which fall within the mandates of other stakeholders such as the ICD, the Public Protector, the Human Right Commission, Law Society, Prosecuting Authority and Judicial Authority, get channelled to the relevant authorities.

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***Some of the challenges faced by SAPS are as follows:***

- Investigators are overloaded with dockets, which often compromise the quality of investigation of cases;
- The scenes of crime are not timously protected which result in important evidence being destroyed.
- Suspects are acquitted in court because physical clues were destroyed at the scene or not handled properly.
- Conviction rate is low since cases are forwarded to court without sufficient evidence and the prosecution is declining to prosecute on those cases.
- Investigators are not furnishing feedback to complainants with regard to their cases.
- Police stations are still not responding timously to community emergency complaints.
- SAPS members always complain of not having vehicles at the Community Service Centres to attend to community calls and sometimes they say they have one vehicle which is out attending to other complaints.

***On the part of the community some of the challenges are as follows:***

- Complainants have high expectations of the police after lodging cases with the police. They expect the police to arrest without sufficient evidence or information which empowers the police to act;
- The complainants lack knowledge of certain procedures relevant to the justice system which govern arrests, prosecutions and the conviction of suspects;

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- Complainants and suspects don't understand the right to bail applications. The release on bail of suspects by the court causes conflict between the police and the community;
- Complainants do not understand why some cases get withdrawn and they lack information as to what is really meant when cases get withdrawn due to insufficient evidence, which can lead to prosecution.

To address these very evident challenges the department will direct educational programs targeted at both the police and the community promoting understanding of the law and respect for the rights to swift justice. The new legislation, which will be released, will also be converted into common knowledge through an extensive communication plan for the public.

## **SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION**

Our commitment in realising the Freedom Charter's ideal of a South Africa that is equal still persists Mr Speaker. We uphold this ideal Mr. Speaker by giving expression to our core constructional values of equal rights and human dignity. As a government that governs from the basis of the 'People's Document' the Freedom Charter, upon whose ideals or Constitution is based, we can not ignore the participation of our citizens in making this country and this province a safe one for all, particularly the weak.

Therefore 2006/7 shall be the year of meaningful citizen participation in Community Safety. Participation will enable this Department to delve deeper into some of the most fundamental questions that get asked by the ordinary people on the street such as why stolen goods are creating flourishing markets, why do so many still think that crime fighting begins and ends with the police, and especially why so many children and women are still abused and raped and many others. This speaks directly to the value of multi-agency efforts, the targeting of vulnerable groups, and the importance

of a Community Safety Network. Collaboration with Local Government in terms of including safety plans in IDP's would also be ideal.

## **THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ANTI DRUG STRATEGY**

The sustainability of our economy and democracy lies with our youth Mr Speaker, however the usage of drugs amongst teenagers has reached epidemic proportions. SANCA (Durban), for example, reports that one in three persons being treated for addiction in their facilities are teenagers. The development of an Integrated Strategy on Teenage Drug Abuse supported by Multi-agency partnerships will be a priority in order to ensure that issues pertaining to teenagers' abuse of drugs is effectively and efficiently dealt with.

## **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AT DISTRICT LEVEL**

Honourable members, youth are the leaders of tomorrow and have a key role to play in social crime prevention. In the next financial year I would like to see youth involved in issues pertaining to them. We therefore need to find ways to involve youth in designing and planning programmes. This introduces a need for District and Municipal Youth Coordinators to be trained in the use of crime prevention toolkit, to enable them to draw up safety audits in their areas. They will also be incorporated into the Kwa-Zulu Natal Integrated Youth Crime Prevention Committee (KIYCPC). Working with the Department of Education, this department is to assist in the development and implementation of programs targeting high-risk schools in the province. All programs shall focus on building the capacity of the school's safety structure: its Discipline, Safety and Security Committee. This is a bold move towards targeting youth in schools and improving school safety.

## **INVOLVEMENT OF FAITH BASED ORGANIZATIONS**

The Department will encourage the involvement of faith based organizations in community safety efforts. Since crime is now viewed as an epidemic, which requires all citizens to work together, the department has developed a multi-faith approach in supporting crime prevention initiatives. We look forward to the benefits that would be derived out of this intervention.

## **CAPACITATING AMAKHOSI TO PLAY A MORE PROMINENT COMMUNITY SAFETY ROLE**

Mr Speaker it has come to our attention that some of Amakhosi do tri cases that do not fall within their competence. In the interest of defending the weak we have embarked on a capacity building programme for Amakhosi. This entails training 286 Amakhosi to enable them to be pro- active in crime prevention. We have approached the Department of Traditional Affairs in order to make this a joint initiative. This will go a long way towards ensuring rural safety for the community.

## **ESTABLISHING COMMUNITY SAFETY FORA TO LEAD DISTRICT COMMUNITY SAFETY EFFORTS**

My department is to assist district municipalities in establishing Community Safety Fora, which are to act as the coordination centre of the Community Safety Network, bringing together government and citizen's in identifying local safety needs and responding to them, particularly through the safety planning process. Underpinning the work of my department shall be ongoing research into crime priorities, the formulation of new strategies, and the production of capacity programs and tools to assist government and its participating citizen's in their efforts to address community safety needs.

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## **COMMUNITY POLICING**

In order to promote corporative governance and in an effort to integrate provincial effort towards focused service delivery, the department is in the process of piloting Community Safety Forums (CSF's) within the most needy areas in the province. Our recently held conference on Community Safety has given rise to collective support from all stakeholders towards creating these structures. Already, the Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Western Cape have piloted Community Safety Forums. These CSF's will ensure that all role-players in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster work together to address the challenges of public safety. Community policing structures will be given significant departmental support, which will promote their ability to promote crime prevention and peacekeeping in the respective communities they serve.

## **COMMUNITIES IN DIALOGUE PROGRAMME**

The Communities-in – Dialogue programme as directed by the Honourable Premier in his State of the Province Address in February 2006, will also reside under our community-policing directorate, which has already begun to actively deal with conflict between and among communities. The demand has been so great that already the department has conducted three interventions in different areas. Provincial departments who are faced with conflict in communities where they deliver services will resort to this department for relief. This is a labour and cost intensive programme and will place a serious burden on the department's resources. However, the department will develop the necessary expertise to ensure the success of this programme.

## **VICTIM EMPOWERMENT**

Mr. Speaker, our conviction that we shall 'Defend the Weak' constantly drives us in ensuring that equality within the justice system prevails and,



that the quality of lives of our people is improved. This conviction has been expressed through the opening of this directorate, whose main objective is to ensure that victims of all crimes are indeed protected and supported. This conviction has further found expression in the approval of the Victims Charter by National Cabinet in November 2004. As part of supporting the implementation and creating public awareness of the Victims Charter we have produced in IsiZulu and in English 183 Charters for display in Community Service Centres. We have further produced Z-cards in IsiZulu and English to this effect and these are being distributed to the public. Although the wheels of change move slowly, there is light at the end of the tunnel that we will one day experience justice for all.

According to the National Crime Prevention Strategy, rape, domestic violence and crimes against women and children, requires a special focus because of their prevalence and their negative impact on society as a whole. Our Province has reported a remarkable increase in these crimes during the past financial year. With this in mind, a number of Victim Support Centres have been opened in the whole country, some of which are attached to police stations and others managed by non-governmental organizations. An Assessment Tool has been developed and the department has already begun to assess the establishment and existence of these facilities at 120 police stations and will continue to assess them with a view to establish their basic needs. Mr Speaker, It gives me pleasure to announce that business has promised to work closely with us in providing support to these centres.

## **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES**

Mr. Speaker while there are many positive developments around the country, there are still challenges that require combined efforts of all stakeholders to see to the complete eradication of domestic violence. I have pleasure to announce that in an endeavour to eradicate family violence and other forms of abuse in a family setting; this department has harnessed the power of both print and electronic media and produced a radio drama as an initiative towards complete eradication of family related violence in support of the 16 days of Activism for No Violence against Women & Children. In the

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pipeline is the production of Videotape/DVD, which will be utilized to sensitize all members of society about the problems of abuse inherent in our societies. A publication/ poster on Domestic Violence was developed and distributed throughout the province. Also in the pipelines are educational programmes in schools in partnership with other stakeholders in support of Child Protection Week, International Children's Day and National Children's Day.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to announce to this house our intention to form partnerships with Universities & unemployed graduates in the Psychology field to assist in the counselling and debriefing at Trauma Centres, thus enabling them to put to good use their knowledge. In line with the PGDS strategy to normalize peace and safety, the department is working closely with the department of Social Welfare to deal with legal placement of the children, assisting the centre to get birth certificates for the children and to arrange for subsidy payments.

## **GENDER**

Mr. Speaker, last year I reported that training and assistance was available to every district in this province for the training of their Gender Coordinators to enable them to rollout the Women Safety Audit in all municipal areas. To this end I have pleasure to report that we have developed a training manual and have to date trained four district municipalities and we will be training remaining Gender Coordinators and thereafter provide them with support to rollout the audits to all local municipalities.

## **HIV/AIDS**

The Department of Community Safety and Liaison is committed to employee assistance programmes with regards to HIV/AIDS. This initiative will be informed by the broader Health Department policy and initiatives. It is envisaged that a dedicated budget for this sub programme will be set side so as to fight the scourge. SAPS in KZN alone has a budget of R500 000 in place to fight this scourge. This budget is insufficient, particularly when one takes into cognisance the high prevalence of this disease.

## CHALLENGES

The budget of the department is indeed a small commitment towards a provincial priority of peace, safety and security and must increase in order for significant impact to be made. The department is often approached by local community structures which are willing to assist with project implementation but due to limited resources, it is unable to fund their activities. Youth must be targeted in crime prevention programmes as well as skills development in order to create a generation of law-abiding, successful and resourceful adults. The department plans to establish a comprehensive youth programme which will be implemented through partnerships with local municipalities.

The ever-increasing rate of social fabric crimes against women and children and the dearth of services for victims, presents a grim picture. Here the department intends to do groundbreaking work with the police and NGO's in order to develop a programmatic response to victim empowerment.

## CONCLUSION

Mr Speaker, I would like to pass my sincerest appreciation to:

- The Head of my Department, Ms Yasmin Bacus, her new management team and all the staff in the department
- Office of the MEC
- The South African Police Service, KwaZulu-Natal
- The Portfolio Committee on Community Safety and Liaison (KwaZulu Natal Legislature)
- The Leadership and members of Community Police Forums
- Stakeholders and partners in crime prevention

- Members of the community
- Members of the media

Your support and co-operation with our department over the last year was the reason for our significant growth and development. We look forward to you continuously holding us accountable for the services we commit to provide to the people of KwaZulu-Natal.

*“Safety should not be a dream but a reality which we collectively work towards”*

*Mr. B.H. Cele*

*MEC for Transport, Community Safety and Liaison*



*Inkulumo Yesabelomali Sika*  
*2006 – 2007*

# UMNYANGO WEZOKUTHUTHA KWAZULU-NATAL

INKULUMO YESABELOMALI SIKA-2006/2007

MHLAKA 24 APRIL 2006

YETHULWA ESISHAYAMTHETHO SAKWAZULU-NATAL

NGUMHLONISHWA UNGQONGQOSHE  
WEZOKUTHUTHA, UKUPHEPHA

NOKUXHUMANISA UMPHAKATHI

**UMnuz B.H. Cele**

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IZICUKUTHWANE EZAHLUKENE  
ABEMITHOMBO YEZINDABA  
IZAKHAMIZI ZAKITHI  
NGIYANIBINGELELA NONKE



*Inkulumo Yesabelomali Sika*  
*2006 – 2007*

# *Isingeniso*

*“Usuku olughakazile seluyeza e-Afrika. Ungathi sengiyabona amaketango egageka, odedangendlale bogwadule begcwele isivuno, i-Abyssinia neKwaZulu lapho-kunezimpane zesayensi nenkolo, badumisa ukuphuma kwelanga emasontweni nasemanyuvesi akhona.*

*I-Congo neGambia igcwele amabhizinisi, amadolobha akhona anyinyithekayo angene shi emabhizinisini kanti wonke amadodana akhona azibophezele ekuggugquzeleni ukuthula, athanda ukuthobela umthetho okudlula imidlwembe yempi”*

(kwasho uPixley ka Isaka Semen go-April 1906)

**U**Seme wabhala kanje kulandela ukunqoba kukaMenelik i-Italy e-Odowa owayebusa e-Ethopia eminyakeni eyishumi ngaphambilini. Amabutho kaBhambatha ayelwela ubulungiswa KwaZulu. Enyakatho yethu, amavukela mbuso ama-Ovambo namaHerero namaMaji-Maji ayephikisana nokubhuqwa iJalimane. Kodwa uSeme wabhala ngaphambi kokuba uBhambatha anqunywe ikhanda, ngoMay, futhi ngaphambi kokuba nezinye izishoshovu zihlakazwe. Ezinyangeni ezimbalwa kamuva, uGandhi wayezoqalisa ngomkhankaso wakhe wokushaya indiva nokwakusho ukuqala phansi kwale mikhankaso.

Amagama kaSeme abonakala eshaya enhloleni futhi eyiqiniso kulesi khathi sika-April 2006 uma kuqhathaniswa nangesikahthi sika-April 1906. Isimo sepolitiki esikhona ezweni lethu sikhomba ukuthi ngempela likhona ithemba kwababuthaka okuyibona esibavikelayo njengohulumeni.

Yikho lokhu okwenze uMengameli uMbeki wakhuluma ngesikhathi sethemba nombhidlango kazwelonke wokusheshisa nokusabalalisa izinhlelo zentuthuko, athe i-Age of Hope and National Effort for Faster and Shared Growth, ngenkathi ethula inkulumo yakhe esizweni ngoFebruary 2006.

Somlomo, akungabazeki ukuthi iKwaZulu-Natal isingene ngempela kulesi khathi sethemba.



## **ITHEMBA KWABABUTHAKA**

Ngenkathi ngethula inkulumo kule Ndlu okokuqala nginguNgqongqoshe wezokuThutha, ukuPhepha nokuXhumanisa uMphakathi ngomhlaka 26 July 2004, ngakubeka ukuthi: Isabelomali engisethulayo siphethe umyalezo oqinile; yisabelo esihlose ukuvikela ababuthaka. Malungu aHloniphekile, nazo zonke izicukuthwane ezikhona, umsebenzi nomsebenzi esiwenzayo uhlose ukufeza lokhu.

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- Sikuqinisekisa kanjani ukuthi imigwaqo esiyakhayo inikeza indlela yokufinyelela lapho kunamathuba ezomnotho?
- Sikuqinisekisa kanjani kwezokuThutha ukuthi izithuthi zomphakathi ziba sesimweni esikahle, zitholakale ngokwanelisayo, ziphephe, zingambi eqolo futhi zingasizi nje osibanibani eDurban North naseMlazi, kodwa zisize nabantu eMsinga, oPhongolo naseNhlazatshe?
- Sikuqinisekisa kanjani kwezokuThutha ukuthi ukuhlelwa kwemigwaqo kwenziwa ngendlela yokuthi imiphakathi yasemakhaya iyakwazi ukufinyelela ezikoleni, emitholampilo nasezibhedlela?
- Sikuqinisekisa kanjani kwezokuThutha ukuthi kunengqalasisinda ezokwazi ukuhlanganisa imiphakathi, ngaleyo kugqugquzeleke ukuhlalisana kahle?
- Umbuzo omkhulu malungu ahloniphekile nezicukuthwane ezahlukene ngowokuthi siqinisekisa kanjani ukuthi isabelomali esisethula namhlanje sivikela ababuthaka, ngaleyo ndlela silungisa umonakalo wangesikhathi esedlule, ikakhulukazi ukulwa nobuphovu okwenza silethe inhlati yethemba kwababuthaka?

Ekwethuleni isabemali sonyaka ka-2006/2007, ngizothanda ukuveza esesikwenzile okuphendula eminye yale mibuzo engenhla ngiphinde ngiveze nezinye izinselelo esibhekana nazo. Sisalokhusizibophezele ekuvikeleni ababuthaka ngokubagqugquzela ukuba babambe iqhaza kuhulumeni nasemnothweni wethu. Sizohlale siqinisekisa ukuthi izinhlelo zethu zisekela abampofu ngenhloso yokuvala igebe phakathi kwezigaba zomnotho esokuqala nesesibili.

## **UKUXHUMANA NOKUBAMBA IQHAZA KOMPHEKATHI**

“Isisekelo sezwe elithuthukayo kuba ukuxoxisana nokulalela njalo ukuthi bathini abantu ikakhulukazi labo abangakwazi ukuzisiza.” Lawa ngamazwi kaMhlonishwa wethu uNdunankulu uMnuz J.S. Ndebele awasho enkulumweni yakhe yesifundazwe. Omunye wemigomo yami ngalesikhathi ngisenguNgqongqoshe ngukuthi ngizohlale ngilalela ukuthi abantu bathini, ngikwenza ngokuxhumana nokubandakanya umphakathi. Unyaka wezimali ka-2005/2006 ube ngomatasa kakhulu lapho besehla senyuka esifundazweni siyozibonela sizizwele ngezinselo ezibhekene nabantu bakithi kwezokuthutha. Mangikusho ukuthi nakuba ziziningi izinselo, kodwa kuyangijabulisa ukubika ukuthi kuningi osekwenziwe okuyinqubekela phambili.

Ukushintsha kwemingcele yesifundazwe sethu kusho ukuthi kudingeka siqinise izinhlelo zokuxhumana nemiphakathi. Sifuna ukuqinisekisa le Ndlu eHloniphekile ukuthi njengoMnyango wezokuThutha siwemukela ngezandla ezifudumele uMzimkhulu. Sizokwenza ngokusemandleni ukuqinisekisa ukuthi lo masipala uba yingxenywe yezinhlelo zethu zokulethwa kwezidingo.

Njengoba abaningi benu bazi, sibuye sahambela izindawo lapho kwehlakale khona izingozi zomgwaqo, abalimele ezibhedlela nemindeni esuke ithintekile ezinhlekeleleni ezinkulu ezenzeka emigaqweni yalesi fundazwe. Angithandi ukwenza ihaba ezintweni. Kuhlale kudingeka ukuba ngizibambe njalo uma ngisuke ngenza lo msebenzi ngokwesikhundla sami. Kodwa ngiyavuma ukuthi ukubona ubuhlungu abantu ababa kubona uma kunalezi zingozi kwenza kuvele kwehle izinyembezi nakumina ezikhathini eziningi. Yingakho nje umzabalazo wokulwa nezingozi zomgwaqo kumele uqiniswe kakhulu.

## **UKWETHULWA KOMBIKO WONYAKA**

YiNdlu eHloniphekile, uMnyango wezokuThutha ube nombuthano wokwethulwa kombiko wonyaka okokuqala oLundi ezindlini zeSishayamthetho ezindala. Izinqumo ezathathwa kulo mhlango Somlomo zakhomba indlela okumele sihambe ngayo kule minyaka ezayo. Kuyathokozisa ukwazisa le Ndlu ukuthi ngempela lo Mnyango awulokhu uthemelezela kodwa uyenza, njengoba iningi lalezi zinqumo liveziwe kulesi kule nkulumo yesabelomali ngaphansi kwezinhlelo ezahlukeni. Lokhu kusagcizelela kona ukuthi singuhulumeni onakekelayo.

## **I-PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACT KWAZULU-NATAL**

Somlomo, njengohulumeni kulindeleke ukuba sibeke imigomo nemithetho ezolekelela ukuba kulethwe izidingongqangi.

Nginokuziqhenya okukhulu ngokubika ukuthi umthetho olawula izithuthi zomphakathi KwaZulu-Natal i-Public Transport Act, Act 3 of 2005, obalula ngezinguquko nokuhlelwa kabusha kwemboni yezokuthutha umphakathi esifundazweni, wamukelwa ngomhlaka 3 November 2005. Sinethemba lokuthi kuzokuba khona ukusizakala kulokhu.

## **UKUTHUTHUKISWA KWEMIZILA**

Malungu aHloniphekile, ukuthuthukiswa komnotho ikakhulukazi emazingeni aphansi kulokhu kuyinto ephambili ohlelweni lukahulumeni. UMnyango usaqhubeka nokweseka ukuthuthukiswa kwemizila njengohlelo oluyingqayizivele njengokubalula kukaNdunankulu. Lolu hlelo luhlose ukuqinisa ukwesekwa kwe-Lebombo Spatial Development Initiative okuhlangene nokwakhiwa komgwaqo uMain Road 700. Ukuvuselelwa komzila kaloliwe kuleya ndawo ka-P 700 kuzoshintsha izinto ngokufanayo nokubonakala ku-M 4 uma uya eMpumalanga. Okubalulekile, lo mzila uzoxhumanisa iRichards Bay neVryheid.

(Somlomo, uhlelo oludidiyelwe nokwethula olulandeliwe lwe-African Renaissance Road Upgrading Programme (ARRUP) olwenzelwe ukushintsha imizila yasemaphandleni okubalwa kuyona amadolobhana anjengo Highflats ne St Faiths (P68), Nongoma neNkandla (P235/P49) kanye neKranskop (P15). Zonke izinhlelo ze-ARRUP zizoqhubeka nokusebenza njengoba kwakubikiwe ngaphambilini, ziqhukethe ingxenye enkulu yesabelo-zimali sika-R307 milliomm kulo nyaka wezimali).

## **UHLELO LUKAZIBAMBELE**

Malungu aHloniphekile, uMnyango wezokuThutha KwaZulu-Natal uzizwa uhloniphekile ngokuba izingqalabutho zohlelo lukaZibambeke. Kulo nyaka wezimali ka 2005/2006 angu 27 831 amalungu kaZibambeke. Umgomo wesibalo esibekiwe sawo onyakeni ka 2006/2007 singu 32041. Ukuba nempumelelo kohlelo lukaZibambeke kuthola ukunconywa hhayi KwaZulu-Natal kuphela kodwa eNingizimu Afrika yonke. Kuyimanje lolu hlelo seluthathwe nangezinye izifundazwe nomasipala ezweni. Njengabasunguli balolu hlelo yiNdlu eHloniphekile, uMnyango wezokuThutha KwaZulu-Natal uzokuba neqhaza elikhulu kuloku sabalaliswa kwalolu hlelo. Somlomo, esikhathini esedlule uhlelo lukaZibambeke belubonakala njengohlelo nje lokulwa nobuphofu. Kodwa-ke sekube nokuquko lwasuka ekubeni uhlelo lokulwa

nobubha lwaya ekubeni uhlelo lokuzithuthukisa. Lokhu kwenzeka ngokuthi oZibambeke bakhe izikhwama zokonga imali bese benza imifelandawonye lapho bezokwenza amabhizinisi abawathandayo. UMnyango wezokuThutha usuxhumane noMnyango wezoLimo ukuzama uhlelo lapho oZibambeke bezotshala amakhowe kwaVulindlela eMgungundlovu. Izindawo ezizothenga umkhiqizo kubhekeke ukuthi kube izikole nezinkampani eziphekela izibhedlela ukudla. UMnyango wezokuThutha usuxhumane noMnyango wezeMfundo nowezeMpilo ukuze kwenziwe lokhu ngokusemthethweni. Sinethemba lokuthi sizothola ukwamukeleka lapha.

Malungu ahloniphekile, kuyangithokozisa ukwethula ukuthi kulo nyaka iZibambeke Savings Club izofakwa ngaphansi kwezinhlelo zoMnyango wezoLimo nezeMvelo ukuvikela ingxenye elinganayo ekutshalweni kobhanana kubalimi abaNyama. Loluhlelo obelusacutshungulwa selikulungele ukuba yingxenye yohlelo lokuthuthukiswa komgwaqo uP 68 ngaphansi kohlelo i-ARRUP

## **IMIGWAQO ENGENELA EMIPHAKATHI**

YiNdlu eHloniphekile, ukwakhiwa kwemigwaqo engenela ezakhiweni zemiphakathi kusalokhu kuyinselelo enkulu ekulethweni kwezidingo. Isidingo samabhuloho ezinyawo nemigwaqo engenela emiphakathini sibonakala sisikhulu kabi ikakhulukazi ezindaweni zasemakhaya KwaZulu-Natal. Embikweni owethulwe phambi kwekomiti lezeziMali nokuThuthukiswa koMnotho ephalamende ngo-April 2006, kwabalulwa ukuthi kusadingeka amabhuloho angu-146 abahamba ngezinyawo esifundazweni. Mayelana nemigwaqo engenela emiphakathini, kwabikwa futhi kuleli komiti ukuthi kusadingeka amakhilomitha angu-2 740 emigwaqo ukuba yakhiwe ngesamba semali esibalelwa ku-R687 million. INdlu eHloniphekile izokhumbula ukuthi kunemali eyisipesheli engu-R82 million enikwe uMnyango wezokuThutha ngonyaka wezimali odlule. Imali engu-R32 million kuleyo yafakwa emisebenzini yokwakha amabhuloho okuwela ngezinyawo, kwathi enye ingxenye yafakwa emigaqweni engenela ezakhiweni zemiphakathi. Ngithanda ukubika Somlomo ukuthi kuze kube manje sesakhe amabhuloho angu-14, kwathi imigwaqo eyakhiwe yaba nganakhilomitha angu-160. Igebe liselikhulu Somlomo, kodwa-ke, siyethemba ukuthi le Ndlu izokwazi ukusihlonipha ngokusinika isabelomali esithe xaxa ukuze sifeze lo msebenzi.

## **IZINHLELO EZIHOLWA UHULUMENI**

Somlomo, kubalulekile ukuba siqinisekise ukuthi imigomo ifezwa ngokuyikho. UMnyango wezokuThutha uzibophezele ngokwesekele zonke izinhlelo eziholwa nguhulumeni njengokuhlela kukahulumeni obusayo. Izinhlelo ezifana ne-Operation Mbo, iProject Consolidate, ne-Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA), ezinye zezinhlelo lo Mnyango ozozigqugquzela. Umsebenzi obalulekile

kulezizinhlelouzokubaekuthuthukiswenikwengqalasizinda,kuhlanganisaimisebenzi eyenziwa esifundazweni, ukuhlelwa kwamasu, ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono nokuthuthukiswa komnotho esigabeni esiphansi. Sizozinisekisa ukuthi lezi zinhlelo ziyaphumelela. Okusemqoka kuzona kumele kube ngukuphucula izinga lempilo kubantu bakithi. Ekugcineni sifuna ukuqinisekisa “impilo engcono kubo bonke”

## **I-EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)**

Njengoba nazi ukuthi iKhabhinethi yaKwaZulu-Natal eholwa nguNdunankulu wethu ibeke emahlombe oMnyango wezokuThutha wonke umsebenzi wohlelo lokulethwa kwamathuba emisebenzi emiphakathi olwaziwa nge-Expanded Public Works Programme. Kuyinjabulo ukuba ngimemezele ukuthi sesisungule ihhovisi loMqondisi elaziwa nge-EPWP Directorate ngaphansi kukaMqondisi oMkhulu weStrategic Planning, ukuba lengamele lolu hlelo.

Ngalolu hlelo lwe-EPWP sizophinde sikwazi ukuphuthumisa ukufakwa kwezimali ezindaweni ezingathuthukile emadolobheni nasemakhaya esifundazweni ukuze siphucule indlela yokulethwa kwezidingo, kuhlanganisa ukulethwa kwemigwaqo nemizila kaloliwe. Izinselelo ezibhekene ne-EPWP zikhomba ukuthi kumele lusimamiswe lolu hlelo, kuthi imisebenzi yalo ibonakale ngisho nasezingeni lomasipala. Lokhu Somlomo kuzogcizelelwa kakhulu emagalelweni azokwenziwa uMnyango wezokuThutha ekuholeni lolu hlelo.

## **INDEBE YOMHLABA KA-2010**

Ngivumele Somolomo ngiveze kule Ndlu eHloniphekile ukuthi ukusingathwa kweNdebe yoMhlaba ka-2010 kuseqhulwini lezinhlelo zoMnyango wezokuThutha phezu kwezimali ezingenele kahle. Ukuthuthukiswa kwengqalasizinda, ukuhlelwa kwezokuthutha, izithuthi zomphakathi eziphephile, ezilawulwa umthetho, ezingambi eqolo nezitholakala ngokwanele, ukuphepha emigaqweni yizo izinto ezibhekelle kakhulu ukuqinisekisa ukuthi iKwaZulu-Natal neNingizimu Afrika yonkana iyakulungela ukusingatha iNdebe yoMhlaba ka-2010.

## **UKUSEBENZISANA NOMNYANGO WEZOKUTHUTHA KUZWELONKE**

Ngabe ngehlulekile Somlomo ukwenza umsebenzi wami uma ngingazange ngibonge iqhaza loMnyango wezokuThutha kuzwelonke ekuthuthukisweni kwengqalasizinda

kulesi fundazwe. Ukwakhiwa kwe-John Ross Highway, ibhuloho lomfula iSikhwebezi, umgwaqo eNkodibe, umgwaqo oya eQhudeneni, ukubala okumbalwa, kungubufakazi balokhu kubambisana ekushintsheni izimpilo zabantu kulesi sifundazwe. Ngempela ngempela likhona ithemba kwababuthaka KwaZulu-Natal uma kunokubambisana phakathi kwezigaba ezahlukene zikahulumeni ngenhloso yokufeza okuhle.

### **Somlomo**

I-African Development Bank isikugcizelele ukuthi “kunokuxhumana okuqinile phakathi kobubha nokuba sezindaweni okungafinyeleleki kuzona”. Yilo leli gebe esizama ukulivala ngezinhlelo zezokuthutha ngenhloso yokuphucula izimpilo zabantu bakithi. Ukuqhubeka njalo kwale mpilo engcono kuyokwenzeka uma intsha yalesi sifundazwe ibamba iqhaza elibonakalayo ezinhlelweni zoMnyango.

Malungu aHloniphekile, ngithanda ukuveza ukuthi isabelomali sika-2006/2007 soMnyango wezokuThutha KwaZulu-Natal kanye nesikhathi okumele izinto zenziwe ngaso akwenele ukuthi kungakhiwa imigwaqo ezohlangabezana nezidingo zokuhamba kuzo zonke izakhamizi ngesikhathi esisodwa futhi sibhekane nezinsalelo ezibalwe ngenhla.

Manje sengizokwethula isabelomali ngomsebenzi nomsebenzi.

### ***Uhlelo lokuqala: Imisebenzi yasemahhovisi (R101,7 million)***

Isabelomali sohlelo lokuqala siqondiswe ekutheni kwenziwe ngokufanele yonke imisebenzi yasemahhovisi oMnyango nehhovisi likaNgqongqoshe nokuthi kwenziwe imisebenzi yokusiza amakhasimende ngaphandle kokukhwabanisa nenkohlakalo.

Izinhloso zalolu hlelo: Imisebenzi yasemahhovisi yilokhu, icacisiwe ohlelweni lwamasu okusebenza koMnyango.

Izinsalelo ezibhekene nalolu hlelo kodwa akugcini ngalezi:

- \* Ukuphuthumisa ukuqashwa nokufakwa ezikhundleni kwabesimame eMnyangweni;
- Ukubhekana nomthelela we-HIV/AIDS kubasebenzi boMnyango;
- Ukunciphisa izindleko ezenzeka ngokuvikela ukukhula kwesibalo nobunzima bamacala abhekana noMnyango mayelana nokugcinwa kwemigwaqo isesimweni nokwenza ezokuthuthwa komphakathi zibe semthethweni;

- Umthelela wokusabalalisa ingqalasizinda nokuphuthumisa ukulethwa kwezidingongqangi.

Ngiyathokoza Somlomo ukumemezela ukuthi uMnyango wezokuThutha uthatha udaba lwe-HIV/AIDS njengodaba olubucayi kakhulu. Isabelomali se-HIV/AIDS sikhushuliwe kulo nyaka wezimali sasuka ku-R3 million saya ku-R5 million.

Ukuthuthukiswa kwabasebenzi boMnyango kuyisisekelo sokuthuthuka koMnyango nokulingana kwabasebenzi bethu. Uhlelo lwemfundo yabadala olwaziwa nge-Adult Basic Education and Training lunesandla esikhulu ekuthuthukeni kwabasebenzi, kanti uMnyango unokuziqhenya ngalolu hlelo ngoba luyaziphucula izimpilo zabantu bakithi. Ngomhlaka 7 April 2006 kube nomcimbi wabebepothula izifundo zabo obuse-YMCA eMgungundlovu. Bebengu-1350 abafundi sebebonke. Babe ngu-717 abafundi abakwaze ukubhala izivivinyo zabo. Bangu-480 abafundi abaphase ukuhlolwa kwabo kwathi abangu-56 baphasa ngamalengiso kanti abangu-97 nabo baphasa ngezinga elincomekayo. Somlomo, ngisasho futhi ngithi ngempela likhona ithemba kwababuthaka eMnyangweni wezokuThutha!

### ***Uhlelo lwesibili: Ingqalasizinda yomgwaqo (R1,8 billion)***

Isabelomali sohlelo lwesibili sihlose ukwakha imigwaqo ephephile kuzo zonke izindawo, ezohlangabezana nazo zonke izidingo zokuhambazakhamizi zaKwaZulu-Natal, iphinde ihlangabezane nemigomo yokukhuliswa nokuthuthukiswa komnotho kuzwelonke nasesifundazweni.

Ukuze sibe nemigwaqo ephephile futhi ibekhona zonke izindawo:

- Kumele siqinisekise ukuthi ukuhlela kwethu kwenza imigwaqo igcineke isesimweni esifanele;
- Kumele siqinisekise ukuthi imigwaqo yethu ihlangabezane nezidingo zentuthuko nenhlalakahle yabantu bakithi;
- Kumele siphucule izindlela zokufinyelela ezikoleni, emitholampilo nasezakhiweni zomphakathi;
- Kumele sandise amathuba emisebenzi, ukuthuthukiswa kwabamnyama kwezomnotho nokulwa nobubha;
- Kumele sigququzele ukukhula nokuthuthuka komnotho emazingeni aphantsi, ngokuletha ingqalasizinda yomgwaqo, ukuze sigququzele ukudidiyelwa kwentuthuko yesifundazwe sethu.

Ukugcizelela koMnyango ukubaluleka kokwakhiwa kwemigwaqo ephiphile futhi kubantu bonke kufakazelwa kangcono ngokuthi u-76% wesabelomali soMnyango ubekelwe lo msebenzi. Lesi sabelomali sihlose ukuhlanganisa ukwakhiwa kwemigwaqo ukuze kufinyeleleke ezindaweni ezazinganakiwe ngenxa yomgomo waphambilini wokuthuthukisa ngokwehlukana nesidingo sokugcina leyo migwaqo ekhona isesimweni esifanele.

Lesi sabelomali sihlanganisa u-R240 million wokwakha imigwaqo ezindaweni ezazincishwe amathuba phambilini, u-R502 million wokwakha imizila egqugquzela ukuthuthukiswa komnotho wesifundazwe kanye nesamba sika-R811 million wokugcina imigwaqo isesimweni.

Nokho-ke, phezu kokuba kube nokwenyuswa kwemali eyabelwa uMnyango kule minyaka edlule kwaphinde kwelulwa isikhathi okumele kwenziwe ngaso imisebenzi, uMnyango usalokhu ukhala ngokungeneli kwemali yokwenza umsebenzi wawo.

Ezinye izinselelo ezibhekene noMnyango ohlelweni lwengqalasizinda yomgwaqo zihlanganisa:

- Osekube umphumela wokungeneli kahle kwesabelomali njengalokhu:
  - Izinga eliphansi lokugcinwa kwemigwaqo isesimweni;
  - Ukwakhiwa kwemigwaqo engenela ezakhiweni zemiphakathi eyayincishwe amathuba phambilini;
  - Ukwakhiwa kwamabhuloho okuwela ngezinyawo.
  - Ukulethwa kwengqalasizinda ukuze kuthuthukiswe umnotho.
- Ukuntuleka konjiniyela abaqeqeshiwe ezweni ikakhulukazi eMnyangweni;
- Ukufezekiswa kombono we-Expand Public Works Programme, ukuze kudalwe imisebenzi eqhubekayo nokunciphisa ububha;
- Ukudidiyela izinhlelo zezokuthutha nengqalasizinda kuyo yonke imikhakha yezokuthutha.

### ***Uhlelo lwesithathu: Ezokuthutha (R36,3 million)***

Isabelomali salolu hlelo sibhekiswe ekuhleleni, ekulawuleni ngokomthetho, ekubhakeni ukugcinwa komthetho nokuthuthukisa izithuthi zomphakathi nezithuthi zempahla ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi lezi zithuthi zisebenza ngokufanele futhi ziphephile.



Izinhlalo zalolu hlelo yilezi: Ezokuthutha zicacisiwe ohlelweni lwamasu okusebenza koMnyango. Kodwa-ke izinselelo ezisekhona zihlanganisa nalezi:

- Ukuntuleka kwamakhono okuhlelela ezokuthutha komasipala nomthelela wako ekuphuthulweni kwe-Public Transport Plan;
- Ukuqubuka kodlame embonini yezithuthi zomphakathi;
- Ukuntula komasipala izimali zokwakha ingqalasizinda yezithuthi zomphakathi;
- Umthelela wezezimali ohlelweni lokuguqulwa kwemboni yamatekisi kwisabelomali sethu, uMnyango wezokuThutha kuzwelonke obungakayikhiphi;

Ukubaluleka kwalolu hlelo Somlomo neNdlu eHloniphekile kubonakala kahle uma ubheka ukuthi uMnyango ususebenzise imali ebalelwa ku-R23 million ukuze kuhlelwe kangcono izithuthi zomphakathi nokuqinisekisa ukuthi izindaba ezibucayi zilungiswa ngokushesha ngaphambi kokuba zize zibe inkinga. Ukufakwa kwale mali kwenza isabelomali sohlelo lwezokuthutha sifinyelele ku-R59,3 million. Izinhlelo zokucija ngolwazi emkhakheni wezithuthi zomphakathi zizohlomula kulesi sabelomali, oluzohlanganisa abashayeli bamatekisi, abaphathi nabagibeli kugcizelelwa izinhlelo zokuphepha, ukuphatha nokuphathwa kahle kwabagibeli nabo bazohlomula kulesisabelo-zimali esithe xaxa ikakhulukazi abashayeli bamatekisi lapho kugcizelelwa kakhulu izindaba zokuphepha.

Ukugququzela ukuba kusetshenziswe izinto zokuhamba ezingadumi nako kuyinto esemqoka ohlelweni lwezithuthi zomphakathi ikakhulukazi uma sifuna ukufeza umgomo wethu wokuthi “Siphumelela Ngezokuthutha”. UMnyango uzoqalisa ngohlelo lokuvuselela ukusetshenziswa kwamabhayisekili. Ukuphumelala kwalolu hlelo kuncike ekutheni sibe nokubambisana neminye iminyango ehlukeni. Kuyacacake ukuthi uMnyango wezokuThutha kuzomele uxhumane noMnyango wezeMfundo ukuze kusetshenziswane ekuvuseleleni lolu hlelo.

Emshikashikeni wokuvikela ababuthaka, uMnyango uzogququzela ukusungulwa kwezinhlangano zabagibeli. Kuzokwenziwa izinhlelo zokubacija ngolwazi labo soseshini babagibeli. Lokhu kwenzelwa ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abagibeli bayahleleka, babe nezwi, balalelwe futhi abagibeli baphathwa ngenhlonipho banikezwe nesithunzi esibafanele.

Somlomo, uMnyango uzohamba ngesivinini esikhulu ukuqinisa izinhlelo ezikhona eMnyangweni wezokuThutha. Lokhu kuhlanganisa iBhodi, iRegistrar nePanel of

Assessors uma sibala okumbalwa. Lokhu kubaluleke kakhulu ukuze uMnyango ukwazi ukuqhuba uhlelo lokuguqulwa kwemboni yamatekisi ngendlela enobuhlakani nengenazo izinxushunxushu. Amalungu amasha ebhodi, ithimba labacubunguli umbhalisi wamatekisi basanda kuqokwa. Kulo mzuzu saithanda ukubonga obengumbhalisi wamatekisi ngeqhaza alibambile ekuguquleni ezokuthuthwa komphakathi KwaZulu-Natal

Indlela ekahle yokwenza lo msebenzi kuzokuba ukusebenzisa ubuchwepheshe esithi i-Information Technology. UMnyango uzosizwa ngochwepheshe abanolwazi ngalokhu.

Ngithanda ukucacisa kule Ndlu ukuthi izivumelwano zokuxhaswa kwamabhasi zizophelelwa isikhathi ekupheleni kuka-2006. Ukubhekelela lesi simo, phakathi nonyaka uMnyango uzohlela kabusha izinkontileka zamabhasi ubheke izindlela zokufukula nezinye izinkampani. Lokhu kuhlose ukusabalalisa imixhaso yamabhasi ngokulingana esifundazweni sonke.

Namanje ngisasho Somlomo, likhona ithemba kwababuthaka kulo Mnyango wezokuThutha!

### ***Uhlelo lwesine: Ukulawulwa kwezimoto emgaqweni (R389,1 million)***

Lapha isabelomali sihlose ukuqinisekisa ukuthi kunokuphepha emigaqweni ngokuba kwenziwe imithetho elawula ukuhamba emigaqweni yomphakathi, ukubhekela ukugcinwa kwayo, ukwenziwa kwemikhankaso yezokuphepha emgaqweni nokunikezwa kwamalayisensi ezimoto nabashayeli.

Izinselelo ezibhekene noMnyango ngalolu hlelo Somlomo yilezi:

- Ukuthola, kuhlolwe bese kuhlelwa kahle izindlela zokulungisa imigwaqo ngokobunjiniyela uma ibonakala ingaphephile;
- Inkinga yomqondo okhona wokuthi i-RTI akuwona umsebenzi obaluleke kakhulu;
- Umthelela wohlelo lokuguqulwa kwemboni yamatekisi ekusebenzeni kwe-Public Transport Enforcement Unit (PTEU);
- Isinqumo soMnyango wezoBulungiswa sokunqaba ukuba izimantshi ziqule amacala ezinkantolo zasemgaqweni;
- Ukungazibandakanyi kwezinye izikole ezinhlelweni zokufundisa ngezokuphepha emgaqweni;

- Inkohlakalo ezikhungweni zamalaysensi;
- Inkinga yezikali zomthwalo wezimoto eziphazamiswa uhlelo olusetshenziswayo oludinga i-software ethile.

### ***Uhlelo lwesihlanu: Imisebenzi eyenziwa imiphakathi (R52,0 million)***

YiNdlu eHloniphekile, izicukuthwane ezahlukene, manene namanenekazi, esalapha isabelomali ngesokuthuthukisa izinhlelo zokufukula nokunikeza ngamakhono emiphakathini eyayincishwe amathuba phambilini, okwenza baguquzeleke ukubamba iqhaza emnothweni wezwe.

Lapha kuthuthukiswa izinhlelo eziqinisa imisebenzi yoMnyango yokuqhuba imigomo yokufukulwa kwabamnyama kwezomnotho iBlack Economic Empowerment (BEE) nokufukulwa kwezindawo zasemakhaya.

Kulesi sifundazwe saKwaZulu-Natal, uVukuzakhe usubalwa nezinye izinhlelo ezisemqoka kakhulu kangangoba sekuvuleleke amathuba angango – 71% okugixabezwa ngamathenda okwakiwa kwemigwaqo ngaphansi kohlelo lwe-ARRUP. Somlomo, yize kunjalo, kodwa kunengqinamba ezibhekene noMnyango ohlelweni lomphakathi okungu:-

- Umthetho obalula ukuthi osonkontileka bethu bakaVukuzakhe kumele babhalise ngaphansi kwe-CIDB;
- Isidingo sokuqeqeshwa kosonkontileka bakaVukuzakhe ukuze bahlangabezane nezidingo ze-CIDB.

Ngiyathokoza malungu ahloniphekile ukuba ngimemezele ukuthi iKhabhinethi yaKwaZulu-Nataliwamukele umgomo wokuthuthukiswa kosonkontileka abasafufusa esithi i-Provincial Emerging Contractor Development.

Ukusebenza kwalo mgomo kuzosabalaliswa nakweminye iminyango ukuze kusizakale osonkontileka abasafufusa ukuba bathole amathuba emisebenzi kuyo yonke iminyango.

## **ISIPHETHO**

Indlela obonakala uyiyo uMnyango nakuba kunalezi zinselelo obhekene nazo kuyakhombisa Somlomo neNdlu eHloniphekile ukuthi likhona ngempela ithemba

kwababuthaka. Ukubambisana okukhona phakathi kwezigaba zikahulumeni kusuka kuzwelonke, isifundazwe kuya komasipala kufakazela kona ukuthi ikhona inhlati yethemba kwababuthaka!

Ekhuluma kwinkulumo mpikiswano ngemuva kwenkulumo kaMongameli wezwe, uNgqongqoshe uJeff Radebe wathi iNingizimu Afrika isendleleni evusa kabusha amagama kaPatrice Lumumba okuthi “Umlando ngelinye ilanga uyozechaza, ngeke kube ngumlando ofundiswa kwi-United Nations, eWashington, eParis noma eBrussels, kodwa kuyoba ngumlando ofundiswa emazweni asezikhululile ekugqilazweni ngamakoloni. I-Afrika iyozibhalela umlando wayo, kusuka enyakatho kuya eningizimu yeSahara kuyokuba nokudumisa kubuye nesithunzi”.

Ngiyakholwa ukuthi iKwaZulu-Natal isiqalile ukuzibhalela umlando wayo futhi kuzokuba umlando ogcwele ukudumisa ozobuyisa isithunzi. Lokhu kwenzeka njengoba siqhubeka nokuvikela ababuthaka ngokuletha ingqalasizinda yezokuthutha njengamabhuloho, imigwaqo engenela ezakhiweni zemiphakathi, imigwaqo ephephile nezithuthi zomphakathi ezisebenza ngendlela efanele.

Sengiphetha, ngithanda ukusebenzisa leli thuba ngibonge iNhloko yoMnyango wami, uDkt Kwazi Mbanjwa, ithimba lakhe apethe nalo, ithimba labezokuxhumana ikakhulukazi nabasebenzi bonke boMnyango wezokuThutha KwaZulu-Natal ngokusebenza kwabo kanzima nangokuzimisela.

Ngithanda futhi ukubonga amalungu eKomiti lezokuThutha ePhalamende ngamagalelo abawenzile kule nkulumo yesabelomali nokubambisana abanako noMnyango wami. Ngibonga kakhulu futhi kulabo ababambe iqhaza eMnyangweni wezokuThutha abahlale begqugquzela umsebenzi wethu futhi benze sisebenze ngokukhuthala. Ukubonga kwami futhi kuya ethimbeni elisebenza ehhovisi likaNgqongqoshe engihlale ngisebenza nalo nsuku zonke. Umsebenzi wami ikakhulukazi umsebenzi wanamhlanje ube lula ngenxa yenu.

Ngivumele Somlomo ukuba ngethule ngokusemthethweni iSabelomali soMnyango wezokuThutha sika-R2,416 billion ngonyaka wezimali ka-2006/2007, ukuba semukelwe.

## ***Ngiyabonga***



*Inkulumo Yesabelomali Sika  
2006 – 2007*

# UMNYANGO WEZOKUPHEPHA NOKUXHUMANISA UMPHAKATHI

INKULUMO YESABELOMALI SIKA 2005/2006, VOTE 9

MHLAKA 24 APRIL 2006

YETHULWA ESISHAYAMTHETHO SAKWAZULU-NATAL

NGUMHLONISHWA UNGQONGQOSHE WEZOKUTHUTHA,  
UKUPHEPHA

NOKUXHUMANISA UMPHAKATHI

**UMnuz B.H. Cele**

SOMLOMO

AMALUNGU AHLONIPHEKILE ESISHAYAMTHETHO  
SESIFUNDAZWE

AMALUNGU EKOMITI LEZOKUPHEPHA NOKUXHUMANISA  
UMPHAKATHI

IZICUKUTHWANE EZAHLUKENE

ABEMITHOMBO YEZINDABA

IZAKHAMIZI ZAKITHI

NGINIBINGELELA NONKE



*Inkulumo Yesabelomali Sika  
2006 – 2007*

# Isingeniso

*“Uma umuntu ethanda ukwazi ukuthi ngabe ezobulungiswa ziphethwe kanjani ezweni, akabheki amaphoyisa, abameli, amajaji noma labo abasethubethi lokuwikeleka ngenxa yezinga abakulo. Kodwa umuntu ubheka labo abangavikelekile, abadinga kakhulu ukwikelwa umthetho?”*

kwasho uJames Baldwin.

**N**jengoba siqhubeka singena eshumini lesibili leminyaka yentando yeningi siya ngokuya siwuqinisekisa kakhulu umgomo wethu “wokuvikela ababuthaka”. Emshikashikeni wethu wokuqinisekisa amalungelo alinganayo kwezobulungiswa, umuntu uyasibona isithombe sokuthi umbuso usesikhathini esinika ithemba yize usabhekene nokulungisa umonakalo owadalwa ubandlululo.

Ukuguqukela kwethu embusweni wentando yeningi kwenzeka ngendlela esheshayo uma kuqhathaniswa nezinguquko ezinhlakeni zethu; singene ezinhlakeni ezisabenzisa izindlela zikahulumeni wakudala. Ngenxa yalokhu, uma umuntu ebheka izwe lethu, uMthethosisekelo wethu nemigomo yakhona, kubonakala kuyizwe elinentando yeningi kube ngakolunye uhlangothi kuqhamuka isithombe eshlukile kwezenhlalo-mnotho.

Kulesi sithombe kubonakala ubugebengu bunobuso, ezobulungiswa zinamehlo, lapho kunengxenywe yomphakathi wethu engavikelekile, lapho ubugebengu buyamaniswa nebala elimnyama nobu-Afrika ikakhulukazi, lapho ubulungiswa bukhetha iphela emasini. Lesi thombe sigqanyiswa ukuthi sazi ubunzima bangesikhathi esedlule futhi sihlale njalo sisikhumbuza indlela okusamele siyihambe ekuguquleni umphakathi wethu ngokunjalo namaphoyisa jikelele. Kungumbono wami Somlomo ukuthi ngelinye ilanga sizokuba neNingizimu Afrika noma iKwaZulu-Natal lapho singeke sisabona ukwenzelela okufana nokwangesikhathi esedlule kwezobulungiswa okwenziwa yilabo abasemandleni bedlala ngabantu bakithi. Kungumbono wami ukuthi siphile eNingizimu Afrika lapho singeke sisabona ukudlwengulwa nokubulawa kwabantu abangakwazi ukuzivikela emphakathini, lapho kungeke kudingeke size sibiyele imizi yethu ngothango olude ukuze mhlambe sizizwe siphephile. Esikhathini esingekude sizobe sesiphephile hhayi nje ngoba kuveza izibalo kodwa ngoba sesizizwa siphephile.



Phezu kokuba sesishaye imithetho ekhomba inqubekelaphambili, leli lizwe, njengamanye amazwe emhlabeni, nalo lisaqhubeka nokubhekana nezinseselelo zokwenyuka kwezinga lamaqembu enza ubugebengu obuhleliwe. Lobu gebengu obuhleliwe busaqhubeka nokwenzela phansi ubulungiswa, kodwa nathi sizoqhubeka nokulwa nabo sibuyise isimo esinokuphepha esizukulwaneni esizayo. Ngempela ngempela likhona ithemba “kwababuthaka” Somlomo!

### *Ukuphepha Makungabi Nje Iphupho Kodwa Makubonakale!*

**“From Data to Action”** – Lena bekuyingqikithi yengqungquthela esanda kubakhona ebiyaziwa nge-8<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion. Nsuku zonke e-Europe, bangaphezulu kuka-2000 abantu abafayo ngenxa yokulimala, kanti abangu-600 000 bayelashwa nsuku zonke ezikhungweni zosizo oluphuthumayo. Lokhu kugadla kabi esintwini nasezimalini kulesiya sifunda. Isimo sezehlakalo zokulimala nezodlame emhlabeni wonke nje sona siyethusa kakhulu. Ngivumele Somlomo ukuba kengivezele indlu lamaphuzu ambalwa asanda kudalulwa i-World Health Organisation (WHO).

- Njalo ngemizuzu engu-40 umuntu oyedwa uyazibulala ndawana thize emhlabeni;
- Bangaphezulu kuka-540 abantu abasha abafayo nsuku zonke ngenxa yodlame phakathi komunye nomunye. Okuhambisana nalezi zibalo, abangaphezulu kuka-20 kulaba abafayo bafa njalo ngehora;
- Owesifazane oyedwa kwabane uthola ukuhlukunyezwa ngokocansi yisithandwa sakhe impilo yakhe yonke;
- Bangaphezulu kuka -800 000 abantu abafayo nsuku zonke ngenxa yezingxabano: abangaphezulu kuka-30 kulaba bafa njalo ngehora;
- Umuntu omdala oyedwa kwabangu-20 uthola ukuhlukunyezwa ngandlela thile ekhaya.

INingizimu Afrika ayishodi nakancane ngolwazi mayelana nobugebengu nokunqandwa kobubengu, kodwa senzani ngalolulwazi esinalo? Kungani singathathi lolu lwazi esinalo silusebenzise ukuletha ukuthula, ukuphepha nokuvikela. Ipendulo ilele ekutheni sisebenze ngokubambisana futhi silalele kahle ukuthi bathini labo ababuthaka emiphakathini okuyibona abadinga kakhulu ukuvikelwa umthetho. Sekujwayelekile nje ukuthi kube yithina kuhulumeni esifuna ukulalelwa kulolu daba, kodwa thina siyawulalela nje umphakathi? Siyaxhumana nje nabantu? Kuba ukulalela nje noma siyezwa ukuthi abantu bathini lapha ngaphandle? Sihlale sithintana nje nemiphakathi ngezidingo zawo kwezokuphepha? Lena imibuzo eholele ekutheni uMnyango uhlanganise kahle uhlaka lwamasu, uhlaka lokusebenza nesabelomali sika-2006/07.

## UKUKHULISWA NOKUTHUTHUKISWA KWESAKHIWO

Njengoba sesakhe kabusha isakhiwo somnyango ukuze ufeze umsebenzi onikwe wona ngonyaka wezimali odlule, kube nezinguquko ezingqala kubasebenzi. Ezakhiweni zesimanje, ukuhlelwa kwabasebenzi kuhambisana nokuhlelwa kwaleso sakhiwo. Sisukile endleleni endala yokuphatha sathatha entsha lapho kusetshenzwa njengethimba elinemisebenzi ehlukeno okumele umuntu nomuntu akwazi ukuchaza mayelana nakwenzayo. Lokhu kwenza abantu bakwazi ukuthatha izinqumo ndawonye, bathole imiphumela ndawonye, bathole nolwazi, amakhono nendlela yokuziphatha ndawonye kulo msebenzi onezinqumo ezingaka. Lokhu kuxhumana kuqeda isimo sokwehlukana ngenxa yezikhundla. Kulesi sikhathi sezinguquko ezisheshayo emnothweni, okuhambisana nolwazi oluthuthukayo, nokusebenza kwamakhompyutha nokuncintisana, kumele kuqalwe uhlelo olusha lokuphatha ukuze kubhekwane nalolu shintsho futhi kulethwe izindlela ezintsha ukuze uhulumeni alethe izidingo ngendlela efanele.

UMnyango usumemezele umgomo wawo wokuqasha ongoti nokugcina labo abakhona ukuze babheke izindlela zokusebenza nabantu. Yikho lokhu osekunike abasebenzi bethu umdlandla nokusifaka egiyeni elidingekayo ekutheni senze isakhiwo sethu sikhule futhi sivuthwe. Njengamanje sesiyithimba elisebenza ngokuphelele elinemigomo yokusebenza eqinile nelizibophezele emgomweni wokusebenzela imiphakathi yakithi.

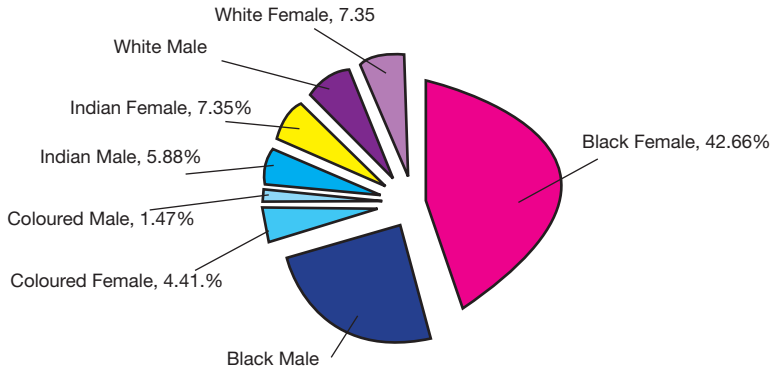
Zonke izikhala zemisebenzi ezikhundleni eziphezulu zokuphatha sezigcwalisiwe. Zonke izimenenja seziqokiwe, ngaphandle kwesikhala esisodwa, esizogcwaliswa maduze nje. Ukukhishwa kwezikhala zemisebenzi kuzovalwa ezinyangeni ezimbili ezizayo uma uMnyango usuqasha abasebenzi abazokwenza imisebenzi yasemahhovisi. Uma ubheka lokhu uzobona ukuthi lo Mnyango ubeke phambili uhlelo lokuqasha abantu abadingekayo ekuletheni izidingo ukuze kuqambe kufika unyaka wezimali omusha kube sekunesisekelo esiqinile.

Ukumeleleka kwabantu ngokwezinhlanga eMnyangweni kumi kanje:

- Ama-Afrika: 67.66%
- Abelungu: 13.23%
- AmaNdiya: 13.23%
- AmaKhaladi: 5.88%

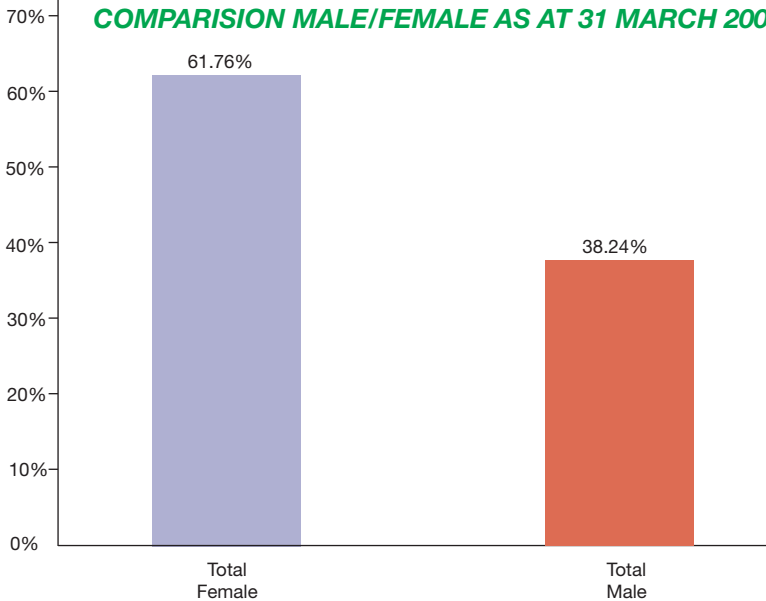
Lo Mnyango usudlule ngisho izibalo ezibekwe ngokwemigomo yesifundazwe kubantu ababambe iqhaza emnothweni, uma kuqhathaniswa nemiphumela yokubalwa kwabantu ngo-2001.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY AND LIAISON  
REPRESENTIVITY STATISTICS AS AT 31 MARCH 2006**



Enkulumweni yami yesabelomali nyakenye ngabika ukuthi ngizogqugquzela ukumeleleka kobulili ngokulinganayo eMnyangweni, ikakhulukazi ukunika abesimame ithubalokungena ezikhundleni eziphezulu zokuphatha. Kuyangijabulisa ke ukubika manje ukuthi eMnyangweni wami u-61% wezikhala ugcwaliswe isimame kanti njengamanje u-55% wabesifazane usezikhundleni zokuphatha. Esigabeni sokuphatha esiphezulu, kuqashwe izimenenja ezingu-13 kwathi ezingu-7 zazo kwaba ngabesifazane, okwenza abesimame babe yiningi ezigabeni zokuphatha emnyangweni wami ngo-54%. Ukuzibophezela kwethu ekulinganeni ngokobulili akugqanyiswanga nje ngomlomo kodwa nangezenzo uqobo.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY AND LIAISON  
COMPARISON MALE/FEMALE AS AT 31 MARCH 2006**



ENKULUMWENI YAMI YESABELOMALI SIKAKA 2006-2007

## **UKUTHUTHUKISWA KWEZINHLELO ZOKULWA NOBUGEBUGU**

Kukhona umqondo osusabalele emhlabeni wokuthi uma kulethwa intuthuko, kuza nobugebugu. Ezweni elisathuthuka, ukuphepha ikona okubaluleke kakhulu ukuqinisekisa intuthuko esimeme nokufezwa kwemigomo kahulumeni, kanti lokhu kumele kwenzeke ngendlela ezohambisana nokulwa nobugebugu.

## **UKULAWULWA KWEZIBHAMU**

Kuphinde futhi kuvele ubufakazi bokuthi imbangela ehamba phambili yokufa kwabantu ngodlame eNingizimu Afrika kuba ukulinyazwa isibhamu – okuwu-46%. Ezigamekweni ezingu-6167 zokufa kwabantu ngesibhamu ezabikwa ngo-2004, u-86% wawuhambisana nodlame, u-13% wawuhambisana nokuzibulala kanti u-1% kwakuyingozi. Ababandakanyeka kulezi zehlakalo imvamisa babeneminyaka ephakathi kuka-25 no-29 ubudala. Naphezu kwalezi zibalo kodwa sisaqhubeka nokufihla izibhamu ezingekho emthethweni emakhaya ethu nasemiphakathini. Yithina futhi esikhala kakhulu ngokwenyuka kwezinga lobugebugu. Isibhamu ekhaya, ngikhuluma lapha ngisebenzisa ubufakazi bobuchwepheshe, sihambisana ncamashi nokufa kwabantu ngodlame endaweni eyingozi kakhulu – ikhaya. Njengoba singena emthethweni omusha wezibhamu i-Firearms Control Act, umyalezo wami kubantu baKwaZulu-Natal ngukubanjusa ukuthi babambisane nezinhlelo zokugcinwa komthetho balethe nezibhamu ezingekho emthethweni.

Nakuba umthetho omusha wezibhamu uhlangabezane nenkulumo mpikiswano evuthayo, kuyangijabulisa mina ukuthi kodwa lo mthetho uthola ukwesekwa okukhulu yiningi lezakhumusi zaleli lizwe eziwuthobelayo umthetho. Ukuqiniswa kwalo mthetho kuzosiza ukukhulula isifundazwe sethu ebugebugwini obudlondlobalayo kanti noMnyango wami uzokuba neqhaza elikhulu ukuqinisekisa ukuthi lolu hlelo lukahulumeni lusebenza ngempumelelo.

## **UKUBAMBISANA NEMIPHAKATHI KWEZOKUPHEPHA**

Ezokuphepha akuyona into ekhathaza bonke abantu nje, kodwa yinto engumthwalo wawo wonke umuntu. I-World Health Organisation (WHO) ihlale ishmayela ukuthi bonke abantu banamalungelo alinganayo kwezempilo nakwezokuphepha. Isiphonsele inselelo bonke osopolitiki nabayingxeneyokuthathwakwezinqumokuzo

zonke izigaba zikahulumeni ukuba baqinisekise ukuthi bonke abantu banamathuba alinganayo okuphila nokusebenza emiphakathini ephephile. Emasontweni ambalwa edlule, uMnyango wami ube nokhukhulela ngoqo wengqungquthela yokudingida ngobugebengu i-Local Crime Prevention. Ingqikithi yalapha ibithi “Making Local Government Champions of Community Safety”, okusho ukwenza ohulumeni basekhaya babe ompetha kwezokuphepha komphakathi. Imiphakathi eminingi emazweni asethuthukile nasathuthuka agqugquzela ukubandakanywa kwemiphakathi kwezokuphepha, isibe nempumelelo enkulu.

Ubudlelwane phakathi kwale miphakathi namaphoyisa bubonakala buthuthuka kakhulu. Ukuxoxisana kwabantu abahlala ndawonye abaziyo futhi abaqonda kahle ngezinselulo, amathuba, izinsiza ezikhona, isimo senhlalo-mnotho namasiko abo, kwenza kube lula ukuhlela nokwakha imiphakathi ephephile. Ngokocwaningo olwenziwe ngokuhambela eLondon, eDublin naseBelfast njengokuyalela kukaMhlonishwa uNdunankulu ngoSeptember 2005, sazibonela ngokwethu ukuthi imiphakathi ingacekelana kanjani phansi futhi ingasebenza kanjani ngokubambisana ekuletheni ukuthula nokuphepha.

I-Belfast yona isahlukene phakathi kusetshenziswa inkolo nepolitiki kanti izingane azifundi ngezinto ezizihlanganisayo kodwa zifunda ngezinto ezizehlukanisayo. Zihamba ezinhlangothini ezahlukene emgaqweni, zihlale zikhwifana nangamathe kusuka zisesesikoleni samabanga aphantsi. Abantu abadala bahlukanisa izizukulwane zakusasa. E-London nokho, amaphoyisa kamasipala abizwa nge-Municipal Police Services ahlanyela nomphakathi ekwenzeni imisebenzi kusetshenziswa ama-Community Liaison Officers umsebenzi wawo okungukuphucula ezokuphepha ngasohlangothini lokulwa nobugebengu emphakathini. Ngaphandle kokuthi lama Community Liaison Officers asebenza ukuvimba izigebengu, abuye abheke nokuthi izakhamuzi ziziphatha kanjani endaweni, agqugquzele ukugcinwa kwemithetho kamasipala, agqugquzele izingane ukuba zihloniphe umthetho, asize abazali abanezingane ezihluphayo, futhi basebenza njengezinhlozi zomphakathi ezisizana namaphoyisa.

Lokhu kwandisa imisebenzi kwenze nomsebenzi owenziwa yizinhloko zokugcinwa komthetho uhlonipheke. Njengamanje uMnyango wami usabheka umthelela ongabakhona kwezomthetho mayelana nokusungulwa kwalolu hlelo lapha. Isifundazwe saseWestern Cape njengamanje sisahlola uhlelo olwaziwa ngeBambanani Project nalo oluhamba ngendlela efanayo kanti belusabonakala luyimpumelelo. ENingizimu Afrika naKwaZulu-Natal ikakhulukazi, kuningi okufanele sikubonge. Asikho esimweni sokusatshiswa ngamavukela mbuso. Izibalo zocwaningo ziveza ukuthi izitaladi zethu zingeziphephile – izindawo lapho kunenxanxathela yezitolo ziphephile. Kusalokhu kungamakhaya ethu nje angenako ukuphepha.

Kuyiqiniso ukuthi ngeshwa sisabuka ubugebengu ngendlela yakudala. Sisakholwa ukuthi ubugebengu budalwa amaphoyisa. Sisathatha ngokuthi izinga eliphezulu lobugebengu lenziwa ukungasebenzi ngokuzimisela kwamaphoyisa. Somlomo, ngokubona kwami, ubugebengu bubangelwa yithina, busuka emakhaya bese inkinga ishiywa kwabanye ukuba basale beqoqa.

Ngithanda ukwesekela lo mbono wami ngocwaningo oluthile. I-Medical Research Council of UNISA iveza ukuthi indawo eyingozi kakhulu kubantu baseNingizimu Afrika, ikakhulukazi kwabesifazane, kusemakhaya ethu. Izigebengu ziqhamuka emakhaya ethu. Ziyisithombe sendlela esiqhuba ngayo engasahambi kakhle, okusadinga ukuba ibuyekezwe yakhiwe kabusha. Lokhu ngeke kwenzeke ngaphandle kokubambisana kwamaphoyisa nemindeni.

Uhulumeni kumele enze isimo esizovuna izinhlelo zokulwa nobugebengu noma ngabe sakha izindlu, imitholampilo, imigwaqo noma izikole. Akumele kube nezinhlelo zemisebenzi ezingabhekeleli ukuthi bungagwemeka kanjani ubugebengu. Ukuhlela isimo sendawo ikona okuwukhiye ekunqandeni ubugebengu.

Kukhona ithemba nokwesekwa okukhulu okutholwa uMnyango wethu ngokusebenzisana nomasipala KwaZulu-Natal. Omasipala abaningi sebekwamukele ukuthi kunesidingo sokugxila ekulweni nobugebengu kusetshenziswa izinhlelo zentuthuko edidiyele ama-IDP, kanti sizimisele ngokusiza imikhandlu yomasipala ukuba yakhe amasu ezinhlelo zokuphepha komphakathi. Uhlelo lokuthuthukiswa komnotho wendawo, phecelezi iLocal Economic Development, lusuke lungaphelele uma lungahambisani namasu ezokuphepha.

Ngalokho-ke ngiyaphinda – ukulethwa kwentuthuko kuza nobugebengu. Inselelo-ke incike ekuhleleni kahle nokubambisana, okuyikona okwenza kube lula ukunqanda ubugebengu bungakasabalali ngisho nokusabalala.

## **INQUBEKELA PHAMBILI NEZINGUQUKO ZE-SAPS**

UMnyango wezokuPhepha nokuXhumanisa uMphakathi usanda kuhlanguana noMasipala weTheku basingatha ingqungquthela ye-IACP Sub Sahara Conference on Policing eThekwini ngomhlaka 26-28 March 2006. Ingqikithi yale ngqungquthela beyithi “The Challenges of Policing in a Democracy” UMthethosisekelo wethu Somlomo owaziwa njengohamba phambili emhlabeni uveza isithombe sokuthi uhulumeni wethu usekeleke entandweni yabantu kanti nemigomo yethu iyakufakazela ukuthi ngempela sesiwumphakathi wentando yeningi.

Lokhu kusho ukuthi kusafanele sivuselele onembeza ekuphoyiseni futhi kuqinisa ukuzibophezela kwethu ekuletheni izinguquko ekuphoyiseni kuze kufike

lapho umsebenzi uba sezingeni eliphezulu njenmgoba izimo zobugebengu zilokhu zishintshashintsha. Lolu hlelo lwezinguquko phakathi kokunye, luzama ukuqinisekisa ukuthi labo ababuthaka kakhulu bathola ukuvikeleka nomthetho uthatha indawo yawo. Loku vuselelwa konembeza kuyasiphoqa ukuba sibheke ngale kwemigomo esiyibekayo nangale kwezibalo zocwaningo, kodwa sibhekane ngqo nalokho okushiwo ngabantu ngokwanda kwezigameko zobugebengu. Lokhu sizokwenza singakhohliwe ukuthi ubugebengu lobu buyinselelo ebhekene nezwe lonke nomhlaba wonke, okudinga sibambisane ukulwa nabo siyeke ukulokhu sibuthatha njengento yokwenza izibalo. I-SAPS KwaZulu-Natal isiyenze umsebenzi omkhulu kabi ekuhlakazeni izidleke zemigulukudu, ikakhulukazi izidleke zezidakamizwa kulezi zinyanga ezingu-18 ezedlule. Lokhu bekungeke kwaba yimpumelelo ukube bekungekho ukubambisana ngokwabelana ngolwazi nangezinsiza zokusebenza ezikhona. Le ndlela ikhombisa amandla obunye ekuphatheni nokuqhamuka namaqhinga kwi-SAPS.

Indaba enkulu kule nselelo esibhekene nayo ukudlulisa umyalezo oqinile kulabo abahudulela phansi igama lamaphoyisa ngokusebenzisa izikhundla zabo budedengu. Okusempeleni, uMnyango wezokuPhepha nokuVikela kuzwelonke umatasa nemisebenzi yokuphuthula izinkulungwane zamacala abekwe amaphoyisa.

Isibalo seziteshi zamaphoyisa sikhule sasuka ku-183 saya ku-186 esifundazweni. Ukuhlelwa kabusha kweziyingi, okuhambisana nemingcele yomasipala, nako kuzoshitsha indlela okuhlelwe ngayo iziyingi kusuka kwezingu-7 kuya kwezingu-22, okuzokwenza ngcono indlela yokuphatha amaphoyisa emazingeni aphantsi. Njengoba iKwaZulu-Nataliyindawo eheha izivakashi kangaka, kumelesi wukhuphule kakhulu umfutho wokulwa nobugebengu ikakhulukazi ezindaweni ezihanjelwa izivakashi. Ukusebenzisana kwethu noMnyango wezobu-Ciko nezokuVakasha sekube nezithelo ezinhle kulolu daba.

## **UKUQINISWA KWEZINHLELO ZOKUPHATHA**

Unyaka wezimali ka-2006/07 ufana nokuzalwa kabusha koMnyango, ngendlela yokuthi ukwenyuswa kwemali eyabelwe uMnyango nokwenyuswa kwesibalo sabasebezi kule minyaka edlule kuzokwenza ukuthi uqale ukusebenza ngendlela ecacile esifundazweni sonke. UMnyango ukholwa ngokuthi umsebenzi wokuphatha uzokuba ngcono kakhulu njengoba sekuhlelwe kabusha nenhloko-hhovisi yalethwa eMgungundlovu futhi kukhona nezindlela zokusebenza ezihambisana nobuchwepheshe obuhlanganiswe kahle.

Uhlelo lokuphatha iMonitoring & Evaluation yilona oluyisisekelo sokusebenza kwehhovisi nomgogodla womsebenzi woMnyango wonkana. Inhlosongqangi

yoMnyango ngokubheka ukusebenza kwesiphoyisa, ukubheka ukugcinwa kwemigomo ebekwe kuzwelonke nokwenza izincomo zokulungisa lapho kudingeka khona. Ukudingeka koMnyango kulawulwa izidingo zomphakathi, ukushintsha kwezinga lobugebengu, nezinga lamacala avulwayo. Ngokuhambisana nesabelomali esithe xaxa, uhlelo lwamasu esikhathini seminyaka ephakathi kuka-2005-10 lumi kanje:

- Ukusabalalisa uhlelo lokusebenzisa ongoti be-SAPS kugcizelelwe ekubhekeni udlame lwemindeni, ukuvikelwa kwezingane nokunukubeza ngocansi;
- Ukuqaliswa kohlelo lokubheka amaphoyisa omasipala, ukusebenza kwehhovisi lesifundazwe le-SAPS, nokugxila ekungasebenzini kahle nasekuxhaphazeni izinto zokusebenza ze-SAPS (njenge-Crime Administration System);
- Ukuqaliswa kohlelo oluzobhekela ukuthi kube nemikhankaso ebonakalayo yokunkanisa kwamaphoyisa;
- Imizamo yokuthi kusetshenziswe izindlela zobuchwepheshe (njengokwenza ucwaningo lokuthola imibono yomphakathi) ukuze kutholakale izindawo ezinenkinga edinga ukungenelelwa okuthile;
- Ukusebenzisana nezinye izinhlaka ezingaphansi kukahulumeni njenge-Independent Complaints Directorate (IDC) ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imisebenzi enokuxhumana yenziwa ndawonye ukuze kungabi nokuphindaphinda izinto ezifanayo, kusizwane nangamakhono adingekayo.

Njengoba uMnyango uthola ukwesekwa okuthe xaxa, usuzokuba nama-Service Monitor ayisikhombisa, okuzokuthi iMonitor ngayinye isetshenziswe kuleyo ndawo engaphansi kwesiyingi. Ngokusebenzisa iNational Station Evaluation Tool, uMnyango uzoqinisa uhlelo lwawo lokubheka izinto ezidinga ukubekwa phambili. Lezi zinto zihlanganisa lezi:

- Ukuthola iziteshi ezingenazo kahle izinsiza zokusebenza, kubhekwa ubungako besiteshi uma kuqhathaniswa nomphakathi esiwusebenzayo;
- Ukubheka ukuthi kuyafinyeleleka yini esiteshini, ikakhulukazi iziteshi zasemakhaya, zivame ukusebenzela abantu abasezindaweni ezigqagqene;
- Ukubheka ukuthi iyalandelwa yini i-SAPS Service Charter ukuze kugqugquzeleke isiko lokusebenzela ukuletha izidingo, njengoba kucaciswa nasemigomweni yeBatho Pele;



- Ukubheka ukusebenza kweziteshi ngokugculisayo, kugxilwe ekutheni amaphoyisa asabele ngesikhathi uma ebizwa, ukuphawula kwalabo abamangalayo, ukuphutha emsebenzini, imininingwane ngokuziphatha, nokusabalaliswa kwezinsiza;
- Ukubheka izinga lokwenza uphenyo nomsebenzi wabaseshi, kwenziwa ngokubheka izinto ezingase ziphazamise ukuqhubeka kwamacala ngendlela efanele;
- Ukubheka izinga lolwazi emaphoyiseni, ikakhulukazi mayelana nokuqonda nokwenza njengoba kulawula imigomo kazwelonke, ukuze kubonakale uma kudingeka ukuqeqeshwa noma amakhono engeziwe;
- Ukubheka ukuthi ziqhubeka ngokuyikho yini izinguquko, kwenziwa ngokubheka ukuthi kulandelwa ukuhleleka ngokwezibalo zikazwelonke nokugcina umgomo wokulingana ngokobulili;
- Ukubheka ukuthi iziteshi ziba nobuntu yini kubamangali, kugwenywa ukuba abantu bangahlukunyezwa isibili, ikakhulukazi emacaleni okuhlukumezeka emndenini noma ngokocansi. Ngokujwayelekile, ukuhlukumezeka isibili kudalwa indlela amaphoyisa athatha ngayo abamangali okuyinto esadinga ukulungiswa ngokunikeza uqeqesho olunzulu kube nabantu abakulungele ukusiza abahlukumezekile;
- Okuhambisana naleli phuzu, ukubheka ukuzimisela kwesiteshi ngasinye sisebenzise amalungelo okuvikela leyo ngxenye yomphakathi ebuthaka, njengoba kulandisa i-Domestic Violence Act, i-Child Care Act, i-Family Violence Act, i-Victims Charter, neminye.

Njengamanje, uMnyango unethemba lokuthi uzokwenza ngcono amasu okusebenza kwe-SAPS esifundazweni ukuze kuxazululeke izinkinga ezikhubaza ukusebenza kwamaphoyisa ngendlela. Ukungabandakanyeki kahle koMnyango ezinhlelweni zokuthathwa kwezinqumo kwi-SAPS bekwenza ungakwazi ukugxilisa kahle intando yeningi nokusebenza ngokuvulelekile emaphoyiseni. Izidingo zokuphoyisa esifundazweni kumele kube yizona ezikhomba indlela ezosebenza ngayo i-SAPS. Ngalesi zathu, uMnyango uhlela ukuhlangana ne-SAPS ukubheka amasu abo okusebenza, okuzokwenzeka ngezingxoxo ezizohlale zenziwa ezingeni labaphathi esifundazweni nhlangothi zombili. Kunamathemba okuthi ukuhlangana njalo ne-SAPS kuzoholela ekwakhiweni kwe-Police Improvement Plan (PIP) ezingeni lesiteshi lapho kuzovunyelwana ngesikhathi esizobekelwa ukwenza izinto ezithile uMnyango ozokwazi ukuzibeka emahlombe e-SAPS ukuba zenziwe. Uhlelo loMnyango lokubhekela ukusebenza kahle ludinga ubuchwepheshe obuphambili bokugcina imininingwane. Uhlelo lokugcina imininingwane luzosiza uMnyango

ukuba ugcine lonke ulwazi futhi ukwazi ukubheka ngeso lokhozi ukuphoyisa esifundazweni emazingeni aphantsi naphezulu.

## IHOVISI ELIBHEKENE NEZIKHALO

Ngo-2005 uMnyango uqalise ngohlelo lokuqinisa lo mkhakha wasuka ekubeni ingosi nje yezikhalo waya ekubeni ngaphansi kwehhovisi likaMqondisi. Lapha sekuqashwe iMenenja kanye nababhekene nezikhalo esithi ama-Complaints Monitor, okuyibona ababhekene nezikhalo ezifakwa zibhekiswe emaphoyiseni. Umlando wokufakwa kwalezi zikhalo uveza ukuthi u-70% wezikhalo umayelana nokungenziwa kahle kophenyo ophikweni lwabaseshi be-SAPS kanti u-30% uphathelene nokwehluleka kwamaphoyisa ukusabela ngesikhathi esifanele uma ebizwa. Ikona lokhu okuphoqa uMnyango ukuba ufune izixazululo zobuchwepheshe i-Information Technology, ukuze kuqoqwe ulwazi oluningi. Kuzosungulwa uhlelo olwaziwa ngokuthi i-Complaints Management System (CMC) oluzokwenza kube lula ukusebenza izikhalo. Ezinye izimangalo ezingena ngaphansi kwezinye izinhloko njenge-ICD, u-Public Protector, i-Human Rights Commission, i-Law Society, i-Prosecuting Authority ne-Judicial Authority, zizoyiswa ezinhlokeni ezifanele.

### *Ezinye zezinselelo ezibhekene ne-SAPS*

- Abaphenyi banomthwalo wamadokodo ongaphezulu kwabo, okuze kokunye kube nomthelela ezingeni lophenyo eliphansi;
- Izindawo zezigameko zobugebengu azivikelwa ngesikhathi nokwenza kuze kulahleke nobufakazi obubalulekile. Ukuqoqwa kwezinto ezinganika umkhondo akwenziwa ngokugculisayo;
- Abasolwa bayadedelwa enkantolo ngoba ubufakazi bucekeleke phansi endaweni yesigameko noma mhlambe bungaphathwanga ngokucophelela;
- Izinga lokugwetshwa kwabantu liyehla ngoba amacala ayiswa enkantolo ngaphandle kobufakazi obenele bese umshushisi eyawachitha lawo macala;
- Abaphenyi ababe besabazisa abamangali ukuthi kwenzekani ngamacala abawaphenyayo;
- Amaphoyisa awasabeli ngesikhathi esifanele uma ebizwa ngokuphuthuma emphakathini;
- Amaphoyisa ahlale ekhala ngokuthi awanazo izimoto eziteshini zokuya lapho ebizwa khona emphakathini, kokunye bathi banemoto eyodwa

nayo esayobheka kwenye indawo ebizwe khona. Kukaningi lokhu kungabi iqiniso, lapho uthola ukuthi izimoto zisetshenziswa amaphoyisa ukwenza imisebenzi yawo engahlangene nomsebenzi wokuphoyisa.

### ***Nazi izinselelo ngasohlangothini lomphakathi***

- Ummangali uba nehaba ngamathemba awabeka emaphoyiseni ngemuva kokuvula icala. Uvele alindele ukuthi iphoyisa lizobopha umuntu noma ngabe abukho ubufakazi obugunyaza iphoyisa ukwenza lokho;
- Abamangali bavame ukungabi nalwazi ngemigudu okumele ilandelwe kwezobulungiswa elawula ukubopha, ukushushisa nokugweba umsolwa;
- Abamangali nabasolwa abawaqondi kahle amalungelo okucela ebheyili. Uthola ukuthi ukudedelwa komsolwa ngebheyili sekudala ukungqubuzana phakathi kwamaphoyisa nomphakathi;
- Abamangali abaqondi ukuthi kungani amanye amacala ehoxiswa, abanalo ulwazi lokuthi kusho ukuthini ukuthi icala liyahoxiswa ngoba abukho ubufakazi obenele obungenza kuqhubeke ukushushisa.

Ukubhekana nalezi zinselelo, uMnyango uzoqalisa ngezihlelo zokufundisa eziqondene namaphoyisa nomphakathi kugqugquzelwe ukuthi kube nokuqonda ngomthetho nokuhlonipha amalungelo kwezobulungiswa.

Umthetho omusha, osazokhishwa, uzosabalaliswa emiphakathini ngohlelo lwezokuxhumana nomphakathi ukuze uwazi kahle.

## **UKULWA NOBUGEBENGU EMPHAKATHINI**

Somlomo, ukuzibophezela kwethu ngomgomo weFreedom Charter wokuba neNingizimu Afrika elinganayo kusalokhu kumi njalo. Siphila ngawo lo mgomo Somlomo njengoba ukusebenza kwethu kusekeleke emigomweni yamalungelo alinganayo nesithunzi sobuntu. Njengohulumeni obusa ngokulandela usomqulu wabantu iFreedom Charter, uMthethosisekelo wethu osekeleke kuyona, asikwazi ukushaya indiva iqhaza lezakhamizi zethu ekwenzeni leli lizwe nalesi sifundazwe ukuthi sibe ngesiphephile kubantu bonke, ikakhulukazi labo ababuthaka.

Ngalokho-ke, u-2006/7 uzokuba unyaka wokubandakanya izakhamizi ngokugcwele kwezokuPhepha koMphakathi. Ukubandakanya umphakathi kuzosiza uMnyango ukuba ungene ujule kweminye imibuzo evame ukubuzwa ngabantu lapha phansi ukuthi kungani izimpahla zokwebiwa zithola imakethe kangaka, kungani

abantu abaningi becabanga ukuthi ukulwa nobugebengu kuqala futhi kugcine ngamaphoyisa, futhi kungani izingane nabesifazane abaningi besadlwengulwa neminye eminingi. Lokhu kucacisa ngokusobala isidingo sokusebenza ndawonye kwezinhlelo ezahlukene, ukunakekelwa kwengxenywe yomphakathi ebuthaka, nokubaluleka kwe-Community Safety Network. Ukusebenzisana nohulumeni basekhaya ngokubandakanya uhlelo lwezokuphepha kuma-IDP nako kungaba ngumqondo omuhle.

## **UKWAKHIWA KWESU LOKULWA NEZIDAKAMIZWA**

Ukusimama komnotho wethu nentando yeningi kusezandleni zentsha yakithi Somlomo, kodwa-ke ukusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa entsheni sekufike ezingeni lokuba ubhubhane uqobo. Uma kuyekelwa kuqhubeka, kuzobe ukubukela phansi konke okuyisisekelo esakhiwa okhokho bethu, okuyikona osekusibeke lapho sikhona namhlanje. I-SANCA (eThekwini), isibonelo, ibika ukuthi umuntu oyedwa kwabathathu olashelwa ukudla izidakamizwa esikhungweni sabo kuba yintsha. Ukwakhiwa kwe-Intergrated Strategy on Teenage Drug Abuse esekelwa izinhlelo eziningi ezibambisene kuzokuba yinto ephambili ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi izinto ezithinta ukucwila kwentsha kwizidakamizwa kubhekwana nazo ngendlela efanele.

## **UKUTHUTHUKISWA KWENTSHA EZINGENI LEZIFUNDA**

Intsha ingabaholi bakusasa ngakhoke ineqhaza elibaluleke kabi okumele ilibambe ekulweni nobugebengu. Kulo nyaka wezimali ozayo ngizothanda ukubona intsha ibamba iqhaza ezintweni ezithinta yona. Ngalokho-ke sidinga ukuthola izindlela zokubandakanya netsha lapho kwenziwa izinhlelo. Lokhu sekuveza isidingo sokuba kubekhona abagqogquzeli bentsha ezifundeni nakomasipala esithi ama-District and Municipal Coordinators, abazoqeqeshwa ngezokulwa nobugebengu, ukuze bakwazi ukuzakhela izinhlelo zokuphepha ezindaweni zabo. Futhi bazohlangukiswa neKwaZulu-Natal Intergrated Youth Crime Prevention Committee (KIYCPC). Ekusebenzisaneni noMnyango wezeMfundo, uMnyango wami uzosiza ekwakhweni kwezinhlelo ezibhekene nezikole ezingenako ukuphepha esifundazweni. Zonke izinhlelo zizogxila ekucijeni izikole ngezokuphepha: ngohlaka olwaziwa nge-Discipline, Safety and Security Committee. Lesi isinyathelo esinqala esibheke entsheni esezikoleni nasekuphuculeni ezokuphepha ezikoleni.

Ukugqogquzela ukubandakanyeka kwezinhlangano zezenkolo kwezokuphepha komphakathi njengoba ubugebengu sebufana nobhubhane, okudinga zonke

izakhamizi zibambisane, uMnyango usuqalise ngokunxena abezenkolo ngokwehlukana ukuba beseke izinhlelo zokulwa nobugebengu.

## **UKULEKELELA AMAKHOSI UKUBA ABAMBE IQHAZA KWEZOKUPHEPHA KOMPHAKATHI**

Somlomo, sekufikile kuthina ukuthi kanti kukhona amanye amakhosi aqula amacala angangeni ngaphansi kwawo ngokohlobo lwawo. Egameni lokuvikela ababuthaka, sesiqalise ngomkhankaso wokulekelela amakhosi. Lokhu kuhlanganisa ukuqeqeshwa kwamakhosi angu-286 ukuze akwazi ukubamba iqhaza ekulweni nobugebengu. Sesixoxisene noMnyango wezobuholi bendabuko ukuze sibone ukuthi ngeke mhlambe sisebenze ngokuhlanganyela. Lokhu kuzohamba ibanga elide kabi ukuqinisekisa ukuphepha emiphakathini yasemakhaya.

## **UKUSUNGULWA KWEMIKHANDLU YOKUPHEPHA YEZIFUNDA**

UMnyango wami uzosiza omasipala bezifunda ukuba basungule imikhandlu yokuphepha yomphakathi, ezosebenza njengomxhumanisi we-Community Safety Network, lapho kuzohlangana uhulumeni nezakhamizi ukuze bathole izidingo zezokuphepha bese kulungiswa lapho kudingeka khona, ikakhulukazi ngokusebenzisa uhlelo lwamasu ezokuphepha. Okuzobaluleka emsebenzini woMnyango wami kuzokuba ukuhlale kucwaningwa ngezinto eziphambili ebugebengwini, ukwakhiwa kwamasu amasha, nokwenziwa kwezinhlelo zokulekelela ukuze kusizwe uhulumeni nezakhamizi emizamweni yobhekana nezidingo zokuphepha komphakathi.

## **UKUPHOYISA KOMPHAKATHI**

Ukuze kugququzeleke ukusebenza ngokubambisana nasemizamweni yokwenza isifundazwe sisebenzele ukuletha izidingo, uMnyango usezinhlelweni zokwakha imikhandlu eyaziwa ngama-Community Safety Forums (CSF) ezindaweni ezidinga kakhulu esifundazweni. Ingqungquthela esisanda kuba nayo yezokuPhepha koMphakathi yenze kwaba nokwesekwa okukhulu okuvela kwababambe iqhaza besekele ukuthi kwakhiwe le mikhandlu. Vele kwamanje, e-Eastern Cape, eGauteng naseWestern Capesebeluqalile loluhlelolwama-CSF. Lama CSF azoqinisekisa ukuthi

bonke ababambe iqhaza kwezobulungiswa, ukulwa nobugebengu nomkhakha wokuvikela bahlanganyela ndawonye ukubhekana nezinsalelo zokuphepha komphakathi. Izinhlaka zomphakathi zizothola ukwesekwa okuphelele uMnyango, okuzohlenganisa ukubagqugquzela ukuthi bagqugquzele ukulwa nobugebengu nokugcina ukuthula emiphakathini abasebenza kuyona.

## **IZITHANGAMI ZOKUXOXISANA KWEMIPHAKATHI**

Uhlelo lokuxoxisana kwemiphakathi, esithi phecelezi Communities in Dialogue, njengokuyalela kukaMhlonishwa uNdunankulu enkulumweni yakhe yesifundazwe, luzongena ngaphansi kwehhovisi lomqondisi elibhekene nokuphoyisa komphakathi, eselivele liqalile ukuxazulula izingxabano phakathi kwemiphakathi. Isidingo sesibe sikhulu kabi ngendlela yokuthi uMnyango usuke wangenelela izikhathi ezintathu ezindaweni ezahlukene. Iminyango yesifundazwe ehlangabezana nezinkinga zokuxabanakwemiphakathi okusuke kulethwe kuyona izidingo, izothola ukusizakala kulo Mnyango wami. Lolu uhlelo oludinga ukusebenza kwabantu noludinga imali, okusho ukuthi luzogadla ngempela ezimalini zoMnyango. Nokho-ke, uMnyango uzokwenza ubuchule obufanele obuzokwenza luphumelele lolu hlelo.

## **UKULEKELELWA KWABAHLUKUNYEZIWE**

Somlomo, ukuzibophezela kwethu ukuthi sivikela ababuthaka kuhlale kusenza siqinisekise ukuthi ukulingana uma kwenziwa ubulungiswa kuhamba phambili, nokuthi izinga lempilo yabantu lenziwa ngcono. Lokhu kuzibophezela kugcizelelwe ukuthi kuvulwe leli hhovisi lomqondisi, inhloso yalo okungukuqinisekisa ukuthi bonke abayizisulu noma ezaluphi uhlobo lobugebengu bathola ukuvikeleka nokwesekeleka. Lokhu kuzibophezela kuphinde kwathola ukuqinisekiswa ngenkathi iKhabhinethi kazwelonke yamukela i-Victims Charter ngoNovember 2004. Njengengxenywe yokweseka ukusetshenziswa nokuqwashisa ngale-Victims Charter, sesishicilele amakhophi angu-183 ngesiZulu nangesiNgisi sawasabalalisa eziteshini zamaphoyisa. Siphinde sakhapha amaZ-card ngesiZulu nesiNgisi okumanje asabalaliswa emiphakathini. Nakuba inqola yezinguquko isahamba ngonyawo lonwabu, isiyalokoza inhlati yethemba lokuthi langa limbe sizobona ukwenziwa kobulungiswa kubantu bonke.

Ngokulandela iNational Crime Prevention Strategy, ukudlwengula, udlame lwasekhaya nobugebengu obubhekiswe kwabesifazane nezingane, konke kudinga ukubhekelwa ngendlela ekhethekile ngenxa yomonakalo okugcina sekuwenzile emiphakathini wonkana.

Isifundazwe sethu sesibika ukuthi benyukile lobugebengu kulo nyaka wezimali odlule. Ngenxa yalesi simo, sekusungulwe izikhungo ezaziwa ngamaVictim Support Centre ezweni lonke, ezinye zisebenza eziteshini zamaphoyisa ezinye ziphethwe izinhlangano ezizimele. Sekwaxhiwe nohlelo olwaziwa nge-Assessment Tool olubheka ukusebenza kwalezi zikhungo eziteshini ezingu-120 kanti kusazoqhubeka ukubhekwa kwazo ngenhloso yokuthola okuyizidingongqangi zazo. Somlomo, kuyangijabulisa ukumemezela ukuthi osomabhizinisi sebethembise ukusebenzisana nathi ngokuxhasa lezi zikhungo.

## **IZINHLELO ZOKUFUNDA**

Somlomo, ngenkathikubonakala izinto eziningi esezenzekile ezweni, kusenezinselelo ezidinga ukuhlanganyela kwabo bonke abathintekayo ukuze luqedwe nya udlame emakhaya. Ngiyajabula futhi ukumemezela ukuthi emkhankasweni wethu wokulwa nodlame lwasekhaya nokunye ukuhlukumeza emindenini, uMnyango wami usebenzisa amandla abemithombo yezindaba ngemisakazo namaphepha. Sihlanganise umdlalo womoya njengemizamo yokuqeda udlame lwemindenini ngesikhathi sezinsuku ezingu-16 zokulwa nokuhlunyenzwa kwabesimame nezingane. Esimatasa ngako manje ukuqopha iVideotape/DVD, ezosetshenziswa ukuqwashisa wonke amalungu omphakathi ngenkinga ekhona yokuhlukumezana emphakathini. Sekuke kwahlanganiswa ushicilelo oluqwashisa ngodlame lwasekhaya lwasabalaliswa isifundazwe sonke. Okunye esimatasa ngako izinhlelo zokufundisana ezikoleni ngokubambisana nabanye ababambe iqhaza ukwesekela imikhankaso yokuvikelwa kwezingane – i-Child Protection Week, i-International Children's day neNational Children's Day.

Somlomo, Baba, kuyangijabulisa ukumemezela kulendlu ukuthi nginenhloso yokusungula izinhlelo zokusebenzisana namaNyuvesi nalabo abangasebenzi abaphothule izifundo zePsychology ukuze basize ngokuba ngabeluleki ezikhungweni zethu ezaziwa ngama-Trauma Centre, okuzokwenza nabo bathole ithuba lokusebenzisa ulwazi lwabo. Ngokusebenzisa uhlelo lwe-PGDS ukuzinzisa ukuthula nokuphepha, uMnyango usebenzisana noMnyango wezeNhlalakahle ekulungiseni udaba lwezingane ezingenamakhaya, kusizwa izikhungo ezibabhekayo ukuba kutholakale izitifiketi zokuzalwa nokuba zithole imali yezibonelelo.

## **UBULILI**

Somlomo, nyakenye ngabika ukuthi kuzokuba nosizo lokuqeqeshwa kuzo zonke izifunda kulesi fundazwe ukuze kuqeqeshwe abagququzeli bezobulili, ama-

Gender Coordinator, ukuze bakwazi ukusabalalisa i-Women Safety Audit kubo bonke omasipala. Njengamanje, nginokujabula ngokubika ukuthi sesenze uhlaka olulandelwayo ekuqeqesheni kanti kuze kube manje sesiqeqeshe omasipala abane okuzokuthi uma sesiqeqeshe nalaba abanye abagqugquzeli sibe sesibalekelela ukuba basebenze komasipala bamadolobha.

## I-HIV/AIDS

UMnyango wezokuPhephanokuXhumanisa uMphakathi uzibophezele ezinhlelweni zokusiza abasebenzi bawo odabeni lweHIV/AIDS. Lolu hlelo luhambisana nemigomo nezinhlelo ezibanzi zoMnyango wezeMpilo. Kuyabonakala ukuthi kudingeka imali ezobekelwa lolu hlelo ukuze kuliwe nobhubhane. Umnyango wezamaphoyiso ubeke inani elingu R500 000 ukuhwe nalobhubhane. Lemali ayanele uma sibheko isimo esmanzozo esibhekene naso.

## UKULUNGISA INKINGA YEGERE KWEZOMNOTHO

Ngokusebenzisana nabakhiqizi bezinto ezahlukene, uMnyango ufaka isandla ekufezeneni kombono kahulumeni wesifundazwe wokusekela nokugqugquzela ukuthuthukiswa kwabamnyama kwezomnotho, iBlack Economic Empowerment, okuhlose ukusiza abantu ababencishwe amathuba phambilini nosomabhizinisi abasafufusa, ikakhulukazi amabhizinisi asingethwe ngabesifazane. Kuzokwakhiwa uhlelo lokubhalisa kwezinkampani kusizwe labo somabhizinisi abalungele ukungena ngaphansi kwezinhlelo zikahulumeni wesifundazwe zokuguqula nokuthuthukisa ezomnotho. Sizokwenza igalelo ekuvaleni igebe phakathi kwesigaba sokuqala nesesibili somnotho ngokusebenzisa osomabhizinisi bendawo uma senza imicimbi yezimbizo neminye yokuhambela emiphakathini kulethwa izidingongqangi.

## IZINSELELO

Isabelomali soMnyango sona asisiningi kangako ekufezeni imisebenzi yesifundazwe ebekwe phambili okuwukugcina ukuthula, ukuphepha nokuvikela. Kusadingeka ithi ukwenyuka ukuze kwenziwe umsebenzi obonakalayo. UMnyango uhlale uthola izicelo ezinhlekani zemiphakathi ezifuna ukusiza ngokwenza imisebenzi kodwa ngenxa yokushoda kwezimali, awukwazi ukukhokhela imisebenzi yabo. Kumele ugxile ezinhlelweni zokulwa nobugebengu ngokunjalo nasekuthuthukisweni kwamakhono ukuze wakhe isizukulwane esithobela umthetho, esiphumelelayo



nesizokuba abantu abadala abangenako ukuntula. UMnyango uhlela ukusungula uhlelo lokusiza intsha oluzokwenziwa ngokubambisana nomasipala bamadolobha.

Ukukhula okulokhu kubonakala kobugebengu obubhekiswe kwabefazane nezingane nokungasizakali kwabahlukunyeziwe, kuveza esinye isithombe. Kulokhu uMnyango uhlela ukuhlanganisa amaphoyisa nezinhlango ezizimele ukuze kwakhiwe uhlelo oluzosiza ukulekelela abahlukunyeziwe.

## ISIPHETHO

Somlomo, lesisethulo sesabelomalingabeasiphelele umangingadlulisanga ukubonga kwami okukhulu kulaba bantu, amaqembu nezinhlango ezilandelayo:

- INhloko yoMnyango wami uNks Yasmin Bacus, ithimba lakhe elisha aphethe nalo nabo bonke abasebenzi boMnyango;
- Ihhovisi likaNgqongqoshe;
- Amaphoyisa e-SAPS KwaZulu-Natal;
- IKomiti lezokuPhepha nokuXhumanisa uMphakathi (eSishayamthetho saKwaZulu-Natal);
- Ubuholi namalungu ama-Community Poling Forum;
- Yibo bonke ababambe iqhaza ekulweni nobugebengu;
- Amalungu omphakathi;
- Nabemithombo yezindaba.

Ukubambisana kwenu noMnyango wethu