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UCHUNGECHUNGE LWEKHASI LAMAQINISO  
E-UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME GUARANTEE

11



# IDOKHUMENTI YEMINININGWANE

## I-UBIG nendlala

### Isethulo

- Ukuntuleka kokudla eNingizimu Afrika kuhlobene kakhulu nokungabi nemali eyanele engenayo, njengoba izigidi zemizi zikuthola kunzima ukuthola ukudla okwanele yize izwe lethu likhiqiza ukudla okwanele wonke umuntu.
- Ukwandisa ukuvikelwa komphakathi, ikakhulukazi nge-Universal Basic Income Grant (UBIG), kuyisihluthulelo sokubhekana nendlala.
- Ngokunciphisa izinkinga zokungabi nemali eyanele engenayo, i-UBIG ingasiza ekuqinisekiseni ukuthi abantu banemali yokuthenga ukudla okwanele, ukuze kuthuthukise impilo nenhlalakahle.
- Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, ukunciphisa ukuntuleka kokudla akuzuzisi abantu nemindeni kuphela kodwa kungasiza ekudaleni intuthuko esimeme ngokwakha umjikelezo omuhle lapho khona ukudla okunomsoco kubangela ukuba umnotho ukhiqize kangcono, abafundi baphumelele kakhudlwana esikoleni, futhi kube nokwanda komnotho obandakanya wonke umuntu.

### Ukuntuleka kokudla eNingizimu Afrika: Umthelela wokungabi nemali eyanele engenayo

Kwamanye amazwe, ukuntuleka kokudla kuwumphumela wokungabibikho kokudla okwanele. Akunjalo eNingizimu Afrika, okuyizwe elibhekwa njengelinokudla okwanele. Lokhu kusho ukuthi izwe likhiqiza ukudla okwanele ukondla zonke izakhamuzi zalo.<sup>1</sup> Yize kunjalo, emizini yabantu, indlala kanye nokuntuleka kokudla eNingizimu Afrika kuphezulu ngendlela eshaqisayo, kusabalele, futhi kuyaphikelela. Lokhu kugcizelela ukungalingani okukhulu ekusabalalisweni/ekufinyelelweni kokudla.



### IZICI EZINE ZE-UBIG

- ✓ **WONKE UMUNTUE**  
– isebenza kubo bonke abantu abadala.
- ✓ **OKUYISEKELO**  
– isingatha izidingo eziyisisekelo.
- ✓ **IMALI ENGENAYO**  
– inzuzo yemali engena ngokuqhubekayo.
- ✓ **ISIQINISEKISO**  
– ihlinzekwa njengelungelo.

Kunezindlela ezihlukahlukene nezincazelo zokulinganisa ukufinyelelwa kokudla kudatha esemthethweni. Nakuba ngayindle yalezi zindlela ibhekisela ezintweni ezihlukene kancane, sezizonke zakha isithombe esibonisa inkinga enkulu yendlala eNingizimu Afrika. Ngokocwaningo lwakamuva lwe-General Household Survey (GHS), ingxenye yemizi “efinyelela ngendlela elinganiselwe” ukudla ibingu-23.1% ngo-2023, kanti ingxenye yabantu abangakwazi ukuthola ukudla ngendlela elinganiselwe ibingu-26.2%.<sup>2</sup> Lokhu kucishe kufanele nokwawo ngo-2022 olwenziwa abacwaningi baseNyuvesi yaseWitwatersrand olwathola ukuthi u-20.4% wemizi yaseNingizimu Afrika ayinakho ukudla okwanele.<sup>3</sup> Ngaphezu kwalokho i-GHS ithole ukuthi imizi engu-13.5% okungenani inelungu elilodwa elibike ukuthi “liyalamba” (okungukuthi kuyenzeka lingadli) ngo-2023.<sup>4</sup> Ngo-2024 i-Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) yathola amanani aphakeme nakakhulu, u-15.3% wemizi ebhekene nendlala esesilinganisweni no-5.6% wemizi ebhuqwa yindlala.<sup>5</sup>

Akuyona yonke imithombo yokudla enikeza umsoco ofanele, futhi imindeni ethola iholo elincane (ngisho noma ikwazi ukuthola ukudla okuyisisekelo) ingase ingahlangabezani nezidingo zayo ezanele zokudla okunomsoco—ngenxa yokuthi ukudla okuhlukahlukene nokunomsoco kubiza kakhulu. Isilinganiso semizi yaseNingizimu Afrika engakwazi ukufinyelela ukudla okunomsoco ofanele sibalelwa ku-63.5%, ngokusho kwe-Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).<sup>6</sup> Iningi lale mizi kungenzeka liyakwazi ukugwema indlala, kodwa lokhu likwenza ngokushintshela ekudleni okungenamsoco. Izingane ezihlala emizini enjalo zisengozini yokungondleki, okuhlanganisa ukungakhuli komzimba ngendlela efanele.

Ukungakwazi ukufinyelela ukudla okufanele kuyinkinga ephikelelayo kulo lonke elaseNingizimu Afrika. Njengoba uMfanekiso 1 (insert)ubonisa, kube noshintsho oluncane kule minyaka eyishumi edlule, futhi empeleni kungenzeka ukuthi ukuntuleka kokudla kuye kwaba kubi nakakhulu ngenxa yokwehla kwamandla omnotho okwabangelwa yisigameko sango-2020.

Ku-National Food and Nutrition Plan (NFNSP) 2018-2023,<sup>7</sup> uhulumeni wabeka imigomo, okuhlanganisa ukwehlisa izinga lendlala emizini libe ngaphansi kuka-10%, nokwehlisa izinga lokungondleki ezinganeni nakubantu abadala. Nokho, idatha yakamuva etholakalayo ibonisa ukuthi uhulumeni uye wasilela kakhulu ekufinyeleleni le migomo (Ithebula 1).

Ukuqonda izindleko zokuthenga ukudla okuyisisekelo okunomsoco, uma kuqhathaniswa nezindleko zokudla zanyanga zonke zomuzi, nakho kungasiza ekuqondeni



izinga lale nkinga ebucayi yendlala. Isilinganiso sokukwazi ukuthenga ukudla okwanele se-Statistics South Africa’ (FPL) sisekelwe ezindlekweni zokuhlangabezana nesidingo esincane samandla adingwa umuntu omdala futhi okwamanje zibekwe ku-R796 umuntu ngamunye ngenyanga. Ngokushaqisayo, i-HSRC ithole ukuthi u-64.7% wayo yonke imizi unezindleko zokudla zomuntu ngomunye ezingaphansi kwesilinganiso se-FPL.<sup>8</sup> Kodwa i-FPL ayibonisi ngendlela enembile izindleko zangempela zokuthenga ukudla okufanele—inhlango ebizwa ngokuthi Pietermartizburg Economic Justice and Dignity (PMBEJD) ilandelela izindleko zanyanga zonke zikabhasikidi wokudla okuyisisekelo okunomsoco, futhi ithole ukuthi ngoSeptemba 2024 izindleko zazingu-R923 umuntu ngamunye ekhaya labantu abane.<sup>9</sup>

Uma zihlanganiswa lezi zibalo zibonisa ukuthi iningi lemizi eNingizimu Afrika ayichithi imali eyanele ekuthengeni ukudla ukuze ihlangabezane nezidingo zayo eziyisisekelo zokudla okunomsoco, futhi lokhu kuhambisana kakhulu nezinga lokuntuleka kokudla elihlonzwe yi-HSRC. Nakuba eminye imizi ingase ithole ukudla ngezinye izindlela ngaphandle kokukuthenga, ngokwesibonelo ngokulima noma ngezinye izindlela ezingadingi imali, amazanga aseNingizimu Afrika okulima emizini yabantu angaphansi kakhulu kwawamazwe esakhelene nawo. Ngenxa yalokho, singabheka izindleko zokudla okunomsoco uma ziqhathaniswa nezindleko zangempela zomuzi ngamunye, njengenkomba enamandla yenkinga yendlala nokungondleki okungenzeka ingaphezulu le kunezilinganiso ezisemthethweni ze-GHS.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukungakwazi ukufinyelela ukudla okwanele kungenzeka kuye kwaba kubi nakakhulu ngenxa yokwehla kwamandla omnotho okwabangelwa ukubheduka kobhubhane ngo-2020. I-HSRC ithole ukuthi ukwenyuka kwamanani okudla kwaba umphumela ovamile kuyo yonke imizi ngemva kwamasono amathathu kuvalwe ukunyakaza

**Ithebula 1. Imigomo yomthelela we-SMART ye-NFNSP (2018 – 2023)**

Izinkomba Zomthelela	Imigomo ka-2023	Izibalo ezisemthethweni	Umthombo Wedatha
% yemindeni esengozini yendlala	5.7%	13.5%	GHS 2023
% yemizi efinyelela ukudla ngendlela enganele noma enganele kakhulu.	<10%	23.1%	GHS 2023
Ukungakhuli komzimba ngendlela efanele: Ingxenye yezingane ezingaphansi kweminyaka emi-5 ezinezilinganiso zobude obuqhathaniswa neminyaka <2 Z-isilinganiso	<20% ngo-2020 <15% ngo-2023	28.8%	Umbiko Kazwelonke we-HSRC wango-2024

ezweni ngenxa yobhubhane, abaningi babika ukuthi baphelelwe yimali futhi abakwazanga ukudla ngendlela enempilo.<sup>10</sup> Ukukhuphuka kwezindleko zokuphila, obekubangelwa kakhulu ukuphazamiseka kwamazwe omhlaba ngenxa yokuvalwa kweminyakazo ngesikhathi se-COVID-19, izinkinga zokuthunyelwa kwempahla, nokuhlasela kwe-Russia i-Ukraine, kube nomthelela omkhulu emananini okudla. Ukwenyuka kwezindleko zokuthenga ukudla okuyisisekelo unyaka nonyaka kuye kwadlula ukukhuphuka okuvamile kwamanani ezinto. Ngokwesibonelo ngo-2022, ngokwesibonelo, ukushintsha kwamandla omthengi kwaminyaka yonke bekungu-6.9%, kanti ukwanda kwamanani okudla kwakhuphuka kwayohlala ku-13.4%.<sup>11</sup> Lokhu kukhuphuka kwezindleko zokuphila kuthinta ngokungafanele abampofu, abavame ukuchitha ingxenye enkulu yomholo wabo ekudleni. ENingizimu Afrika, u-10% wemizi usebenzisa cishe ingxenye yemali engenayo ekudleni, kanti u-10% wemizi ecebe kakhulu usebenzisa ingxenye yeshumi kuphela.<sup>12</sup>

Uma sihlanganisa izibalo ezisemthethweni zokusabalala kwendlala kanye nokungafinyeleleki kokudla okwanele eNingizimu Afrika, kanye nedatha yokukhuphuka kwezindleko zokudla okunomsoco uma kuqhathaniswa nemali esetshenziswa yimizi ukuze ithenge ukudla, singabona ukuthi ukuntuleka kwemali engenayo eyanele yikho ngokuyinhloko okubangela ukuntuleka kokudla eNingizimu Afrika, okufaka isandla emazingeni amakhulu nabangela amahloni endlala.

## Ukungondleki kanye nomthelela wesikhathi eside wokuntuleka kokudla

Ukuntuleka kokudla kuhlobene kakhulu nokungondleki kahle, okusho ukuthi labo abangenakho ukudla noma abaphuma emakhaya angenakho ukudla okwanele banamathuba amaningi okuthi babhekane nokungondleki.

Isibalo sezingane ezingaphansi kweminyaka emihlanu ezingakhuli ngendlela efanale emzimbeni eNingizimu Afrika singu-28.8%.<sup>13</sup> Lesi sibalo siphakeme kakhulu kunesilinganiso esivamile emhlabeni esingu-22.3%.<sup>14</sup> Ukungondleki kwandile nakubantu abadala, okungenani oyedwa kubesifazane abane eNingizimu Afrika uhlushwa yi-anaemia kanye namazinga aphezulu okuntuleka kwamavithamini.<sup>15</sup>

Indlala nokungondleki kubalimaza kakhulu abantu. Emjikelezweni wombiko woMnyango Wezempilo ka-2022/23, izingane eziyi-1000 zabalawa ukungondleki, kwathi ezingaphezu kuka-15000 zalaliswa esibhedlela.<sup>16</sup> Amazinga okufa kwabantu ngenxa yokungondleki okubi kakhulu lihlala lingaphezu komkhawulo weNhlangotho Yezempilo Emhlabeni ezifundazweni eziningi.<sup>17</sup> Lokhu kuqokomisa isidingo esiphuthumayo sokungenela okuphumelelayo ukuze kuvikelwe izingane. Le nkinga yezempilo ebucayi ayigcini nje ngokusongela inhlalakahle yezingane nemindeni yazo, kodwa futhi ibeka encupheni ukuphumelela kwabo esikhathini esizayo, njengoba ukungondleko kuhlotshaniswa nemijikelezo yobumpofu obudlulela ezizukulwaneni ngezizukulwane. Izingane ezingondlekile zisengozini yokukhula kancane ngokomzimba nangokwengqondo, okulimaza ukuphumelela kwazo ezifundweni, kwandise amathuba azo okuyeka isikole, futhi kuholele ekuloveni kakhulu esikoleni.<sup>18</sup> Ngenxa yalokho,

**EMJIKELEZWENI WOMBIKO**

**WOMNYANGO WEZEMPILO**

**KA-2022/23**



lezi zingane zivame ukuthola amazinga aphansi emfundo futhi zithole amaholo aphansi lapho sezikhulile. Abantu abadala abanekinga yokushoda kwezakhi zomzimba banamandla aphansi okwenza imisebenzi yansuku zonke. Ukwenezela kulokho, ucwaningo lubonisa ukuthi abesifazane abavela emizini angenakho ukudla okwanele banamathuba amaningi okubeletha izingane ezinesisindo esiphansi, inkinga ehlobene kakhulu nokungakhuli kahle komzimba.<sup>19</sup>

Ukungondleki akuvimbela nje ingxenye enkulu yabantu ukuthi ifinyelele amaphupho ayo kodwa kuvimbela ukukhula komnotho, okwenza kube nzima ukubhekana nezimbangela zendlela ngokuhamba kwesikhathi. Ucwaningo lubonisa ukuthi ukuntuleka kokudla kanye nokungondleki kunomthelela omubi ekusebenzeni komnotho ngenxa yomthelela wako ekuzuzeni imfundo, amakhono nokuthuthukiswa kwengqondo, kanye nokukhiqiza kwezisebenzi. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukungondleki kwandisa izindleko emnyangweni wezokwelapha ngokwandisa ingozi yezifo ezithathelwanayo.

Imiphumela yokungondleki emnothweni iye yabalwa ezimweni ezihlukahlukene. ENingizimu Afrika, iBhange Lomhlaba lalinganisela ukuthi, ngo-2009, umnotho walahlekelwa cishe u-US\$1.1 billion (okulingana no-0.3% we-GDP yangaleso sikhathi) ngenxa yokwehla kokukhiqiza komnotho okubangelwe ukuntuleka kwamavithamini kuphela.<sup>20</sup> E-Cambodia, ucwaningo lulinganisela ukuthi ukungondleki kudla umnotho cishe u-\$266 million njalo ngonyaka, noma

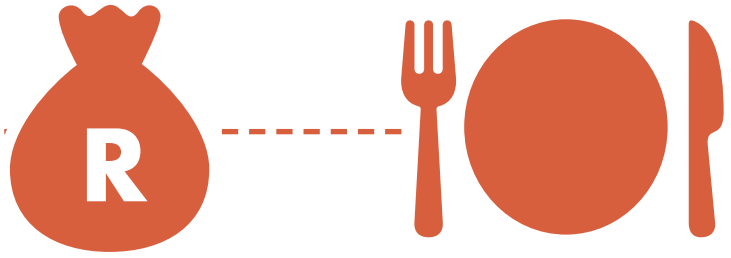
# 93.3%

WABO BONKE ABATHOLA

ISIBONELELO SE-SRDBASEBENZISA

IMALI YABO YESIBONELELO

EKUTHENGENI UKUDLA



u-1.7% we-GDP yawo.<sup>21</sup> Umbiko weNhlango Yamazwe Ase-Afrika omayelana namazwe ayi-12 ase-Afrika wathola ukuthi ukungondleki kuvimba ukukhula komnotho futhi kubangela ukulahlekelwa yinzuzo okukhulu.<sup>22</sup> Ngokwesibonelo, e-Ethiopia balinganisela ukuthi umnotho ulahlekelwa u-4% we-GDP ngenxa yokunciphisa kokukhiqiza, kanye no-11.9% wokulahlekelwa okungaba khona ngenxa yokungondleki kwezingane.

Ukuntuleka kokudla kuphinde kube nomthelela omkhulu empilweni yengqondo. Abacwaningi eNyuvesi yaseWits bathole ukuthi abantu abahlala emizini asengozini noma enenkinga yokuntuleka kokudla banamathuba amaningi okuba nenkinga yokukhathazeka nesifo sokucindezeleka.<sup>23</sup> Lokhu kubangelwa ngokuyinhloko amasu okubhekana nobunzima asetshenziswa emizini ngenxa yokuntuleka kokudla. Amasu anjalo ahlanganisa ukweqa kwabantu abadala izidlo ezithile ukuze baqinisekise ukuthi izingane zithola ukudla okwanele, ukukhetha ukudla okusuthisayo kodwa okungenamsoco, ngisho nokucela ukudla. Akumangalisi ukuthi isenzo sokucela ukudla sinomthelela omubi kakhulu empilweni yengqondo. Lokhu okutholwe ucwaningo kuyakhathaza kakhulu, kwazise lolu cwaningo luphinde lwathola ukuthi cishe umuzi owodwa kwemihlanu eNingizimu Afrika ugcina usuthuma othile ukuba ayocela ukudla izikhathi eziphindaphindiwe.

## Ukunciphisa indlala nentuthuko esimeme: Ukusabela ngendlela enhle

Indlala ayibekezeleleki kunoma yimuphi umphakathi oziphetha kahle. Indlala inciphisa ukukwazi komuntu ukufin yelela amaphupho akhe futhi ibangela ukhulumezeka kwabantu abaningi, yingakho ukuqeda indlala kumelwe kube yinto esemqoka ezweni. ENingizimu Afrika, ukuphuthuma kokuqeda indlala kusekelwe emalungelweni omthethosisekelo. ISigaba 27(1)(b) soMthethosisekelo siqinisekisa zonke izakhamuzi ngelungelo lokuthola ukudla namanzi anele. Ngaphezu kwalokho, iSigaba 27(2) sinikeza uhulumeni umthwalo wokusebenzisa izinsiza zawo ukuze unikeze izakhamuzi leli lungelo. INingizimu Afrika iphinde yasayina izibopho zamazwe ngamazwe ezihlukahlukene zokuqeda indlala, okuhlanganisa neziNhlalo Zokuthuthuka Okusimeme ze-UN.

Nokho, indlala iphinde ibe iyinkomba yempilo yomnotho futhi inesandla ekuphileni kwawo. Ngenxa yalokho, ngale kwezimpikiswano ezimayelana nokuziphatha nomthethosisekelo, kukhona futhi isizathu esiqinile somnotho sokubhekana nendlala. Lokhu akusho ukuthi ukuqeda indlala kuhle ngoba kususiza siqinise umnotho. Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi wonke umuntu unokudla okwanele okunomsoco kufanele kube enye yezinhloso ezisemqoka zenqubomgomo yomnotho (uma

kungeyona ebaluleke kakhulu). Nokho, kukhona ubudlelwane obusizanyayo phakathi kokuthuthukiswa kokudla okunomsoco, kanye nemiphumela ebanzi yezomnotho. Ukuthuthukiswa kokudla okunomsoco kukhulisa umnotho, futhi lokhu kusiza ekunciphiseni ukuntuleka kokudla ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, futhi kunqamule umjikelezo wobumpofu obudlulela ezizukulwaneni ezilandelayo.

Buningi ubufakazi bakwamanye amazwe obusekela lokhu. Ngokwesibonelo, ukuhlolwa komthelela wezomnotho wokuvimbela ukushoda kwe-iron emzimbeni emazweni ayishumi asathuthuka kubike inzuzo emaphakathi engu-\$2.32 umuntu ngamunye, okulingana cishe no-0.57% we-GDP.<sup>24</sup> Olunye ucwaningo, olungahleliwe olugxile ekwandiseni kwamazinga e-iron emzimbeni wabesilisa abadala lubonise ukuthuthuka okuphawulekayo empilweni engokomzimba nengokwengqondo, okubangele intuthuko yokukhiqiza komnotho; ababambiqhaza babe nezifo ezimbalwa, kwancipha ukungabibikho emsebenzini, futhi namazinga wamandla anda.<sup>25</sup>

## Ukuvikelwa komphakathi okwandisiwe kuwukungenelela okubalulekile ekuqedweni kwendlala

Ngenxa yokuthi ukuntuleka kokudla eNingizimu Afrika kuwumphumela wokungabi nemali eyanele engenayo kanye nokungalingani, isibonelelo semali kahulumeni siphakathi kwezinqubomgomo eziqondile esinazo ezingayilungisa ngokushesha le nkinga.

Izinhlalo zesibonelelo semali sikahulumeni kwamanye amazwe zibonise ukuthi zikuthuthukisa kakhulu ukufinyeleleka kokudla okunomsoco. E-Brazil, uhlelo lwe-Bolsa Familia lube nesandla ekwehleni ngo-84% kokuntuleka kokudla eminyakeni engama-24, okuholele ekutheni i-Brazini isuswe ohlwini lwe-UN/FAO lwamazwe anenkinga yendlala.<sup>26</sup> Ucwaningo luthole ukuthi imindeni yayisebenzisa kakhulu isibonelelo sikahulumeni ukuze ithenge ukudla, futhi idle ukudla okuhlukahlukene.<sup>27</sup> E-United States, uhlelo lwe-Universal Basic Income (UBI) e-Jackson, e-Mississippi, olwalunikeza omama abansundu abakhulisa izingane bondwa u-\$1,000 nyanga zonke, luholele ekutheni omama abaningi abahlomulayo bakwazi ukondla imindeni yabo kathathu ngosuku, okwandise isibalo ngo-43%.<sup>28</sup>

ENingizimu Afrika, ukwehla kokuntuleka kokudla phakathi neminyaka edlule kubangelwe ngokuyinhloko ukwandiswa kwezinhlelo zezibonelelo zikahulumeni—yize njengoba sesibonisile, lokhu kunciphisa kuyasilela kakhulu emigomweni

ebekiwe ngenxa yamagabe asohlelweni lokuvikela umphakathi. Ucwango olunzulu lwezibonelelo ze-Child Support Grant (CSG) kanye ne-Older Persons Grant (OPG) lubonisa umthelela omuhle wazo ekufinyeleleni ukudla okunomsoco. Ngisho nesibonelelo se-Social Relief of Distress (SRD), yize sisincane, sikwazile ukuyinqanda indlala. Ngokwesibonelo, ucwango olwenziwa uMnyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komphakathi luveze ukuthi u-93.3% wabo bonke abathola isibonelelo se-SRD babike ukuthi basebenzisa imali yabo yesibonelelo ikakhulukazi ekuthengeni ukudla.<sup>29</sup>

Ucwango lwe-OPG lubonisa ukuthi kwenyusa ukufinyeleleka kokudla emizini yabantu abathola isibonelelo ngamaphesenti angu-5 kuya kwangu-8.30 Ngendlela efanayo, ucwango lwe-CSG lubonisa ukuthi isibonelelo siyaqhubeka sinciphisa ukuntuleka kokudla futhi sivale igebe lokudla okunomsoco phakathi kwezingane ezikhulela emakhayeni ahluphekayo nalezo ezikhulela emakhayeni acebile.<sup>31</sup> Ukusebenza kahle kohlelo lwezibonelelo zikahulumeni ekunqandeni indlala kuholele ekuceleni ukwandiswa kwalo, okuhlanganisa isicelo esivela kwiKhomishana Yamalungelo Abantu YaseNingizimu Afrika (i-SAHRC) ngo-2023, ukuze kubhekanwe namazinga asabekayo endlala kanye nokungondleki kahle e-Eastern Cape.<sup>32</sup>

## Izibonelelo zamanje eNingizimu Afrika azanele—namavawusha okudla awanele... yingakho sidinga i-BIG

Isibonelelo sikahulumeni esiyisisekelo esibekwe ngaphansi kwesilinganiso sokukwazi ukuthenga ukudla okwanele bese sikhushulwa ngokuhamba kwesikhathi sebe ngaphezu kwesilinganiso, ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukuthi wonke umuntu emnothweni okungenani uyakwazi ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zokudla.

Nakuba izibonelelo ezikhona zibonise ukusebenza ngempumelelo ekwehliseni indlala kulabo abazitholayo, ngeke zikwazi ukwehlisa indlala ngendlela efanele emizini yabantu uma abantu abadala abaseminyakeni yokusebenza beqhubeka nokukhishelwa ngaphandle ohlwini lokuvikelwa komphakathi. Ngokuyinhloko lokhu kubangelwa ukuthi izibonelelo eziqondiswa kwabathile, uma ingekho imali yeholo labantu abadala, ziyahlanganiswa ukuze zifeze izidingo zasekhaya. Isibonelelo se-CSG nese-OPG ngokuvamile zisetshenziselwa izidingo zalabo abathola lezi zibonelelo (izingane nabantu abadala) kanye nezidingo zabanye ekhaya abangasitholi isibonelelo sikahulumeni, okuhlanganisa abanakekeli bezingane. Ngisho noma i-CSG ingenyuswa ilingane ne-FPL, uma yabelwa nomnakekeli oyedwa, amandla ayo okuthenga omuntu oyedwa ehliswa abe uhhafu we-FPL. Ukuze sibhekane nendlala ngokuphelele, sidinga imali eyisibonelelo sikahulumeni eqinisekisa ukuthi bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika—kuhlanganise abantu abadala abaseminyakeni yokusebenza—bayakwazi ukuthola isibonelelo sikahulumeni esanele ukuze bakwazi ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zabo eziyisisekelo.

Kube neziphakamiso eNingizimu Afrika zokusebenzisa amavawusha okudla esikhundleni sesibonelelo esiyimali ukuze kuliwe nendlala. Kodwa-ke amavawusha okudla asho ukwenzela abantu izinqumo ngoba athi kunesidingo sokuthi uhulumeni aqinisekise ukuthi usizo lomphakathi lusetshenziselwa ukudla

esikhundleni sezinye izimpahla, noma ukuthi abathola isibonelelo abazi ukuthi ukudla okunomsoco kuyini ngakho kufanele baqondiswe. Imbangela yale mibono ngokuvamile ukucabanga ukuthi abantu abampofu bathambekele kakhulu ekusebenziseni imali yabo ekuthengeni 'izinto ezingabalulekile' njengotshwala nogwayi. Ubufakazi bubonisa ngokusobala ukuthi abantu abahola kancane eNingizimu Afrika bayakwazi ukudla okunempilo futhi benza ucwango oluningi ezitolo ngaphambi kokusebenzisa imali yabo.<sup>33</sup> Isithiyi esikhulu sokuthola ukudla okunomsoco akukhona ukuntula ulwazi noma ukuhehwa yizinto ezingabalulekile, kodwa ukuntuleka kwemali engenayo.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, amavawusha okudla ahambisana nomsebenzi omningi ukudlula isibonelelo semali, futhi kulula ukwenza ukukhohlakala kuwo, futhi aphinde abe nomthelela wokuhlanekezela imakethe. Amavawusha angase asebenze kuphela ezitolo ezinkulu okuyinto elimaza abantu abadayisa emigwaqeni—futhi lokhu kuzonciphisa ukuvuselelwa komnotho



## Ukukhathazeka mayelana namavawusha okudla

- ⊗ Amavawusha okudla asho ukwenzela abantu izinqumo ngoba athi kunesidingo sokuthi uhulumeni aqinisekise ukuthi usizo lomphakathi lusetshenziselwa ukudla esikhundleni sezinye izimpahla.
- ⊗ Amavawusha okudla ahambisana nomsebenzi omningi ukudlula isibonelelo semali.
- ⊗ Kulula ukwenza ukukhohlakala kumavawusha okudla.
- ⊗ Anomthelela wokuhlanekezela imakethe, kwaye amavawusha angase asebenze kuphela ezitolo ezinkulu okuyinto elimaza abantu abadayisa emigwaqeni

okuhlinzeka yi-UBI emabhizinisini amancane nasemnothweni wasendaweni. Ngokuphambene nalokho, isibonelelo semali sisetshenziswa ngokuvamile emiphakathini yasendaweni, ngaleyo ndlela kukhulise kakhulu isidingo sabantu abahwebayo futhi kuthuthukise umnotho. Lo mthelela omuhle ubhalwe kahle ezingcwangweni ezihlukahlukene. Ngokwesibonelo, abacwaningi baphenye ngemithelala yesibonelelo se-SRD ekuvuseleleni umnotho wasendaweni e-Philippi, e-Western Cape. Abakutholile kuqokomisa izinzuzo ezibalulekile emnothweni wasendaweni, lapho khona abahwebi abasafufusa babike ukuthi iningi lamakhasimende abo bekungabantu abathola izibonelelo.<sup>34</sup> Lo mphumela ungase uhlehlele emuva uma isibonelelo singanikezwa ngohlobo lwamavawusha okudla esikhundleni semali.

## “Kodwa ngeke yini kubangele ukwehla kwamandla emali?”

Impikiswane kwesinye isikhathi ebekwa ngokumelene ne-UBIG ukuthi ingaholela ekwehleni kwamandla emali, okuhlanganisa namanani okudla, okungase kuphazamise amandla ayo okunciphisa indlala. Abagxeki bathi nakuba i-UBIG ingakhuphula ngempumelelo amazinga emali engenayo ngoba wonke umuntu uthola isibonelelo semali, lokhu kukhuphuka kwemali engenayo ngeke kusho ukuthi abantu bayakwazi ukuthenga izimpahla eziningi, uma izimpahla zingatholakali ukuze zithengwe. Esimweni esinjalo, intengo yezimpahla ezitholakalayo azokwenyuka.<sup>35</sup>

Kodwa le mpikiswano ikhuuma ngomnotho ongenaso isikhala sokukhula, lapho isidingo esikhulayo esivela kubantu abanemali eningi singeke siqhathaniswe nokwanda kokuhlinzeka. Nokho, eNingizimu Afrika, isidingo sokudla sikhawulelwe ngenxa yobumpofu, esikhundleni sokutholakala kokudla—lokhu kusho ukuthi ingozi yokwenyuka kwamanani okudla iphansi.

Uma sibheka kabanzi, ubufakazi obuvela ezinhlelweni ezenziwe kwamanye amazwe zesibonelelo sikahulumeni bubonise imiphumela emincane noma engekho nhlobo yokwehla kwamandla emali, ngaphandle kwasezimweni zokushoda kokudla noma izingqinamba ezinkulu

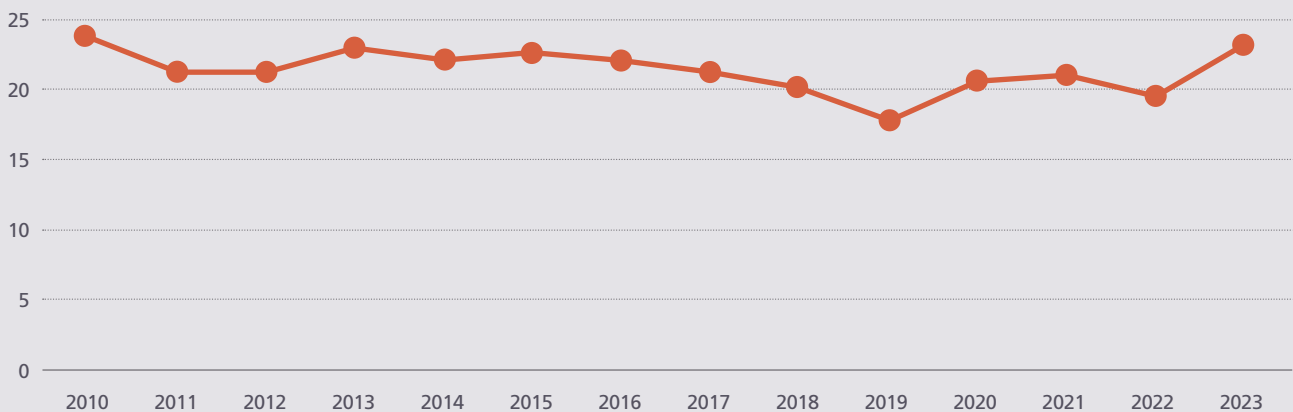
zokuhlinzeka ngako. Ngokwesibonelo, ukuhlolwa kwe-UBI e-Kenya kubangele ukukhula okubalulekile kwesidingo sokukhula okuhambisana nokwanda okuncane kuphela kwentengo—okungaba ngu-0.1% esikhathini esiyiminyaka emithathu yocwaningo—okuphakamisa ukuthi umnotho ubunamandla angakasetshenziswa okukhula futhi ubuphazanyiswa ikakhulukazi isidingo esinganele, esisizwe yisibonelelo semali engenayo.<sup>36</sup>

Izimo lapho ukwehla kwamandla emali kwenzeka khona ngokuvamile zazihambisana nezingqinamba ezikhona zokuhlinzeka. Ngokwesibonelo, uhlelo losizo lomphakathi lwase-Mexico oluthi “Programa de Apoyo Alimentario” lubone umthelela omkhulu entengwen obangelwe yisibonelelo semali uma kuqhathaniswa nokudluliswa kwempahla.<sup>37</sup> Lokhu kubangelwe ukuqhelelana kwamadolobhana kanye nobunzima bokuthunyelwa kwempahla. Iphethini efanayo yaphawulwa e-Philippines, ikakhulukazi ezindaweni ezikude lapho izindleko eziphezulu zokuthutha nokugcina impahla zandisa ingcindezi yokwehla kwamandla emali.<sup>38</sup>

Lokhu okutholakele kusikisela ukuthi umthelela wesibonelelo semali ekwehleni kwamanani emali kuncike esimweni sezwe. Kulula kakhulu ukucabanga ukuthi isibonelelo semali sizoholela ekwehleni kwamandla emali. Imiphumela yangempela incike ezimweni zomnotho zendawo kanye nezinga lesidingo lapho liqhathaniswa nokuhlinzeka, ikakhulukazi amandla ezimakethe zasekhaya ukuze amumathe ukusetshenziswa kwemali okwenyukayo ngaphandle kokwenyusa intengo ngendlela ephawuleka kakhulu.

Iphinde incike kakhulu ekwakhekeni kohlelo lwesibonelelo semali, ikakhulukazi indlela oluxhaswa ngayo ngokwezimali. Uma isibonelelo semali sixhaswa ngemali enkulu entsha engena emnothweni (ngokwesibonelo ukubolekwa kwemali) lokhu kungase kwandise ingozi yokwehla kwamandla emali emnothweni. Nokho, uma isibonelelo semali sixhaswa ngezimali ezisabalaliswa kabusha emalini ekhona emnothweni (isibonelo ngentela ekhushuliwe yabahola kakhulu), mancane amathuba okuthi kwenezeleke ingcindezi yokwehla kwamandla emali. Thina siphakamisa ukuthi le ndlela yokugcina ifaneleka kakhulu eNingizimu Afrika uma kubhekwa amazinga ethu aphezulu kakhulu okungalingani.

Imizi ngo-2010-2023 efinyelela ukudla ngendlela elinganiselwe





## Isibonelelo semali kahulumeni kufanele sibe yingxenye yenqubomgomo enezinhlangothi eziningi ukuze kubhekwane nendlala

Nakuba i-BIG inganciphisa ngokuphawulekayo ukuntuleka kokudla ngokuqinisekisa ukuthi wonke umuntu uyakwazi ukuthenga ukudla okuyisisekelo, yona iyodwa ayilona ikhambi lazo zonke izinkinga zokudla ezweni lethu. Njengoba abanye osomnotho bezolimo besho, ukushoda kokudla okuqhubekayo eNingizimu Afrika nakho kuwumphumela wezinkinga zobuholi zendlela ukudla okufinyelela ngayo emiphakathini.<sup>39</sup> Lokhu kuhlenganisa amandla amakhulu ezitolo ezinkulu eziyinxathela kanye nokwehliswa kokulawulwa kwezolimo okuye kwaholela emananini aphezulu okudla kanye nezimo ezingezinhle kubalimi nabakhiqizi.<sup>40</sup>

Ngaphezu kwalokho, izinhlelo zokudla zaseNingizimu Afrika zisengcupheni yokulinyazwa ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu, futhi uguquko lokudla olunobulungiswa (JFT) lubalulekile ukuze kuqinisekise ukuqina kwazo.<sup>41</sup> Ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu kungaba nomthelela ekukhiqizweni kokudla njengombila futhi kuholele ekuhlulekeni kwezitshalo. Ngaphandle kwe-JFT, ukudla kuzobiza kakhulu futhi kungafinyeleleki, okungase kubhebhethekise ukuntuleka kokudla.<sup>42</sup> Ukuqaphela i-JFT kudinga ukwamukelwa kwezindlela zokukhiqiza ezivumelana kakhulu nemvelo, ukuthuthukisa amaholo kanye nezimo zokusebenza embonini yezolimo, ukusekela abakhiqizi abancane, basendaweni, nokulawula amanani okudla ukuze kuvinjelwe ukuziphatha okungahambisani nokuncintisana noma ukwenza inzuzo.

Ngenxa yalezi zingcindezi kanye nezimfuneko, kunesidingo senqubomgomo kanye nezinhlelo ezihambisanayo eziqinisekisa ukuthi abantu bathola njalo ukudla okunomsoco emiphakathini yangakubo. Lezi zinhlelo zingabandakanya ukuthuthukisa izinhlelo ezikhona zokudla okunomsoco, njengezinhlelo zokondleka kwezingane ezikoleni ezizuzisa izingane eziningi zaseNingizimu Afrika—njengoba ukuhlolwa kuveze ukuthi izikole eziningi okwamanje azihlinzeki ngesilinganiso esanele sawo wonke amaqembu okudla abalulekile.<sup>43</sup> Ezinye izimpendulo zingabandakanya ukutshalwa kwezimali emifelandawonyeni yokudla ukuze kuhlonyiswe abakhiqizi abancane ukuthi bangene ezinhlelweni ezihlelekile zokukhiqiza, ukuze kusekelwe ukuthuthukiswa kohlelo lokudla oluqinile, nolwenziwa emiphakathini. Kukhona nethuba lokukhulisa izinga lokufakwa kwemali engenayo evela ezibonelelweni ukuze kusekelwe abakhiqizi bokudla basendaweni. Ukwenezela kulokho, ukuthuthukisa izingqalasizinda nezinsizakalo ezinjengemigwaqo, amanzi nokuthuthwa kwendle, okuhlobana eduze nokuba nokudla okwanele, kusemqoka.<sup>44</sup>

Ubufakazi bubonisa ngokusobala ukuthi ukunciphisa indlala kunezinzuzo ezinhle emnothweni ezingaba nomthelela ekunciphiseni ubumpofu futhi kudale intuthuko esimeme. Kunombono oyiphutha ovamile wokuthi ukukhula komnotho

kuholela ekuthuthukisweni kokudla okunomsoco.<sup>45</sup> Lokhu kwenza izinto zingahambi kahle. Nakuba sinamazinga aphezulu okungondleki kanye nendlala, ukukhula komnotho ngendlela esimeme akunakwenzeka. Ukuze kukhuliswe umnotho ngendlela ebandakanya wonke umuntu, kunesidingo sokungenelela ngendlela ebhekana ngokushesha nokutholakala kokudla okunomsoco.

Nokho, nakuba sivuma ukubaluleka kwalezi zinto ezingenhla, ukuntuleka kokudla kanye nendlala eNingizimu Afrika kuseyinkinga enkulu ngenxa yobumpofu beholo kanye nokungalingani. Ukuvala igebe lokuvikelwa komphakathi kuwukungenelela okubalulekile ukuze kulungiswe lokhu. Nakuba silwela i-UBIG, sifuna ukukwenza kuqace ukuthi ukuthi akufanele ithathele ezinye izinsizakalo noma imizamo, kodwa kufanele ibe yingxenye yezinyathelo eziningi sokweseka, ukuze ibe yimpumelelo ngempela ekuqedeni indlala nokuntula ukudla eNingizimu Afrika.



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Leli khasi lamaqiniso liyingxenywe yochungechunge lwethu olumayelana ne-universal basic income guarantee (UBIG) eNingizimu Afrika. Vakashela iphothali yethu ekhethekile ye-UBIG ngokuskena ikhodi ye-QR.

Amakhasi amaqiniso kulolu chungechunge yilawa:

1. Kungani iNingizimu Afrika idinga i-Universal Basic Income Guarantee?
2. Akekho oshiywa ngemuva: Okwenza imali engenayo eyisisekelo etholwa yiwo wonke umuntu ngokulinganayo ibe nengqondo kakhulu ukudlula izibonelelo eziqondiswe kwabathile kuphela
3. Imisebenzi iqhathaniswa Nezibonelelo: Ingabe ukuqashwa kanye nemali eyisisekelo engenayo isho izivumelwano zenqubomgomo okumelwe zenziwe?
4. Indlela i-UBIG engasiza ngayo izingane zibe nempilo enhle, abantu abadala bajabule kakhudlwana futhi ikhuthaze ukufunda okuqhubeka ukuphila konke
5. Indlela i-UBIG engathuthukisa ngayo ukuphathwa ngobulungisa kwabantu bobulili obuhlukahlukene kanye nokubumbana komphakathi
6. Akukona nje okunikezwayo: indlela i-UBIG enikeza ngayo abantu amandla okuchuma
7. "But how will we pay for it?" Financing a UBIG (English only)
8. Ukwakha imodeli yemizila yezimali yemali engenayo eyisisekelo
9. Imibandela yokufuna umsebenzi yinqubomgomo embi: Kungani iholo eliyisisekelo kungafanele libe nemibandela
- 10.
- 11.

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