Ukuqakatheka kwezimiso ezimayilana lokulinganiswa kwamathuba ngobulili

Izimiso zeSADC Ezimayilana Lobulili Lengqubelaphambili zenyusele umbiko weSADC ngobulili lengqubelphambili ezingeni eliphezulu kakhulu ukudlula loba yiwuphi omunye umthetho wesigaba. Izimiso lezi ezilempumela ezihloswe ukufinyelelwa ngo-2015 ezingamatshumi amambili lesitshiyagalombili kube lokulingana kwamathuba ngobulili ngezokuqala ngqa emhlabeni wonke,njalo zibeka iSADC ezingeni eliphezulu esigabeni,eAfrica lemhlabeni edabeni lokuletha ukulingana kwamathuba ngobulili.

Inhlanganiso zomphakathi eziphatheke kunhlelo zeSADC ezimayilana lobulili

I-Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance (Alliance)[1],eyinhlanganiso yamaqembu adlula inani elingu-40 alamaqembu omphakathi azimele wodwa awesigaba abekhankasa kusukela ngo-2005 efuna ukuthi kube lezimiso ezimayilana lokulinganiswa kwamathuba ngobulili kuSADC.

Inhlanganiso le isebenza ngamaqembu akhangele imisebenzi etshiyeneyo akhokhelwa ngabantu abangamalunga enhlanganiso. Ikomiti ephatheke kulo umsebenzi igoqela lezi inhlanganiso :

- Gender Links - inhlanganiso egoqela zonke nje inhlanganiso ezizimele zodwa;njalo ikhokhela ihlanganiso ezizimele eziphatheke kwezikhangelane lodlakela phakathi kwabesifazana labesilisa/ i-Gender Based Violence Cluster.
- Zimbabwe Women Resource Centre and Network – ihlanganiso ezimele ekhokhelayo kwezomnotho lobulili i-Gender and Economic Justice Cluster.
- Gender Advocacy Programme – inhlanganiso ephambili kwezobulili lombuso i-Gender and Governance Cluster.
- Gender and Media Southern Africa Network – inhlanganiso ephambili kwezobulili lokusakazwa,i- Gender and Media Cluster.
- SAfAIDS - inhlanganiso ephatheke kwezempilo, i- Sexual and Reproductive Rights, and HIV and AIDS cluster
- WLSA – inhlanganiso ekhokhela kwezomthetho i- Constitutional and Legal Rights Cluster.

Okunye okunengi kutholakala ku-www.genderlinks.org.za
alliance@genderlinks.org.za
Phone: 27 (0) 11 622 2977

1 SADC Gender Protocol Alliance comprises: Association of Local Government (ALAN); African Women's Economic Policy Network (AWEPON); Botswana Council of NGOs (BOCONGO); Christian Council of Mozambique; CIVICUS; Federation of African Media Women (FAMW) – SA; GAP; Gender Links (GL); Gender and Media Southern Africa Network (GEMSA); Gender Policy Program Committee (Botswana); Justice and Peace (Lesotho); Malawi Council of Churches; Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA); NGO Gender Coordination Network Malawi; SAFAIDS; SAMDI; SALGA; Society for Women and AIDS in Africa Zambia (SWAAZ); Trade Collective; Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF); Women in Law in Southern Africa (WLSA); Women, Land and Water Rights Southern Africa (WLWRSA); Namibia Non-Governmental Forum (NANGOF); Women's Net; Young Women's Christian Association Botswana (YWCA); Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association; Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre (ZWRCN). Associate Members: African Women and Child Feature Service; Swedish Cooperative Centre - Southern Africa; Diakonia (Zambia).

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GENDER EQUALITY IN SADC
THE TIME IS NOW

IZIMISO ZESADC EZIMAYILANA LOBULILI LENGQUBELA PHAMBILI

ZASUNGULWA MHLAKA-17AUGUST 2008

zigoqela zenyusa ziqhubela phambili

Izimiso zeSADC ezimayilana lobulili lengqubelaphambili:

ZIGOQELA
izivumelwano ezenziwa emithethweni yesigaba, kweleAfrica, lemhlabeni wonke kuhloswe ukulinganisa amathuba phakathi kwabesifazana labesilisa.

ZENYUSA
imithetho le zigcwalisa izikhenxe zibeka ezinye izimiso lapho ezingakabi khona.

ZIQHUBELA PHAMBILI
ukulinganiswa kwamathuba ngobulili ngokubona ukuthi wonke amazwe akuSADC ayakwamukela ukulinganiswa kwamathuba lokubona ukuthi kuba lalapho okuhlanganwa khona kubonisanwa, kuphathiswana njalo kuxwayiswana ngezenzo eziphathelene ngalolu daba.

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ISIVUMELWANO SESADC ESIMAYELANA LOBULILI LENGQUBELAPHAMBILI NGAMAFITSHANE

OKUMUNYETHWEYO OKUMQOKA	LOKHU KUYIBEKA KULIPHI IBANGA IZIMBABWE NA?
IZIGABA 4-8:AMALUNGELO KUSISEKELO SOMBUSO LASEMTHETHWENI,UKUTHOLA UKUVIKELEKA EMTHETHENI	
Kungakadluli u2015: • Zonke izisekelo zombuso esigabeni kumele zizame ngamandla onke ukudala ukulingana phakathi kwabesilisa labesifazana njalo ziqinisekise ukuthi kulokhu kulingana akukho kuphikisana emthethweni loba ezenzweni. Lokhu kugoqela ukulingana phakathi kwabomama labo baba emtshadweni. • Wonke amazwe kumele esule yonke imithetho elobandlululo njalo esule ukuthatha omama njengabantu abaphansi lemithetho egcina omama bengaphansi kwaboyise, omkabo, abantwababo abesilisa lazo zonke izinini ezesilisa.	✓ IZimbabwe yamukele yasayina imithetho, izivumelwano lezimiso ezihlose ukwakha umumo omuhle owenza kube lula ukudala ukulingana phakathi kwabobaba labomama.Lokhu kugoqela okulandelayo:Isivumelwano esihlose Ukwesulwa kwakho konke Ukubandlululwa Kwabomama, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); Isimemezelo Somhlaba wonke Ngamalungelo Woluntu; Isivumelwano ngamalungelo kwezenotho,ezenhlalakahle lamasiko,Convention on Economic ,Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC); Isivumelwano esibalula ukuthi umuntu kumele abe leminyaka yokuzalwa emingaki ukuze anelise ukuthatha loba ukuthathwa njalo abhalise umtshado ngokusemthethweni,umthetho omayilana lobulili lengqubelaphambili weSADC (1997) lokwengezelelwayo (addendum(1998). ✓ Isisekelo sombuso saseZimbabwe asiphoqeleli uhulumende ukuthi alandele izivumelwano lemithetho esayiniweyo.Ekuhlolisiseni kwesisekelo okuqhubekela phambili khathesi, inhlanganiso zikazulu zikhuthaza ukuthi kuhlolisiswe lesi sikhenxe. ✓ Loba nje ukuhlolisiswa sikhenxe elobandlululo kungakenziwa,le elandelayo isiguquliwe eminyakeni engammatshumu amabili esanda kwedlula: ✓ (1991) Umthetho owaziwa njengeDeeds Amendment Act – wesula ukuthi owesifazana kumele aveze obala ukuthi uthethwe loba qha lebizo lomkakhe eligcweleyo kuzo zonke ingwalo zezivumelwano lakwezinye ingwalo ezenziwe nguye loba ezenzelwe yena. ✓ (1997) Umthetho Ophathelene lokwabiwa kwempahla zomufi, othiwa yi-Administration of Estates Amendment Act - lo umthetho waguqula imithetho emayelana lokwabiwa kwelifa wapha omama amandla engeziweyo, umama ofelwe ngumkakhe uphiwa indlu, impahla zendlu lakho konke okunye okwendlu.
ISIGABA 9:ABANTU ABAYIZILIMA	
• Abantu abayizilima kufanele impilakahle yabo, inhlalakahle lamanye amalungelo abo aziswe njalo avikelwe.	✓ IZimbabwe ilomthetho omayelana labantu abayizilima, iDisabled Person's Act, ongumthetho othuthukisa, uvikele abantu abayizilima njalo uphe amandla awenza kube lesikhundla lomsebenzi kamqondisi wezindaba zabantu abayizilima lebhodi ekhangelane lezindaba zabayizilima elizweni lonke jikelele. ✓ mayelana lezikhalazo ezivela kwabayizilima.Loba nje umthetho omayelana labantu abayizilima unika amandla okuba kube lomqondisi weBhodi Yelizwe Yabantu abayiZilima,akulamqondisi kuze kube khathesi, okwenza kubenzima ukuthi umsebenzi webhodi wenziwe ngenxa yokusweleka kwemali lokungabikhona kukamqondisi. ✓ Umthetho okusakhulunywa ngawo usuwenziwe njalo umelele ukupasiswa nguhulumende.Longumthetho ozakhangelana lezezimali lezombusazwe eziphathelene labantu abayizilima. ✓ Okwakhathesi kabakho abameli babantu abayizilima kuphalamende.Lesi yisikhala okumele sivalwe. ✓ Inhlanganiso yelizwe lonke emela abayizilima,iNational Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped(NASCOH),ikhuthaza ukuba kubunjwe isikhwama sabayizilima,iDisability Fund,lapho abayizilima bazathola imali yama-project umuntu ngamunye loba njengamaqembu kumbe njengenhlanganiso. ✓ Uhulumende usetshengise ukuzimisela ukusayina Umthetho weNhlanganiso Yezizwe Ezibambeneyo omayilana lamalungelo abantu abayizilima, iUnited Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.Lokhu kunika ithemba lokunanza imizamo yokuletha amalungelo abantu abayizilima elizweni.
ISIGABA 10:AMALUNGELO ABAFELOKAZI LABAFELWA	
• Ngaphandle kokuba kube lesinqumo somthethwandaba esehlukileyo, umfelokazi kumele angabi lokuthandabuza kokuba abe lelungelo lokungcina abantwana, ilungelo lokuqhubeka ehlala endlini yomtshado, lokuba lesabelo sakhe esifaneleyo selifa lomkakhe. • Umfelokazi kumele abe lelungelo lokwendela Emuntwini azikhethele yena njalo avikeleke kulo lonke udlakela.Lawa lawo ngamalungelo omfelwa.	✓ Okwakhathesi,eZimbabwe ubaba nguye omkhulu phambi komthetho kundaba zabantwana emulini,kodwa kusuke kube lenkinga kwezinye izinqumo ezenziwa emawofisini kasikomitshi omkhulu,uRegistrar General.Omama baba lenkinga nxa befuna ukuthatha izincwadi ezithile,ezifana lamaphasipoti abantwana,ngoba omama bengayisibo abalamalungelo emthethweni kuloludaba.Imizamo iyenziwa ukuze kutshintshwe lokhu emthethweni. ✓ EZimbabwe khathesi nxa ubaba esifa, umama nguye oba lelungelo lokugcina abantwana, ngaphandle kokuba inkundla yomthetho iqume ukuthi kenelisi ukukwenza lokhu. ✓ Umthetho uthi nxa kungela wili(will),umzali oseleyo umkakhe esifa nguye oba ngumninimuzi njalo uthola ingxenye yelifa kuthi okuseleyo kuphiwe abantwana.Kodwa lumthetho kawunakekeli abantwana okweneleyo.Isibonelo,nxa ubaba esifa,indlu iba ngekamama.Nxa umama esenda abesesifa leyondlu iba ngeyomkakhe wesibili,laye ongathatha omunye umfazi abantwana bemuli yokuqala basale bengelandlu. ✓ Isintu/umdeni wenza kube nzima ukuba umfelokazi endele endodeni azikhethele yona engasiyo sinini somufi, okusuke kwenze kube nzima ukuba umfelokazi azikhethele indoda afuna ukwendela kuyo.
ISIGABA 11: UMTWANA OYINKAZANA LOMTWANA ONGUMFANA	
• Kumele kwenziwe izinqumo, izimiso, lemithetho ukuze kuvikelwe njalo kuthuthukiswe ingqubelaphambili yomtwana ongumfana lomtwana oyinkazana, kugoqela ukususwa kwakho konke ukubandlulula emulini, phakathi kukazulu, ezinhlanganisweni lakuhulumende. • Amasiko amabi lezenzo ezimbi kumele kususwe, kugoqela udlame lokuhuquluzwa kwenotho. • Kufanele kube lamathuba alinganayo kwezemfundo lezempilakahle.	Imithetho ephathelene lamalungelo abantwana eZimbabwe igoqela le elandelayo: ✓ Umthetho Wezemfundo uthi wonke umtwana ulelungelo lokuzuza imfundo.Loba lo umthetho uphoqelela wonke umtwana ukuba abe lemfundo yangaphansi (primary), usuke ukutshiye kumzali ukuba abe obona ukuthi umtwana uya esikolweni, kube kanti lokhu kumele kube ngumlandu kahulumende, ukuba abe ngaye ophoqelela njalo opha imfundo mahala. ✓ Isivumelwano esimayilana lamalungelo omtwana (1989) sikubeka obala ukuthi abantwana bangabantu abazimele bodwa njalo balamalungelo.IZimbabwe yasamukela ngoSeptember 1990.Inkinga emqoka ephathelene lesivumelwano samalungelo omtwana yikwenza okufaneleyo,isibonelo,eZimbabwe,ukubakhona sikhathi sinye komthetho wesizwe lowamasiko kusuke kwenze kube nzima ukuphoqelela ukulandelwa kwalo umthetho lokuba leqiniso lokuthi uyalandelwa. ✓ Ilungelo lemfundo kalikho kusisekelo sombuso saseZimbabawe, esithiwa ngabomthetho kasiqinanga kumalungelo kazulu lawezenotho. ✓ Nxa sikhangela ibhajethi ka 2007, sithola ukuthi indleko yeholo yesekhondari lephurayimari yaba yi-92% le-96% yemali yonke yogatsha lwezemfundo.Imali eyabelwa ukuthenga izinswelo eziqakathekileyo ezifana lezinto zokusebenzisa ekufundeni lekufundiseni lokunye yingcosana nje eyi i-1.3% kusekhondari leyi 0.38% kuphurayimari. ✓ Izikolo zethu kazilazo izinhlelo zemfundo ezinanza abayizilima.
IZIGABA 12-13 : UMBUSO OMUHLE (UKUMELWA LOKUBA LESANDLA EMBUSWENI)	
• Ngo 2015 omama kumele babe sebesezikhundleni eziyingxenye, kuSADC kumakampani azimele wodwa lakuhulumende (kugoqela iphalamende, umbuso wezigaba lekhabhineti). • Amazwe angamalunga kufanele enze ukuba omama baphatheke ngokweneleyo kwezokhetho lokwenza izinqumo ngokupha omama amandla lokuqinisa ukulinganiswa kwamathuba phakathi kwabesilisa labesifazana.	✓ Amaqembu ezombuso alamakota azaphathisa ukuba omama bakhethwe,ZANU PF 30%,MDC T 50% le MDC M 50% Impumelelo esikhona okwamanje igoqela lokhu: Kulabesifazana abayiziphathamandla abayi 7 kwabayi 41, (17%) • Kulabomama abayi- 3 kuphela kwabayi-12 abangamalunga ekhomithi ekhangelane lokusebenza kukahulumende womanyano (JOMIC).Le yikhomithi eyabunjwa ukuze ibhekane lokusebenza kukahulumende womanyano. • Abesifazana abangu- 23 abangamalunga eSenate kwabayi 93, (25%) • Omama abayi- 7 kukhabhineti yabayi 36 kukhabhinethi • Omama abayi 32 kwabayi 210 endlini yabameli, (16%)
ISIGABA 14:EZEMFUNDO	
• Kumele kube seku lamathuba alinganayo phakathi kwabomama labobaba kuwo wonke amazinga kwezemfundo. • Kumele kube lezimiso ezinakekela abesifazana labesilisa ngokufananayo kwezemfundo, kuhlose ukulwisana lokubandlulula ngobulili lokususa udlakela kwezemfundo.	✓ Umthetho wezemfundo weZimbabawe (Isigaba25:04), kawunakekeli bulili, njengoba ufaka abantwana bonke ndawonye, ungehlukanisi abantwana ngobulili, unganganzi ukuba amankazana aleqembu lawo wodwa, balezinswelo zabo okufanele zinanzwe ekubumbeni izimiso. ✓ Umbiko wengqubelaphambili, iZimbabwe Millenium Development Goals 2004 Progress Report, ikubeka sobala ukuthi inani lamankazana eliqhubeka lesikolo liya lisehla nxa kuqhutshekwa ngemfundo kusuka phansi kusiya phezulu. ✓ Ugatsha lwezemfundo lulomthetho omayelana lokuziphatha kwababalisi ophathelene lodlame ngobulili ezikolweni.Lapho okungela kuziphatha umbalisi uyajeziswa.Nxa untombazana eleminyaka engaphansi kweminyaka evunyelwayo uGatsha Lwezemfundo luya emthethweni kube licala.
IZIGABA 15-19:IZIKHALI ZENGQUBELAPHAMBILI, LOKUPHA AMANDLA KWEZOMNOTHO	
Nxa kufika u2015 ohulumende bafanele: • Babe sebenze kwaba lamathuba alinganayo phakathi kwabomama labobaba ekubumbeni imithetho lezimiso kwezomnotho. • Babe sebenikeze imali enakekela ubulili ngokufananayo kubo mama lakubo baba • Babe leqiniso lokuba omama labobaba baphiwa amathuba alinganayo ukuze benze amabhizimusi lokuzuza usekelo oluvela kuhulumende ngokulingana.	✓ Kumakampani azimele wodwa, asithi Umkambo Wezimali/Wezomnotho WeZimbabwe, usaphethwe ngobaba. Phakathi kwabayi-35 abasebenzayo omama bayi-4 kuphela kanti abayi-3 babo abakabi ngabalezithupha zokusenza khona ✓ Nxa kulandelwa Ukuhlolisisa kwabe Labour Force kuka2004 abayi-79% abaqhatshiweyo babengafundelanga umsebenzi kuthi abayi-54% babo babe ngabesifazana.Phakathi kwabayi-5% abafundele umsebenzi abayi-40% ngabesifazana. ✓ Ukuba phansi kwabesifazana kubonakala ekuthini bayi-29% yabaqhatshiweyo okwesikhathi eside, bayi-39.8% yabaqhatshiweyo okwesikhathi esifitshani le 18% yabaqhatshi.(Ukuhlolisisa kwe Labour Force 2004). ✓ Omama bayi 52% yabantu elizweni,kanti abayi-86% babo bahlala emakhaya,njalo bangabalimi basemakhaya kumbe basebenza emapulazini.

OKUMUNYETHWEYO OKUMQOKA	LOKHU KUYIBEKA KULIPHI IBANGA IZIMBABWE NA?
• Baguqule yonke imithetho lezimiso eziphathelene lokunika imali lokunye okuphathisayo ekutholeni uncedo lengqubelaphambili kubomama, kugoqela umhlabathi lamanzi. • Babe leqiniso lokuthi omama labobaba baba lamathuba alinganayo ekutholeni imisebenzi kuwo wonke amabanga omnotho	✓ Uhulumende weZimbabwe wenza uGatsha lwe Small to Medium Enterprises olupha uncedo kumakampani amancane langaphakathi kwamakhulu lamancane ngenhloso yokuzama uku phathisa ukuthuthukisa uzulu kwezomnotho.
IZIGABA 20-25: UDLAKELA OLUPHATHELENE LOBULILI	
Kufika u2015 ohulumende kufanele: • Babe sebebumbe imithetho enqabela lonke udlakela oluphathelene lobulili,njalo enza ukuthi bonke abadala loludlakela babotshwe bamiswe phambi komthethwandaba. • Babe sebethethe amanyathelo achitha yonke imikhuba lamasiko avumela kumbe adala ukusetshenziswa kodlakela ngobulili (GBV). • Bebe besebebone ukuthi imithetho ephathelene lodlakela ngobulili (GBV) igoqela ngokugcweleyo ukuhlolwa, ukwelatshwa lokugcinwa kwalabo abahlukuluziweyo ngodlakela oluphathelene lobulili babo. • Benze izimiso ezibona ukuthi abadala udlakela bayalaywa, bafundiswe ngobubi bodlakela • Benze imithetho evikela ukuthengiswa kwabantu lokwelatshwa kwabasinde kulesi siga. • Benze imithetho, izimiso lenhlelo ezilwisana lokuhlukuluza okuphathelene lobulili. • Babe sebelezinhlelo eziphathisa ekufundiseni ngobubi bodlakela obuphathelene lobulili lokusekela bonke abaphathisayo kunhlelo zokupha uncedo ekulwisaneni lodlakela lolu. • Behlise ngengxenye, 50%, izehlakalo zodlakela obuphathelane lobulili.	✓ Umthetho othiwa yiDomestic Violence Act,Umthetho Olwisana loDlakela Ezindlini,wenziwa eZimbabwe mhlaka-25-10-2007.Umthetho lo uhlose ukuvikela ngokugcweleyo emthethweni labo abakhangelane lodlakela ezindlini.Umthetho lo uyancomeka ngendlela ezinengi ngoba: 1) Uvikela amantombazana lapho okusuke kuthiwe imuli inikeze umtwana oyintombazana kuvikelwe ingozi. 2) Uvikela osuke akhangelane lodubo lokulandelelwa, ehlukuluzwa ngamazwi ngulowo omlandelayo mhlawumbe ehlose ukukhombisa. ✓ Kulekiliniki yabantu abadala ababanjwe iganyavu eqalise ukusebenza ngoMarch 2009 eHarare.Bayelatshwa, balaywe njalo baphiwe uncedo oluswelekayo nxa umuntu ebanjwe iganyavu kulekiliniki.Kuyonale ikiliniki njalo kufundiswa abezempilo ukuthi ziphathwa njani izehlakalo zodlame ezindlini. ✓ EZimbabwe kulamadale lapho labo abehlelwe yizehlakalo ezifana lodlame kumbe ukubanjwa iganyavu bathola uncedo.Ayi-9 lamadale atholakala kuma-region lapho labo abehlelwe yizehlakalo zodlame kumbe ukubanjwa iganyavu bapha ubufakazi kungekho kwethuselwa yilabo abadale lolodlame kumbe abameli babo.
ISIGABA 26:IMPILAKAHLE	
• Yehlisa ukufa kwabomama bebeletha ngenani eliyi-75%	✓ Umbiko ka-2009 ovela enhlanganisweni ethiwa yi-United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) iphathisana labe University of Zimbabwe ufakaza ukuthi imfa phakathi kwabomama bebeletha isebangeni eliku-725 kwabazelweyo abayi-100 000, abayi-25.5% balaba bengabafa bebulawa yi AIDS le HIV, okulinani eliphezulu kakhulu. ✓ Abayi-4.7% kwabayi 91% babomama abaya kumakiliniki abomama abazithweleyo bayasazi isimo sabo mayilana le-HIV bengakabi lezisu.Ukopha kuyisizatho sesibili sokufa kwabomama okulinani eliyi-14.4% yezimfa zabomama, njalo ihypertension iyisizatho sesithathu, 13%.Ukuvikela lokwelatshwa kungehlisa inani lezimfa nge-46%.(UMbiko we-UNFPA le-UZ oka-2009). ✓ Umbiko we World Health Organisation (WHO) oka 2002 ubeka sobala ukuthi inani labasebenza kugatsha lwezempilo labafundele imisebenzi lehle okumangalisayo.Loba nje lolu gatsha luphiwa imali engeziweyo isuka yehle kakhulu nxa kukhangelwa intengo yayo ngenxa yokulahlekelwa kwamandla kwedola leZimbabwe lokusetshenziswa kwedola laseMelika.
ISIGABA 27: IHIV LEAIDS	
Kufika u-2015,kukhangelelwe ukuthi ohulumende babe: • Sebelenhlelo ezinakekela ubulili eziphathisa ukuthi kungabi lokumemetheka komkhuhlani. • Sebenze kwaba lula ukuthi bonke abadinga ukwelatshwa bayayizuza imithi, obaba, omama, abafana lamankazana. • Sebelenhlelo ezinanza umsebenzi wabanika uncedo, zibaphathisa njalo zibapha abakuswelayo ukuze bafeze umsebenzi wabo. • Bakhuthaze obaba ukuthi labo baphatheke ekunikeni uncedo.	✓ Demographic And Health Survey ithi inani labantu abale HIV leAIDS liyi15.6% lisuka Ku-17.5% ngo-2001.Inani labomama liyi-21.1% nxa kuqhathaniswa le-14.5% kubobaba. ✓ Uhulumende usebumbe uhlelo olukhangelane lokulwisana leHIV leAIDS kubomama lasemankazaneni,kulandela ukuphathisana kukahulumende labanye abaphatheke kunhlelo ze HIV leAIDS kubomama lasemankazaneni.✓ Uhulumende ukhuthaza ukuphatheka kwabobaba kunhlelo ezipha uncedo lokunanza amalungelo alabo abapha uncedo kungela mbadalo.Lokhu kwenziwa ngaphansi kwenhlanganiso ye-National AIDS Council kumakhomithi asemaphondweni (provinces) lasezabelweni.
ISIGABA 28:UKULETHA UKUTHULA LOKULWISANA LODLAME	
Kufika u2015 kumele kube sekuthethwe amanyathelo okulinganisa amathuba abobaba lawabomama kunhlelo eziphathelene lokuletha ukuthula kumazwe angamalunga eSADC.	✓ Kunyanga kaJune ngo 2009 iphephandaba iHerald labika ukuthi, uhulumende womanyano ubumba umthetho ozaphathisa ekuletheni ukuxolelana, ozakutsho amanyathelo okumele athathelwe labo abadala udlame kwezombusazwe.Umthetho lo uzakutsho imbadalo okumele ikhitshwe, ukuxolelana lesikhathi umthetho ozabe usebenza ngaso. ✓ Kungumlandu kahulumende ukuletha ukuxolelana elizweni,kodwa-ke ukuze lokhu kufezeke kudingakala ukuthi uzulu lamaqembu azimele wodwa (NGOs) aphatheke kukho.Inhlanganiso ezithi i-Research and Advocacy Unit,Women,s Coalition of Zimbabwe le IDASA okwakhathesi zidinga ulwazi kubomama elizweni lasesigabeni seSADC,ziqoqa imibono yabomama ngodaba lokuxolelana elizweni.Ulwazi ezizaluthola luzaphathisa abe National Healing Organ. ✓ Inhlanganiso yamakatholika,i-Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace,yenza umkhankaso elizweni lonke ithuthukisa ukuthula elizweni.
IZIGABA 29-31:AMAPHEPHANDABA,UMSAKAZO,ITELEVISION,LEZOKUKHULUMISANA	
Kufika u-2015: • Ubulili buzananzwa ngokugcweleyo kuyo yonke imithetho ephathelene lezolwazi,ukukhulumisana,lokusakaza. • Omama bazaba labameli ngokulingana labobaba kuzo zonke indawo lakumabanga wonke kwezolwazi lokusakaza. • Omama labo baba bazaphiwa amandla alinganayo kwezokusakaza. • Inhlelo zabomama lezi phathelane labomama kwezokusakaza zizakwengezelelwa njalo ukukhangelela omama phansi kuzakwesulwa.	✓ Ukulinganiswa kwamathuba phakathi kwabomama labobaba kwezokusakaza kuyingxenye yomkhankaso wokulinganiswa kwamathuba kuzo zonke indawo elizweni ✓ Kuyinkinga ukwazi ukuthi kuphumelele kangakanani ukunakekela ukulinganiswa kwamathuba kwezamaphephandaba lezemsakazweni letelevision. ✓ Akulamthetho ophathelene lenani labomama kwezokusakaza lakumaphephandaba eZimbabawe loba nje enye yezinto ezihloswe yinhlanganiso yeZimbabawe National Information and Communication Technology Policy Framework,inhlanganiso yezimiso zelizwe leZimbabwe eyezomsakazo lokukhulumisana, eka-2005 yikuba leqiniso lokuthi izifiso zabobaba labomama ziyanakekelwa ngokulingeneyo ekubumbeni lekusetshenzisweni kwezimiso zeICT. ✓ Abathathelizindaba besilisa yibo abanengi kwabasebenza kwezezindaba kumakampani ezindaba wonke eZimbabwe.Ukuhlolisisa kwaloludaba okwenziwa ngabenhlanganiso yabomama abansundu bezimbabwe abasenza kwezolusakaza, i-Federation of African Media Women Zimbabwe, (FAMWZ),kwagcizelela lokhu.Okulabomama abanengi kukuphephandaba leHerald, 37%.
IZIGABA 32-35:UKUSEBENZISA IZIMISO,UKUKHANGELISISA OKWENZIWAYO,UKUHLUZA IMPUMELA	
• Ukwenza okuvunyelweneyoyo kukhangelwe yikhomithi yeziphathamandla zogatsha lwezabomama kuhulumende kunye labasebenza kugatsha lukanobhala we-SADC. • Ukubumba inhlelo zelizwe ezimayelana lesivumelwano. • Ukubuthelela ulwazi oluzasetshenziswa ekukhangeleni okwenziweyo lekuhluzeni impumela yalokho okwenziweyo. • Isivumelwano sithi amazwe angamalunga kumele abhale umbiko awuhambise kunobhala we-SADC emuva kwayo yonke iminyaka emibili echaza okwenziweyo kuleyo minyaka.	✓ IZimbabwe ileqembu elikhangele ezobulili eligoqela ilizwe lonke,ugatsha lwabomama,ezobulili lengqubela phambili kazulu,iMinistry of Women's Affairs,gender & Community Development.Ugatsha lolu lwasungulwa ngo2005 kwafakwa labakhangelane lezobulili kungatsha zonke zikahulumende sikhathi sinye. ✓ Ngo 2004 iZimbabwe yasungula isinqumo esimayelana lezobulili, iNational Gender Policy, elenhloso ezigoqela okulandelayo: ukwesulwa kwazo zonke izinqumo ezenza kungabi lokulingana kwabobaba labomama kwezomnotho, kunhlalakahle, emthethweni kwezepholitiki, kwezamasiko lakwezenkonzo: ukukhangelisisa eziphathelane lobulili kuzo zonke ezengqubelaphambili ukuze kuqiniseke ukuthi kulokulingana kwamathuba phakathi kwabomama labobaba kuso sonke isikhathi kweleZimbabwe.

Composite