

## Isifinqo socwayisiso

Imiphumela yobhubhane lweCovid-19 kuziphapheli kanye lokuvikelwa kwazo eKenya, Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa laseZimbabwe

Umkhuhlane wakulezi insuku oweCOVID-19 uhlasela bonke abantu umhlaba wonke jikelele, kodwa kulobungozi kakhulu kulabo abasesimeni esibuthakathaka, okuhlanganisela iziphapheli kanye labantu abangelamakhaya. Kucwayisiso olusanda kuphela, sikhangelela ukuthi umkhuhlane weCovid-19 uphambanise kanjani impilo zabantu abayiziphapheli kanye lokuvikeleka kwabo emazweni ayisithupha asentshonalanga, empumalanga kanye lasezansi kwelizwekazi leAfrica. Amazwe lawa ahlanganisela, iGhana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda leZimbabwe. Ucwayisiso lolu lukhangelela kusukela emnyakeni wokuqala wobhubhane lweCovid-19 kuze kufike, njalo kuhlanganisela inyanga kaNhlangano 2021. Sisebenzise uluhlu lwemibuzo ebantwini abambalwa abakhethiweyo, sifuna ukuzwisisa kabanzi imibono yeziphapheli, izifundiswa, izisebenzi zikahulumende labezehlenganiso ezisebenza leziphapheli. Inani labantu abaphedule imibuzo lingamathumi ayisitshiyagalolunye.

Impendulo zisibonisa ukuthi iziphapheli kanye labantu abaduduliweyo bebevele bekusimo esinzima emazweni abaphephele kuwo andubana kufike ubhubhane. I-COVID-19 yengezelele lobu ubunzima, ngokwengxenywe futhi idale ubungozi obutsha.. Labo abaphatheke ekuphenduleni imibuzo yalolucwayisiso bagcizelele **ukuthi ubunzima bezomnotho, ukuncipha kwendlela zokuziphilisa, ukwehluleka ukufinyelela inhlelo zokusiza, ubungozi bezempilo kanye lezokuphepha kuyingxenywe yobunzima obukhulu obuvele obala ngenxa yalolubhubhane**

Lanxa ingqubeko emazweni kanye lemizamo yamazwe ekulwisaneni lalolubhubhane yehlukene, labo abaphatheke kulolucwayisiso balwisana lemiphumela efananayo. **Izenzo lemizamo yabohulumende efanalokuvalwa kwemingcele kumbe ukuvalwa kwamadolobho jikelele kubangele ukuhlupheka okukhulu kuziphapheli lakulabo abadinga ukuvikelwa, okubatsiye bengelandlela zokusizakala, okwenze kwabanzima ukuthola usizo oluphathelane lezempilakahle**

lezinye inhlelo zosizo kumbe ukuhambela amathuba omsebenzi. Abenhlenganiso zosizo loluntu bantshintshe indlela ezimbalwa abasebenza ngazo ukuze basuthise izidingo eziphuthumayo, kodwa ingqubeko eziphathelane lobhubhane ezifana lokwanda kwendlela zokuxhumana ezintsha sezinciphise amathuba okuthi iziphapheli lalabo abadinga ukuvikeleka bafinyelele kunhlelo zosizo.

Imiphumela yocwayisiso itshengisa ukuthi lanxa kulendubo ezehlukeneyo abakhangelane lazo, **abantu abayiziphapheli kanye lenhlenganiso ezikhokhelwa yiziphapheli benza umsebenzi omkhulu ekulwisaneni lobhubhane.** Basebenza njengabaxhumanisi kumbe izikhulumisi ezimemezela izingozi ezibangelwa ngumkhuhlane weCOVID-19, njengababalisi abafundisa ngezokuhlazeka lendlela zokuvikeleka, njalo njengabantu abanikeza izinto ezifana lezifonyo zobuso, isepa kanye losizo oluphathelane lemizwa lengqondo.

Ezingeni elibanzi, lakwezomphakathi, ucwayisiso lutshengisa ukuthi **lolubhubhane luqinise ngokwengxenywe ukungezwani phakathi kweziphapheli ngokwazo laphakathi kweziphapheli lemiphakathi yakumazwe abaphephele kuwo**, ikakhulukazi mayelana lokutholakala kwenhlelo zokusiza. Ngaphezu kwalokho, iziphapheli zidibana lobandlululo lwemvelaphi emazweni amanengi, begconwa ngokuletha igcikwane. Loba kunjalo, abaphendule imibuzo baphinde bagcizelela **imikhuba eyenziwa yiziphapheli kanye lenhlenganiso zosizo esikhathini sobhubhane ukunciphisa ingxabano lokwelekelela imizamo yokuletha ukuthula.**

Ngokunjalo, lolucwayisiso olujulileyo alubonisi kuphela imiphumela eyinsumansumane yalolubhubhane, kodwa luphinde lubonise lezingqubo ezehlukeneyo ezweni lonke kanye lezigabeni ekulwisaneni lobhubhane. Okutholakeleyo kutshengisa ukuthi **imizamo yokugwema iCOVID-19 kuwo wonke amazanga kufanele icabangele amaqembu asengozini**, okuhlanganisela iziphapheli kanye labafuna indawo yokuvikeleka, ukuze banakekele izidingo zabo ngokwaneleyo futhi baqinisekise ukuvikelwa kwabo.

Ucwayisiso lwenziwa njengengxenywe yezinhlelo zocwayisiso oluthi ngeSiNgisi: “Forced Migration, Women – and Peace: Peacebuilding practices of women in refugee camps” ([DSF](#) and [Osnabrück University](#)) and “Forced Displacement in Africa: The politics and stakeholders of migration governance” ([DSF](#) and [Arnold Bergstraesser Institute](#)). Inhlelo lezi zisekelwe ngokuzimeleyo yi-German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF). Ngenxa yalolubhubhane, abaphenyi abayinhloko balezinhlelo banqume ukusebenzisana njalo bacwayisise ngokuhlanganyela ngombono wokuqhathanisa imiphumela yalolubhubhane kuziphapheli lokuvikelwa kwazo.

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