



# INDLELA ZOKUTSHINTSHA IMISEBENZI YOKUVELISWA KUYE EKUTYIWIWENI KOKUTYA EZIDOLOPHINI

KUPHUNYEZWA  
NGEMPUMELELO  
ILUNGELO EKUTYENI  
NGECANDELO ELINGEKHO  
SIKWENI ELIQINISIWEYO  
EKAPA NASENAIROBI

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# INTSHAYELELO

## YI-TMG

Uluntu lwaseAfrika luba ziidolphu ngokukhawuleza, oko okukhawulezisa utshintsho kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kokutya kuye ekutyiweni kwako kwaye kusenza kube yimfuneko ukomelezwa kwemigaqonkqubo ejolise ekubumbeni le misebenzi yokuveliswa kokutya kuye ekutyiweni kwakho. Ukungalingani okwendeleyo, ubuhlwempu, kune nolawulo olulambathayo ziphakathi kwezizathu zokungafumaneki kokutya kwimimandla yasezidolphini enengeniso esezantsi eAfrika. Okwenze kwakubi nangakumbi oku, ziintlekele eziquka isiphumo se-COVID-19, ukuqhuba kwemfazwe yaseRashiya kwiUkraine, kune nembalela etshabalalisayo kwiPhondo leAfrika esongela ukuphila kwabona bantu bahluphekayo kwiimo ezingqongileyo zasezidolphini zaseAfrika. Izihlo ezigqithisileyo zemozulu ezifana nembalela ekhoyo ngoku ziza kwenzeka rhoqo ngokungaphaya kwixa elizayo, ziienza mbi nangakumbi imeko eseles imbi yokufumaneka kokutya. Ukuthathela ingqalelo ukungafumaneki kokutya ezidolphini kulo mxholo kufuna ukucingwa ngokutsha okumiselweyo komgaqonkqubo wokutya ovela kwimbono yabathengi lowo wenza ukuba iimfuno zabo ezahlukeneyo kune namandla zigcinwe.

Umsebenzi we-TMG ekufumanekeni kokutya ezidolphini uvele usabela kwiimpembelelo ze-COVID-19 kwimimandla yasezidolphini. Ngalo lonke eli xesha, ukuma ngxi kweentshukumo kunyanzele abemi abahlala ematyotyombeni ukuba bamelane nemeko njengoko besokola ukondla iintsapho zabo. Izcwangciso zabo zokumelana nemeko ziqaqambise izinto ezimbini ubukrelekrele kune nokunyamezelza kwabo kungekho ngenelolo lusebenzayo ekuphelisweni kokungalingani okwandeleyo okwenza ukuba bahlupheke. Siye ke ngoko safaka lo msebenzi kumxholo obanzi wemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini. Uhlalutyo lwethu luvela kubungcaphephe bamahlakani ethu kune nakwabanye ekukho indima abayidlalayo, kuquka abenzi bemigaqonkqubo, abaphandi, nabasebenzi.

Le ngxelo inika uhlalutyo olubanzi lwemingeni ejongene nemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini eKapa, Nairobi, naseOuagadougou kwaye ichaza iindlela zokuphumeza iziphumo ezintlanu ezijonge umsebenzi wethu ukuya phambili. Sithi thaca ingxelo yethu yophanonongo njengeskoheli sokukhokela kwiminyaka yethu emithathu ezayo yophando nabathabathi nxaxheba ukuphembelela iinkqubo zehlabathi kune nokuqonda nokuphumeza ukuba nokusebenza kweendlela zokuphumeza isiphumo.

E-TMG, siqinisekile ukuba okutsha okunokwamkelwa kunokuvela xa isithuba somgaqonkqubo esivulwe ziinkqubo zehlabathi sisetyenziswa ngabom ukufumana isithuba sabo kukho indima abayidlalayo kwingingqi ukuba baphuhlise isisombululo. Isigaba sokuqala senkqubo yophuhliso esikhokelele kule ngxelo sihlanganise abo kukho indima abayidlalayo bohlukeneyo kune nemithombo yowlazi ukuyila ngokuhlangeneyo iindlela zokuphumeza isiphumo ngokubhekisele kwimisebenzi yokuvelisa ukutya kuye ekutyiweni kwako ezidolphini. Iziphumo ezithiwe thaca apha zakhela kwiinkqubo zophando ezihiLanganyelweyo eziylwe kune ngabo kukho indima abayidlalayo benginqi ngokunjalo neentlanganiso zeengxoxo zokuqinisekisa kune neentlanganiso zabo kusetyenziswana nabo. Kule ngxoxo, indima ye-TMG ibe kukuqhuba uhlalutyo olubalulekileyo ngezinto ezifunyaniswe kuphando ekuqaleni kwisigaba sokuqala senkqubo yophuhliso ngokubhekisele kwisicwangciso ekujoliswe kuso sophando olungaphaya olunzulu kune nengxoxo yomgaqonkqubo ekujoliswe kuyo ukufaka imo engqongileyo evumayo kokutsha okucngiweyo.

Icandelo elingekho sikweni ixesha elininzi ngumyili onganakanwayo wesixeko sala maxesha saseAfrika, lisenza ibe ngundoqo ukuyila imo engqongileyo evumayo yokusa phambili ukuphunyezwu kwelungelo ekutyeni. Icandelo elingekho sikweni lifaka isandla ngamandla kwi-GDP.

Ngowona mthombo ubalulekileyo wengqesho eAfrika, liquka abasebenzi abanezakhono ezisezantsi abangenalo ufkelo emisebenzini kwicandelo elisesikweni. Liyaziwa ngoyilo kanye nokovelisa okutsha, oko okwenza ukuba lisabele kwiimfuno ezizodwa zoluntu. I-COVID-19 ibonise ukuba amaqela angasiwa so afana nabasetyhini, ulutsha, kanye noluntu lwasezilalini olufudukayo olo ngesiqhelo lujongana nemiqobo ekufikeleleni kwingqesho esesikweni aphuhlise izicwangciso zokujongana nemeko kwicandelo elingekho sikweni. Okufunyaniswe kuphando kule ngxelo yokuphonononga kugxininisa ukuba icandelo elingekho sikweni sisithuba esinokuba sisisombululo ekuthatheleni ingqalelo imizila yehlabathi ekhoyo ngoku phakathi kweentlekele ezininzi ezichaphazela ukufumaneka kokutya kwiAfrika yasezidolphini. Nakuba kunjalo, okwangoku, icandelo elingekho sikweni kakhulu liyindlela yokumelana nemeko elinokuzalisekisa ngokuqhubayo ilungelo ekutyeni ukuba ngaba imo engongileyo efanelekileyo ekubenilisebenze ngokuphezulu iyadalwa.

Le ngxelo ithi thaca iindlela zokuphumeza isiphumo ezintlanu ngokubhekisele ekuphunyezweni ngempumelelo kwelungelo ekutyeni kwimimandla yasezidolphini enengeniso eseantsi eAfrika. Indlela zokuphumeza isiphumo zizixhobo ezinamandla zokuqhube utshintsho olunokwenza umahluko obonakalayo, ukubandakanya abo kusetyenzwa nabo kwiinkqubo ezihanganyelweyo zokuyila kanye kanye nokufunisela, kanye nokuveza idatha neengqikelo ezisekelwe kumava ezinokunkira ulwazi ngomgaqonkqubo kanye nezenzo kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya. Indlela zokuphumeza isiphumo ziqaonda ukuba iindlela zokuvvelisa ukutya kuye ekutyiweni kwako zixandile kwaye zinamacala amaninzi kwaye zingeke ziphuculwe ngeendlela zophuhliso ekukholelwa kuzo ngokusekelwe kwimiba yeempembelelo ezelula, ezifanayo nezisilelayo ukwenza uthethathethwano lotshintshiwano kwiintlekele eziphothelwe kanye nezingenanayo. Indlela zethu zokuphumeza isiphumo siza kugocagoca ukuba omelezwa njani na amakhitshi oluntu ukuxhasa iindlela zokumelana nemeko eziqhutywa kwiningqqi. Siza kupphonononga ukuthatha uxanduva okufana macala ngokuquuzelela iingxoxo phakathi kwabo banesibophelelo sokugxoja kwamalungelo kanye nabanini bamalungelo. Ngotshintsho lwemozulu, siza kuqhube silinga izinto ezintsha kwimo engqonge ezolimo elawulwayo kanye neemarike zokutya ezingekho sikweni. Indlela ephumeza isiphumo ethathela ingqalelo yonke imiba iza kunika idatha echazayo efunyenwe ngamaphepha emibuzo

okanye ngamadliwanondlebe kanye neqokelelwayo ize ihlalutywe ukuqonda ngcono iimo ezingqonge ukutya zeendawo zethu zophando.

Ukubaluleka kokudala imo engqongileyo evumayo kwicandelo elingekho sikweni ifuna ukudibana neenkqubo zomgaqonkqubo zehlabathi. linkqubo zehlabathi zivula ezona zithuba zifuneka kakhulu kutshintsho kwinqanaba lesizwe kanye nakwelengingqi. Le ngxelo yokuphonononga iphakamisa kananjalo ithuba lokuqukwa kwamazwi eengingqi kwezona nkqubo zophuhliso zibumba ukukwazi kwawo ukuphucula impiliso yawo. I-TMG namahlakani sele bezithe thaca izinto abazifumanise kuphando lwale ngxelo kwiSeshoni yeThoba yeQumrhu loMmandla waseAfrika kuPhuhliso oluziNzileyo ifaka isandla kwiingxoxo ezazisa ukuphunyezwa kweAjenda ka-2030 kanye neAjenda ka-2063 kwaye ezisebenza njengamanyathelo okuphumeza kwiQumrhu lezoPolitiko elikwiNqanaba eliPhezulu kwiNjongo yoPhuhliso oluziNzileyo ye-ll kwiziXeko eziziNzileyo.

Umsebenzi wethu ungginelana kananjalo neSicwangciso saseAfrika se-BMZ kwaye ungumzekelo weendlela zophuhliso lwenkxaso yamalungelo abasetyhini anyusa ulingano ngokwesini. Ngokunakana kuqala ingcinezelo eyondeleyo yabasetyhini kanye namanye amaqela angasiwa so kuyo yonke imiba yasekuhlaleni, kuquka iinkqubo zoqoqosho, ezasekuhlaleni, nezopolitiko, singaqla ukuthathela ingqalelo ukungalingani oko kusenziwa ngemigaqonkqubo neenkqubo ezigxile kwimithethosiseko yokuxhasa amalungelo abasetyhini kanye nezfundo ezifundwe ukusukela ezantsi. Isicwangciso se-BMZ kumgaqonkqubo wophuhliso lwenkxaso yamalungelo abasetyhini sijolise ekomelezeni ukuxhotyiswa ngokwezoqoqosho kwabasetyhini ngokuhuthaza ufkielelo olulinganayo kwimithombo, inkxasomali, neemarike. Okufunyaniswe kule ngxelo yophando kungqinelana nale njongo. Okutsha ekuhlaleni kanye nakubuchwepheshe okuthiwe thaca kule ngxelo kufuna ukuphucula uthabatho nxaxheba lwabasetyhini kwiinkqubo zokwenziwa kwezigqibo nezobunkokeli ngokuxhasa ulawulo olubuthathaka kwisini.

Ukuvala, singathanda ukudlulisa umbulelo wethu ongazenzisiyo kubo bonke abaye bafaka isandla kule ngxelo kanye nakwiSebe leNtsebenziswano noPhuhliso kwezoQoqosho laseJamani ngokuxhasa lo msebenzi ngemali.

**Alexander Müller, Jes Weigelt, Nicole Paganini**

# INTSHAYELELO... EVELA KWINKALO YOPHANDO

**NguNomonde Buthelezi, Sanelisiwe Nyaba, noPatrick Njoroge**



Source: Victoria Redmond, Sanelisiwe Nyaba, 2022

Ihlabathi lijongene neengxaki ezingenambalo kwaye abantu bazama ukusizombulula besebenzisa zombini iindlela “eyokwenziwa kwezigqibo okuqala kwinqanaba eliphezulu kusiya kwelisezantsi” kunye “nokwenziwa kwezigqibo okuqala kwinqanaba elisezantsi kusiya kwinqanaba eliphezulu”. Yeyiphi iindlela efanelekileyo yokusombulula le mingeni? Ngentsebenziswano neMuungano wa Wanaviji eNairobi, i-FACTeKapa, kunye noluntu oluhluphekayo ezidolophini abasebenza nalo, iUrban Food Futures icele umngenii kwezi ndlela ekuqondeni amagalelo icandelo elingekho sikweni kutshintsho kunye nokueliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya kunye nokwakha ukomelela ngokukhawuleza kwizixeko zaseAfrika.

Ukukhula kwezixeko zaseAfrika kuphawulwa kukungalingani okukhulu okuphakathi kwemimandla esesikweni kunye nengekho sikweni. Ngexa icandelo elisesikweni libabekela ecaleni abahluphekayo basezidolophini, icandelo elingekho sikweni libadalela isithuba sokuza beze nezicwangciso ezininzi ezafulkeneyo zokuziphilisa. Kwicandelo elingekho sikweni, abo bahluphekayo basezidolophini bahlangabezana neemfuno zabo zokuphila. Umzekelo, ukufumaneka kokutya kubahlali kuqinisekiswa kwingqiqi ngothutho lokutya olungekho sikweni, ukugcinwa, ukuveliswa, kunye neenkubo zeentengiso. Abadlali ndima kwicandelo elingekho sikweni basabela kwimingeni ngokomelela ngokukhawuleza kunye nokuelisa okutsha; umzekelo, ekugxileni ekuthengeni amandla

ombane ngobuninzi kune nokuthumela, beseka amaqela angekho sikweni olondolozo kune naweemalimboleko, kwaye begalisa ukulima ezidolphini kwizithuba ezinomda.

Ngelo xesha, icandelo elingekho sikweni ixesha elininzi libonwa njengelinesiphithiphithi nelingacocekanga kwaye ekubeni linganakanwa ngurhulumente kune nabenzi zigqibo. Umzekelo, ukuma ngxi kweentshukumo okwawiswa ngurhulumente ngexa le-COVID-19 kwabonakalisa ukuba urhulumente akayiqondi nciam imisebenzi yecandelo elingekho sikweni kwaye kwawa uninzi lweendlela zokuziphilisa zabantu basezidolphini abahluphekayo. Abo bahlala ematyotyombeni ixesha elininzi bahlala bemangalisiwe ukuba ingaba icandelo elisesikweni liyaqonda na ukuba abahluphekayo basezidolphini bachatshazelwe njani ngokungafanelekanga, umzekelo, lutshintsho lwemozulu, ubundlobongela obusekelwe kwisini, kune nokubekwa ibala okumalunga nobuhlwempu kwizixeko zezityebi. Njengoko iinkqubo ezisesikweni nezingekho sikweni zisanda ngolungelelaniso olunomda kakhulu phakathi kwazo, iinzame kune nempumelelo yecandelo elingekho sikweni ekusabeleni kwimingeni azikanakanwa. Apho amaqonga okuqondana macala kune nokusombulula ingxaki zingekhoyo, isikhewu siyaqhuba sikhula kwaye elahleka namathuba okukhawulezisa ukuveliswa kwezinto ezintsha kwinkqubo xa iyonke. Ngelo xesha, olu phando luza kuyitshintsha loo nto.

Isigaba sokuqala senkqubo yophuhliso seUrban Food Futures sihlanganise uluntu, abaphandi, imibutho esezantsi, kune nezifundiswa ukuze kuthathelwe ingqalelo imingeni yeendlela zokuveliswa kye ekutyiweni kokutya echaphazela olo luntu lungasiswa so luhlala ematyotyombeni. Kuphando loqokelelo lwedatha kune nakwiiprojekthi zophuhliso, uluntu lubonwa njengebaxhamli kwaye ixesha elininzi lushiywa emva okanye alumanyelwa xa kuphuhlisa izixhobo zokulungisa imingeni yalo. lUrban Food Futures iyonke iye yacela umngeni kwindlela amahlakani asebenza ngayo kune ukulawula amandla oluntu oluohlala ematyotyombeni kune nakbumelwane obunengeniso esezantsi. Sibabuze imibuzo malunga nendlala, ubulungisa ekutyeni kune notshintsho kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini ukonyusa ukungabikho sikweni. Ngentsebenziswano neMuungano wa Wanavijiji eNairobi kune ne-FACT eKapa (zombini ezisebenza nabantu abangasiwa so abahlala kumatyotyombe axinene kakhulu), lUrban Food Futures icele umngeni kwiindlela zophando eziqokelela idatha kumaZantsi ngokubandakanya uluntu kuwo onke amanyathelo ophando: ukwazi ingxaki, ukuveza oonobangela abasisiseko bemingeni eyondeleyo, ukufunda kwabanye, kune nokuphuhlisa izisombululo kune. Oku kuhlanganyelana kunempumelelo kwenza ukuba uphando lubonakalise izimvo “zabo kwensiwe kubo aphando” abahlala kuluntu olungasiwa so kwaye lukhuthaza iarhente yoluntu kune nobunini kwinkqubo kune neziphumo zophando. Isigaba esihlanganyelweyo sokuhlola sisifundise ukuba ayinamagingxigingxi kangako ihambo ukuba ngaba niyahlangana ekuyilweni kweprojekthi yokuphuhlisa iindlela zophononongo oluphandoyo. Intsebenziswano yethu ikhokelele ekuyileni kune iindlela ezithiwe thaca kule ngxelo kwaye yakha isiseko sokuhlanganyelana okuya phambili okunempumelelo.

Ukutya ngundoqo onamandla woqoqosho lwenginqi lwaselokishini kune neendawo ezigcwele kakhulu ezhiluphekayo. Sibona lo msebenzi uhlanganyelweyo njengethuba lokutshintsha icandelo ukuthathela ingqalelo imingeni kune neentsilelo. Kwaye, sibona lo msebenzi uhlanganyelweyo njengethuba lokufunda kwenye yeendlela esiziphuhlisleleyo kwaye siqonde ukuba singakunyusa njani na ukuba nokusebenza kwendlela nganye kutshintsho olufunekayo lokuveliswa kye ekutyiweni kokutya kwasezidolphini.

# ISISHWANKATHETO SAMANQAKU ANGUNDOQO

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**lindlela zokutshintsha imisebenzi yokuvveliswa kuye  
ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini**

**Kuphunyezwa ngempumelelo ilungelo ekutyeni ngecandelo  
elingekho sikweni eliqinisiweyo eKapa naseNairobi**

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**Intlekele eninzi isongela ngamandla ukufumaneka  
kokutya kwimimandla yasezidolphini enengeniso  
esezantsi eNairobi, eKapa naseOuagadougou**

**Iimpembelelo zikabhubhane we-COVID-19 kune nezokunyuka ngokugqithisileyo  
kwamaxabiso okutya kwihiabathi okungenxa yohlaselo lweUkraine yiRashiya  
zinento enye efanayo: zinyuse ukungafumaneki kokutya.** Ukuma ngxi kweentshukumo kuba kunqandwa ukusasazeka kwe-COVID-19 kuphazamise iimarike zasekhaya kune nemijikelo epheleleyo yokuvvelisa, kwasweleka abantu, kwaze ukungafumaneki kokutya kwanyuka. Ngokwe-FAO (2022, p. 13), inani labantu abalambileyo kwihiabathi lonke lande nge-150 lezigidi zabantu ukususela ekuqaleni kukabhubhane. Kunyaka omnye emva kokuhlaselwa kweUkraine yiRashiya, uMlinganiselo woTshintsho lwamaXabiso okuTyA we-FAO wehlile usuka kumanqanaba angekaze abonwe ngaphambili ekuqaleni kuka-2022 kodwa aseme kumanqanaba aphezulu ngokubonakalayo kunango-2021. Intlekele yangaphambili yehlabathi yamaxabiso okutya ibonisa ukuba abantu abahluphekayo basezidolphini baphakathi kwaloo maqela abemi achaphatshazelwa ngakumbi lolu nyuko lwamaxabiso (Cohen and Garrett, 2010).

**Le ntlekele yehlabathi yandiswa yintlekele yasekhaya kwaye ixesha elininzi  
yehamba ngayodwa.** Ubundlobongela obusekelwe kwisini eKapa budityaniswa kakhlulu nenqanaba lokungafumaneki kokutya lomzi, abantu abafuna iindawo ezingamakhusi eOuagadougou bebaleka ngenxa yoloyiko olumandla kwimimandla yasemaphandleni kufake uxinzelelo olungaphaya ekuvelisweni kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini okubuthathaka, kwaye ukukhutshwa ematyotyombeni kutshabalalise indlela yokuziphilisa eNairobi kusehlisa ukukwazi kwabantu ukukhathalela ezona mfuno zabo zisisiseko.

Isiphumo esinganomvuzo omkhulu kule ntlekele sigxininisa okufunyanisiweyo kuphando kweminye imixholo: abantu abakwiimeko ezibafaka esichengeni bachatshazelwa kakhulu kukungafumaneki kokutya (Welthungerhilfe, 2017).

**Isiphumo sale ntlekele senzeka kumxholo wemizila yommmandla ephembelela ngamandla iimbono zexesha elizayo ekuphumezeni ukufumaneka kokutya.**

Ukwanda kwabemi eAfrika kumi kwi-2.7% ngonyaka. Ngo-2030, eAfrika kuza kuba kuhkona i-1.7 yezigidi zezigidi zabantu kwaye ngo-2050 kuza kuba kuhkona i-2.5 yezigidi zezigidi zabantu (The Economist, 2020; UNICEF DATA, 2017). I-100 lezigidi labantu abatsha liza kungena kwimarike yezemisebeniz ngo-2030 (oko okutolikwa ngokuba bangaphezulu kwe-10 lezigidi abantu abatsha abafuna imisebenzi nyaka ngamnye) (UNESCO, 2022). Ukongeza, iAfrika iba ziidolphu ngokukhawuleza. Ngokwe-OECD (2022), ama-44% abemi baseAfrika bebehla eziphelelo eziidolphu ngo-2022. Ukongeza ama-900 ezigidi awongezelelekileyo abahlali phakathi kwangoku kune no-2050 aza kuhlala kwizixeko zaseAfrika, oko kusenza isibini esithathwini sabemi belizwekazi babe babasezidolphini. limpembelelo zotshintsho lwemozulu eziphelelelwayo kwezolimo kwilizwekazi laseAfrika ziquka ilahleko yemveliso kwisilimo esingundoqo, esifana nombona (IPCC, 2022). linkqubo nemigaqonqubo yokufumaneka kokutya kufuneka iyilwe ngojoliso olukhethekileyo lukwimimandla yasezidolphini ukuba ihlangabezane neemfuno zabemi abandayo zisenza utshintsho lwezidlo kumaziko eedolphu.

**Uphando olukhokelele kule ngxelo luqhutywe ngumbuzo wokuba: Usabela njani kwiimpembelelo zentlekele ye-COVID-19 ekufumanekeni kokutya ukuze iimfuno ezikhawulezileyo zithathelwe ingqalelo kwaye – kwangaxeshanye – oko kusabela kuhhawulezileyo kwintlekele kananjalo kunegalelo kutshintsho lwemisebenzi yokuveliwa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini?** Ngokwe-FAO (2021, p. 4), izizathu zolwakheko zendlala, ukungafumaneki kokutya, kune nokungondleki kukungalingani kune nobuhlwempu. Ukuphumeza ukufumaneka kokutya, yimfuneko ukuba kuthathelwe ingqalelo ezo zizathu zolwakhetho. Inkqubo yophando yeUrban Food Futures ye-TMG ke ngoko izamela ukuphuhlisa izinto ezintsha ezinika uncedo olukhawulezileyo kwabo baphethwe yindlala nokungondleki kune naleyo ithathela ingqalelo izizathu zolwakheko ekungafumanekini kokutya.

## Utshintsho lwenqubo yokutya lufuna isalathisi. Okwethu kukusa phambili ukuphunyezwa kwelungelo ekutyeni

**Ngenxa yezizathu zolwakheko ngokungafumaneki kokutya nesondlo, le nkqubo yophando ifuna ukuphuhlisa izinto ezintsha ukuphumeza ilungelo ekutyeni.** Inqaku le-11 leMvumelwano yeHlabathi kumaLungelo oQoqosho, ezeNtalo naweNkcubeko liqonda ilungelo lomntu ngamnye kumgangatho wokuphila owoneleyo, kuquka nokutya okoneleyo. “Ilungelo ekutyeni okwaneleyo liphunyezwa xa indoda nganye, owasetyhini nomntwana, bebobwa okanye kuluntu nabanye, benofikelelo lobuqu kune noloqoqosho maxa onke ekutyeni okwaneleyo okanye kwiindlela zokukufumana. Ilungelo ekutyeni okoneleyo ke ngoko liya kutolikwa ngendlela ecuthhekileyo nenyinayo elinganisa nobuncinane bephakheji yeethalori, iiporteni kune enzinye izondli ezikhethekileyo”

(CESCR, 1999). lindlela ezintsha ezivelayo kumbono welungelo lokuya ke ngoko zigxininisa ukufunwa kwezisombululo ezo kananjalo ziya kuya ngaphaya kweemfuno ezikhawulezileyo kwaye zithathela ingqalelo umbuzo, umzekelo, wokuthatha uxanduva koorhulumente okanye umelo lwabantu abakwizikhundla ezisesichengeni kwiinkqubo zomgaqonkqubo.

**Abasetyhini baye babe kwimo esesichengeni kakhulu kunamadoda. Ukuphunyezwa ngempumelelo kwelungelo ekutyeni ke ngoko kufuna ngokuyimfuneko indlela enobuntununtunu kwisini.** Isikhundla sokuba sesichengeni kwabasetyhini eluntwini sisiphumo sokudibana kweentlobo ezahlukeneyo zokungalingani. INkqubo yeUrban Food Futures isebebenzela ukuqonda ukuba zehla kwaye ziveliswa kwakhona kanjani na iintlobo ezahlukeneyo zengcinezelo nezelungelo elilodwa imihla ngemihla kwaye zikwaxhaswa najni kukungalingani kolwakheko kune naziinkqubo ezibanzi. Le ndlela yokulwela amalungelo abasetyhini isabela kwinjongo ye-BMZ yokuncothula neengambu zonke iintlobo zokungalingani kune nocalulo, kuquka imiba vocalulo ngokohlanga kune nokucalula okusekelwe ekuzazini ngokobuni nesini kune nokuhubazeka.

## Ukuvelisa okutsha ngeengxoxo phakathi kolwazi lwasekhaya kune neenkqubozikhokelo zokuyila zehlabathi kune neenkqubo zomgaqonkqubo

**Kumava e-TMG, ingxoxo phakathi kweenkqubozikhokelo zokuyila zehlabathi kune nolwazi lwasekhaya ziququzelela izinto ezintsha kutshintsho kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya.** linkqubozikhokelo zokuyila zehlabathi, nokuba kukude ukuba zisetyenziswe ngokufanayo kumanqanaba esizwe kune nawengingqi, zivila izikhewu zokuveliswa kwezinto ezintsha kwinqanaba lengingqi. Ukuphuhlisa izinto ezintsha ezihlangabezana neemfuno zabo bangafumani kutya, kufuneka babandakanyeke okanye baqhube inkqubo yokuvelisa okutsha. Kumava e-TMG, izisombululo ezipifikanyiswayo ezipphuhlisa kungathathelwanga ngqalelo zombini iiimbono zinokubanga umngcipheko wokungangqinelani neemfuno zengingqi okanye zingaluphumeleli uvavanyo lokulinganiseka. Ngolwazinkqubo lwethu, oku kwelinje icala kuthetha ukusebenza nabantu abadlule kuwo amava kwimimandla yasezidolphini enengeniso eseantsi kune nemibutho ebameleyo, noorhulumente. Kwelinye icala, olu lwazinkqubo luthetha ukubeka lo msebenzi kwiinkqubo ezifanelekileyo zehlabathi.

**INkqubo yeUrban Food Futures ithembele kuthungelwano oluxineneyo  
lwemibutho engamahlakani kwinqanaba lengingqi.** EKapa, umsebenzi woluntu olwahlukenyi kwiCape Flats: ummandla oxinene kakhulu onabela kunxweme lwaseFalse Bay apho abaNtu beBala basuswa khona ngenkani ngeminyaka vocalulo. EKapa, phantse iminyaka ingama-30 emva kokuphela kocalulo, ukungalingani kulwakheko kule mimandla yeelokishi kusekhona ekungasiweni so, ukungafumaneki kokutya kune namathuba angalinganiyo. KwiCape Flats sisebenza kune neArhente yokuTya yaseKapa (Food Agency Cape Town) (FACT), umbutho woluntu ekuhlaleni

oqhuba uphando olubandakanya ukuqokelelwa nokuhlaluty aidatha ukuphanda ulwakheko lwamandla kunye nokungalingani kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya. Ihlakani leprojekthi yezenzululwazi liZiko laseAfrika leziXeko kwiYunivesithi yaseKapa. ENairobi, sisebenza kumatyotyombe aseMukuru, angakumda wezoshishino eNairobi. Amatyotyombe awanazo izakhiwo ezifana nombane ozinzileyo, amanzi asendlini, kunye neenkqubo zenkunkuma kwaye abahlali bawo bahlala besemgciphekweni wokuhutshwa ngenkani. Umbuttoh olihlakani lethu apho, iMuungano, uye wazibandakanya kwiinkqubo zothabatho nxaxheba zokuba kulungiswe iinxenye zendawo le yokuhlala. UMbuttoh weMiramar uneqela elingundoqo lamahlakani anobugcisa bezobuchwepheshe ekulinyweni kwemifuno kwinkqubo zokungqongileyo ezilawulwayo.

**Ehlabathini jikelele, ukufumaneka kokutya kuyaqhuba kucingwa ngako ingakumbi ngokwasezilalini kwaye iinkqubo zophuhliso ezizinzileyo zasezidolphini ixesha elininzi azinako ukutya.** Ukuthetha ngokweajenda ka-2030, uluntu lwehlabathi jikelele luya kusilela ukuphumeza i-SDG 2 yokuba kuNgabikho Ndlala kwaphela, ukuba ngaba ayilungisi i-SDG 11 kwiziXeko. Ezi nkqubo zimbini zomgaqonkqubo kufuneka zihlanganiswe kunye. Ngoko ke, iNkqubo yeUrban Food Futures izinze kolu nqumlwano.

**Sibeka umsebenzi wethu ekuqondeni okwangaphambili kwaye sifunde kokwangoku ukukhokela utshintsho olufunekayo ngokubhekisele kwikamva eloohlukileyo.** INkqubo yeUrban Food Futures yamkela indlela ekuqondayo ukungabikho kobulungisa kwangaphambili okudale kwa ezi zizathu zokungafumaneki kokutya kwaye ifunda kwiindlela zokumelana nemeko ezohlukileyo ezithathwe kwaye zaphuhliswa ngabahlali basematyotyombeni. Okungaphaya, inkqubo ijolise ekuphuhliseni iindlela ezintsha ezithathela ingqalelo ikamva elo liqikelelwayo. lindlela ezintsha eziphuhliswa kule mihla kufuneka zihlangabezane kananjalo neemfuno ezitshintsha ngamandla zexa elizayo.

## Ukufumaneka kokutya kwizixeko zaseAfrika kufuneka kuphunyezwe kwimixholo engekho sikweni

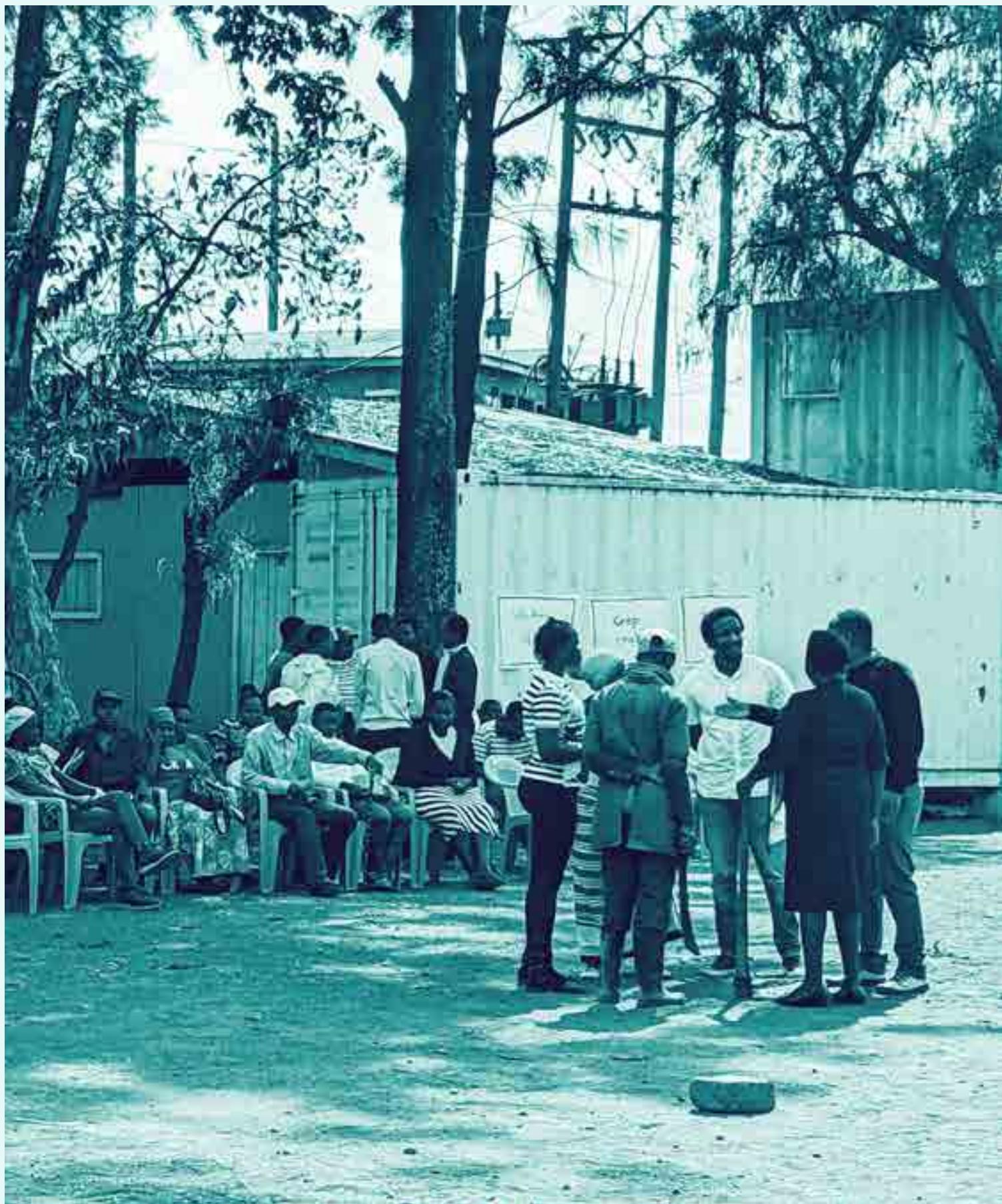
**Icandelo elingekho sikweni libumba izixeko kwaye linika iindlela zokuziphila kubahlali basezidolphini.** Enenen, ama-60% abasetyhini baseAfrika baphangela ngokungekho sikweni (UN Habitat, 2020). EKapa naseNairobi, sifunde ngamagalelo abathengisi basezitalatweni ekufumanekeni kokutya kwabo bantu bahluphekayo ezidolphini. Ixesha elininzi icandelo elingekho sikweni alikho mthethweni okanye lithathwa njengelophula umthetho. Nakuba kunjalo, silithatha icandelo elingekho sikweni njengesithuba sesisombululo esinokufunda kuso kunye noluntu olukwimimandla enengeniso esezantsi olunokuvuka lubuyele esiqhelweni ngexa lentlekele, lwakhe uthungelwano, kwaye kunye luuLanganyelene ludale iimo ezingqongileyo ezivumayo ezechlisa imingcipheko enxulunyaniswa nokungabikho sikweni kunye nokuvusa icandelo njengesithuba sokuelisa iindlela ezintsha kunye nokomeleza uthungelwano lobudlelwane phakathi kwabantu.

**Icandelo elingekho sikweni lidlala indima engundoqo kananjalo ekuvaleni isikhewu esikhoyo phakathi kooRhulumente beSixeko kune nabemi babo abahlala ematyotyombeni.** Ixesha elininzi, abemi ematyotyombeni bambona njengongekhoyo urhulumente. linkonzo azifiki ematyotyombeni, amazwi kune neemfuno ezivela ematyotyombeni ziyaqhuba zingananzwa. Ukuvala esi sikhewu, kufuna iinzame ezingaphaya ezinojoliso siSixeko, iSiphaluka nePhondo. Ngenxa yamandla ezithintelo, unikezo lweenkonzo oluphuculiwego lufuna kananjalo abemi kune nemibutho engabameli babo basebenze kune ngotyalomali lukarhulumente. Isikali somngeni wokufumaneka kokutya kwiindawo ezisezidolphini ezinengeniso esezantsi senza utyalomali olungokheli kutyalomali olungqinelanayo ngamacala omabini kunokwenzeka ukuba angaphumeleli.

**Ukuphumeza ukufumaneka kokutya nesondlo kwimimandla esezipolphini, imigaqonkqubo yokutya nesondlo kufuneka icingwe kakulu ngokutsha ngokombono weemfuno zabo bangafumani kutya nesondlo.** Imigaqonkqubo yokufumaneka kokutya iye ithathe icala kwezoqoqosho ngokweelali nangokuvelisa (Battersby 2013). Iye ibe nokungazihoyi izixeko njengendawo ecacileyo efuna imigaqonkqubo ecacileyo, kwaye iye ijolise ekonyuseni ukuvetisa kokutya. Oku kuye kwenze zingasebenzi iziphakamiso ezivela kuluhlu lwezinto ezifunyaniswe kuphando ezibonisa ukuba ukungafumaneki kokutya ixesha elininzi kuhanjiswa nengeniso, isini, kune nesimo sezentlalo. Ngokususa uqhelaniso lomgaqonkqubo lusiwe kumsebenzisi, sinokukulungisa ukuthatha icala kwezoqoqosho ngokweelali nangokuvelisa kwimigaqonkqubo emininzi yokufumaneka kokutya.

## liNdawo zeSondlo zaseziDolphini njengeeNdawo zokuQuka abaSebenzisi kuTshintsho lweMisebenzi yokuVeliswa kuye ekuTiyeweni kokuTya eziDolphini

**Ukuphuhlisa ezi zinto zintsha, iNkqubo yeUrban Food Futures ika kuseka iiNdawo zeSondlo eziDolphini (Urban Nutrition Hubs) (UNH) eMukuru nakwiCape Flats.** Njengeendawo zokuquka abasebenzisi, liNdawo zeSondlo zaseziDolphini ziza kulinga kwaye zivavanye izinto ezivelisiwego kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezifana nemveliso yezolimo ekwimo engqongileyo elawulwayo, ziza kucinga kwakhona ngamakhitshi oluntu, kwaye ziphonononge ukuba inkunzi ekuhlalen phakathi kwabarhwebi abangekho sikweni ingasetyeniswa njani na ukuphuhlisa imo engqongileyo evumayo kubo. Sibona ii-UNH njengeendawo zokuquka abasebenzisi ukuphonononga iindlela zokuphumeza utshintsho kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ukuphumeza ngempumelelo ilungelo ekutyeni. lindawo zeSondlo zaseziDolphini zidlala indima ebalulekileyo ekuphunyezweni kwamaphononongo kune neendlela zethu zokujongana nemiba njengoko siqhuba ukulinga kwaye sidibanisa izinto ezinanzi ezintsha.



Source: Victoria Redmond, 2022

## liNdela zokuPhumeza isiPhumo eziNtlanu zoTshintsho zeMisebenzi yokuVeliswa kuye ekuTyiweni kokuTya eziDolphini

### **Ezi ndlela zintlanu zokuphumeza isiphumo zilandelayo ziithiyori zenkqubo yotshintsho zemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini**

Zisisiphumo seSigaba sokuQala seNkqubo yoPhuhliso samaphonongo ethu exesha elizayo. Kunye, zinika ingqalelo kwizixhasi ezingundoqo zokutshintsha imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini ngecandelo elingekho sikweni elomeleziweyo.

1

### **UKUMELANA NENTLEKELE**



Uluntu kwimimandla yasezidolphini enengeniso esezantsi lumelana nentlekele enku. Siphonononge izicwangciso zokumelana nemeko eziye zavela ngexa likabhubhane we-COVID-19 xa oorhulumente babejongene nemingeni engamandla ekuthatheleni ingqalelo ukufumaneka kokutya ngamaxeshwa okuwa kwezoqoqosho kunye nexesha lokuhlala ngezindlu. Le ndlela yokuphumeza isiphumo ixhasa iinkqubo zotshintsho ngokufunda izicwangciso zokumelana nemeko eziqala kubantu abasezantsi zisiya kwabaphezulu, njengamakhitshi oluntu. Njengenxenyne yale ndlela yokuphumeza isiphumo, siza kupphonononga ukuba zinokulinganiswa ngempumelelo kangakanani iindlela zokumelana nemeko ngokuchonga iindawo zokungena ekuhlanganyelaneni okumiselweyo phakathi koorhulumente beenginqi kunye nemibutho esekelwe kuluntu.

2

### **UXANDUVA OLUFANA MACALA**



Ubuhlwempu kunye nokungalingani ekuhlaleni kunye nangoqoqosho zizizathu zolwakheko zokuba kube khona indlala kunye nokungondleki okukho jikelele. linkqubo zokuthathwa kwezigqibo ezingaqukiyo zinegalelo ekuzingeni kokungalingani. Ukuphumeza ngempumelelo ilungelo ekutyeni, utshintsho kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini kufuneka kunyuse ukuthatha uxanduva kunye nokungafihli koorhulumente kunye neenkqubo zokwenziwa kwezigqibo. Ukuthatha uxanduva okunyukileyo ngeke kuphunyezwe ngokusebenza kwinqanaba elisezantsi okanye neziphatmandla zikarhulumente omnye ezisebenzela kude komnye. Sijolise ekunyuseni ukuthatha uxanduva ngokuxhobisa abo kukho indima abayidlalayo basezantsi ukuba babe ngabathathi nxaxheba kwiinkqubo ezingezigqibo zolawulo lokutya kunokuba bahlale bengabamkeli nje abangenzi nto. Njengomqathango wangaphambili, amandla karhulumente okuhlangana nabo kukho indima abayidlalayo basezantsi kufuneka onyuswe.

**3**

## **EZOLIMO EZIKWIMO ENGQONGILEYO ELAWULWAYO**

Ukoyisa imiqobo ebekwe lutshintsho lwemozulu, ukunqaba kwamanzi akhuselekileyo asezidolphini, kanye nomba ohlabayo wofikelelo emhlabeni kvezolimo zasezidolphini, ingxoxo yethu kukuba ukulinywa kwestilimo kwindawo enamanzi agcwele izondli kwiiMo eziNgqongileyo eziLawulwayo lolona khetho lokonyusa isiveliso semifuno kumaziko asezidolphini. Xa ulimo kwindawo enamanzi agcwele izondli (controlled-environment agriculture) (CEA) ludityaniswa nolungiselelo olukulwakheko olufana neenkubo zokuniqa ukutya zesikolo, inokuba yinto enokwenzenka engabizi mali ininzi kwizixeko ezininzi zaseAfrika.

**4**

## **UKURHWEBELA UKUTYA**

Imigaqonkubo engqongqo ngokubhekisele kurhwebo olungekho sikweni kanye neendlela zokhuselo ezibuthathaka ngokubhekisele ekususweni koqoqosho kwisikhundla salo ngamaziko aseskweni kuthintela ufilelelo ekutyeni kumaqela abemi angafumanikutya. Nakuba kunjalo, akufanelanga ukuba kube ngale ndlela. Indlela enobuntununtunu ekutyeni kucwangciso lweedolophu inyusa abarhwebi abangekho sikweni njengamahlakanikiwiinzame zezixeko zokuyincothula neengambu indlala kanye nokungondleki. Lo mbono onobuthathaka ekutyeni uqaqambisa imfuno yothathelo ngqalelo olunononophelo malunga nokuba iinkqubo zezithuba ezibanzi kanye nocwangciso lweedolophu zingasebenzisana njani na norhwebo olungekho sikweni kanye neempembelelo zoku kwisondlo sasezidolphini kanye nokufumaneka kokutya. Kule ndlela yokuphumeza isiphumo, siza kusebenza nabathengisi bokutya, abanye abarhwebi abangekho sikweni, kanye noomasipala ukuba bacinge ngokutsha kwaye bayisuse imo yolawulo ejikeleze uqoqosho olungekho sikweni.

**5**

## **UKUFUMANA IDATHA YOLWAZI KUTSHINTSHO LWEMISEBENZI YOKUVELISWA KUYE EKUTYIWENI KOKUTYA**

Ukunqongophala kwedatha ecazululiweyo ngemeko yokufumaneka kokutya ematyotyombeni ithintela uyilo lokusabela kwintlekele kwaye sizuze ukuqonda nzulu imingeni yemihla ngemihla abajongene nayoabantukwimo ezibangqongileyo ekutyeni. Siza kulinga inkqubo yedijithali ukufumana idatha yowlazi ngemeko yokungafumaneki kokutya kanye neebhaskithi zokutya zemizi kumatyotyombe asezidolphini akhethiweyo. Ukufumana idatha yowlazi luluntu kanye nokufunyanwelwa lona kuthathela ingqalelo izikhewu zolwazi ezibalulekileyo kubenzi zigqibo ngexa kuveza ukufunda okumalunga nokuba "ngubani kwaye iyintoni ebonakalayo" xa kuyilwa iinkqubo nemigaqonkubo yokusabela kwintlekele.

1





# IINTSHAYELELO

## 1.1 lintlekele

Ngo-2022, ihlabathi langena kwintlekele yokutya, iiempembelelo ezipheleleyo zayo zezo zisaza kuqondwa. UMatshi ka-2022 ubone amaxabiso okutya enyukela kwawona manqanaba aphezulu arekhodwayo ukususela ekuqaleni kwe-FAO kulandelela amaxabiso okutya ngo-1961 (FAO, 2022a). Oku konyuka kuqhutywe kokona konyuka kuye phezulu kwamaxabiso okutya kukhulu embalini ye-FAO: ukonyuka ngama-68% eneneni kwithuba leminyaka emibini (FAO, 2022a). Oku kungaphezulu kakhulu kunama-43% okunyuka kwamaxabiso okwabanga ukuba kubekhona izidubedube ezingokutya, ingakumbi kwimimandla yasezidolphini, emhlabeni ngokubanzi ngo-2009 ukuya ku-2011 kanye nokonyuka ngama-38% okwabanga indlala jikelele kwiqela lamazwe aseAfrika kanye nawaseAsiya ngo-1973 ukuya ku-1975 (FAO, 2022a). Imfazwe yeRashiya kwiUkraine

ikwenze mandundu oku konyuka, kuba amazwe amaninzi axhomekeke kakhulu kwinqolowa evela eRashiya naseUkraine, amafutha, kanye nesiveliso sezolimo. Njengoko amaqqosho omhlaba ezamela ukubuyela esiqhelweni emva kwe-COVID-19, imfazwe yaseRashiya ibe neempembelelo ezikoholakeleyo kubantu baseUkraine kanye neempembelelo kwihlabathi eziyintlekele kumaxabiso okutya (Müller & Prakash, 2022; Tidey, 2022). Ihlabathi libuyela emva kwiinzame zalo zokuphelisa indlala kwaye imvumelwano kukuba imeko iza kuba mandundu ekuhambeni kuka-2022 (FAO et al., 2022; Global Network Against Food Crises, 2022).

Ilahleko yemisebenzi nokufinyela koqqosho ngenxa kabhubhane we-COVID-19 kuzenze mandundu ngokungaphaya iiempembelelo zokonyuka

kwamaxabiso okuya, ingakumbi kwabo bakwimindla yasezidolphini enengeniso esezantsi abasazama ukubuyela kwimo yangaphambili emva kweempembelelo zikabhubhane kubomi babo. Kuthetha ntoni oku kubathengi kunye nemizi ekwizixeko ezithathu — eNairobi, eOuagadougou, naseKapa — ezo iNkqubo yeUrban Food Futures isebenze kuzo ngo-2021 no-2022? Amaxabiso okuya okungundoqo aye onyuka eKenya, Burkina Faso, naseMzantsi Afrika. UKusukela ngoJuni ka-2021 ukuya kuJuni ka-2022, abathengi baseMzantsi Afrika babone ukonyuka kwixabiso leoyile (69%), imilimili (11%), neflawa (24%) (PMBEJD, 2022). Abathengi baseKenya kananjalo babone ukonyuka kwimaxabiso leoyile yokupheka (52%), imilimili (82%), neflawa (44%) (KNBS, 2022). Kunyaka ophelileyo, abathengi baseBurkina Faso babone ukonyuka kwexabiso lokutya ngama-30% (INSD, 2022a). Ukutya okungafikelekiyo kuthetha ukuba abantu bathenga ukutya okumbalwa nokungaxubi ntlobu zininzi, njengoko imizekelo ibonisa kumaZantsi eAfrika (Paganini et al., 2020). EKenya, abantu abaphantsi koxinzelelo lwezimali ngesiqhelo bayayeka ukuthenga ukutya okufreshi neeproteni (Kimani-Murage et al., 2014), ngexa eKapa, abantu bayehlisa kwinyama kwaye behlise inani lezidlo abazityayo ngemini (Paganini et al., 2021a).

Abahlali basezidolphini bachatshazelwa kakhulu yintlekele yehlabathi yokonyuka kwamaxabiso okuya. Abantu abahluphekayo basezidolphini bebephakathi kwabo bachatshazelwa yintleke yokonyuka kwamaxabiso okuya okubi kuka-2009 ukuya ku-2011(Scott-Villiers et al., 2016). Abantu abahlala ematyotyombeni kunye nakwimimandla enengeniso esezantsi kwizixeko zaseAfrika sele besehlelwa ngawona manqanaba ehlabathi aphezelu olungafumaneki kokutya (Beyer et al., 2016; Termeer et al., 2022). UCohen and Garrett (2010) bathe nangona ihlabathi libone abantu abahluphekayo basezidolphini behlupheka kakhulu, kuba besebenzisa ingeniso yabo eninzi ekutyeni, umbuzo wokuba kuthathelwa njani ingqalelo ukungafumaneki kokutya, uthathelwa ingqalelo kakhulu ngamangenelelo kumgaqonkqubo ukonyusa ukovelisa kwimimandla yasezilalini. Ngelo xesha, intsongelo yokufumaneka kokutya kubahlalli basezidolphini ebangwe yintlekele ayisosiphumo sokunqongophala kokutya ngqo. Ingakumbi ezidolphini nasezixekweni, ukutya kufumaneka ngqo ngabathengisi bokutya, kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya engekho sikweni, okanye ezsiphaketh; nakuba kunjalo, kwabahluphekayo basezidolphini, ixesha elininzi ngokulula nje abakwazi ukukuthenga (Cohen & Garret, 2010).

## **UKUSUKELA NGOJUNI KA-2021 UKUYA KUJUNI KA-2022, ABATHENGI BASEMZANTSİ AFRIKA BABONE UKONYUKA KWIXABISO LEOYILE (69%), IMILIMILI (11%), NEFLAWA (24%) (PMBEJD, 2022). ABATHENGI BASEKENYA KANANJALO BABONE UKONYUKA KWIMAXABISO LEOYILE YOKUPHEKA (52%), IMILIMILI (82%), NEFLAWA (44%) (KNBS, 2022).**

1.2

## Okudlulileyo, okwangoku, nokwexa elizayo

Nangaphandle kohlaselo tweentlekele ezinini kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezipolophini, indlala isahleli ibekwa njengomngeni wasezilalini kwaye iingxoxo kupuhliso oluzinzileyo lwasezidolphni kumazwe aseAfrika ziye zingadityaniswa kwezo zingokufumaneka kokutya. NgokweeNjongo zoPhuhliso eziZinzileyo ekuvunyelwene ngazo lihlabathi, ngeke sikwazi ukuphumeza i-SDG 2 (ukuNgabikho kweNdlala) ngaphandle kokudibana imigaqonkqubo neenkqubo ukwehlisa ukungafumaneki kokutya ngomsebenzi wokuyila izixeko ezizinzileyo (SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Settlements) (Battersby, 2017a). UBattersby noWatson (2018) bathi abanzi bezigqibo kufuneka bathathele ingqalelo zombini indima yokutya kupuhliso tweedolophu kanye nendima yomxholo wedolophu kwiinkqubo zokufumaneka kokutya, kunokuthatha nganye kuzo njengezihlalele yodwa kwenye. Oku kungabikho kwengqalelo kubeka emngciphekweni ukwandisa imingeni esele ikhona. Ukudibana phakathi kweentlekele ezinini namhlanje, ngunobangela ongundoqo wokungalingani kulwakheko okungaphambili, kwaye umbono kwixa elizayo ukhokela uphando lwethu.

### **Ukuqonda okudlulileyo**

Ukungalingani kulwakheko kubonakaliswa yinkcaso phakathi kwabo imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ibiyilelwé bona ekuqaleni kanye nokuba uyilo luye lwaqhubela phambili njani ngokuhamba kwexesha. Ukungafumaneni kokutya nobuhlwempu ixesha elininzi zizinze ekungabikhweni kobulungisa kulwakheko olukwimbali yangaphambili yezixeko. Sisebenze kwizixeko ezithathu eziye zehlelwá ziimpembelelo zokoyiswa yinkqubo

yezithanga, mhlawumbi iindawo zokuhlala zenqubo yezithanga, njengoko kwakunjalo eKapa naseNairobi, okanye njengeedolophu eziyintloko zemimandla esanda kusekwa yeenqubo zezithanga, njengoko kwakunjalo nakwiOuagadougou. Uyilo lwezi dolophu ngexa lethuba lenkqubo yezithanga lubonisa iimpawu zokuzisebenzisela kakubi kanye nengcinezelo yenqubo yezithanga kwizakhiwo ezibonakalayo zezixeko, ukusetyenziswa komhlaba, kanye nemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya. Imigaqonkqubo yezithuba yenqubo yezithanga iyaqhuba ukuphembelela uphuhliso lwezixeko zaseAfrika, oko kusenza ukuqonda okwangaphambili kube kokubalulekileyo kumzamo wokubumba nje izixeko (Njoh, 2009).

Imbalí yeKapa ibe yileyo yokohluthwa komhlaba kanye nokohlulwa ngokweentlanga ngqo. Ukuqala kwayo phaya ekupheleni kwenkulungwane ye-17, abarhwebi bamaDatshi baye bagxotha abemi bamaSan namaKhoi kwizibuko elikhuselekileyo laseKapa ukuze bakhe isikhululo sokutya okufreshi. UKususwa ngenkani kwaqhuba xa amakhoboka awayevela elndonesia, Indiya, naseMalaysia aziswa kwisithanga ukuba azokusetyenziselwa imisebenzi eyenziwa buqu kanye nowesondo, kanye nabantu abamNyama benginqi, oko okwakhokelela kubemi beBala baseKapa. Zatshintsha ezembali ekuqaleni kwenkulungwane ye-18 xa iBritani yasithatha isithanga. Ukuhlaliswa ngokohlanga kwaqaliswa ekuqaleni kwenkulungwane yama-20, xa abemi abamNyama bahlaliswa kwiindawo ezingaphandle embindini wesixeko kwezo ndawo kuthiwa ziilokishi, bebona kwangaphambili kwaye beseka

isiseko socalulo. Ngo-1948, ukuhlaliswa ngokohlanga kwaba ngumgaqonkqubo osemthethweni kwaye iNational Party yalitshintsha ilizwe laba ngumbuso wocalulo. Ilifa lombuso wocalulo lisacacile kwaye uninzi lwabemi besixeko abamNyama, abeBala, kune nabegcuntswana lusaqhuba ukuhlala ngaphandle ezixekweni kwaye, nangaphandle kwembuyiselo yomhlaba, izabelo ezikhulu zomhlaba wezolimo umnini wazo iseligcuntswana labamhlophe.

Ukohluthwa komhlaba kune notshintsho olwenzeka ngokukhawuleza kuyo yonke into kwimo engqongileyo yendalo kananjalo luhawu lokuqala kwesixeko saseNairobi. Kumaxesha aphambi kwenkqubo yezithanga, imigxobhozo ejikeleze uMlambo iNairobi yayisetenziswa ngabantu ababengabafuyi baMaasai njengemihlabla yokutyisa imfuyo. Enenen, igama ledolophu eyintloko yeKenya lithathwe kwibinzana iEnkare Nyorobi, elithetha "indawo yamanzi aphotileyo" ngolwimi lweMaasai. Ngokusekwa kweSithanga seKenya njengenxeny yeAfrika eseMpuma yeBritani ngo-1899, iziphathamandla zenkqubo yezithanga zaseBritani zaba umhlaba zaze zafulmanisa iNairobi njengondlunkulu woMzila kaLoliwe waseUganda (Akala, 2019). Njengenxeny yezicwangciso zayo zophuhliso lwedolophu, iBritani yenza ezo nxenyi ziymigxobhozo eNairobi zahlaleka ngokukhupha amanzi emigxobhözweni ngeeprojekthi zobunjinel eziphezelu zamanzu efana negamtriya. Okulandelayo, iBritani yaphuhlisa isixeko ngokweentlanga: abalawuli benkqubo yezithanga bathatha owona mhlaba ufanelekileyo osentshona yesixeko, kuquka iRunda, Karen, neMuthaiga ngexa abemi bamaZantsi eAsiya (abanyanzelwayo ukuba baye eKenya ngenjongo yokwakha umzila kaloliwe waseUganda) bahlala kwindawo ezizinze phakathi eziphezelu neNgara neParklands, baze abamNyama

bona banyinelwa kwimimandla esezantsi enokugcwaliwa ngamanzi ukuya kwimpuma yesixeko esitsha, kuquka iPumwani, Ziwni, kune noMda wamaTyotyombe aseMukuru akhoyo ngoku (K'Akumu & Olima, 2007). Izicwangciso zeedolophu ezohlula ngokohlanga ezazimiselwe yiBritani zazichaza ulwabiwo lwemithombo kune nofikelelo kwinkonzo kwisixeko xa sisonke. Nangoku, emva kweminyaka engamashumi amathandathu enkululeko, ezi zicwangciso zisaqhuba ukubumba ukungalingani ngokobutyebi eNairobi.

Apho abasemagunyen benkqubo yezithanga bangazange bakwazi ukwakha isixeko esitsha kraca, bathatha iindawo zokuhlala ekwakudala zikhona ezidolphini kwaye baphazamisa ulwakheko lwamagunya lwenginqi, ngeziphumo zokhuselo ezisekhoyo nanamhlanje. IOuagadougou, igama elingolwimi lweNinsi elithetha "indawo yokuhlala yenkokeli yemfazwe", yathiywa kunikwa imbeko uWubri, inkosi eyakha isixeko. Ngokwamasiko angabhalwanga, uWubri wakha iQuagadougou ngenkulungwane ye-15 kwaze, ngo-1681, yaba yidolophu eyintloko yobona bukumkani bunamandla kubuKumkani obukhulu beMossi. Ngo-1919, inkqubo yezithanga yamaFrentshi eyayisanda yakha ummandla waseUpper Volta, owafumana inkululeko ngo-1960 (Williamson, 2013). Kwiminyaka engamashumi amabini anesine emva kwenkululeko, ilizwe lijlongene nokungabikho kozinzo lwezopolitiko ngexa yokubhukuqwa kombuso kune neembambano kuxhotyiwe kwinxenyekuantla yelizwe oko okukhokelele kuthontelwano lwabantu abangenamakhaya ngaphakathi eOuagadougou bebaleka imfazwe.

## **Ukwazi ngokwangoku**

Ukuqonda imbali yophuhliso lwedolophu yesixeko kubeka isiseko sohlalutyo olunengqiqo kwingsxaki zayo zangoku. Abahlali zidolphini abahluphekayo

eAfrika bajongene nothotho lwemiqobo, kuquka umiwo mhlaba olungakhuselekanga, ukunqongophala kweenkonzo ezisemgangathweni zoluntu, intswelangqesho, kunye neentsongelo kukhuseleko lobuqu. Imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ixesha elininki ibonakalisa imingeni yowlakheko kwaye ibumba ufikelelo lwabemi ekutyeni okwaneleyo nokunesondlo. lindlela zotshintsho zemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini ayizozisombululo zilula. Ukuqonda izixhasi zotshintsho, imida yazo kunye nezopolitik zeenkqubo ezinjalo yimfuneko kutshintsho olunempumelelo, oluhlala ixesha elide.

baseAfrika kwixa elizayo (Falling Walls, 2022). Kwilizwekazi, umlinganiselo wengqesho engekho sikweni kuwo onke amacandelo ayo ngokunxulumene nengqesho iphelele umi kuma-85.5% (ILO, 2020), oko okwenza malunga nama- 387 ezigidi kuma-453 ezigidi abantu abaphangelayo. Phakathi kwabantu abatsha, ama-70% ane 'ngqesho esesichengen', udidi olusetyenzisa yi-ILO ukuphawula ukuzisebenza kunye nemirhumo yamalungu osapho kwindlela yokuziphila (Fields, 2021). Abathile bade baqikelele ukuba umlinganiselo wolutsha olukwingaresho engekho sikweni ungaphezulu kwama-90% (Cieslik et al., 2021). Ehlabathini, abasetyhini kwimimandla yasezidolphini abaxhamli ngokulinganayo ekukhuleni koqoqosho okunkwa zizixeko: bangaphezulu kwama-60% abasetyhini abahlala ezixekweni bahlala kwiimeko ezinokungaquiniseki kwaye bafumana indlela yokuziphilisa kwicandelo elingekho sikweni. Abasetyhini basisininzi sabahlali basezidolphini ematyotyombeni, njengoko, ngokuphakathi, li-120 labasetyhini kwi-100 ngalinye lamadoda ahlala ematyotyombeni eAfrika (ESPAS, 2018; UN Habitat & UN Women, 2020). Oku kubeka umbuzo wokuba ingaba icandelo elingekho sikweni kufuneka lihlolwe kwakhona na kwaye lithathwe ngokuba kunokwenzeka na lifikelelele kwiurban food futures eAfrika.

## **KWIMISEBENZI YOKUVELISWA KUYE EKUTYIWENI KOKUTYA EZIDOLOPHINI YANGOKU, INGQESHO YIMFUNEKO ENGUNDOQO EKUFUMANENI UKUTYA, KUBA ABAHLALI BASEZIDOLOPHINI BEXHOMEKEKE KUBUKHO BEMALI.**

Kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini yangoku, ingqesho yimfuneko engundoqo ekufumaneni ukutya, kuba abahlali basezidolphini bexhomekeke kubukho bemali. Ingqesho, ke ngoko, ngumba ongundoqo xa usenza isicwangciso sokufumaneka kokutya. Izinga lentswelangqesho laseNtshona Koloni okwangoku lilele kuma-25% (Stats SA, 2022). KwiSiphaluka saseNairobi, izinga lentswelangqesho ngama-43% (KNBS, 2021). EOuagadougou, belime kwi-9.6% ngo-2019 (INSD, 2022b). Nangaphandle kokukhula koqoqosho okuhle kwaseAfrika ngokwe-GDP, ingqesho engekho sikweni isahleli ikho jikelele kwaye inabele kuzo zonke iindidi zobudala. Izazi zithelekelela ukuba ingqesho engekho sikweni iza kuhlala ingumthombo ongundoqo wengeniso ebantwini

Ukungabikho sikweni kuveza ingqesho, kodwa kananjalo kwenza ukungabikho kokhuseleko. Kukho ukudibana okungamandla phakathi kweemfuno zabantu zomsebenzi kunye namatyotyombe. Ngaphezulu kwama-50% abemi baseNairobi bahlala ematyotyombeni, awona maninzi eseKibera. IKibera imi ecaleni kweendawo zezityebi kuquka iLang'ata neNgumo, aphi abahlali baseKibera bafumana khona ingqesho kakhulu kwiinkonzo zokuncedisa emakhaya. Wanda ngokukhawuleza uMukuru emva kokwakhiwa kwamashishini kummandla kwaye abantu bekhangela imisebenzi kumda wamashishini. Kuninzi lwezi ndawo, abantu

abaqeshileyo abanayo imo esemthethweni ngokunxulumene nezindlu zabo okanye ezinye izakhiwo ezikhoyo. Oku, kuhamba nembalu yeNairobi yokukhutshwa kwabantu ngenkani, kubabeka emngciphekweni wokuphulukana namakhaya kunye nempahla yabo ngobusuku nje. Umzekelo wakutsha nje woku kukukhutshwa kwabantu ngo-Oktobha ka-2021 eMukuru xa ngaphezelu kwama-75,000 abantu aphulukana namakhaya kunye namashishini awo kuba urhulumente waseKenya wayidiliza indawo yabo evula isithuba sendlela (Muungano wa Wanavijiji, 2021).

Intelekele enkulu eKapa, Nairobi, naseOuagadougou evela kuluhlu lwamandla ezoqoqosho, yemozulu, ezentlalo ezinxulumene nenkcubeko, nawezopolitiko lukhupha uxinzelelo olungaphaya kuluntu lwasezidolphini olunengeniso eseantsi kwizixeko zaseAfrika. Abahlali basezidolphini abahluphekayo bachatshazelwa kakhulu yintelekele yehlabathi, yesizwe, neyengingqi. Oku kuneempembelelo ezingqalileyo ekufumanekeni kokuya emizini kunye nobulungisa ekuhlaleni kwaye kuqaqambisa imfuno yokwakha ukomeleta ngokukhawuleza njengoko abemi basezidolphini baseAfrika besanda ngokukhawuleza kwikamva elingazinzanga.

Umzekelo, eKapa, imimiselo engqongqo yokuma ngxi kweentshukumo kusatyalwa kubhubhane wehlabathi we-COVID-19 kwaba neempembelelo ezinkulu ekufumanekeni kokuya kwiCape Flats (Paganini et al., 2021a). Abantu zange baphulukane nje nemisebenzi yabo kuphela, kodwa abantwana babo baphulukana nesidlo semihla ngemihla ngokuvalwa kwezikolo kunye neenkubo zazo zokunika ukuya (Spaull et al., 2020). Ngexa ekuqaleni, amaphulo asekuhlaleni nawokuvolontiya aye avela ukuthathela ingqalelo imiba ngolungiselelo lokuya nokwabiwa kwako, iindleko zokuqhube la maphulo zonyuka

ngokonyuka kwamaxabiso okuya kunye nokwehla kwinkxaso yabanikeli (Battersby et al., 2022). Umba omnye owavela ngokucacileyo njengentlekele yengingqi ngexa lesigaba sokuqala senkubo yophuhliso ziimpembelelo zendlala nobundlobongela obusekelwe kwisini. Amakhitshi amaninzi oluntu eKapa anika ukuya, ikhusi, kunye neenkubo ejijolise ekunikeni ulwazi (Peters et al., 2022).

Imeko ekwafanayo yenzeka eNairobi, aphoonanyathelo okunqanda ukusasazeka kwe-COVID-19 athintela abo badlala indima kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokuya, abo uninzi lwabo lusebenza ngokungekho sikweni, ekubenibenze imisebenzi yabo eyenza ingeniso. Umzekelo, abathengisi bokuya abangekho sikweni, abanendima ebalulekileyo ekuziseni nasekusasazeni ukuya ematyotyombeni kunye nakwimimandla enengeniso eseantsi, babengawkazi ukuhamba baye eziwoliseyile ngenxa yemimiselo yokuhlala ngendlu kumaxesha athile ephazamisana nemisebenzi yamashishini abo (Hauser et al., 2022). Ukuhamshwa kwabantu kwakutsha nje kwenze mandundu imeko yokufumaneka kokuya, ingakumbi eMukuru. Ukonjeza ezindlini, uninzi lweevekile ezincinci zaye zatshatalaliswa, okunazo, ziindlela zokuziphilisa zabahlali (Owade & Wairimu, 2022).

Ukusukela ngo-2015, uhlaselo wlbagrogrisi rhoqo ingakumbi kwimimandla ekumantla eBurkina Faso kunyanzelele ilizwe kwintelekele yokhuseleko eqhubayo ukuchaphazela abahlali bedolophu yayo eyintloko, iOuagadougou. Ukhuseleko eOuagadougou lunyanzele abaninzi ukuba bafuduke kwimimandla yasemaphandleni echaphazelekayo baye esiekweni, esisingethe uninzi lwabemi belizwe abali- 1.8 lezigidi zabantu abangenandawo ngaphakathi (IDP) (OCHA, 2022). Inani labantu labantu abafikayo kunye nokungabikho kwenkxaso evela



Source: Sanelisiwe Nyaba, 2022

kurhulumente waseBurkinabé kwehlisa i-IDP kunye noluntu lwayo elusingetheyo ekungafumanekini kokutya (OCHA, 2022).

### **lintshukumo zehlabathi ezinyuse intsilelo kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiwensi kokutya**

Kujongwa ngaphaya kwembambano kunye ne-COVID-19, amaxabiso okutya kunye nemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiwensi kokutya ngokubanzi ziphenjelelwa luluhlu lweentshukumo ezingamandla zexesha elide ezenzeka kwinqanaba lehlabathi (Vastapuu et al., 2019). Ezi ntshukumo zingamandla ziphazamisana zize ziphumele kwiindlela ezohlukaneyo kwizixeko ezohlukaneyo kwaye ziza kndlala indima ebonakalayo ekubumbeni ikamva lokutya kwasezidolphini eAfrika: ukwenziwa iidolphu, imfunduko utshintsho lwemozulu, ukwanda kwabemi, kunye nelahleko yezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukaneyo (Hatfield-Dodds et al., 2021; PwC, 2022; Vastapuu et al., 2019). Ukongeza, i-COVID-19 kufuneka ijongwe njengentshukumo engamandla ngeendlela ezinzi okanye, okona kuncinci, ithathelwe ingqalelo xa kuxoxwa ngeempembelelo kunye nokusabela okunokuba khona kwezi ntshukumo zingamandla. Le mizila ivela ngokubonakalayo kwimimandla yasezidolphini.

I Afrika iphakathi kutshintsho olukhulu kakhulu lwedemografi ngabemi baseAfrika kumiselwe ukuba bande besuka kwi-1.4 yezigidi zezigidi ngo-2022 ukuya kwi-3.4 yezigidi zezigidi ngo- 2072. Ngexa lale minyaka ingama-50,

abantu abaninzi baza kuza kwizixeko zaseAfrika kunabo sebehlala kuzo eAfrika namhlanje (UNDESA, 2019). Nakuba kunjalo, ngokuchaseneyo nalo mfanekiso uninzi luneentshukumo ezinzulu eziphumeleleyo, uninzi lokwanda kwabantu ezidolphini luza kwenzeka koko okwangoku kuzidolphana, iidolphu ezincinci, kunye nezixeko ezingeph. Oku kukhula kukhawulezayo ngobukhulu kunye nokusasazeka kwezixeko zaseAfria kuya kuba neempembelelo ezinkulu kwizakhiwo kunye nokungabikho sikweni kwedolphu. Kuya kubumba kananjalo imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiwensi kokutya, kuphembelela ukuba ukutya kuveliswa, kurhwetywe kuze kutyiwe njani, phi, kwaye ngubani.

Ilizwekazi liza kuba likhaya kananjalo kwabona bemi behlabathi basebancinci. Ngo-2060, ngama-280 ezigidi abantwana abangaphantsi kweminyaka emihlanu ubudala abaza kuhlala eAfrika — ngaphezu kwayo nayiphi na enye indawo ehlabathini (UNDESA, 2019). Oku kuneempembelelo ezinkulu kwiinkqubo zendlala nezokufumaneka kokutya, ngokunjalo nokuba sicinga njani ngendlela yokuziphilisa, imfundo, uncedo lwemali oluvela kurhulumente, kunye nelungelo ekutyeni.

Njengoko iAfrika isiba ziidolphu, iguqukela kwidijithali ngokukhawuleza kananjalo. liselula kunye neenkonzo zemali zedijithali zitshintsha indlela abasebenza, barhwebe, kwaye badibane ngayo abantu baseAfrika. Kukho iimpawu zakwangoko zokuba uhlobo lolohlulo lwedijithali luyatshintsha. Luqhutywa ngabemi abasebatsha kwaye

**KUJONGWA NGAPHAYA KWEMBAMBANO KUNYE NE-COVID-19,  
AMAXABISO OKUTYA KUNYE NEMISEBENZI YOKUVELISWA  
KUYE EKUTYIWENI KOKUTYA NGOKUBANZI ZIPHENJELELWA  
LULUHLU LWEENTSHUKUMO EZINGAMANDLA ZEXESHA ELIDE  
EZENZEKA KWINQANABA LEHLABATHI.**

abanolangazelelo lobuchwepheshe kwelinye icala kune namaqumrhu okutya eentlanga ezininzi kwelinye icala, lo mzila wokutshintshela kwidijithali uyaqhuba kwaye uza kuqhuba ukusebenza njengesiphazamisi kune nesenzi zinto zenzeke kuwo onke amanqanaba emisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya.

Izenziwa nzima kukwanda kwabemi, udidi oluphakathi olwandayo, kune nokwanda kwempahla ethunyelwa ngaphandle, iiinkqubo zezityalo nezilwanyana neendawo ezihlala kuzo kune nezeplaneti ezo imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yelizwekazi ixhomekeke kuzo ziyawa. Oku, ngenye indlela, kwenza ibe ngamandla imbambano yangaphakathi kune nemfuduko.

Utshintsho lwemozulu lolona lucacileyo kwezi, ngangaphandle kwendima engephi yeAfrika ekwenzeni ukuba kukhutshwe iigesi eziyiphembelela kakubi. Amaqondo obushushu anyukayo, iipateni ezitshintshayo zemvula, kune nokwenzeka rhoqo kune/ okanye ubunzulu bezihlo zemozulu egqithisileyo efana nezhukula, iimbalela, ubushushu obugqithisileyo sele zenze akwabikho zinzo kwaye zisakonyusa oko ekufumanekeni kokutya (Mbow et al., 2019). Ezona mpembelelo zixelwe kakhulu sisivuno esehlileyo sesilimo kune nokufa kwemfuyo. Ezinye iimpembelelo ziureka ilahleko yezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kune nezivuvuzeli kune nokonyuka kwizitshabalalisi nezifo ezifana nezo zehlayo ngo-2019 zokuvela kweenkumbi zasentlango (Mirzabaev et al., 2021; Müller et al., 2022). Imilambo kune nendalo yaselwandle edlala iindima ezininzi ezibalulekileyo kuquka ukwenza igalelo elibonakalayo ekutyiweni kweproteni kwisondlo nazo ziphantsi koxinzelelo olumannla ngemisebenzi emininzi yezokuloba isesichengeni sokuwa.

Ukongeza kutshintsho lwemozulu, imihlabu yaseAfrika yehliselwa ezantsi

kwimigangatho yawo. Umhlaba omnini otyebileyo okufutshane nezixeko zayo ulahleka ngenxa yophuhliso oluninizi ngexa, kwimimandla enzulu yasezilalini, ukwehla komgangatho womhlaba usiya phambili ngezinga elimangalisayo (Griebel et al., 2022). Oko kusenziwa kakhulu kukutyisa imfuyo ngokugqithisileyo kune nemisebenzi yezolimo elambathayo, ukwehla komgangatho womhlaba kubeka intsongelo embi kakhulu kwaye ethuleyo ekukwazini kweAfrika ukugcina abemi bayo abandayo. Ngaphaya kweendawo zokuvvelisa, ezinye iindlela zemisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ziyachaphazeleka. Ngoko ke, imingeni ngokufumaneka kokutya, uzinzo, kune nofikelelo, ingakumbi kwiindawo ekuphikiswana ngazo ezifana nemimandla enengeniso esezantsi okanye amatyotyombe, azinakuthathelwa ngqalelo ngokunyusa nje ukuvelisa kodwa. Ukuphazamiseka kwiinkqubo zokuvvelisa kunokubanga ukutshintsha kwamaxabiso ngokukhawuleza, okunyina ukukwazi kwabantu ukuthenga ukutya, oko ke kusiba neempembelelo kwiipateni zabo zokutya nempilo (Mbow et al., 2019). Njengokuba, ukugcinwa kokutya, ukukuthutha, kune norhwebo zichatshazelwa ngumonakalo kwizakhiwo obangwa zizihlo zemozulu ezigqithisileyo (Blekking et al., 2022; Mbow et al., 2019). Uxinzelelo kwimithombo enyiniweyo olubangwe lutshintsho lwemozulu lonyusa umngcipheko weembambano, kulo kune ngaphakathi kwalo uluntu, okuphembelela, phakathi kwezinye izinto, imfuduko kune nolawulo lwemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya (Global Network Against Food Crises, 2022).

Nakuba kunjalo, kukho iqela lemizila emihla kananjalo. Namhlanje, iAfrika likhaya kwiidemokrasi ezomeleleyo, iqela elibonakalayo lemigaqo-siseko eqhubela phambili, iziphumo zemfundo eziphezulu, kune neembambano ezimbalwa kunakulo naliphi na ithuba kwimbali yala maxesha. iAfrika, ingakumbi izixeko ezifana neKapa



neNairobi, zinodidi lwabantu oluphakathi olwandayo kanye nokonyuka kumaziko emfundu nawophando, iinkampani ezincinci, kanye noosomashishini abasebatsha. Ilizwekazi lisingatha kananjalo intshukumo eyandayo yemibutho engekho phantsi kukarhulumente.

Ukujonga izixeko kanye nemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya

njengeendawo ezingundoqo ekuncitshiweni kwentsokolo yokudanjswa kwemozulu ayikabi yiyo inxene yendlala yehlabathi; enenen, la macala mabini kunqabile ukuba adityaniswe. Nakuba kunjalo, elona thuba likhulu lokudanjswa kwemozulu lilele ekuthatheleni ingqalelo okupheleleyo kanye noyilo ngokutsha lwezixeke, oko okuhamba nolo lwemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya.

## 1.2 Imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini

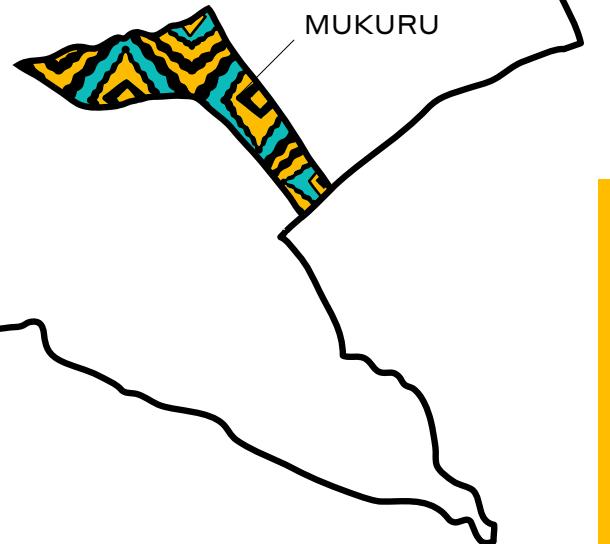
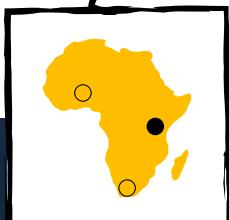
Kumatyotyombe anda ngokukhawuleza kanye nemimandla yengeniso esezantsi kubahlali baseAfrika, ubomi busengozini. Okuhamba nengozi yezihlo ebezingalindelekanga zangaphandle, abemi bajongene nemingeni yezentlalo kanye neyendlela yokuziphilisa. Ngokufanayo, ejongene nemiqobo emandla yezemali, yamaziko, neyamandla, amazwe aseAfrika alwela ukuhlala engaphaya kweliza elingaxelwanga kwangaphambili lokwenziwa iidolphu elikwizilwekazi. Ngelo xesha, phantse ngaphandle kokukhuphela nantoni ngaphandle, kukutya okuninzi ngokungaphaya okunkwayo ukuxhasa izixeko ezandayo zaseAfrika. Ukcaphula uHaysom et al. (2022, p. 9), “Izixeko ezininzi zinako ukutya; umba ongundoqo ayikokuba kulinywa njani ukutya okungaphaya kodwa kukuba lungaphuculwa njani na ufilelo ekutyeni okulinwayo kwaye okufumanekayo.” Ukgungafumaneki kokutya kwiindawo zasezidolphini, ke ngoko, kusezantsi malunga nokunqongophala kokutya kodwa okuphezulu kumalunga nemingeni yendlela yokuziphilisa, iipateni zophuhlisa ezizodwa, utshintsho kwiindlela zorhwebo zehlabathi, iimbambano zomkhosi zangaphakathi, unikezo lweenkonzo olulambathayo,

kanye nokunqongophala zolawulo lokutya eziqukayo (Buthelezi & Metelerkamp, 2022; Haysom et al., 2022). linzame zokuphucula ukufumaneka kokutya ematyotyombeni kanye nakwiindawo zengeniso esezantsi kufuneka zifakwe kwezi nyani, ngokunjalo nanjengomsingathi wotshintsho lomxholo olulodwa. Kungakhathaliseki butathaka bazo na, oku kusabela ziindawo zokungena zokupuhlisa izicwangciso ezinzulu ngokungaphaya ukuphumeza imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini equkayo kwaye eyomeleta ngokukhawuleza kwimozulu. li-FAO zePhaneli yeeNgcali zeNqanaba eliPhezelu (HLPE, 2014, p. 14) zixela ukuba “Imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya iqokelela yonke imiba (okusingqongileyo, abantu, izimvo, iinkqubo, izakhiwo, amaziko, njl. njl) kanye nemisebenzi enxulumene nokuvetisa, ukusebenza, ukusasaza, ukulungisa kanye nokutya kokutya, kanye neziveliso zale misebenzi, kuquka iziphumo ezinxulumene nezentlalo noqoqosho kanye nezokusingqongileyo”.

Amacandelo amathathu alandelayo achaza iindawo ezintathu zophando zeNkqubo yeUrban Food Futures.



Source: Patrick Njoroge



# MUKURU NAIROBI

KENYA

## **Umbono osekelwe kwindawo yaseMukuru, eNairobi**

Emi kumbindi wendawo yoshishino eNairobi, amatyotyombe aseMukuru emi kwiakile ezingama-689 kwaye aneelali ezintandathu: iMukuru Kwa Njenga, Mukuru Kwa Reuben, Viwandani, Mukuru Kayaba, Fuata Nyayo, neMariguini. Ukusukela koo-1980, iMukuru, njengawo onke amatyotyombe amaninzi aseNairobi, yande ngokukhawuleza kanye nangokungekho sikweni njengesiphumo sobuhlwempu, ukuba yidolophu ngokukhawuleza, uyilo olulambathayo lwestixeko, kanye nolawulo lwemithombo yomhlaba olunorhwaphilizo(Mutinda et al., 2020).

Namhlanje, iMukuru likhaya kwimizi engaphezulu kwe-100,000 (Lines et al., 2020) kanye noqoqosho olunodlamko olungekho sikweni. Nangona ekumhlaba

wesixeko ongaphantsi kwe-5% weendawo zokuhlala, amatyotyombe afana nawaseMukuru alikhaya kubemi abangaphezulu kwama-60% baseNairobi(Mallory et al., 2020). Ngo-2016, abe baseMukuru babeqikelelwa kuma-300,000 kummandla weekhilomitha zesikwere ezisisi-2.6, oko kuzisa ingxinano yabemi bayo ebantwini abali-115,151 ngekhilomitha yesikwere (UC Berkeley et al., 2017). Le ngxinano ikhokelela kwimingeni emandla yezococeko, ngoninzi lwabahlali abangama-300,000 besebenzisa kanye izindlu zangasese ezinemingxuma ezingama-3,863 (Njoroge & Musya, 2021). linkonzo zikarhulumente ezifana nombane namanzi, kanye nolawulo lwenkunkuma eqinileyo zinyiniwe. Lungekho ungenelelo lukarhulumente, ezi zikhewu ziye zagcwaliswa ngokukhawuleza ngababoneleli ngeenkonzo abangekho sikweni kanye neenkampani ezibiza imali ephezulu kuba zingekho iinkonzo zikarhulumente.

Ngexa ezi nkondo zidala ingqesho kwabaninzi, ziyanbarhafisa abahlali baseMukuru kwaye zichazwe yiMuungano njengesohlwayo sokuhlupheka esithintel a impilontle yabahlali kuquka nangonikezo lombane olungahelekanga nolunengozi nolungakhuselekanga kunye nonikezo lwamanzi olunganelanga (Mutinda et al., 2020).

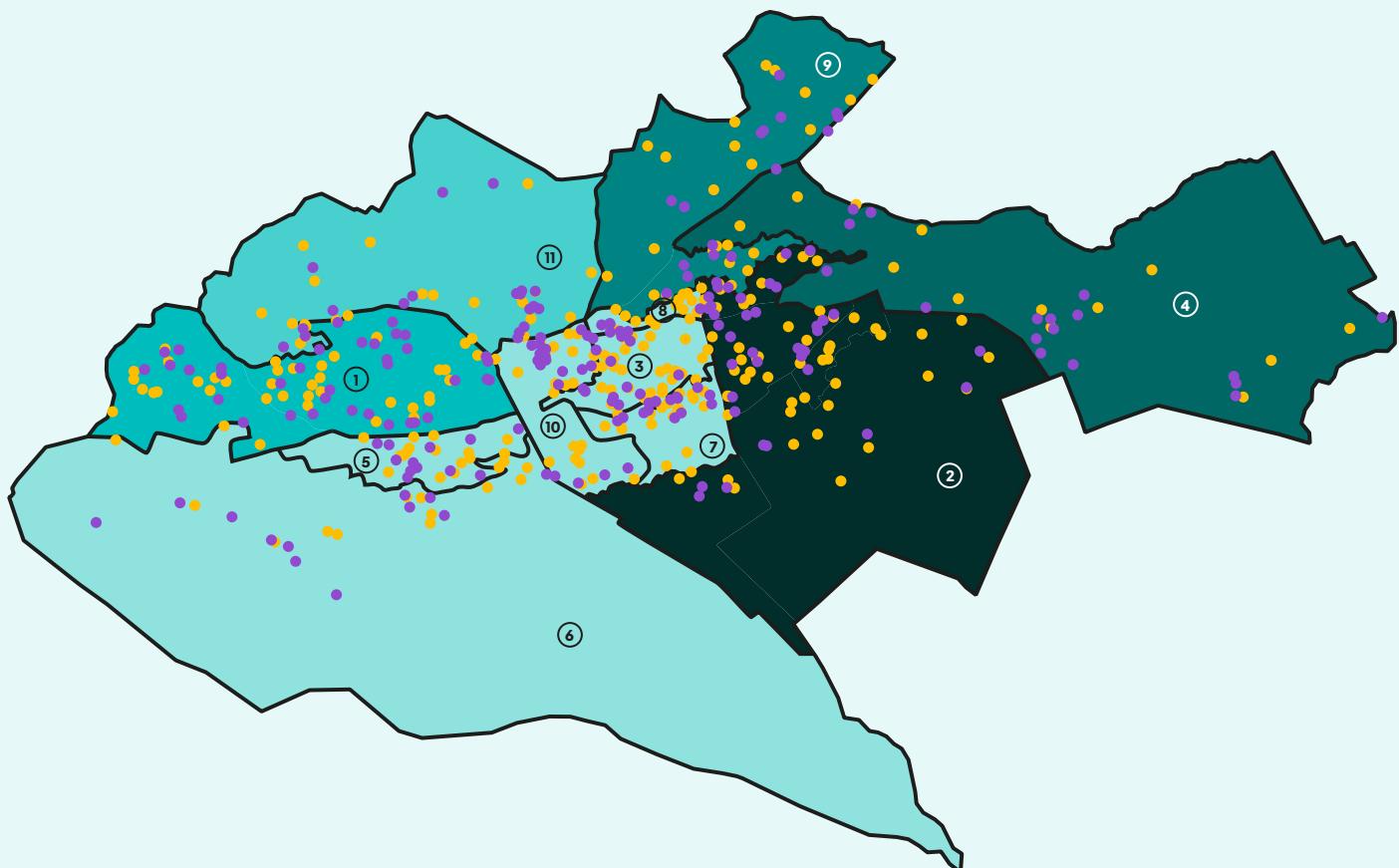
NgoSeptemba ka-2020, ama-80% abahlali baseMukuru babengafumani kutya; oku bekungaphezulu kweavareji yaseNairobi yama-71% (IPC, 2020; IPC Global Partners, 2021). Le meko yenziwa mbi yilahleko yemisebenzi enxulumene nokuma ngxi kweentshukumo kunye nokonyuka kumaxabiso okutya okufana neoyile neflawa ezonyuka ngama-51% nama- 44%, ngokunjalo nezinga lokonyuka kwamaxabiso nge-7.9% (Herbling, 2022). Ngokungabikho kweendlela zokhuselo lwezentlalo ezivela kurhulumente, oku kwanyanzela ukuba ukufumaneka kokutya kwabantu kuye kuthungelwano loluntu kunye nabanqweneleli bokuhle. Ngo-Oktobha ka-2021, ukukhupha abantu kukarhulumente kwakhokelela ekususweni ngenkani kwabantu abangaphezulu kwama-75,000 kwiindawo zabo eMukuru oko okwakunobundlobongela (Muungano wa Wanavijiji, 2021). Ngelahleko yamakhaya azo kunye nemihlaba yamashishini uninzi lweentsapho lwaye alwakwazi ukuzondla kwaye lwaxhomekeka kuncedo lokutya.

Nakuba kunjalo, kube khona iimpawu ezintle. Ukungondleki eMukuru kwehlile kule minyaka ingama-20 yokuggibela kwaye, nangaphandle kotshintsho olubhekise ekusetyenzisweni kokutya okungaphaya okutshintshwe imo yako, ukutya okuninzi okwangoku kuthengwa ikukutya okukrwada, okupheleleyo (Hauser et al., 2022). Kube khona utshintsho oluhle kananjalo eMukuru ngenxa yeenkubo zokulungisa amatyotyombe zoMmandla woCwangciso oKhethekileyo waseMakuru (Mukuru Special Planning Area) (SPA) ezijolise ekutshintsheni la matyotyombe abe bubumelwane obunempilo nobusebenzayo. UKusukela ngo-2018, inkubo yothatho nxaxheba ikuke ngaphezulu kwama-5,000 abahlali baseMukuru, urhulumente weSiphaluka saseNairobi, kunye nemibutho evela kuluntu nakwizifundiswa engaphezulu kwama-40 (Muungano wa Wanavijiji, 2020).nezi Ngenxa yoko, urhulumente wenza kufumanek iisheleni ezisisigidi sezigidi ezili-15 ngo-2020 ukuphumeza iziphakamiso ezichongwe kwinkqubo ye-SPA eMukuru. Imimandla yeprojekthi echongiweyo iqua, phakathi kweminje, umhlaba nezindlu, izakhiwo zezothutho, kunye neenkonzo zempilo (Muungano wa Wanavijiji, 2020). Urhulumente wesiphaluka saseNairobi wenze utsyalomali olubalulekileyo kananjalo kuquka ulungiselelo lweenkonzo zamanzi nezococeko (Njoroge & Musya, 2021).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 15 billion KES = €130 million (oanda from 2022)

# IIPATENI ZEZITHUBA ZOBUHLWEMPU, IZIKOLO EZISESIKWENI, NEESUPHAMAKETHE KWISIPHALUKA SASENAIROBI

IMaphu yoku-1.



## Total population (age 3 and above) for each sub-county

100k	200k	300k	400k	500k	600k	700k	800k	+
Yellow dot	Purple dot							

Primary schools Secondary schools

## SUB-COUNTY

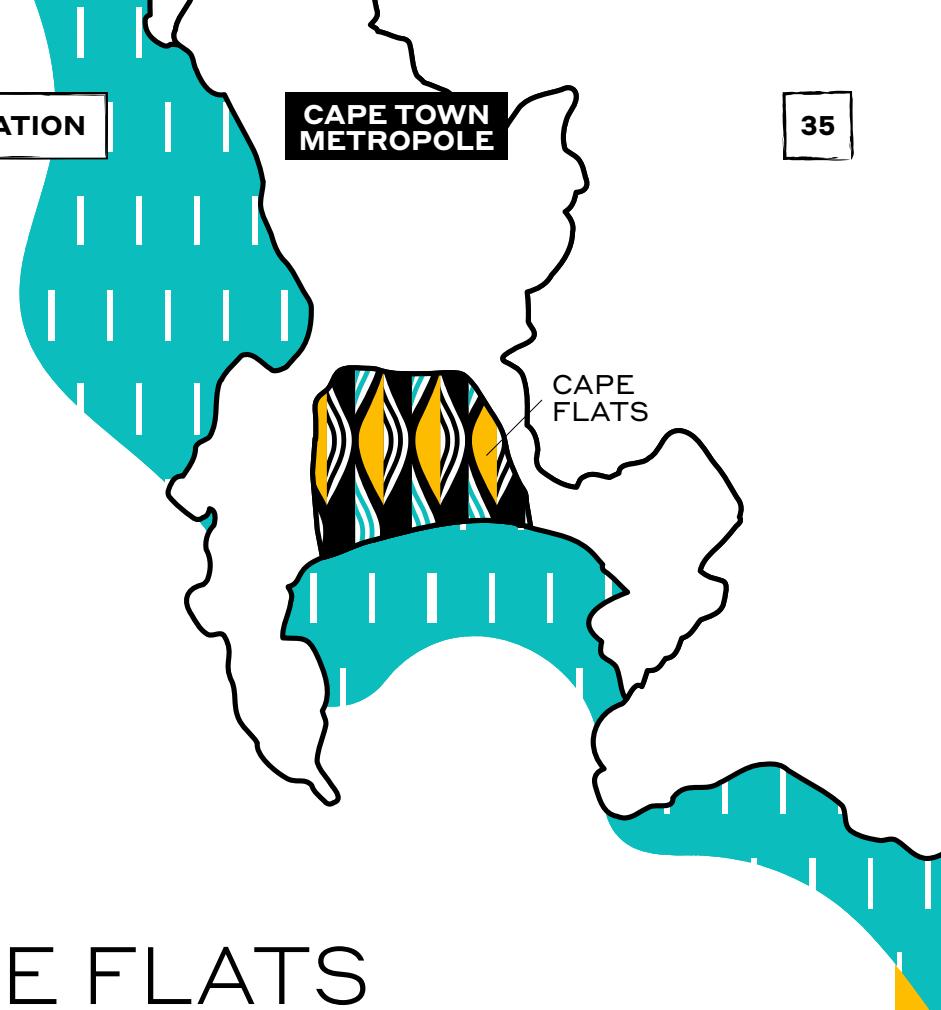
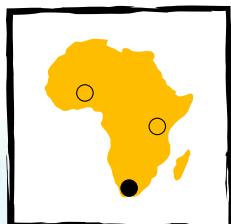
*Male population - Female population*

① <b>DAGORETTI</b> M. 190 921 F. 189 505	③ <b>KAMUKUNJI</b> M. 103 126 F. 94 839	⑤ <b>KIBRA</b> M. 81 878 F. 79 322	⑦ <b>MAKADARA</b> M. 85 882 F. 83 446	⑨ <b>NJIRU</b> M. 268 531 F. 281 127
② <b>EMBAKASSI</b> M. 431 278 F. 433 744	④ <b>KASARANI</b> M. 329 885 F. 349 899	⑥ <b>LANG'ATA</b> M. 83 232 F. 87 363	⑧ <b>MATHARE</b> M. 90 081 F. 84 467	⑩ <b>STAREHE</b> M. 84 432 F. 82 934

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. (2019). Kenya Population and Housing Census. Volume IV. & Google maps. (2021).



Source: Nicole Paganini, 2018



# CAPE FLATS EKAPA

SOUTH AFRICA

## **Umbono osekelwe kwindawo yaseCape Flats, eKapa**

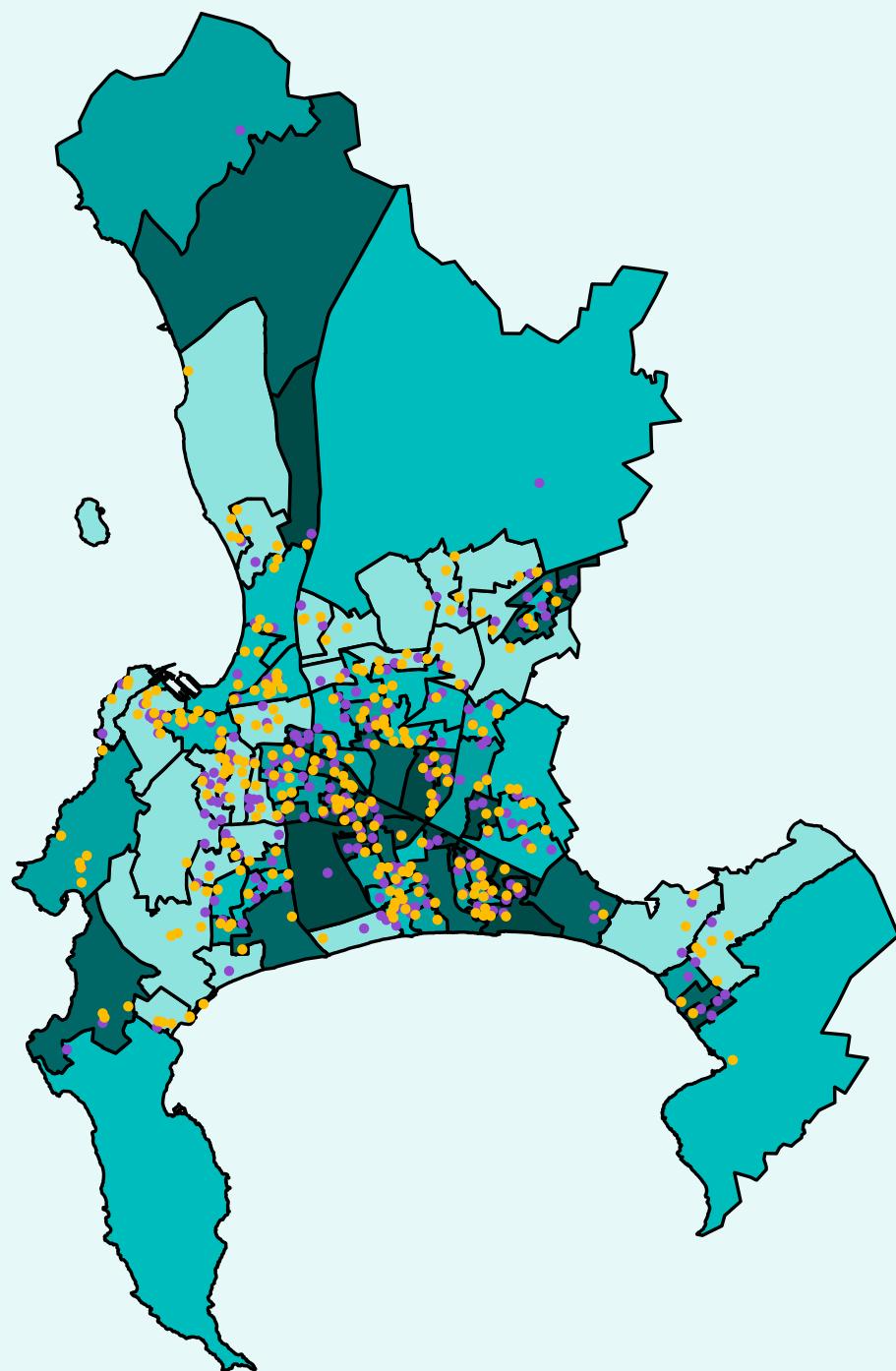
Ithatha igama layo kwimihlaba emcaba enentlabathi, ephetshethwa ngumoya negcwala amanzi phakathi kweesabhabhu ezizodwa kumathambeka eNtaba yeTafile kunye neendawo zodidi oluphezulu zewayini eStellenbosch, iCape Flats bubungqina bembali yaseMzantsi Afrika yokohlukaniswa ngokohlanga nangokweendawo. Namhlanje, uCape Flats usetyenziswa njeneggama elihlanganisayo kwiisabhabhu ezinengeniso esezantsi kunye namatyotyombe angaphandle kweKapa apho abantu abamNyama nabebala basuswa ngenkani basiwa khona ngexa localulo. Ukususela kwidemokrasi ngo-1994, iCape Flats iqhibile ukwanda ngokukhawuleza, isenziwa yimfuduko yabantu abangenayo ezingileyo besuka

kwezinye iinxenyе zoMzantsi Afrika naphesheya (Bekker, 2002).

Njengayo yonke imimandla yengeniso esezantsi kwilizwekazi xa lilonke, iCape Flats inamanqanaba aphezulu olwaphulomthetho olunobundlobongela, intswelangqesho, kunye nonikezo lweenkonzo olulambathayo. Nakuba kunjalo, ngokungafaniyo nezinye izixeko ezinini zaseAfrika, umsebenzi woqoqosho waseKapa wonganyelwe zizakhono eziphambili neziphezulu kakhulu, uqoqosho olusesikweni kunye necandelo elingekho sikweni elincinci. Olu qoqosho lunesakhono esiphezulu siye singaquki uninzi lwabahlali beCape Flats kwaye luqinisa ngokungaphaya iKapa njengesinye sezixeko ezinoqoqosho olungalinganiyo emhlabeni.

# IIPATENI ZEZITHUBA ZOBUHLWEMPU NEZIKOLO KUMASIPALA WASEKAPA

IMaphu yesi-2.



## Income \* > R 3200 (%)

■ 13-25 ■ 25-40 ■ 40-51 ■ 51-68 ■ 68-84

■ Primary schools ■ Secondary schools

\* Monthly Household Income per Ward (data classification: Natural Breaks)

Ukuduma kolu qoqosho lusesikweni, lunesakhono esiphezulu lubonwa kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya, apho ama-75% alo lonke urhwebo lwegrosari lwenzeka ngeqela leesuphamakethe ezinkulu (Battersby, 2017b). Ezi suphamakethe, kune neqela leendawo zokutya okuthengwa sekuphekiwe ezikhulayo, ziyanza kwindawo ezinengeniso esezantsi (Battersby & Peyton, 2014).

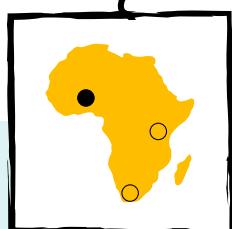
Ukungafumaneki kokutya emizini eKapa kuphaya kuma-55%, kodwa amaphononongo angqalene neesabhabhu athe oku kunokuba phezulu de kuyoma kuma-80% kwiinxenyenzeCape Flats (Crush et al., 2012 Paganini et al., 2021a). Imizi emininzi kwimimandla enengeniso esezantsi ithembele kwizibonelelo ngokufumaneka kokutya kwayo (Paganini et al., 2021a). Ngendlela eziphikisanayo, njengoko abahlali abanengeniso esezantsi nabangafumani kutya bebhenela ekutyeni okungabizi mali ininzi, okulambathayo kwizondli ukugxotha indlala, isixeko siye sajongana ngokunyukayo neempembelelo ezandayo zokutyeba kune nokutyeba

ngokugqithisileyo kwabantu okonyukayo okwangoku okuphaya kuma-58% ebantwini abadala (NDoH et al., 2019).

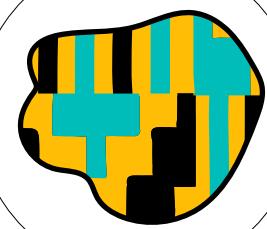
Kuye kwakho ukusabela okuvela kwisizwe, kwiphondo nakoomasipala okuthathela ingqalelo ukungafumaneki kokutya eCape Flats. Ezi ziqluka izibonelelo ezixhamlisa ama-37% emizi yaseKapa (Stats SA, 2022) kune neenkubo ezihanganyelweyo zokondla abantwana ezikolweni zephondo ezinika isidlo sakusasa kune nesidlo sasemini kubantwana abangama- 450,000 yonke imihla, okanye baphaya kuma-45% abantwana besikolo kwiphondo lonke, kune nokuzibophelela okukhulayo kulungelelaniso lwamacandelo amaninzi kwimiba enxulumene nokutya (DBE, 2015; PSFA, 2022; Western Cape Education Department, 2019). ICape Flats iyaxhamla kananjalo kuhlanganyelwano oluzinze kakuhle lwee-NGO, imibutho esekelwe kwinkolo, iiyunesithi, kune nothungelwano loluntu olusebenza kwimiba enxulumene nokutya. Nakuba kunjalo, nangaphandle kwezi nzame, indlala isahleli izingile ukuba nenkani le eyinyani yemihla ngemihla kuyo yonke iCape Flats.



Source: Edouard Sango



OUAGADOUGOU



# OUAGADOUGOU

BURKINA FASO

## **Umbono osekelwe kwindawo yaseOuagadougou, eBurkina Faso**

Ouagadougou ineentsalela zommandla ovulekileyo ojikeleze isixeko owasekwa ngoo-1970 ukulawula amaqondo obushushu esiekweni kanye nokunqanda imimoya enothuli oluvela kwimihlaba eyomileyo ekufutshane (Zouré, 2021). Umandla ovulekileyo ojikeleze isixeko, onemimandla yotyani ekhuselwego, ekuqaleni owawunabela kwiikhilomitha ezingama-21 oneehektare ezingama-2,000 zezytalo (Ouédraogo et al., 2019). Namhlanje, uveliso olusondele esiekweni ludlala indima ebalulekileyo ekwenziweni kwengeniso kanye nesitokhwe sokuya esiekweni, nakuba kunjalo, iimeko zemozulu ezomileyo zivumela kuphela amafama ukuba avelise kweyona nyanga ibandayo yonyaka.

Ouagadougou ineembambano ezingaphaya kwemida yayo. UMbutho weHlabathi womNqamlezo oBomvu kanye neMibutho yeRed Crescent (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) (IFRC), ikuchaza oku "njengentlekele emacula maninzi ehamba nembambano kuxhotyiwe kanye nobundlobongela obuphakathi kuluntu, oko okukhokelela ekushiyweni komhlaba omkhulu onokulinywa kanye nothontelwano oluninzi lwabantu ezidolphini oko ngenye indlela, kubeka uxinzelelo ekuvelisweni kanye nakwizakhiwo zokusebenzisa zoluntu olusingetheyo, oko kudala isiphumo semeko yokonyuka ngobukhulu nokubaluleka kanye nangezinga elikhawulezayo lwentlekele yokutya kwinxenyekumantla yelizwe" (2022, p. 1). Iminyaka esixhenxe yembambano kuxhotyiwe

kunye nobugrogrisi kwimimandla yasemaphandleni yaseBurkina Faso ikhawulezise imfuduko yangaphakathi eya kwimimandla ekhuselekileyo efana nedolophu eyintloko (OCHA, 2022) kwaye yabeka iOuagadougou kwisikhundla se-14 kwintelekelelo yezixeko ezanda ngokukhawuleza emhlabeni (Hoff, 2020). Abafuduki abasanda kufika bathontelana kumatyotyombe angacetywanga apha uxinzelelo loku kugcwala kwabemi ngesiquphe lwensiwa kubi lutshintsho lwemozulu kunye norhulumente obuthathaka. Imvula engephi nenqaphazekayo yesixeko yenza ukuba sibe sesichengen esingaphaya kwimbalela (Semde et al., 2020); nakuba kunjalo, utshintsho lwemozulu luze nemvula eggithisileyo kunye nezikhukula ezenzeka ziphindelela eOugadougou kule minyaka yakutsha nje (Engel et al., 2017; FCFA, 2019). Ukusuela ku-2012, isixeko sithwaxwe kanobom ubuncinane zizikhukula ezihanu ngonyaka, zitshabalalisa hayi ngaphezulu kwemizi engama-24,000 kunye neepropati ezili-150,000 (EIB, 2022) kwaye kutshabalalisa ama-65% omhlaba onokulinywa kuMbindi weSahel (Morello & Rizk, 2022). Intelekelelo yemozulu ikhombisa ukuba kumashumi eminyaka ezayo, ezi ziphumo zotshintsho lwemozulu zinokuba mandundu (Tomalka et al., 2021).

Okwangoku, bangaphezulu kwama-40% abemi baseOuagadougou abaphila entluphekweni (World Bank, 2022b). Abo bahluphekayo basezidolphini,

ingakumbi abo bahlala ematyotyombeni kunye nakwimimandla enengeniso esezantsi abangazifumanivo iinkonzo ezisisiseko zikarhulumente ngabona basesichengen iwiingozi ezininzi zendalo ezifana nezikhukula (Dos Santos et al., 2019).

Ihlangene, le mingeni yenza mbi imeko yokungafumaneki kokutya ese imbi kwaye isixeko sisebenza njengesiseko sommandla kwiqela leenkqubo zoncedo lokutya zehlabathi ezifana nomNqamlezo oBomvu weHlabathi kunye neNkqubo yokuTya yeHlabathi. linkcukacha manani ziboniwe ekonyukeni kokungafumaneki kokutya eAfrika jikelele phakathi kuka-2014 no-2021 ukusuka kwi-16.7% ukuya kuma-23.4%, ngokona kunyuka kuphezulu kukwiNtshona yeAfrika kusuka kwi-10.2% ukuya kuma-20.7%; kwiMpuma yeAfrika ukusuka kuma-21.5% ukuya kuma-28.7%, kwaye kumaZantsi eAfrika ukusuka kwi-8.9% ukuya kwi-11% (FAO et al., 2022). Oku kunyuka ngamandla kwarekhodwa ngaphambi kwe-COVID-19, ukonyuka kwamaxabiso okutya kwihiabathi, kunye nokubhukuqwa kombuso ngumkhosi ngo-2022. Uninzi lwabantu baseBurkina Faso aluxhotyiswanga ekumelaneni neentlekele ezininzi ezichaphazela iindlela zalo zokuziphilisa kwaye iimeko ezikhoyo ngoku zakutya nezopolitiko zivuselela iinkumbulo zentlekele yokonyuka kwamaxabiso okutya zika-2008 xa ukungabikho kweendlela zokumelana nemeko zakhokelela kwizidubedube ezingokutya (Engels, 2018).



Source: Edouard Sango, 2022

# **ISIKRINI ESIBONAKALISA ULWAZI KUTHELEKISO LWEZIXEKO<sup>2</sup>**

ITheyibhile yoku-1.

## **ISIKHOMBISI**

**AMAZINGA  
OKUFUMANEKA  
KOKUTYA (HFIAP)**

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Ukufumaneka kokutya  
Ukufumaneka kokutya okungephi  
Ukungafumaneki kokutya okuphakathi  
Ukungafumaneki kokutya okungamandla  
Iyantlukwano ekutyeni (HDDS/12)

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**AMAZINGA  
OKUTYEBA  
NAWOKUTYEBA  
NGOKUGQITHISILEYO**

**IZINGA  
LENTSWELANGQESHO**

**UBUNGAKANANI OBO IMIZI IKHUPHA OKUTHILE  
KOKUTYA KWAYO KUVELISO LOKUTYA KWAYO/  
ULIMO LWASEZIDOLOPHINI**

**INGENISO ENXULUMENE  
NEENDLEKO ZOKUTYA**

**INANI LEZIDLO ZESIKOLO EZINIKIWEYO**

(ZIDITYANISIWE URHULUMENTE NOLUNTU EKUHLALENI)

EKAPA 2009	ENAIROBI 2015	EOUAGADOUGOU 2008
45% 	29% 	21% 
6% 	13% 	48% 
13% 	33% 	26% 
36% 	25% 	6% 
6.8 	6.1 	3.9 
UkuTyeba nokuTyeba ngokuGqithisileyo:  <b>58.5%</b>  Ngama- <b>73%</b> abasetyhini, ngama- <b>44%</b> amadoda	Ukutyeba nokutyeba ngokugqithisileyo:  <b>47.8%</b>  Ama- <b>39%</b> abasetyhini, i- <b>17%</b> yamadoda	Ukutyeba nokutyeba ngokugqithisileyo kwimimandla yasezidolphini ye-BF:  <b>36.7%</b>  Ama- <b>24.5%</b> okutyeba ne- <b>12.5%</b> yokutyeba ngokugqithisileyo
eNtshona Koloni  <b>25%</b> 	KwiSiphaluka seNairobi  <b>43%</b>  Li- <b>16.3%</b> (kwiqela lobudala bama-20 ukuya kuma-24) Li- <b>9.1%</b> (kwiqela lobudala bama-25 ukuya kuma-29)	<b>9.6%</b>  Li- <b>14.4%</b> (abasetyhini) Sisi- <b>6.3%</b> (amadoda)
 <b>BUSEZANTSİ</b>	 <b>BUSEZANTSİ UKUYA KOBUPHAKATHI</b>	 <b>BUPHEZULU</b>
Ixabiso lemilimili eyi-lkg: <b>0.57 USD</b> Umvuzo obubuncinane weyure: <b>1.31 I-USD/ngeyure</b> liyure ezisetyenziweyo nge-lkg yemilimili: <b>0.4 yeeyure</b>	Ixabiso le-lkg yemilimili: <b>0.65 I-USD</b> Umvuzo obubuncinane weyure: <b>0.35 I-USD/ngeyure</b> liyure ezisetyenziweyo nge-lkg yemilimili: <b>1.9 yeeyure</b>	Ixabiso le-lkg yemilimili: <b>5.27 I-USD</b> Umvuzo obubuncinane weyure: <b>0.13 I-USD/ngeyure</b> liyure ezisetyenziweyo nge-lkg yemilimili: <b>ama-40 eeyure lveki e-1 epheteleyo!</b>
linkqubo zokunika ukutya zesikolo zephondo zihangene: ngama- <b>450,000</b> abantwana yonke imihla (isidlo sakusasa nesidlo sasemini)  Ama-45% abantwana besikolo kwiphondo lonke (DBE, 2015; PSFA, 2022; Western Cape Education Department, 2019)	Idatha enyiniweyo, <b>kodwa ukutya okunikwa ngurhulumente nokuxhaswa ngabanikeli kudlala “indima ebaluleke ngokonyukayo”</b> -	Akukho datha ifumanekayo.

2



# UKUCINGA NGENGQIQO OKUNGAPHAYA KWEURBAN FOOD FUTURES

Uphando oluthiwe thaca kule ngxelo lukhokelwe luPhando lwe-TMG kwaye luyilwe kune ngexa lesigaba sokuqala senkqubo yophuhliso ye-TMG kune namahlakani eprojekthi iWelthungerhilfe eNairobi naseOuagadougou; uMbutho weMiramar, iTrasti yeMuungano Akiba Mashinani, iZiko loPhando ngaBemi neMpilo eAfrika (African Population and Health Research Center) (APHRC), ne-ICRAF/ICRISAT eNairobi; kune noPhuhliso lwe-SUN, iArhente yokuTya eKapa (Food Agency Cape Town) (FACT), kune neZiko laseAfrika leziXeko kwiYunivesithi yaseKapa. IMiramar, Muungano, ne-FACT zixhase utoliko lokufunyanisiweyo kuphando

kwaye i-ACC inike izimvo kuqulunqo lwakwangoko. Ngexa leentlanganiso zeengxoxo zobuqu ngoNovemba ka-2022, iindlela kune nesicwangciso samanyathelo zayilwa kune. Indima ye-TMG yayikukuhlalutya okufunyaniswe kuphando ngamahlakani, ukupuhlisa iingqikelelo neendlela, kune nokuxoxa ngezo namahlakani kune noluntu lwawo olubanzi. Ke ngoko, sabelene ngoqulunqo lwale ngxelo ngexa leentlanganiso zeengxoxo eNairobi naseKapa. Umbhalo wokugqibela ubhalwe liqela lophando le-TMG ngokusekelwe kwingxelo ngokwenziweyo ngexa leentlanganiso zamahlakani ngoMeyi noNovemba ka-2022.

## 2.1

## Ukusuka kwihiabathi ukuza ekhaya kunye nokusuka ekhaya ukuya kwihiabathi

**UKUQONDA KWETHU UTSHINTSHO OLUYIMFUNEKO**

**KUTSHINTSHO LWEMISEBENZI YOKUVELISWA KUYE EKUTYIWENI**

**KOKUTYA EZIDOLOPHINI KUCHAZWE NGEENDLELA EZINTLANU.**

**KWEZI NDLELA, SICINGA SISUKA KWIHLABATHI SISIZA EKHAYA**

**KWYE SISUKA KWINGINGQI SISIYA KWIHLABATHI.**



Ukutshintsha imisebenzi yokuvveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini ukuphumeza ngempumelelo ilungelo ekutyeni kufuna isicwangciso esindlela mbini. Okokuqala, kufuneka sithathele ingqalelo izizathu zolwakheko zendlala kunye nokungondleki kwaye siveze ukungalingani kolwakheko okubangwe ziindlela zokutya zenqubo yezithanga (Moseley, 2022). Okwesibini, izixeko kufuneka zilungiselele imisebenzi yokuvveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya kwintlekele yemozulu kwaye zakhe ukomelela ngokukhawuleza koluntu kumaxabiso okutya nawombane anyukayo. Oku kufuna umzamo ohlanganyelweyo ngamagosa enza imigaqonkqubo kune nabemi oko kusenziwa ngeengxoxo eziqhabayo phakathi kwasekhaya nehlabathi.

### Ukusuka kwihiabathi ukuza ekhaya:

Ngokwamkela iAjenda ka-2030, iiNjongo zoPhuhliso oluziNzileyo kune nesiVumelwano seMozulu saseParis,

oorhulumente bazimisele iinjongo ezinamatshamba eziphathelene notshintsho lweendlela zophuhliso zamazwe abo. Izibophelelo zamazwe zokuphumeza iinjongo zehlabathi zinika iindlela zotshintsho lomgaqonkqubo kune notshintsho oluhamba ngokwenqubo. Kunye namahlakani, i-TMG yakha ezi zibophelelo ukuze ichonge kwaye ivule izithuba zokuvelisa okutsha kune notshintsho kwinqanaba lengingqi.

### Ukusuka ekhaya ukuya kwihiabathi:

Ukuphumeza iinjongo zehlabathi kwenza kube yimfuneko ukuba nezisombululo ezininzi ezivela ekhaya ezisekelwe kwizinto ezintsha ezivelisiweyo ekuhlaleni kune nakubuchwepheshe. Ngentsebenziswano nemibutho esekelwe kuluntu, i-TMG iphuhlisa izinto ezintsha kwaye isebeza ibhekisele ekuqondeni kwayo imigaqonkqubo kune neenkqubo zoluntu.

Ngokungqinelana neenkomfa zakutsha nje kwiSebe elimaNyeneyo

leNtsebenziswano kanye noPhuhliso lwezoQoqosho (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) kanye neOfisi eManyeneyo yezangaPhandle yaseJamani (German Federal Foreign Office) (AA), lo msebenzi uqala umgaqonqubo wophuhliso lwamalungelo abasetyhini othathele ingqalelo wonke umntu, okhuthaza uphuhliso oluzinziphumo, unyanzela amalungelo oluntu, kwaye ujongene neengcambu zokungabikho kobulungisa. Indlela yokulwela amalungelo abasetyhini isabela kwinjongo ye-BMZ yokuncothula neengcambu zonke iiintlobu zokungalingani kanye nocalulo, kuquka imiba yocalulo ngokohlanga kanye nokucalula okusekelwe ekuzazini ngokobuni nesini kanye nokuba nokukhubazeka. Uphando lwethu lunolwazi lokulwela amalungelo abasetyhini lwenkqubosikhokelo yokuqonda imiba yasekuhlaleni yomntu oluzisa ngaphambili imibuzo yamandla, hayi kuphela ngokwesini, kodwa ngokodidi kananjalo, uhlanga, ubuni, ubuzwe, indawo yejografi, kanye nokuba nokukhubazeka (Andrews & Lewis, 2017). Oku kuquka ukuqonda ukuba, iiintlobu ezingenanayo zengcinezelo nelungelo elilodwa ziviwa njani kwaye ziveliswe kwakhona ngokusekelwe kwimihla ngemihla kwaye zixhaswe kukungalingani okubanzi kolwakheko kanye neenkqubo (Andrews & Lewis, 2017; Davis & Hattery, 2018; Kiguwa, 2019).

Indima yethu njengenkubo yophando enamahlakani amaninzi luququzelelo lwenkqubo kanye nohlalutyo lokufunyanisiweyo kuphando lwamanyathelo eenkalo ezininzi, kuncitshiswa ubunzima bazo, kwaye zibekwa kumfanekiso omkhulu weendlela zotshintsho ukuze kunikwe iingcebiso kumgaqonqubo, ezenzululwazi, nokusebenza. UGillespie et al. (2013) uxoxa

ngokuba amacandelo amathathu, a) ulwazi nobungqina, b) ezopolitiko nolawulo, kanye c) namandla nemithombo, zibalulekile ekudaleni nasekugcineni intshukumo yezopolitiko kanye nokutolikela loo ntshukumo kwiziphumo. Inkubo yeUrban Food Futures iyazinakana ezi meko, kodwa kunokulindela ukuba zingene ngebhaqo ezopolitiko, sinyusa ukubandakanya ka okunempumelelo komgaqonqubo necandelo loluntu njengento eqhubayo kwimiba ecwangciswe ngononophelo. Samkela kwaye sifake kananjalo isikhundla sikaNisbett et al. (2022) sokuba uphando olutsha lokuveliswa kokutya nesondlo lufuna ukuqonda amandla anxulumenyo (okanye ukungaxhotiyisa) kwamaqela awohlukaneyo abemi: amandla abo okumisela iiajenda zomgaqonqubo kanye namandla abo okuthabatha inxaxheba okanye ukuba nezwi kwiziqqibo zasekuhlaleni nezopolitiko ezinxulumene notshintsho lwemissebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya.

Intsebenziswano eluqilima ikundoqo wale nkubo. Ngaphaya kothungelwano lwehlakani lethu elisondeleyo, siseka uthungelwano lobudlelwane bentsebenziswano nabensi zigqibo ukuxhasa iindlela zethu zotshintsho. Siyithatha njengebalulekileyo kwimpumelelo intsebenziswano noomasipala. Kwisigaba sokuqala senkqubo yophuhliso, olu phando lwenza ukuba ingabonwa imida phakathi kophando, umgaqonqubo, umsebenzi, kanye nobugcisa kwaye sisahleli sicacile kwinjongo yethu yokuzibona njengeendlela ezinyanzelisa macala zokwazi ukuba yeyiphi, xa ingqinelanisiwe, eyenza unikezo oludityanisiweyo olunamandla kwiinkqubo zotshintsho. Xa ungenelela kwiinkqubo ezinzima, kabalulekile ukuthatha indlela yokujolisa kwiinjongo ezingundoqo zomsebenzi ezinciphisa imingcipheko ngexa zinyusa impucuko eqhubayo oko kusenziwa ngolawulo olunokutshintsha luhambelane

nemeko olugxininisa iinkqubo ezinokubanga impucuko kanye nokusebenzisa ulwazi nezakhono ezizuziweyo (Preiser et al., 2018; Swilling et al., 2016).

Sisebenzisa ulwazinkqubo olululo, sizuze ingqiqo eyodwa kumava aphiwiweyo, amasiko abaliswa ngomlomo aseAfrika, kanye nezinye iindlela zokwazi ngexa lenkqubo yokwakha ulovo lweendlela ezintlanu ngemisebenzi yophando olubandakanya uluntu. Uphando oluolanganyelweyo, uphando olubandakanya uluntu ekuhlaleni ngokufutshane, luhlobo olungaphaya olohlukileyo kolwemveli kuphando lohabatho nxaxheba loluntu oluqala ngokuhlangeneyo ekuqondeni ingxaki, ukuchonga iindawo zokungena

kuphando, kanye nokuyila kanye ulwazinkqubo nohlalutyo. Ugxininiso lubekwa ekuphonongeni umxholo wokufunyanisiweyo kuphando noluntu. Oku ixesha elininzi kuquka ukubaliswa kwamabali ukususa uhlalutyo lubekwe kunxibelewano lomlomo, kukhokelele kusasazo kulwimi olungelulo olokufunda ukuxhobisa abo badlala indima basekhaya kwinkxaso notshintsho. Ngenxa yamava aphiwiweyo eemvakalelo ezingaphakathi ezinzulu zendlela ezo amahlakan amaninzi kwinkqubo yeUrban Food Futures aye ajongana nawo kwixesha lokuphila kwavo, ulwazinkqubo oluolanganisa iintlobo ezimbini okanye ngaphezulu ezikwaziyo ukuya ngaphaya kohlalutyo oluphonononga ngokweenkcukacha ukuya kumava kwabo bahlanganyeleneyo kuphando ayimfuneko.

## 2.2

## Ilungelo ekutyeni

Ilungelo ekutyeni lilungelo loluntu lehlabathi elifakwe kwiMvumelwano yeHlabathi kumaLungelo ezoQoqosho, ezeNtlalo naveNkcubeko (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) (ICESCR; UN General Assembly, 1966). Ilungelo ekutyeni liqondwa ngokubanzi njengelungelo lokuzondla komntu ngemfezeko kwaye lifuna ukuba ukutya kube khona, kufikeleleke, kwaye konele wonke umntu maxa onke (UN CESCR, 1999). Indima karhulumente koku itolikwe jikelele njengofuneka aqinisekise ukuba ukutya okungundoqo kufumaneka ngezixa ezoneleyo kanye nangexabiso elifikelelekayo kwaye anike ukutya ngqo abantu kanye namaqela lawo, ngezizathu ezingaphaya kolawulo lwavo, bangeke bazondle bona (FAO, 2014).

NgoNovemba ka-2004, i-FAO yamkela iziKhokelo zokuziThandela zokuxhasa ukuphunyezwa ngokuqhubekeyo kwelungelo ekutyeni okoneleyo kumxholo wokhuselo lwasizwe, elamkelwa ngamxhel'omnye ngawo onke amalungu angamalungu e-FAO (Global network for the right to food and nutrition, 2021). Ngokwalo mthombo, ezi zikhokelo zijolise kwinqanaba lesizwe kwaye zinyanzele oorhulumente besizwe abaninzi ukuba bazise ilungelo ekutyeni okoneleyo kwiinkqubozikhokelo zabo zesiswe zomthetho nezomgaqonkqubo. Zisetyenzisiwe kananjalo njengesixhobo sokubeka iliso kanye nokuxhasa luluntu ekuhlaleni.

Ukongeza ekufakeni ilungelo ekutyeni kwimigaqo-siseko yawo, uMzantsi Afrika neKenya zipuhlise imigaqonkqubo yesizwe

**ILUNGELO EKUTYENI LIQONDWA NGOKUBANZI  
NJENGELUNGELO LOKUZONDLA KOMNTU NGEMFEZEKO  
KWAYE LIFUNA UKUBA UKUTYA KUBE KHONA, KUFIKELELEKE,  
KWAYE KONELE WONKE UMNTU MAXA ONKE.**

exhasayo ekufumanekeni kokutya ngo-2014 nango 2011 (GoK, 2011; Government of the Republic of South Africa, 2014). Nakuba kunjalo, nangaphandle kwezi zibophelolo zibanzi kwaye zijkelezileyo, usemninzi umsebenzi ekusafuneka wensiwe ekwenzeni ibe ngundoqo kwaye isebenze imigaqonkqubo yokutya ekhoyo ngoku koorhulumente boomasipala kanye nabeziphaluka. Oku kuquka ukuxhasa oorhulumente abakwinqanaba lezixeko ukuqinisekisa ukuba iziphumo zemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya zithathelwa ingqalelo kwimisebenzi yokuceba enganxulumananga nokutya evelayo (Haysom et al., 2022). Nakuba kunjalo, ngaphaya kwemigaqonkqubo yokufumaneka kokutya eyahlukahlukeneyo yaseKenya neyaseMzantsi Afrika, bobabini oorhulumente baphehlelele iqela leenkqubo namaphulo njengamanyathelo abhekise ekuqinisekiseni ilungelo ekutyeni. Ezi ziureka uncedo lokutya ngqo, inkxaso yemali yokuthenga ukutya, iinzame zokwenza kube khona impilontle yokutya, kanye nokuxhasa uveliso lwezolimo.

Kukho iinzame ezikhulayo eziqalileyo eMzantsi Afrika naseKenya zokuqinisekisa ukuba kuyahlangatyezwana nalo ilungelo ekutyeni, amanqanaba aphezulu azingleyo okungafumaneki kokutya acebisa ukuba iqela lezhkhewu ezibalulekileyo zeenkqubo kanye nezomthetho zisasele (Kimani et al., in press). EMzantsi Afrika, umzekelo, akukho mthetho uke wamiselwa ngaphambili ngelungelo ekutyeni ukucela umngeni kuxanduva lukarhulumente lasekhaya kumgaqo-siseko (De Visser, 2019). Oku kugxininisa imfuno yamazwe ukuba alenze

umthetho ilungelo ekutyeni kwaye anike inkqubosikhokelo yomthetho ecacileyo yokukhokela iinzame zomgaqonkqubo nezolwabiwo lohlahlo lwabiwomali (Joala & Gumebe, 2018).

Kumacandelo alandelayo, sixoxa ngelungelo ekutyeni eMzantsi Afrika naseKenya. IBurkina Faso ayikalalmekeli ilungelo ekutyeni kumgaqo-siseko wayo okanye kuwo nawuphi omnye umbhalo womthetho okanye wolawulo (FAO, 2022b; FIAN Burkina Faso, 2015). Nakuba kunjalo, iBurkina Faso lelinye lamazwe ambalwa kummandla onganeno apho amaphulo anxulumene ngqo nokuphunyezwu kwelungelo ekutyeni asendleleni. Ilungelo ekutyeni laquka kumgaqo-siseko oqulunqwayo owangeniswa ngo-2017 (Paktogo, 2021); nakuba kunjalo, ngexesha lokubhala, oku kwabuyiselwa emva zizidubedube ezinxulumene nezentlalo noqoqosho.

***Ilungelo ekutyeni eMzantsi Afrika***

Ilungelo ekutyeni lafakwa kumgaqo-siseko waseMzantsi Afrika ka-1996, phantsi kwamaCandelo elama-27 nelama-28. ICandelo lama-27 (1) (b) lixela ukuba “wonke umntu unelungelo lofikelelo ekutyeni okoneleyo.” Uquka kananjalo ulungiselelo lwabantwana kwiCandelo lama-28(1) (c) elixela ukuba “umntwana ngamnye unelungelo kwisondlo esisisiseko”.

IKomishoni yamaLungelo oluNtu yoMzantsi Afrika (2018, p. 1) ikutolika oku njengokulandelayo

*Ilungelo ekutyeni alithethi ukuba abantu kunye namaqela banelungelo lokunikwa ukutya ngurhulumente. Isibophelelo kumntu ngamnye kukuzondla yena kunye nosapho lwakhe. Abazali ingakumbi, banyanzelekile ukuba banike abantwana babo ukutya. Ngokungafaniyo nabazali, nakuba kunjalo, xa abantwana bengakwazi ukufikelela ekutyeni, urhulumente unyanzelekile ukuba angenelele kwaye abanike ukutya.*

*Oku kuthetha ukuba urhulumente kufuneka enze imo engqongileyo evumayo leyo abantu banokuvvelisa kwaye bafumane ukutya okoneleyo kuyo kwabo kunye neentsapho zabo.*

**AHLONIPHE:** *ufikelelo osele luhkona ekutyeni okoneleyo. Urhulumente akanako ukuthathha nawaphi na amanyathelo akhokelela ekuthinteleni ufigelelo olunjalo;*

**AKHUSELE:** *oku kufuna amanyathelo karhulumente okuqinisekisa ukuba iinkampani okanye abantu ababavaleli abanye abantu ufigelelo lwabo ekutyeni okoneleyo;*

**AZALISEKISE:** *kuthetha ukuba urhulumente makazibandakanye ngenkuthalo kwimisebenzi ejolise ekomelezeni ufigelelo lwabantu kwimithombo enokusetyenziselwa ukuvvelisa ukutya. Ukuba ngaba umntu okanye iqela, ngezizathu ezingaphaya kolawulo lwakhe, akakwazi ukonwabela ilungelo ekutyeni okoneleyo, urhulumente kufuneka abonelele ngofikelelo kwelo lungelo, ngokungqalileyo.*



Ixesha elininzi imigaqonkqubo yokufumaneka kokutya yenqanaba lesizwe isekelwe kwindlela ilungelo lokutya ukuya ekufumanekeni kokutya; nakuba kunjalo, iinkqubo eziphunyezwe kusatyalwa kwimigaqonkqubo ijolise ekunyuseni ukufumaneka kokutya, kunokufikelela ekutyeni. Olu longamelo ixesha elininzi lungqinelaniswa neemfuno zomntu njengoko amazwe amaninzi evelisa kwaye engenisa ngaphakathi emazweni awo ukutya okoneleyo ukondla abemi bawo, kodwa awakayili imiqathango eyimfuneko yokuba abantu bakwazi ukuzondla ngokwabo. Ukonela kokutya akufumani ngqalelo yoneleyo kwiinkqubozikhokelo zemigaqonkqubo ezazisa iinkqubo zokufumaneka kokutya njengoko oko kungqinelwa ngamanqanaba awonyukayo okungondleki kanye nokungondleki ngokukuko phakathi kwabantwana nabantu abadala (Joala & Gumede, 2018).

EMzantsi Afrika, umzekelo, uhlalutyo lwenkcitho enxulumene neenkqubo zokufumaneka kokutya kuwo onke amasebe awesizwe kanye nawamaphondo kuhombissa imizila engumxube ekuphunyezweni kwelungelo ekutyeni (SAHRC, 2018). Okuqapheleka ngamandla kukonyuka kuhlahlo lwabiwomali oluya kwiinkqubo zokunikwa kokutya elizweni ngokubanzi kwizikolo ezingahlawuli mali yokufunda oko okukhokelele ekwandenit ngokwejografi kwiinkqubo kanye nokuphunyezwa okuqhubayo kwelungelo ekutyeni kanye nezinye iimeko ezinxulumene nesondlo phakathi kwabafundi.

Nangaphandle kwezelcelo ezininzi ezivela kukuntu ekuhlaleni, uMzantsi Afrika usaza kuwisa umthetho wenkqubosikhokelo

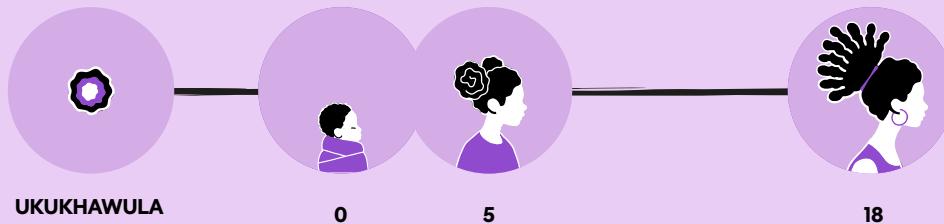
ukuze kuphunyezwe ilungelo ekutyeni njengoko kuqondwa oko kumgaqosiseko wabo (Joala & Gumede, 2018). Ngenxa yoku, ilungelo ekutyeni kanye namaxanduva karhulumente kanye nabo badlala indima kwicandelo labucala ekugcineni ilungelo ekutyeni alichazwa kakuhle ngokomthetho, ngalo ndlela kuniya ukukwazi ukwenza ukuba aba badlali ndima bathathiswe uxanduva. Kutsha nje, iKomiti yeZizwe eziManyeneyo (United Nations) (UN) kumaLungelo ezoQoqosho, awezeNtlalo, naweNckubeko (Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights) (CESCR), yenze iziphakamiso ezingqalileyo malunga nokuba lomelezwa kwaye lizalisekiswe njani na ilungelo ekutyeni kubo bonke abantu baseMzantsi Afrika, kuquka imfuno yomthetho wenkqubosikhokelo yokuphumeza kanye nokukhusela ilungelo ekutyeni. I-CESCR icebise ukuba uMzantsi Afrika wamkele umthetho wenkqubosikhokelo wokukhusela ilungelo ekutyeni kanye nesondlo esoneleyo, uthathela ingqalelo izikhokelo zokuziThandela zokuXhasa ukuPhunyezwa ngokuQhubekayo kweLungelo ekuTyeni okoNeleyo kumXholo wokuFumaneka kokoTya weSizwe kanye nenqaku jikelele leKomiti eliyiNombolo ye-12 (1999) lelungelo ekutyeni okoneleyo. ISicwangciso sokuFumaneka kokuTya neSondlo seSizwe soMzantsi Afrika, ingakumbi, sithathela ingqalelo iinkqubo zokondla abantwana zezikolo njengendawo yokuqala yokuphumeza ilungelo ekutyeni (DPME, 2018).

UMfanekiso woku-1 unika ucazululo olwahlukanisiweyo lwamaphulo karhulumente anxulumene nelungelo ekutyeni kwixesha lonke lobomi bommi eMzantsi Afrika.

# KUSUKELA EKUKHAWULWENI UKUYA EKUSWELEKENI: IINDLELA ZENKXASO KARHULUMENTE ZELUNGELO EKUTYENI EMZANTSXI AFRIKA

UMfanekiso woku-1.

## IINDLELA ZENKXASO KARHULUMENTE ZELUNGELO EKUTYENI EMZANTSXI AFRIKA



### UNCEDO NGQO LOKUTYA

INkqubo yeSondlo yeziKolo yeSizwe (DBE)

INkxaso ye-ECD li-R17/ngemini (DSD)

UKongeza iiVithamini neeMinerali ezifunwa nguMzimba

### ENABLING ECONOMIC ACCESS

ISibonelelo seNkxaso sabaGcini - R1980/m (SASSA)

ISibonelelo sokuGcina umNtwana ongengoWakho - R1070/m (SASSA)

ISibonelelo sabaNtwana - R480/m (SASSA)

### UKUPHILA UNXULUMENE NESONDLO OKUVUMAYO

Ulawulo lokuthengiswa kwefomula yentsana

INkqubo yoKwazisa ngokuNcancisa iBele kuPhela (DoH)

Ukukhutshwa kweentshulube (DoH)

IziKhokelo zeSondlo zee-ECD (DoH)

### ISIVELISO ESISESAKHO

INkxaso ye-ECD neziTiya zeSikolo (DSD, DALRRD)

## IINDLELA ZENKXASO KARHULUMENTE ZELUNGELO EKUTYENI EMZANTSXI AFRIKA



35



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UKUSWELEKA

INkubo yeNkxaso yokuTya neSondlo soMzi (DSD)

ISibonelelo soNcedo kwiNtlekele - R350 (SASSA)

ISibonelelo sokuba nokuKhbazeka - R1980/m (SASSA)

ISibonelelo soMhlalaphantsi - R1980/m (SASSA)

INkxaso yokuBonelela abaFundi - R1500 (NSFAS)

INkubo yeMisebenzi yoluNtu

INkubo yeMisebenzi kaRhulumente eYandisiweyo

INtelekelelo yokungaBizwa kwe-VAT ekuTyeni okusiSiseko

INgxowamali yelnshorensi yokungaPhangeli

Competition Commission

Inkubo yokonyusa ukutya okusisiseko

Amaphulo awohlukeneyo anxulumene ne-WASH (DoH, DWS, Local Govs)

Amanzi asisiseko asimahla omzi wama-6000L/m

Umbane osisiseko wasimahla womzi wama-50kwh/m

IRhafu eKhuthaza ezeMpilo (Health Promotion Levy) (HPL) kwiziselo ezineswekile (SARS)

ImiGangatho yokuTya neZiselo (SABS)

Ulwabiwo lwemisebenzi enxulumene nezokuloba kwabo basakhasayo

Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme, Ilima/Letsema and (DALRRD)

Land &amp; Water Reform Policies (DALRRD, DWS)

Fetsa Tlala (DALRRD)

## Ilungelo ekutyeni eKenya

Ilungelo ekutyeni liyanyanzeliswa eKenya, ngokusekelwe kwi- ICESCR, oko okwalungiswa kwaze kwafakwa kumthetho wasekhaya. Inqaku lama-43 (Ic) lomgaqo-siseko waseKenya ka-2010 lixela ukuba "umntu ngamnye unelungelo lokungalambi kwaye abe nokutya okwaneleyo okukumgangatho owamkelekileyo." Inqaku lama-53 libonelela ngokungaphaya ngesondlo somntwana njengelungelo.

IKenya yawisa uMgaqonkqubo wokuFumaneka kokuTya neSondlo weSizwe ka-2011. Intshayelelo yomgaqonkqubo ihambelana negatya lomgaqo-siseko ngelungelo ekutyeni kwaye ixela ukuba ngokuxhomekeke ekufumanenkeni kwemithombo eyimfuneko, urhulumente uza kuqinisekisa ukuba ummi ngamnye waseKenya akalambi kwaye unesitokhwe esoneleyo sokutya okukumgangatho owamkelekileyo. Lo mgaqonkqubo ubalulekile ekuphumezeni ilungelo ekutyeni, kodwa ngeke uphunyezwe ungekho umthetho wepalamente ngomxholo lo. UmThetho oYilwayo wokuFumaneka kokuTya wathiwa thaca epalamente ngo-2014 nango-2017 kodwa awukawiswa okwangoku. Injongo yomThetho oYilwayo kukuyila inkqubosikhokelo esemthethweni yokuwisa Inqaku lama-43 (I) (C) lomgaqo-siseko waseKenya ngokuseka inkqubosikhokelo esemthethweni yelungelo ekutyeni. UmThetho oYilwayo okhuthaza ukuveliswa kokutya, useka indlela yoMgaqonkqubo wokuTya weSizwe kune neenkqubo zokufumaneka kokutya, kwaye ukhuthaza ukuncothulwa neengcambu kune nothintelo localulo ekufikeleleni kune nasekwabiweni kokutya. Nakuba kunjalo, kuba umthetho oyilwayo ungekaphunyezwa ukuba ube ngumthetho, iKenya ayinayo inkqubosikhokelo yomthetho yokuphumeza ngokomgaqo-siseko ilungelo ekutyeni eliqinisekisiweyo.





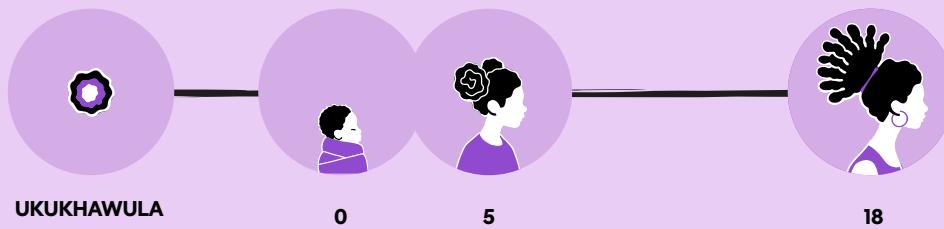
Source: Kenyan artist contribution to Urban Food Futures partner meeting, February 2022



# UKOHLUKANISWA KWAMAPHULO KARHULUMENTE ANXULUMENE NELUNGELO EKUTYENI KWIXESHA LONKE LOBOMI BOMMI WASEKENYA

IMifanekiso yesi-2.

## IINDLELA ZENKXASO KARHULUMENTE ZELUNGELO EKUTYENI EMZANTSXI AFRIKA



### UNCEDO NGQO LOKUTYA

INkqubo yokuNikwa kokutya  
okuTyatwe eKhaya eziKolweni -  
lquka ii-ECD, (uMphathiswa  
wezeMfundu, uMphathiswa  
wezoLimo ne-WFP)

County based ECD feeding

### ENABLING ECONOMIC ACCESS

UkuDluliselwa kweMali yeeNkedama  
nabaNtwana abasesiChengeni  
(uMphathiswa wezeMisebenzi oko  
kusenziwa ngeSebe likaRhulumente  
loKhuselo lwezeNtlalo)

### UKUPHILA OKUNXULUMENE NESONDLO OKUVUMAYO

AbaSebenzi bezeMpilo boluNtu -  
llintsku ezili-1000 zokuqala, ukubeka  
iliso ekukhuleni kanye nokunika  
kokutya okongeziwewyo (uMphathiswa  
wezeMpilo)

INkqubo yoKwazisa  
ngokuNcancisa  
nokuFundisa ngeSondlo  
(uMphathiswa wezeMpilo)

National School Health Guidelines for ECDs & Schools (Min Edu)

### ISIVELISO ESISESAKHO

## IINDLELA ZENKXASO KARHULUMENTE ZELUNGELO EKUTYENI EMZANTSXI AFRIKA



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UKUSWELEKA

UkuDlulisewa kweKheshi kubantu  
abanokukhubazeka (uMphathiswa  
wezeMisebenzi oko kusenziwa ngeSebe  
likaRhulumente loKhuselo lwezeNtalo)

Cash Transfers to Elderly Persons -  
KES 2100/m (Min of Labour & State  
Dept for Social Protection)

Hunger Safety Net Programme 5400/household/m

National Drought Emergency Fund

Imigangatho yobuLunga bokuTya - IArhente yeMigangatho yaseKenya

National Agricultural and Rural Inclusivity (Min of Agri)

Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition (Min of Agri)

Food Security and Crop Diversification Programme (Min of Agri)

Farm input subsidy e-voucher(Min of Agri)

Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme (Min of Agri)

Agricultural Extension Services (Min of Agri)

Emergency Locust Response Programme (Min of Agri)

## Ilungelo ekutyeni eBurkina Faso

iBurkina Faso isasele emva ekwamkelweni kanye nasekuphunyezweni kwelungelo ekutyeni, nangaphandle kwento yokuba eli lungelo liqondwa njengelingundoqo ngumthetho wehlabathi kanye nangaphandle kokuba ilizwe libe liqela lelizwe kwiMvumelwano yeHlabathi kumaLungelo oQoqosho, ezeNtlalo naweNkcubeko oko elakufumana ngo- 1999. Eneneni, ilungelo ekutyeni alixelwanga ngokuvakalayo kumgaqosiseko okanye kuwo nawuphi omnye umbhalo womthetho okanye wolawulo (FIAN Burkina Faso, 2015; Paktogo, 2021). Ngaphaya koko, iBurkina Faso ayinawo umthetho ekufumanekeni kokutya okanye kumthetho woqhelaniso lwezolimo njengoko isenza njalo emhlabeni nasemanzini (FIAN Burkina Faso, 2015; Paktogo, 2021).

Ngokuphathelene neendlela zokuthathela ingqalelo, akukho ncedo lwalawulo nolwenkundla olubonelelwengqo kumatyala okugxojwa kwelungelo ekutyeni. Nakuba kunjalo, naluphi na ulngiso ekugxojweni kwelungelo ekutyeni lunokwenzeka ukuba ngaba umba wokugxojwa udibene neenkqubo zolawulo neenkundla (FIAN Burkina Faso, 2015).

Njengakumazwe amaninzi kwiNtshona yeAfrika, ilungelo ekutyeni ixesha elininzi alihoywa ngabagcini bamalungelo, abenzi bemigaqonkqubo, kanye/okanye ligxojwa ngendalela engangqalanga okanye ecacileyo eBurkina Faso, isiphumo esingundoqo ikukungafumaneki kokutya nesondlo okwenzeka rhoqo nangaphandle kwenkqubela kubuchwepheshe

(Paktogo, 2021). Nakuba kunjalo, iBurkina Faso lelinye lamazwe ambalwa kummandla organeno apho amaphulo anxulumene ngqo nokuphunyezwa kwelungelo ekutyeni asendleleni. Urhulumente uthathe iqela lamanyathelo, ixesha elininzi angenanayo, ngendlela yokulwa indlala nokungondleki (FIAN Burkina Faso, 2015), angundoqo ingala:

Ukwamkelwa komgaqonkqubo wokufumaneka kokutya kanye nesondlo injongo xa iyonke ikukuphumeza ukufumaneka kokutya nesondlo okuzinzileyo ngo-2025;

Ukwamkelwa kothotho lotshintsho emhlabeni (olwamva ngo- 2012) ngenjongo yokukhulula umhlabo, oko okunokunyusa uveliso kwezolimo ukuphumeza ukonela ekutyeni;

Ukuphunyezwa kwemigaqonkqubo yezolimo namanzi ejolise ekuphuculenii ukufumaneka kokutya nolawulo, ukonyusa ingeniso yabemi basezilalini, ukupuhhlisa nokulawula ngozinzo imithombo yendalo, ukuphucula ufikelelo emanzini okusela kanye nemo engqongileyo ephilayo, njl. njl.;

Ukuzimanya ne-NAFSAN, iphulo le-G7 leAfrika elinjongo yalo ikukuphucula imo yokutya nesondlo ngokunceda izigidi ezingama-50 ezithile zabantu beAfrika ekumaZantsi eSahara ukuba baphume kwindlala ngo-2022, kuquka i-1.6 yezigidi eBurkina Faso.

Ukongeza, uRhulumente waseBurkina Faso uquke ilungelo ekutyeni kumaNqaku elama-26, 29 nele-135 loqlunqo lokuqala loMgaqo-siseko weRiphabliki yesiHlanu. Olu qulunqo lwangeniswa kuMongameli Roch Marc Christian Kaboré ngoNovemba

ka-2017 zange lumphunyezwe lube ngumthetho kuba ijunta yomkhosi yambhukuqa uMongameli Kaboré ngoJanywari ka-2022. Ukusukela

ngoko, uMgaqo-siseko weRiphabliki yeSine usanqunyanyisiwe kwaye isiphaluka sisebenza phantsi kombuso wotshintsho.

**IBURKINA FASO ISASELE EMVA EKWAMKELWENI**  
**KUNYE NASEKUPHUNYEZWENI KWELUNGELO**  
**EKUTYENI, NANGAPHANDLE KWENTO YOKUBA**  
**ELI LUNGELO LIQONDWA NJENGELINGUNDOQO**  
**NGUMTHETHO WEHLABATHI.**



## 2.3

## Ukukucinga kwakhona ukungabikho sikweni

Icandelo elibalulekileyo lemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya lehlabathi lolo qoqosho lokutya lungekho sikweni lingekaqondwa kakhulu nangoku. Linabarhwebi, abathengisi basezitalatweni, abathuthi, kunye nabavelisi bokutya, uqoqosho olungekho sikweni lwasezidolphini lunemisebenzi yezoqoqosho eyenzeka ngokuzithandela okanye ngokungazithandeli ngaphandle kokhuselo okanye ulawulo loorhulumente.

Ukungabikho sikweni kuyanyuka eAfrika. Kwlizwekazi xa lilonke, imisebenzi engekho sikweni ibalelwa phaya kuma-72% endlela yokuziphilisa engeyiyo eyezolimo (ILO, 2018). EBurkina Faso, uqoqosho olungekho sikweni lubalelwa phaya kuma-95% ayo yonke imisebenzi (olona luphezulu eAfrika), ngexa xa kuthelekiswa namazwe asele engene kwezoshishino afana noMzantsi Afrika, la mazinga esezantsi ngama- 31% (awona asezantsi eAfrika) (ILOSTAT, 2021). Kwizixeko zaseAfrika, ayibobomi nje babantu bokusebenza obungekho sikweni. Ubomi basezidolphini kuninzi lwabantu baseAfrika abahlala ezidolphini lunamazinga okungabikho sikweni awohlukaneyo, ngabantu abahluphekayo basezidolphini benawona mazinga okungabikho sikweni aphezulu kuyo yonke imiba yobomi babo ukusuka ezindlini ukuya kwimfuno nengqesho. IKapa, umzekelo, lithelekelela ukonyuka ngama-80% kwimfuno yezindlu ezingekho sikweni phakathi kuka-2020 no-2040 (CoCT, 2022), ngexa eKenya unqinelaniso phakathi kwengqesho esesikwensi nengekho sikweni luqhuba ukusuka kolusesikwensi lusiya kolo lungekho

sikweni kuba abemi abalulutsha abandayo besilela ukufumana imisebenzi kwicandelo elisesikwensi (FKE, 2021).

IMvumelwano yeHlabathi kumaLungelo oQoqosho, ezeNtlalo naweNkcubeko iqonda ilungelo ekutyeni njengelungelo loluntu elingundoqo, kodwa iyakuvuma ukuba ukuphunyezwu kweli lungelo kuxhomekeke kwamanye amalungelo. Kumxholo weedolophu, ilungelo lokuphangela lilungelo elizimele ngokugqibeleyo, eliqua ilungelo kwithuba lokuba nako ukuziphilisa ngokuphangela kwaye libeka isibophelelo kurhulumente ukuba athathe amanyathelo afanelekileyo ukukhusela eli lungelo kulandelwa ingqesho epheleleyo nevelsiayo (UN General Assembly, 1966). Nakuba kunjalo, uqoqosho olusesikwensi alukwazi ngokolwakheko lwalo ukufezevisa kwisithembiso sengqesho elawulwayo kuqoqosho olusesikwensi. Umsebenzi kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni usivalile esi sikhewu kwaye wafaka isandla ngokubonakalayo kwindela yokuziphilisa kwaye, ngenxa yoko, kufuneka uthathelwe ingqalelo njengesixhasi esingundoqo seenzame zokuphumeza ilungelo ekutyeni kwizixeko zaseAfrika.

Nangaphandle kwegalelo loqoqosho olungekho sikweni ekuzalisekeni ilungelo ekutyeni emazweni amaninzi, lusoloko lusaziwa ngokungabi nakhuselo kwalo ekuhlaleni, ubuthathaka obuhamba nalo kwezemisebenzi, kunye nemida yenqubo yomthetho (Goyal & Heine, 2021). Nakuba kunjalo, ngexa ezi nkxalabo zibonakala, oku kuphawulwa kucingelwayo, kuncinci, kwaye kubekwe kodwa kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni okudala into engeyiyo

kwezi zinto zimbini phakathi koqoqosho olusesikweni nolungekho sikweni (Ram et al., 2017; Rigon et al., 2020). Nangaphaya kwelizwekazi laseAfrika, kukhona kwihiabath ikelele ukungabikho sikweni kwaye kwenza phantse ama-60 engqesho yehlabathi (ILO, 2021). Nakuba indlela yemvumelwano yamanqwanqwa antlu mbini ibonakalisa uqoqosho olungekho sikweni njengohlolo oluyintsalela nolungathathelwa ntweni lomsebenzi woqoqosho oluvelisa kakhulu iziphumo ezibi kupuhliso loqoqosho nolwezentlalo, amagalelo ngao oqoqosho olungekho sikweni abonisa okuphikisayo. Ubungqina bokusinga ngokukhawuleza, ukusabela ngokukhawuleza, kunye nokuvelisa kwangolu qoqosho lungekho sikweni lunye ekuphumezeni ilungelo ekutyeni kuyo yonke imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yehlabathi, ingakumbi kumaxesha entlekele, ukunika igalelo elingahoywanga lwemisebenzi yezoqoqosho esihloko sithi “enqekho sikweni” (Battersby, 2020). Okungekho sikweni kwimimandla emininzi yasezidolphini ingakumbi kwizixeko zaseAfrika kulapho imida yemithombo ihangabezana nentsokolo yokuphila ingakumbi kwabo bantu bahluphekayo basezidolphini (Battersby, 2020). Kunokuba uthathelwe phantsi okanye kakubi, ukungabikho sikweni

kunokubonwa njengophawu lwengqiqo engakhokelwanga ngokufanelekileyo yokuqukwu nokungaqukwu eyenze ukuba kusekwe le misebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya .

Utshintsho lufuna ukuseka ukomeleza ngokukhawuleza kwisondlo kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni. Kuqatshelwe ngokubanzi ngabaphandi bemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya basezidolphini baseAfrika (umzkl., Battersby & Haysom, 2018; Blekking et al., 2020; Brown, 2019; Crush et al., 2012) ukuba ufilelelo kwingeniso yekhesi ezinzileyo neyoneleyo sisimiseli esingundoqo sokufumaneka kokutya kwimizi yasezidolphini. Kule meko, uqoqosho olungekho sikweni lwasezidolphini, olubalelwu kuma-76% lweendlela zokuphilisa kwabantu ezidolphini (ILO, 2018), luqala indima engundoqo yokuphumaze ukungafumaneki kokutya ezidolphini. Oku yinyani ngenene kwabasetyhini kunye nabo bahluphekayo basezidolphini abangekho sichengeni sokungafumaneki kokutya nje kuphela, kodwa abajongene kananjalo neentsilelo ezibabuyisela umva ezandayo ezibakhuphela ngaphandle kuthatho nxaxheba olunentsingiselo kuqoqosho olusesikweni (Brown, 2019). Njengoko i-ILO (2002) iqaphela:

*Uqoqosho olungekho sikweni luthatha abasebenzi abo ngenye indlela  
bebengeke babe nemisebenzi okanye ingeniso, ingakumbi kumazwe asaphuhlayo  
anabasebenzi abaninzi nabanda ngokukhawuleza... Uninzi lwabantu lungena  
kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni hayi ngokuzithandela kodwa ngemfuno  
yokuziphilisa. Ingakumbi kwimeko zentswelangqesho ephezulu, ukufumana  
imisebenzi ixesha elifutshane nobuhlwempu, uqoqosho olungekho sikweni  
lunokuba nako ngokungaphaya ukuveza imisebenzi kunye nokwenza ingeniso  
ngenxa yokungeneka ngokulula kunye neemfuneko ezisezantsi zemfundo,  
izakhono, ubuchwepheshe nenkunzi (p. 5).*

Ngoko ke, ngexa uqoqosho olungekho sikweni luye lwagxekwa ngokunganiki msebenzi 'uphucukileyo' (Kucera & Roncolato, 2008; Trebilcock, 2005) kumbono wezixeko zaseAfrika, ukungabikho sikweni kunika into anokuxhomekeka kuyo umntu kwiintsapho ezininzi. Le nto anokuxhomekeka kuyo umntu ibeka ukutya etafileni ngokuvula amathuba amancinci kuyo nayiphi imbonakalo bume yengqesho ngenye indlela engaqukiyo. Eneneni, ngenxa yokungakwazi ukuthatha inani elanda ngokukhawuleza lolutsha lwasezidolphini uqoqosho olusesikweni lulunike ingqesho ephucukileyo, uqoqosho olungekho sikweni lubonakala lunokubaluleka ngokunyukayo ngokwezentlalo noqoqosho lubonakala luyindlela enokulandelwa yokuziphilisa yasezidolphini zaseAfrika kuba ulutsha lwaseAfrika luya phambili kubudala bokuphangela. Olu qoqosho lungekho sikweni lwahlukahlukene njengezixeko eziluxhasayo, ifashoni eyandayo, ubuhle, ingqesho yepropati, i-IT, ezokwakha, iiinkonzo zoonogada, imfundo, ukhathalelo lwempilo, ukurhweba ngomzimba, inkolo, ubugcisa, kanye nayo nje neyiphi enye inkonzo onokucinga ngayo. Nakuba kunjalo, kuzo zonke ezi, amashishini okutya asekelwe ezidolphini abalelwakwesona sabelo sikhulu.

UMbutho weNdlela zokuziPhilisa eziZinzileyo uqhube uphononongo lwasikeyle esikhulu oluhlela ngokweendidi amashishini asezilokishini

angama-10,842 kuMzantsi Afrika wonke. Olu phononongo lwafumanisa ukuba amashishini anxulumene nokutya neziselo (kuquka intengiso yotywala) ayebalelwakuma-54% awo onke amashishini aseMzantsi Afrika (SLF, 2016). Kujongwa uMzantsi Afrika xa uwonke, uGreenberg (2015) uqikeyele ukuba ivenkile encinci yegrosari (ekuthiwa zizipaza eMzantsi Afrika) kanye nabathengisi bokutya babalelwakuma-735,000 emisebenzi eMzantsi Afrika. Ukuthelekisa eli nani lama-735,000, abarhwebi abakhulu abane eMzantsi Afrika babalelwakuma-97% alo lonke urhwebo lweesuphamaketha (Battersby & Peyton, 2014), nakuba kunjalo baqeshe nje ama-273,000 abantu, abasezantsi ngesi-2 oko okungaphantsi kwesiqingatha kunoko kuqikelwelanguGreenberg ukuba baqeshwe kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni.

Icandelo lorhwebo ngokutya elisesikweni libalelwakuma-75% orhwebo lokutya (Agyenim-Boateng et al., 2015) okucebisa ukuba, idola ngedola, uqoqosho lokutya olungekho sikweni lingcono kakhulu ekudaleni imisebenzi leyo ulutsha lwaseMzantsi Afrika luyifuna ngamandla. Ayikuko oku kuphela, kodwa icandelo elingekho sikweni libonakala lingcono ekuseni iinzuso zoqoqosho lwasezidolphini ezipokothini zabo bantu bahluphekayo njengoqoqosho olwakheke ngokwahlukaniswe kakhulu olungekho sikweni kanye nomsebenzi onezakhono ezisezantsi ekhaya kwabo lujolise ukubaqesha okuthetha ukuba ipesenti

## **ABAHLALI BASEZIDOLOPHINI ABANGENAKUTYA BAFUMANA UKUTYA KAKHULU KWIIMARIKE EZINGEKHO SIKWENI KUNYE NAKUBATHENGISI BASEZITALATWENI KUNAKUWO NAWUPHI OMNYE UMTHOMBO.**

enkulu yeenzuzo evela kweli cadelo inyukela abahlali abahlala kuluntu olunengeniso esezantsi, olungafumani kutya endaweni yokuya kumagcisa angaphandle kunye nakubanini zabelo bamaqumrhu.

Le datha igxininisa isikali kunye nobubanzi boqoqosho olungekho sikweni kubarhwebi bokutya abangekho sikweni abenza kufumanekе ukutya kubahlali basezixekweni. Uqoqosho olungekho sikweni ludlala indima

ebalulekileyo ingakumbi kwizicwangciso zokufumana ukutya. Abahlali basezidolphini abangenakutya bafumana ukutya kakhulu kwiimarieke ezingekho sikweni kunye nakubathengisi basezitalatweni kunakuwo nawuphi omnye umthombo (Crush et al., 2012). Izizathu kunye neepateni zokukufumana ukutya kubathengisi abangekho sikweni ziyo luka kakhulu ngesixe ko ngokuxhomekeke kakhulu kwizinga lokungena kwisuphamakethe (Skinner & Haysom, 2016). Kwizixeko ezineenkqubo



zorhwebo ngokutya ezisekwe kakuhle, abarhwebi abangekho sikweni baye bavale isikhewu kwizicwangciso zesondlo sabantu abahluphekayo basezidolphini, ngokukweletisa kunye neeyunithi ezincinci, oko okwehlisa imfuno yokuhamba, kwaye kusenza kuthengeke ukutya okufreshi yonke imihla nokuba kungafakwa zifrijini (Skinner & Haysom, 2016).

Kukho ukuthatha icala ngokwesini ekusebenzeni kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni lwaseAfrika olubalelw kuma-79% nama-69% ayo yonke ingqesho engeyiyo eyezolimo kwabasetyhini namadoda (ILO, 2018). Indima engundoqo abasetyhini abayidlalayo ekukhuliseni, ekondleni, nasekukhathaleleni abantwana kunye nabantu abadala kukwenza mandundu ukubaluleka kweendlela zabo zokuziphilisa kwaye, kunjalo, indima ebalulekileyo edlalwa licandelo elingekho sikweni kwisondlo sabantwana beselula. ENairobi, ukuthengisa iziqhamo nemifuno ngowona msebenzi uphambili wokwenza ingeniso kwabasetyhini abanengeniso eseantsi (Amenya, 2007). Kuthathelwa ingqalelo amacala okufumaneka kokutya ngaphakathi emizini, ukubanofikelelo kweyabo ingeniso kutshintsha amandla omzi malunga nezigqibo zokwenza inkcitho. Ngokweenkcukacha manani, xa benikwe ukhetho, abasetyhini bahlawulela kakhulu

ukutya okunempilo nemfundo kunokuba esenza amadoda (Quisumbing et al., 1996). Olu xinzelelo lolungiselelo kwabasetyhini luba mandundu ngexa lentlekele yamaxabiso okutya xa abasetyhini behlelwa “kukonyuka okungaqinisekisiyo kwezemisebenzi, oko kucinezela ukhathalelo kwaye kutshintsha imikhwa yokutya” (Scott-Villiers et al., 2016, p. 8).

Umsebenzi wokukhathalela kunye nokulindelekileyo ngokwesini ekufumaneni nasekulungiseni ukutya zingumthwalo wabasetyhini, ukongeza kokulindelekileyo abasetyhini kufuneka basebenze njengabondli ngokunjalo. Nakuba kunjalo, sele luyidlala le ndima uninzi lwabasetyhini kwaye uninzi lwabo abangenawo umthombo wengeniso balangazelela ngamandla ukuwufumana. Ukusuka kumbono, imigaqonkqubo yokufumaneka kokutya efuna ukulawula izithuba zokungabikho sikweni kufuneka ibeke iimfuno zabasetyhini abathwele owona mthwalo mkhulu wokondla kunye nokukhathalela abantwana kundoqo weajenda.

Amabali eehambo zobomi zabantu ngokwemixholo yokungabikho sikweni ixesha elininzi afundwa ngokungathi ziintsumi zabantu abathathelwa phantsi abajongene nobuhlwempu, ucalulo, kunye nemiqobo ukufumana iimarike zemisebenzi, izindlu, nentlalontle

## **KUKHO UKUTHATHA ICALA NGOKWESINI EKUSEBENZENI KUQOQOSHO OLUNGEKHO SIKWENI LWASEAFRIKA OLUBALELWA KUMA- 79% NAMA-69% AYO YONKE INGQESHO ENGEYIYO EYEZOLIMO KWABASETYHINI NAMADODA.**

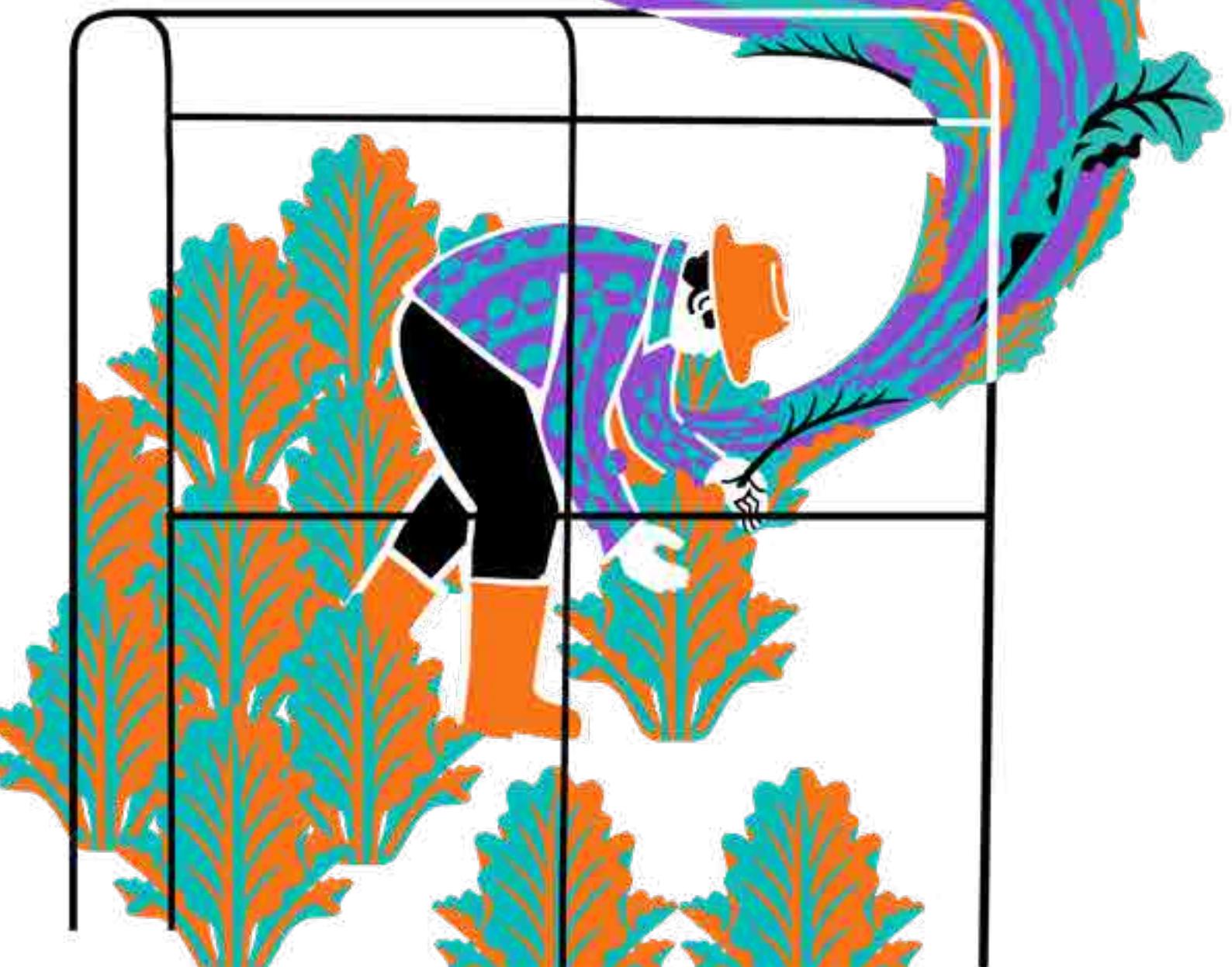
(Thieme et al., 2021). Ngelo xesha, eMzantsi Afrika, abarhwebi abaninzi babona ukungabikho sikweni nemingeni eyaziwayo, njengethuba kananjalo, bexela ukuba bakhetha ukuzihubela awabo amashishini kunengqesho esesikweni ehlawula imivuzo esezantsi (SLF, 2016). ENairobi, ithuba okuza nalo ukungabikho sikweni liyanakanwa kananjalo ekukhawuleziseni ukuduma “kokuziphandela”. Ulutsha, ingakumbi, luzibandakanya ngokunyukayo ekuziphandeleni kuba kunika isongezo kwiinyani zentsokolo ezingileyo, apho kunokwenza lwaziwe kakuhle kwaye kunyuse ukungxamiseka ekumelaneni kunye nokusebenza kananjalo ngeqela lemiqobo yezoqoqosho, ezopolitiko neyezentlalo. Ukuza kuthi ga ngoku, uThieme et al. (2021, p.19) uxoxa ngokuba ukuziphandela eKenya kuvusa intsokolo ekuthatheni indima eveza isiphumo kwiimeko ezinzima, “Ezi mpawu zohlulatyo zihamba nothungelwano lobudlelwane, ixesha elininzi zingumthombo ongundoqo kwabo bahlala kwiindawo ezingekho sikweni kakhulu. Umba wothungelwano lobudlelwane uxela uhlobo lobudlellwane olo amalungu oluntu (ingakumbi abasetyhini) unika ngavo imithombo kuluntu ngokubanzi obo ixesha elininzi luya ngaphaya kweetransekshini zemali. UBruegel (2005, p. 4) unggina ukuba oku kunokuthathwa “*njengolwandiso lwenqobo yokhathalelo eya ngaphaya kosapho*” ngokusekelwe “kuthungelwano lwasekuhlaleni lwembumba yamanyama”. Ngaphaya koko, ugxininisa ukuba igama ‘*uthungelwano lwasekuhlaleni*’ liqaqambisa amalungu eqela ahlanganiswe ngokokufaneleka kwabo, ngokunjalo nayimfuno yotyalomali – zombini bucala nakurhulumente – ekugcineni uthungelwano olunjalo,

njengoko lufuneka kulo naluphi olunye uhlobo lwenkunzi (Bruegel, 2005).

Ngelishwa, iimbono zophuhliso ezikho jikelele zezixeko ziye zikubeke njengengxaki ukungabikho sikweni endaweni yokubusebenzisa njengesisombululo kwisikhewu sokufumaneka kokutya ukungabikho sikweni (Brown, 2019). Abayili, oosopolitiki, abahlali abaneempembelelo, kunye nabatyalimali balandela iimbono ezingenasiveliso, zasebhakubhaka zezixeko ezhile nezinocwangco ezo zisisusiwego kuzo isiphithiphithi sokungabikho sikweni (Bonner & Spooner, 2012; Pieterse et al., 2020), nakuba kunjalo ukungabikho kwamathuba omsebenzi asesikweni afikelelekayo, ummiselo owisa izohlwayo kukugxojwa kwezbophelelo zikarhulumente zokugcina ilungelo emsebenzini kwaye kufuneka kuthathwe ngokuba kukugxojwa kwemisebenzi yabo ngokunxulumene nelungelo ekutyeni.

Ukuba ngaba uqoqosho olungekho sikweni belunokunikwa ixabiso, abarhwebi, abathengisi basezitalatweni, abathuthi, nabavelisi kuqoqosho bebenokubonwa njengabo kuyilwa nabo kunye balungileyo bezixeko ezelungileyo nezomeleleyo. Oku kuthetha ukwamkela uqoqosho olungekho sikweni kunye nokusebenza nabarhwebi ukudala iimo ezingqongileyo ezivumayo ezechlisa imingcipheko ezinxulunyaniswa nokungabikho sikweni ngexa kunyusa iinzuso (Bonner & Spooner, 2012). Apha, umngeni ayikokudala imo engqongileyo evumayo yomgaqonkqubo ngokulula nje (Brown, 2019), kodwa kukulinga kananjalo iindlela ezintsha zokuphucula iimeko ngqo zokusebenza kunye namathuba orhwebo kwizithuba zesixekeo.

3



# IINDAWO ZOTSHINTSHO: IINDAWO ZESONDLO ZASEZI- DOLOPHINI

**3.1**

## **Iindawo zesondlo zasezidolphini**

Uphononongo lwethu lokuqala kwenkubo yophuhliso luveze isiphumo esinye esingathandabuzekyo: kuzozithathu izixeko, nangaphandle kwemingeni ehamba namatyotyombe, uluntu ludale izithuba ezinika ufilelelo ekutyeni kwaye zidibanise ulungiselelo lokutya ukusa phambili imisebenzi yasekuhlaleni neyoqoqosho. Amazik oluntu afana neZiko iReuben neMukuru Skills eNairobi anika iinkonzo ezifana neenkubo zokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni, iinkonzo zempilo, uqequesho lokufundisela abafundi umsebenzi. EKapa, imibutho yothungelwano yekhitshi loluntu, kuquka uMbutho weCallas, Ubuntu Rural, Gugulethu CAN kune neKhitshi iuPhakanini zinika ukutya amawaka kwaye zisebenza njengeendawo ezikhuselekileyo, amaqumrhu embumba

yamanyama amakhoba obundlobongela, kune namaziko okufunda, ingakumbi abasetyhini. Ngokufanayo, iFoyer Fama inika ikhusi abafuduki basekhaya eOuagadougou kwaye iprojekthi yabo yekhitshi inika ukutya kune namathuba engqesho kwabasetyhini. Ezi zithuba zicacisa uthungelwano lobudlelwane boluntu kwaye ziyindawo yotshintsho lwemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini.

Ngokwamava ethu, ezi ndawo zinegalelo ekufumanekeni kune nasekufikelekeni kokutya kwabasetyhini, amantombazana, kune namanye amaqela asesichengeni kwaye zinika ufilelelo kwiinkonzo zasekuhlaleni eziqala kwezemfundo ukuya ekusekweli kwendawo ezikhuselekileyo zabasetyhini ixesha elininzi kwiimo



ezingqongileyo eziguqukayo neziyingozi.  
 Ezithile zezi ndawo zinika ingqesho  
 namathuba ezoqoqosho ekuhanjiswe  
 nasekutshintsheni imo yokutya;  
 umzekelo, eMukuru, ukuvelisa kwindawo  
 ezibiyelwe ngeendonga zeglasi  
 ezivelisa imifuno enamaggabi oko  
 kusenzelwa iinkqubo zesikolo. Bagqalisa  
 kananjalo ekonyuseni uthungelwano  
 lobudlelwane ekuphunyezweni okuya  
 phambili kwelungelo ekutyeni oko  
 kusenziwa ngokugxininisa ukwazisa  
 kune nothungelwano phakathi kwabemi  
 abasesichengeni. Umzekelo, iCallas  
 yaseKapa kune nekhitshi loluntu  
 iuPhakanini zinike ikhusi kune neenkonzo

zomthetho kwabasetyhini abajongene  
 nobundlobongela obusekelwe kwisini  
 ekhaya. EOuagadougou, iFoyer Fama  
 iqequesha abasetyhini ukuba bapheke  
 ukutya kwaye bakuthengise ngeerestyu  
 zeebhayisekile esixekweni.

Iziphumo zemisebenzi yokuyila  
 imifanekiso ngexa lesigaba sokuqala  
 senkqubo yophuhliso zibonisa ukuba  
 izixeko ezithathu zisingethe izithuba  
 ezininzi ekwabelwana ngazo ezbonelela  
 ngaphezulu kolungiselelo lokutya kwaye  
 ixesha elininzi zidityaniswa nezikolo  
 kune nezinye iindawo zikawonkewone.  
 Ke ngoko, sibeka uphando lwethu

kwiindawo esele zikhona kwaye  
 sakhele kumsebenzi ohlanganyelweyo  
 oqhutywa namahlakani ethu ukubona  
 ezo zithuba njengeendawo zesondlo  
 eziDolphini. lindawo zesondlo  
 zasezidolphini ziindawo zokuquka  
 abasebenzisi kwiimeko bume  
 zokwenyani ebomini apho kuvela khona  
 izisombululo kwimingeni yemisebenzi  
 yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya.  
 lindawo zesondlo ezidolphini  
 zaziwa ngemisebenzi yazo eminzi.

Ukutya ngumfuziselo wokuzazi kunye  
 nenkcubeko ehanganyelweyo kwaye  
 ixesha elininzi kukhokelela kumsebenzi  
 wokukhathalela ongahlawulelwayo  
 owenziwa ngabasetyhini ezifama,  
 emakhitshini, njengabathengisi, okanye  
 kwezinye iindima zabantu xa bebonke.  
 lindawo zesondlo zasezidolphini ziza  
 kusebenza njengeendawo zokuxhasa  
 amalungelo abasetyhini kunye  
 nokuxhasa ukuxhotyiswa kwabasetyhini  
 ngeenkqubo zothungelwano nezenkxaso.

**Umfanekiso wesi-3.**

Umbono wethu weendawo zesondlo zasezidolphini



## **lindawo zesondlo zasezidolphini njengeendawo zokuquka abasebenzisi**

Ukuphunyezwa kweendlela zokuphumeza isiphumo ngundoqo womsebenzi wethu kwiiNdawo zeSondlo zasezidolphini. Sizibona njengezithuba zokufunda, ingxoxo, kunye nokulinga ukuveliswa kwezinto ezintsha kwaye siya kusebenzisa indlela yeendawo zokuquka abasebenzisi ukonyusa utshitsho kunye nokudala kunye ulwazi.

Indlela yophando lweendawo zokuquka abasebenzisi itsale ingqalelo kutsha nje njengenyathelo lolwazinkqubo lophando (Almirall et al., 2012; ENoLL,

2015; Kareborn & Stahlbrost, 2009). Imele iimodeli ezintsha zokuquzelela iinkqubo ezihlanganyelweyo zokuvelisa izinto ezintsha ezibandakanya abo badlala indima bohlukeneyo, kuquka abasebenzisi, uluntu, kunye neshishishini, uluntu, kunye namacandelo oluntu ekuhlaleni ngokubanzi ekujonganeni nemingeni yasekuhlaleni(Edwards-Schachter et al., 2012). lindawo zokuquka abasebenzisi zinokuba zizithuba ezifana neendawo zabantu bonke kwiZiko iReuben okanye izithuba ezifana namaqonga edijithali othungelwano lwamakhitshi eKapa. UENoLL (2015) uchaza iindawo zokuquka abasebenzisi njengendalo evelisa okutsha evulelekileyo, egxile kubasebenzisi



## **UKUPHUNYEZWA KWEENDLELA ZOKUPHUMEZA ISIPHUMO NGUNDOQO WOMSEBENZI WETHU KWIINDAWO ZESONDLO ZASEZIDOLOPHINI.**

esekelwe kwinkqubo eyilwa nabasebenzisi ehlanganisa iinkqubo zophando kanye nezokuvvelisa okutsha kuluntu kanye nakwiimeko bume kubomi bokwenene. Zijolise ekubandakanyekeni ngempumelelo abemi kanye nabanye ekusetyenziswana nabo kwixesha elide ukuze kuyilwe kanye izinto ezintsha (Edwards-Schachter, 2019; Ogonowski, 2013). Injongo engundoqo yale ndlela kukuyila kanye nokwenza imodeli yokuqala yento eyenziwe kanye yezinto ezintsha kanye nokuzivavanya kubomi bokwenene boluntu (Yasuoka et al., 2018). lindawo zokuquka abasebenzisi zinika umxholo owodwa wophando nabathathi nxaxheba lowo wokuphonononga izinto ezintsha ekuhlaleni nangobuchwepheshes kuba zabela abemi indima ebalulekileyo njengebasebenzisi kanye nanjengabanye abavelisi bolwazi kwiinkqubo zokuveliswa kokutsha. Zisekelwe ukuba zisabela kwaye zisombulula iingxaki zasekuhlaleni kanye nokuthatha amathuba amanyathelo otshintsho ukuze kulungiswe imisebenzi yasekuhlaleni kanye nolwakheko lwasekuhlaleni (Edwards-Schachter, 2019).

Uhlalutyo tweendawo ezifanayo kweminye imixholo lunika isiseko sethiyori kupuhuhliso tweendawo zesondlo zasezidolphini njengezithuba apha ukufunda, uqhelaniso, kanye notshintsho lunokwenzeka khona. Ezi mo zingqongileyo apha imifuniseloe hlanganyelweyo yemeko bume yobomi bokwenyani yenzeka khona (Bosch et al., 2013; Pereira et al., 2020) kwaye apha isithuba

sifumaneka khona sokudibanisa imisebenzi enxulumene nokuya nemisebenzi yezentlalo kanye neyoqoqoshu yabantu bonke, umzekelo, ukudibanisa abemi neenkqubo zomgaqonkqubo wokutya kwinqanaba lesixeko, ukuvelisa okutsha kanye nokulinga imisebenzi yengqingqi kwilungelo ekutyeni, kanye nokudibanisa imisebenzi yengingqi kwizivumelwano zehlabathi. lindawo zesondlo ezidolphini zizithuba ezibonakalayo apha ukuvezwa kolwazi kwenzeka khona kwaye kuvele notshintsho. Zizithuba ezinamathelenyo apha uthungelwano lobudlewane bomelezwayo kwaye kuvezwe nolwazi kwaye kwabelwane ngalo (ingakumbi kwezo ndawo zibonelela ngofikelelo kwi-intanethi).

Njengoko uPereira et al. (2020) echaza, utshintsho lufuna indibanselwano enesicwangciso yeendlela kanye neenkqubozikhokelo ezingaphaya kokucinga kwakudala kanye nokulungisa ngokukhawuleza. lindawo zesondlo zasezidolphini ziza kusebenza njengeelebhu zokufunda kumahlakan kanye noluntu kanye nanjengeendawo zokuqlisa zokufakwa kumaziko okufunekayo zokungenisa izinto ezintsha zezentlalo nezobuchwepheshes ngaphaya kwezi ndawo. Ezi zithuba zinokutshintshwa zibe ziindawo zesondlo sasezidolphini kwimisebenzi yokuvveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokuya equkayo kwaye ezimelana nemozulu. lindawo zesondlo zasezidolphini, ke ngoko, ngumbono ohamba ngokwenkqubo.

# 4



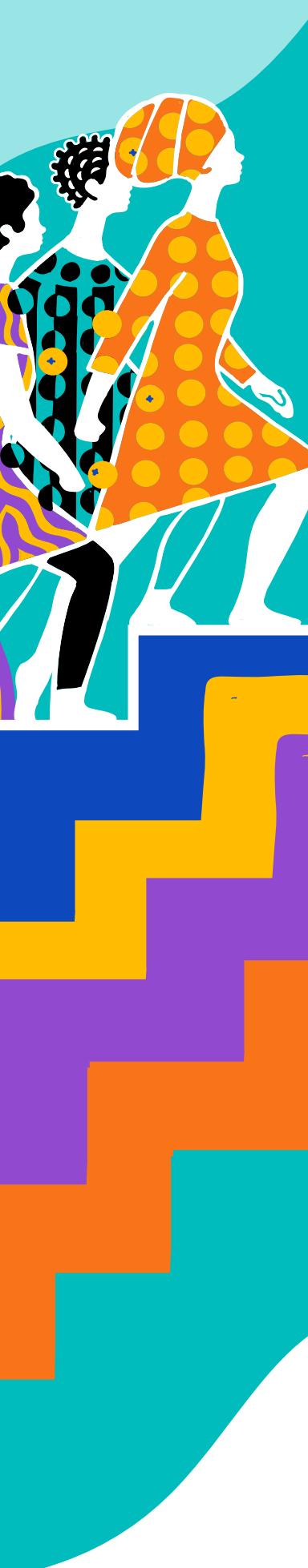
# IINDLELA ZOKUPHUMEZA ISIPHUMO EZINTLANU ZOTSHINTSHO KWIMISEBENZI YOKUVELISWA KUYE EKUTYIWENI KOKUTYA EZIDOLOPHINI

Umsebenzi wophononongo we-TMG kwizixeko esaseKapa eNairobi, naseOuagadougou ziwuphononongile umbuzo wokuba

*Zingathathelwa inggalelo  
ngokukhawuleza kangakanani  
iiintsongelo ezibekwe yi-COVID-19 ekufumanekeni  
kokutya kwaye izifundo  
ezifundwe kwintlekeke  
zinganceda njani kutshintsho  
lwexesha elide kwimisebenzi  
yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni  
kokutya ezidolphini?*

Kwisigaba sokuphonononga esiphakathi kuka-2021 no-2022 sichonge iindlela zokuphumeza isiphumo ezintlanu zotshintsho zemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini eziza kukhokela uphando lwethu lothatho nxaxheba liuye kwisigaba esilandelayo seprojekthi. Uhlalutyo lwethu lwenkqubo kolu phando lufuna ukuqonda kunye nokwazi imingeni yowlakheko yangaphambili, eyangoku, kunye nemizila namanyathelo exesha elizayo. Indlela yethu esiyisebenisayo ibandakanya imbonakalo kunye nokuqonda okuqhubayo kweentlobo ezohlukaneyo zolwazi koko sikufumanisileyo.

Izisombululo ezlula zinomtsalane kwaye zifumana ulwamkelo lwezopolitiko. Kwiimo



ezingqongileyo ezinzima nezingaqinisekisiyo, ezifana nemimandla enengeniso esezantsi kunye nasematyotyombeni, izisombululo ezilula zinokungaphumeleli. Endaweni yoko, sisebenza kwiindlela zokuphumeza isiphumo ezidibeneyo ukunyanzela utshintsho ekucingeni ngobukhulu ukufumaneka kokutya okuphunyezwe ngazo kwinkqubosikhokelo yelungelo ekutyeni.

Sipuhlise inkqubosikhokelo yokuqonda kunye nokwehlisa ukuba nzima komsebenzi wethu kunye nokuqhube izigqibo eziphathelene nokuba senza ntoni, ngoba, kwaye njani. Inkqubosikhokelo ivulelekile kubunzima kunye nokungaqiniseki kwaye igxile kumanyathelo endlela yeenqubozikhokelo zomsebenzi wophando lothatho nxaxheba kwiindawo zesondlo zasezidolophini.

INkubo yeUrban Food Futures ifuna ukuqonda kunye nokuthathela ingqalelo isikhewu esiphakathi kwabanini malungelo kunye nabantu abanoxanduva ngokuveza amandla kunye nokuvuma kwabo bobabini ukuzibandakanya kwiingxoxo, ukuvala isikhewu, kunye nokwakha umbono ekwabelwana ngawo.

Ngezihlo zemigaqonkqubo kwimimandla yophando, amabhunga esixeko kunye norhulumente baphuhlisa imigaqonkqubo kunye neenkonzo ukuphumeza ngokuqhube kayo ilungelo ekutyeni ngexa abemi beziqquzelela kwaye behlanganisa amanyathelo okwenza ukutya kufikeleleke kwimimandla engengeniso esezantsi kunye nasematyotyombeni. Kwisigaba sophononongo, siququzelele ukufunda kunye kunye nengxoxo phakathi kwala maqela ukufunda kuphando kunye neniyathelo eliquuzelela ukuyilwa kweemodeli zasekhaya ezinokuthathela ingqalelo iingxoxo zehlabathi ngokuniqa iimbono ezizodwa zibe ngamava aphiliwego. Inkqubo yokufunda esuka kwihlabathi isiza ekhaya iphathelene nokuzuza ukuqonda okunzulu intlelele yala maxesha kunye nokuyisebenzisa ekhaya.

Ezi ndlela zokuphumeza isiphumo zintlanu zithathela ingqalelo inkqubo yeengxoxo kunye notshintshiselwano olwenziwe kwisigaba sokuphonononga. Zizinto ezifunyanisiwego kwisigaba seprojekthi sokuqala kunye nesikhokeli sethu sokukhokela ukufunda okuqhubayo eKapa nase Nairobi.

## **INKQUBO YEURBAN FOOD FUTURES IFUNA UKUQONDA KUNYE NOKUTHATHELA INGQALELO ISIKHEWU ESIPHAKATHI KWABANINI MALUNGELO KUNYE NABANTU ABANOXANDUVA NGOKUVEZA AMANDLA KUNYE NOKUVUMA KWABO BOBABINI UKUZIBANDAKANYA KWIINGXOXO, UKUVALA ISIKHEWU, KUNYE NOKWAKHA UMBONO EKWABELWANA NGAWO.**

**Umfanekiso wesi-4.** Inkqubosikhokelo yengqikelelo kwinkqubo yeUrban Food Futures



# INDLELA YOKUPHUMEZA ISIPHUMO YOKU-1



# UKUMELANA NEENTLEKELE

## UKUFUNDELA UTSHINTSHO

*Uluntu kwimimandla enengeniso esezantsi lumelana nentlekele enkulu. Siphonononge izicwangciso zokumelana nemeko eziye zavela ngexa likabhubhane we-COVID-19 xa oorhulumente babejongene nemingeni engamandla ekuthatheleni ingqalelo ukufumaneka kokutya ngamaxesha okuwa kwezoqoqosho kanye nexesha lokuhlala ngezindlu. Le ndlela yokuphumeza isiphumo ixhasa iinkqubo zotshintsho ngokufunda izicwangciso zokumelana nemeko eziqala kubantu abasezantsi zisiya kwabaphezulu. Njengenxenyе yale ndlela yokuphumeza isiphumo, siphonononga ukuba anokulinganiswa ngempumelelo kangakanani amakhitshi oluntu ngokuchonga iindawo zokungena ekuhlanganyelaneni okumiselweyo phakathi koorhulumente beengingqi kanye nemibutho esekelwe kuluntu.*

## Iseti yezizathu

Ukwakha ukomelela kwexesha elide kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya kufuna ngaphezu kokukwazi ukumelana nemeko kanye nokuphila ngexa lamaxesha entlekele. Ukomelela ixesha elide kwenze ibe yimfuneko ukupuhlisa izakhono zokulindela intlekele, ukuthatha amanyathelo kwinto enokwenzeka ukunciphisa iimpembelelo zayo, kanye nokuziqhelanisa. Ngaphaya kophuhliso lwezakhono nokuziqhelisa, ukomelela ixesha elide kufuna kananjalo ukuba sithathela ingqalelo ulwazi kanye namava oluntu olumentlekele. Oku kufuna ingxoxo ekuthathwa inxaxheba kuyo, equkayo, nehloniphayo yamkela imiba yezembali neyenkcubeko. Uhlalutyo lwamaphulo oghelaniso asekelwe kuluntu agxininiisa ukubaluleka kobunini basekhaya kwimpumelelo yokuqhelanisa (McNamara et al., 2020). Iziphumo zomsebenzi wethu wokuphonononga zibonisa ukuba uluntu lusebenzisa uthungelwano lobudlelwane ukupuhlisa kanye nokusebenzisa iindlela zokumelana nemeko. Oku kusiphembelele ukuba sifunde kwiindlela zokumelana nemeko ukuthathela ingqalelo iinkqubo kanye nemigaqonkqubo yokomelela ixesha elide.

lindlela ezimbini zokumelana nemeko bezikundoqo wesigaba sokuphonononga: amakhitshi oluntu eKapa kanye nophando olusekelwe kwiingxelo ezipapashiweyo kwizikim zolondolozo ezisekelwe kuluntu kuzo zozithathu izixeko.

Amakhitshi oluntu eKapa asabele ngokukhawuleza kwiimpembelelo zoqoqosho zokuma ngxi kweentshukumo ngokunika ukuya abo banemfuno yako. Aphaya kuma-90% amakhitshi oluntu eKapa asekwa ngexa likabhubhane we-COVID-19 kanye nokuma ngxi kweentshukumo okunxulunyaniswa nawo kanye nelahleko yengeniso (Paganini

et al., 2021a). La makhitshi, uninzi lwavo olukwiCape Flats, ohlukahlukene njengobumelwane ababuneddayo. Ixesha elininzi adityaniswe kwiicawe zamalslam okanye ezicaweni, kumaziko ophuhliso lwabantwana beselula, okanye kumaziko oluntu. Abe ziindawo ezinika iinkonzo ezininzi ezityebileyo kwaye ixesha elininzi zinganakanwayo kanye neepleyiti zokutya ezizinikayo. Ezi ziquka inkxaso kubundlobongela basekhaya, icebo lesondlo, ukugcinwa kwabantwana okanye inkxaso yokhathalelo ukuphuma kwasikolo, kanye nokuzibandakanya namalungu emigewu. Uphando oluqhutyiwego ukuza kuthi ga ngoku lubonisa ukuba umsebenzi wokondla uluntu lwavo ngokuhlanganyelana uphathele namandla obudlelwane babasetyhini kanye nokukwazi kwabo ukuseka izwi lezopolitiko ngexa beyinyusa iarhente kuwo omabini amanqanaba elomntu eyedwa kanye naxa ehlangene nabanye (Nyaba et al., in press).

Amakhitshi ajongene nemiqobo engundoqo. Isithuba ngomnye wemiqobo. Kumakhitshi angama-21 ebesebenza eGugulethu ngo-2021, linye kuphela ebelingekho kwikhaya labucala. Ufikelelo kwimithombo yezemali ukugcina ikhitshi ngomnye. Ngexesha lwamadliwanondlebe ethu, ama-76% amadoda ali-19 ekudliwene nawo indlebe kanye nama-70 amavolontiye abasetyhini abavela kuloo makhitshi baphila ngezibonelelo (izibonelelo zokuba nokukhubazeka, imihlalaphantsi, izibonelelo zabantwana, izibonelelo zezentlalo) kwaye barhuma inxenyi ethile kuloo mali ukuba ibe ziindleko zokuqhuba ikhitshi elo (Battersby et al., 2022). Yiloo nto, indlela asebenza ngayo amakhitshi okwangoku ilele ekukwazini kwamavolontiye abasetyhini ukufumana iminikelo, ukuququzelela ukutya, ukupheka, kanye nokukunika abantu (Nyaba et al., in press). Ngexa lesigaba

**Kwinkqubo yokuqala yesigaba sophononongo eNairobi, iMuungano ilinge ikhitshi loluntu elifanayo nelaseKapa ukunika uncedo lokutya kwinxenye enye yeendawo zokuhlala ekukhutshwe kuyo abantu kwaye yatshatyalalisa eMukuru. Kolu phando lothatho nxaxheba, sirekhode ukonyuka kwamaxabiso okutya kunye nokufunda kwabasetyhini malunga nokuhlangana ukuze bondle amawaka abantu yonke imihla. Kwintlanganiso yeengxoxo eyayihlanganyelwe iququzelelwe kunye yi-TMG ne-Muungano, oogxa baseMzantsi Afrika abavela kwi-FACT baququzelela umsebenzi wokuphupha kwabasetyhini eMukuru ukuba bacinge ngamakhitshi abo ngaphaya kwemeko yayo yangoku yengxakeko. Liphenjelelwa ngumzekelo woMzantsi Afrika, ikamva lekhitshi belakhiwe ngokwemixholo emibini: owokuqala, indawo yothungelwano nokwakha ubudlelwane kwaye, owesibini, ithuba lokuseka ishishini kunye nokwenza imisebenzi (Battersby et al., 2022). Uphando lothabatho nxaxheba lukhokelele kulungiselelo lwezidlo ezingama-300 ngemini kunye nenqubo yeenyanga ezintandathu zokufunda okuhlanganyelweyo efuna iindlela zokudibana (Muungano, 2022). Uphando lothatho nxaxheba kunye nokurekhodwa kwalo kuqaqambise indima ebalulekileyo yamakhitshi njengeziko lokudibana ukuze kwensiwe iindlela zezicwangciso zokumelana nemeko ekukhutshweni kwabantu kwiindawo zokuhlala kunye nokufaka uxinzelelo kurhulumente ukuba abaqonde abahlali njengabaxhamli bomhlabo (Muungano, 2022). Ekupheleni kuka-2022, abantu bavunyelwa ukuba bahlale kwakhona kwaye bakhe amakhaya abo malunga nakwikhitshi.**

sokuphonononga, abasetyhini baxele ukuba uninzi lwamakhitshi khange lukwazi ukuzigcina iinkqubo ngenxa yokudinwa kwabasebenzi kunye neminikelo nenkxaso yezemali karhulumente eyehlayo kwaze kwafuneka ukuba avale.

Esinye isicwangciso sokumelana nemeko ekwathenjelwa kuso kakhulu ngexa likabhubhane we-COVID-19 zizikim zokulondoloza zengingqi. EMzantsi Afrika, izikim zolondolozo zaziwa njengemigalelo, eKenya njengeechamas, kwaye eBurkina Faso njengeetontines. Kwihiabathi lonke, abantu abaninzi balondoloza imali ngezikim zolondoloza ezingekho sikweni kunokusebenzia iinkonzo zemali ezisesikweni. Amaqela olondolozo, njengezinye iinethi zokhuseleko ezingekho sikweni, anokusebenzia amanyathelo ahlanganyelweyo ngokubonelela ngazo zombini ezemali kunye nokuhlanganyelana okuvumayo. Ziiseti ezinganeno zezicwangciso zokumelana neemeko ezichaza kuphela

ezo zicwangciso ezibandakanya ukufumana inkxaso kweminye imizi (Devereux, 1999). Amalungu amaqela olondolozo ahlangana rhoqo ukuxoxa ngemiba efanayo ajongene nayo, afumane inkxaso kunye nokuzibophelelo kwemizi ingayodwa ekuthathweni kwamanyathelo kwabantu bonke, kwaye aseke iqela elifanayo lokwenza uthethathethwano neziphatmandla zikarhulumente (Shand & Colenbrander, 2018). EKenya, amalungu ezikim zolondolozo adibanisa imithombo yawo yezemali ngemirhumo eyenziwa rhoqo. Imali iye ke inikwe ilungu elinye isisixa esisambuku esisuka kwamanye amalungu sisiya kwelinje okanye ngamanye amaxesha sisetyenziswe ngokuhlangeneyo kwiiprojekthi zoluntu, ezifana nokufunyanwa komhlabo ukuze kuphuculwe izindlu ematyotyombeni (Weru et al., 2018). EKapa, imigalello igxininiswe njengophawu lwethemba ngo-2020, xa abantu babelindele ukuphela konyaka ukuze bafumane iimali zabo bathenge ukutya (Paganini et al., 2021).

Izikim zolondolozo ngesiqhelo zihlanganisa abantu abanemvelaphi efanayo kunye, njengeentsapho, abamelwane, okanye abantu abanemisebenzi efanayo. Uthungelwano lobudlelwane, ke ngoko, licandelo elibalulekileyo lezikim zolondolozo, kuba zombini zakha kwaye zinyanzela uthungelwano lobudlelwane (Ibrahim, 2019; Shand & Colenbrander, 2018). Amalungu athembu ukuba umanyo amalungu aza kuqhubu athathe inxaxheba de wonke umntu asifumane isixa sakhe esisisambuku kanye kwaye uza kulihlawula alibuyise ityala lesixa semali ukuba ngaba isixa eso sinikwa njengetyala. Kwiimeko zokungafumaneki kokutya, amaqela athile olondolozo asebenza ngezinto ezikukutya endaweni yemali; umzekelo, amakhitshi oluntu ekapa adibene ngophando asebenzise ulondolozo lwavo ukuthenga ukutya ngobuninzi, ingakumbi iyole yokupheka, ngexa leenyanga zokuqala zemfazwe ebhekiswe eUkraine.

Abasetyhini badlala indima ebalulekileyo ekumelaneni nemeko, kuwo omabini amanqanaba elomzi kunye nololuntu. Jikelele, kukho imfuno yokuba isuswe into yokubonakalisa abasetyhini njengemaxhoba afuna uncedo lwezentlalo ixesha elininzi (Duncan & Claeys, 2020). Ngokwengxelo ye-FAO ‘Imeko yokufumaneka kokutya nesondlo ehlabathini’, abasetyhini banokufumaneka kokutya okulambathayo kunamadoda, ingakumbi ukususela kwimfazwe eUkraine (FAO et al., 2022). Nakuba kunjalo, ngexa ukungalingani ngokwesini kusonyuka, isoloko iluthungelwano lwabasetyhini oluza nezisombululo ngamaxesha entlekele. Okufunyanisiweyo kwisigaba esiphambi kwenkubo sokuqala kwenkubo

yophuhliso kukhombisa ukuba umanyo oluquuzelelwе kakuhle lwabasetyhini ixesha elininzi lukundoqo weendlela zokumelana nemeko ezipuhliswe luluntu (Battersby et al., 2022).

### **Ithiyori yotshintsho**

Ayiborhulumente beengingqi okanye uluntu lwengqingqi olunokutshintsha imisebenzi yokueliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya bebobwa. Intlekele ibonise ukuba uthungelwano lobudlelwane luthungelwano lwabo bahluphekyo basezidolphini, ingakumbi abasetyhini. Nakuba kunjalo, iindlela zokumelana nemeko ezinempumelelo nezithembisayo ezifana namakhitshi oluntu kwiindawo zethu zophando ziqaqhube ukuthembela kakhulu kumsebenzi ongahlawulelwayo wabasetyhini kunye nokusetyenziswa kwemithombo yabo yobuqu esetyenziswa kakhulu efana nexesha, imali, indawo yokupheka, kunye nezixhobo zokupheka. Ngexa iindlela eziqala ezantsi ziye phezulu kunye nezisombululayo eziqhutywa luluntu zibonisile ukuba zinamandla ekuqaleni kukabhubhane, ukungabikho kozinzo kwiindlela zazo kufuna utshintsho. Ngaphaya koko, imo engqongileyo evumayo leyo oorhulumente kunye nabaxhasi batshintsha ujoliso lwabo kuyo kwinkxaso yamatuba athile yeeprojekthi ezingazodwa ukuya kwinkxaso ehamba ngokwesicwangciso inokuxhasa uzinzo.

Urban Food Futures idala imo engqongileyo ekufundwa kunye kuyo ukuchonga indlela ekufuneka atshintshe ngayo amakhitshi ukuze azinze kunye

**AYIBORHULUMENTE BEENGINGQI OKANYE ULUNTU  
LWENGQINGQI OLUNOKUTSHINTSHA IMISEBENZI  
YOKUVELISWA KUYE EKUTYIWENI KOKUTYA BEBOFWA.**

nokuba uluntu olujikelezileyo lungayiseka njani na imo engaongileyo exhasayo emakhitshini. Yintoni angabonelela ngayo urhulumente ukuxhasa la maphulo? Inokuba njani imodeli yentsebenziswano phakathi kwamakhitshi, uthungelwano lwamakhitshi, urhulumente, icandelo labucala, kanye nabaxhasi?

Le ndlela yokuphumeza isiphumo idityaniswe nezinye iindlela zokuphumeza iziphumo ngendlela elandelayo. Umsebenzi wethu ekuthatheni uxanduva (iNdlela yokuPhumeza iSiphumo yesi-2) wakhela kuthungelwano

olungekho sikweni lwasekuhlaleni olungomsebenzi wekhitshi loluntu ekuthiwa "Ngeebholpeni neembiza kuyiwa epalamente" kwaye kudibanisa uthungelwano kwiqonga namagosa eSixeko saseKapa, iPhondo laseNtshona Koloni, kanye neNkqubo yoPhuhliso loQoqosho yaseNtshona Koloni (Western Cape Economic Development Programme) (WCEDP). Amakhitshi asebenza njengeendawo zasekuhlaleni zokudibana kuluntu. Ke ngoko aziindawo ezibalulekileyo ekunokuqalwa kuzo kumsebenzi wethu kwiiNdlela zokuPhumeza iSiphumo yesi-5 ukufumana ulwazi lwedatha.

## **Yintoni elandelayo?**

*Siza kujoliso ekuphumezeni ezi ndlela zokuphumeza isiphumo eKapa kanye nomsebenzi kumakhitshi oluntu.*

**1**

EKapa, inyathelo lokuqala kukunaba ekubeni yintoni ekufuneka itshintshe ukwenza amakhitshi oluntu aphumelele kwaye azinze. Ngoko ke, siza kupuhlisa isicwangciso samanyathelo kwaye sichonge amakhitshi amane esiwatshintshayo size siphonononge ukuhlanganyelana kanye necandelo labucala kanye nabaxhasi ukupuhlisa iindlela zenxaso zexesha elide (iinkqubo zeqela elilelinye okanye zeziko, izikim zolondolozo, okanye intsebenziswano yabucala njengoko iphenjelelwem yimodeli yeLatin American yecocina populares).

**2**

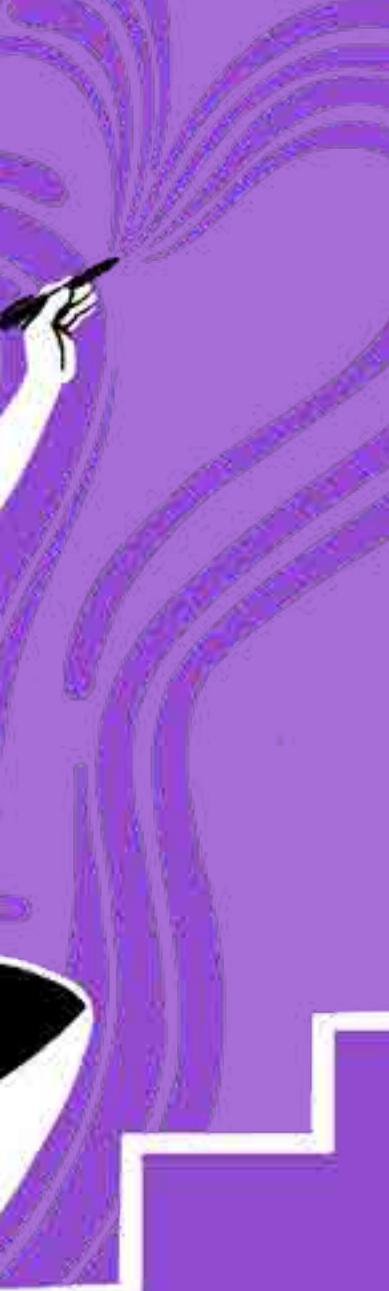
Ngokusekelwe koko kufunyanisiweyo kuphando, ngeziphatthamandla zoomasipala kanye noluntu, siza kupuhlisa ingqiqo kanye nemodeli yentsebenziswano eza kusebenza njengeendawo zokungena kwinkxaso yeziko. Ukuza kuthi ga ngoku, siza kuchonga amakhitshi anako ukutshintshwa abe ziindawo zesondlo zasezidolphini kwaye silinge iimodeli ezintsha ezohlukeneyo.

**3**

I-TMG namahlakani eKapa naseNairobi baza kurekhoda intlekele ngamanani kanye nangamabali ngokweembono zesini zamakhitshi. Oku kuphathelene nokuqhoba kophando lube ngumba ophakathi kobundlobongela obusekelwe kwisini kanye nokufumaneka kokutya. Uphando olubandakanya ukuqokelela kanye nokuhlalutya idatha kuza kwabelwana ngalo kwiphepha lophando elixela iindima kanye neentsokolo zabasetyhini ekuphumezeni ilungelo ekutyeni.

# INDLELA YOKUPHUMEZA ISIPHUMO YESI-2





# UXANDUVA OLUFANA MACALA

## NGEEBHOLPENI NEEMBIZA KUYIWA EPALAMANTE

*Ubuhlwempu kanye nokungalingani ekuhlaleni kanye nangoqoqosho zizizathu zolwakheko zokuba kube khona indlala kanye nokungondleki okukho jikelele. linkqubo zokuthathwa kwezigqibo ezingaqukiyo zinegalelo ekuzingeni kokungalingani. Ukuphumeza ngempumelelo ilungelo ekutyeni, utshintsho kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini kufuneka kunyuse ukuthatha uxanduva kanye nokungafihli koorhulumente kanye neenkqubo zokwenziwa kwezigqibo. Ukuthatha uxanduva okunyukileyo ngeke kuphunyezwe ngokusebenza kwinqanaba elisezantsi okanye neziphathamandla zikarhulumente omnye ezisebenzela kude komnye. Sijolise ekunyuseni ukuthatha uxanduva ngokuxhobisa abo kukho indima abayidlalayo basezantsi ukuba babe ngabathathi nxaxheba kwiinkqubo ezingezigqibo zolawulo lokutya kunokuba bahlale bengabamkeli nje abangenzi nto. Njengomqathango wangaphambili, amandla karhulumente okuhlangana nabo kukho indima abayidlalayo basezantsi kufuneka onyuswe.*

## Iseti yezizathu

Ukwakhela kwingxelo zayo ‘zeMeko yokuFumaneka kokuTya neSondlo’, FAO et al. (2021) yenza isiggibo sokuba “ubuhlwempu nokungalingani ngoonobangela abakulwakheko abakhoyo bokungafumaneki kokutya kunye nokungondleki ngazo zonke iintlobo zako” (p. 4). Phakathi kokungalingani okwenza kuqhube ngokungenasiphelo indlala nokungondleki, FAO et al. (2021) ichonga ukungalingani ekufikeleleni kulwazi kunye nemo yasekuhlaleni yamaqela athile (angaqukwanga ekuhlaleni okanye athathelwa phantsi). Ingxelo ingqina kananjalo isikhewu esandayo ngokwesini ekufumanekeni kokutya. Oku kufunyanisiweyo kubonakalisa umsebenzi wangaphambili wokwakha ingqiqo kubuhlwempu obungapheliyo obuqaqambisa “iintlobo zobudlelwane

basekuhlaleni ezenza ubuhlwempu, kwaye ixesha elininzi ezikuwo amaziko ezopolitiko kunye nolwakheko lwezoqoqosho” (Green & Hulme, 2005, p. 867). Ukuzinga kokungalingani yiraison d’être yeendlela ezisekelwe kumalungelo oluntu. Ukonyuka kwindlala ehlabathini ngo-2021 kubonakalise ukungalingani okubi emazweni ngenxa yepateni yokungalingani yesigaba sokuvuka koqoqosho emva kokuwa kwaalo emazweni kunye nelahleko yengeniso engenakubuyekezwa phakathi kwabo bachatshazelwe ngubhubhane we-COVID-19 (FAO et al., 2021).

Uluvo jikelele lwe-12 (§15) kwi “Lungelo lokuya okoneleyo” luxela amanqanaba amathathu ezibophelelo zikaRhulumente ngoknxulumene nabemi bakhe ukuba aphumeze ngempumelelo eli lungelo: izibophelelo zokuhlonipha, ukukhusela, kunye nokuzalisekisa.

*Isibophelelo sokuhlonipha ufikelelo osele lukhona ekutyeni okoneleyo sifuna ukuba amaqela kaRhulumente angathathi nawaphi na amanyathelo akhokelela ekuthinteleni ufikelelo olunjalo. Isibophelelo sokukhusela sifuna amanyathelo karhulumente okuqinisekisa ukuba amashishini okanye abantu bengabodwa ababavaleli abanye abantu kufikelelo lwabo ekutyeni okoneleyo. Isibophelelo sokuzalisekisa (ukuququzelela) sithetha ukuba urhulumente makazibandakanye ngenkuthalo kwimisebenzi ejolise ekomelezeni ufikelelo lwabantu kwimithombo enokusetyenziselwa ukuvelisa ukutya kunye neendlela zokuqinisekisa iindlela zabo zokuziphilisa, kuquka ukufumaneka kokutya. Okokuggibela, nanini na umntu okanye iqela, ngezizathu ezingaphaya kolawulo lwakhe, angakwaziyo ukonwabela ilungelo ekutyeni okoneleyo ngeendlela anako ukuzisebenzia, amazwe anesibophelelo sokuzalisekisa (ukubonelela) ngelo lungelo nggo. Esi sibophelelo sisebenza kananjalo ebantwini abangamaxhoba eentlekele zendalo okanye ezizezinye.*

IziKhokelo zokuziThandela zokuXhasa ukuPhunyezwa ngokuQhubekayo kweLungelo ekuTyeni (FAO, 2005) kumxholo wokufumaneka kokutya wesizwe. Ngexa zingabopheleli kanjalo ngokomthetho, zinika iziphakamiso zomgaqonkqubo emazweni kunye nakwamanye amahlakan. Ngokoku, ziphakamisa ukuba "amazwe kufuneka anike ulwazi abantu ukuqinisa ukukwazi kwabo ukuthatha inxaxheba kwizigqibo zemigaqonkqubo enxulumene nokutya ezinokubachaphazela, kunye nokucela umngeni kwizigqibo ezsongela ilungelo labo" (p. 23). Phakathi kwezinye izinto, oku kuquka kananjalo ukuba oorhulumente baqinisekise ukungafihli nokuthatha uxanduva ekusetyenzisweni kwemithombo karhulumente kwinkalo yemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya. Ngaphaya koko, ukutya akufanelanga kusetyenziswe njengesixhobo soxinzelelo lwezopolitiko kunye nolwezoqoqosh.

Zombini uMzantsi Afrika neKenya zipuhlise imigaqonkqubo yesizwe ekuxhasayo ukufumaneka kokutya ngo-2014 nango 2011 (GoK, 2011; Government of the Republic of South Africa, 2014). Nakuba kunjalo, nangaphandle kwezi zibophelelo zibanzi kwaye zijikelezileyo, kube nzima ukukusebenzia oku kwaye usemninzi umsebenzi ekusafuneka wenziwe ukufumana iindlela zokudlulisela imigaqonkqubo yokutya ekhoyo ngoku koorhulumente boomasipala. Oku kuquka ukuxhasa oorhulumente abakwinqanaba lezixeko ukuqinisekisa ukuba iziphumo zemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya zithathelwa ingqalelo kwindlela yocwangciso engekho ntununtunu ekutyeni (Haysom et al., 2022). IBurkina Faso ayikalamkeli ilungelo ekutyeni kumgaqosiseko wayo okanye kuwo nawuphi omnye umbhalo womthetho okanye wolawulo (FAO, 2022b; FIAN Burkina Faso, 2015). Nakuba kunjalo, iBurkina Faso lelinye lamazwe ambalwa kummandla onganeno apho amaphulo anxulumene ngqo

nokuphunyezwa kwelungelo ekutyeni kunye nokuphunyezwa kwemigaqonkqubo yokutya zisendleleni. Ilungelo ekutyeni laqukwakumgaqo-siseko oqulunqwayo owangenisa ngo-2017 (Paktogo, 2021); nakuba kunjalo, ngexesha lokubhala, oku kwabuyiselwa emva zizidubedube ezinxulumene nezentlalo noqoqosh.

Ukusa phambili ukuphunyezwa kwelungelo ekutyeni ngokwenziwa kwezigqibo kumanqanaba ezixeko naweziphaluka ixesha elininzi kubonwa njengenkqubo yokungaqui luluntu. Ulungelelaniso loncedo lokutya ngexa lokuma ngxi kweentshukumo okwakubangwa yi-COVID-19 yimeko kwixesha: amakhitsi oluntu afumana ukutya okuphelelwexiesha kwaye abalobi ababethintelwa ekulobeni phantsi kokuma ngxi kweentshukumo bafumana intlanzi enkonkxiwego. Isilogeni esithi "akukho sigqibo kufuneka sithathwe ngaphandle kothatho nxaxheba olupheleleyo lwamalungu" sisetyenzisiwe ukubonakalisa umnqweno wabo bamkelayo ngezwi elihlanganyelwego kwiingxoxo ezingoncedo lokutya. Jikelele, isizathu senyathelo likarhulumente lokungahlangabeszani neemfuno zoluntu kukungangqinelani okuphakathi kweajenda kunye nolwimi olusetyenzisiweyo kwiintlanganiso zolungelelaniso kunyenento ethathwa ngokuba yimfuneko ngokombono wabo basezantsi (Buthelezi, 2022). NgokoPapasho nkqubo luka-2020 lwabaNtu baseMukuru, eNairobi, abo badlala indima kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya abaqondwa ngokwezopolitiko. Ukuyila iinkqubo nemigaqonkqubo kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya, iinkqubo zokwenziwa kwezigqibo kufuneka ziluqonde ulwazi nengqiqo eqokelelwexieenqubo zothatho nxaxheba noluntu, ezifana nenqubo yeengxoxo ngokutya ye-FACT (Buthelezi & Metelerkamp, 2022) okanye inkqubo ye-SPA yeMuungano (Owade et al., 2022).

Ngexa lesigaba sokuqala senkqubo yophuhliso, sihlalutye iinkqubo ezimbini eziqhutywa luluntu ekuhlaleni ezinokuba negalelo ekukwazini kwabemi ukwenza ukuba urhulumente athathe uxanduva, ezizezi inkqubo ye-SPA yeMuungano eNairobi kanye nenkqubo yengxoxo ngokutya ye-FACT eKapa.

1. NgokwaseMzantsi Afrika, indlala inxulunyaniswa nehlazo. Yiloo nto, intsokolo echasene nendlala ingeke ivele de indlala iyeke ukubekwa ibala kwabo bangafumanzi ukutya (Paganini et al., 2021b). Oku kuthetha ukuxhobisa uluntu lwengingqi ukuba luthathe inxaxheba ekwenziweni kwezigqibo kanye nokwandisa ukukwazi kwabo ukwenza ukuba urhulumente walo wengingqi athathe uxanduva kwizibophelelo zakhe. lingxoxo zokutya ze-FACT ziylelwe le njongo isengqondweni. lingxoxo zalo zokutya zigqibe ekubeni ukuqonda okunzulu imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya kanye nokungafumaneki kokutya kwenza ukuba abemi baqinisekise kwaye babange

amalungelo abo (Buthelezi, 2022). Oku kumele utshintsho olubalulekileyo kwinkqubo zikarhulumente eziphatha abantu abangabamkeli bokutya njengeziphlo zesisa kuthathelwa ingqalelo abantu njengabadlala indima kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya kwaye kuqondwa amalungelo abo ekutyeni. Ngaphaya koko, iingxoxo zikhokelele ekusekweni kwearhente yoluntu ukuba iphumeze eli lungelo ngempumelelo, kunokulinda kungekho nto iyenzayo ilinde uncedo lukarhulumente. Ngaphaya koko, ukuseka iarhente yabantu ngokuthathwa kwamanyathelo ngabantu bonke, njengomsebenzi wekhitshi loluntu, kukhuthaza abantu kananjalo ukuba bathathe uxanduva olungqalileyo kwiindlela zabo zokuziphilisa ukuze bathembele kuncedo lukarhulumente kuphela xa kuyimfuneko ngokugqibeleyo (Paganini et al., 2021a). Kuphando lokuphonononga, i-FACT ixoxe ngokuba uluntu lusahleli lungathathi manyathelo kwaye xa luthe lwawathatha luthatha amanyathelo amancinci, lungathatheli ngqalelo



Source: Nicole Paganini, 2022

imingeni ekwinkqubo, ukudibana kwalo, kunye noko kuqhuba utshintsho.

- 2. ENairobi, sihlalutye inkqubo yocwangciso ekhokelele kuMmandla woCwangciso oKhethekileyo (Special Planning Area) (SPA) eMukuru.**  
I-SPA sisicwangciso sophuhliso oluhlanganisiweyo esithathela ingqalelo imingeni abajongene nayo abahlali baseMukuru, efana nokufumana umiwo mhlaba, ukunika ufikelelo kwiinkonzo ezisisiseko, kunye nokunyusa ufikelo kubulungisa. Ngokuphuhlisa isicwangciso esithathela ingqalelo le miba kunye nokusithi thaca kuRhulumente weSiphaluka waseNairobi ukuba asenze sisebenze, uManyano lweMuungano kunye namanye amahlakani angaphezulu kwama-40 kunike isiseko seprojekthi yokuphucula equkayo ematyotyombeni (Owade et al., 2021).

Kuzo zozibini izixeko, akukho sebe linye linoxanduva lokufumaneka kokuya ezidolphini. Amasebe amaninzi karhulumente anamagunya okulawula imiba ecacileyo yemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokuya (Haysom et al., 2022). Lo gunyaziwe karhulumente unabileyo ukwenza nzima nangakumbi ukuthatha uxanduva kukanhulumente kuba ukwabiwa kwamaxanduva phakathi kweearhente zikarhulumente ixesha elininzi akucacanga kuluntu (Kimani et al., in press; Paganini et al., 2021a). Ukuthatha uxanduva okonyukayo, ke ngoko, kuthetha kananjalo ukwenza ukungafihli kumaxanduva kunye namagunya amasebe awohlkeneyo. Kwangaxesha nye, uphuhliso lwezakhono kumagosa karhulumente kwabo kukho indima abayidlalayo kunye nemisebenzi yangaphakathi kumaxanduva kunye namagunya abo angaphakathi ngumba oyimfuneko ongaphaya wokunyusa ukuthatha uxanduva.

Ngokuphathelene nokusa phambili ukuphunyeza kwelungelo ekutyeni, kukho abo banesibophelelo sokujonga ukugxoja wa kwamalungelo kunye nabanini malungelo. Oku kwahlulwa kweendima kufuneka kugcinwe ekuphunyezeni kwelungelo ekutyeni. Oku kucela umngeni ixesha elininzi kumaqumrhu anabo kusetyenziswana baninzi abafana namabhunga okutya azisa bonke abo kusetyenziswana nabo kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokuya kwiingxoxo ezinye. Ngoko ke, amaqonga abo kusetyenziswana nabo amaninzi ixesha elininzi ayagxekwa “ngokusebenzisana nabantu abaninzi” (Haysom et al., 2022) kunye nohloblo lweengxoxo zabo ezingakhokeleli ekuthathweni kwamanyathelo ngurhulumente (Buthelezi, 2022). linkqubo zolawulo lokuya kufuneka ziylwe ngendlela leyo abanini bamalungelo kunye nabo banesibophelelo sokujonga ukugxoja wa kwamalungelo zithathelwa ingqalelo kanjalo. Amalungelo kunye nezbophelelo akufanelanga zinyanzeliswe ngokwenza wonke umntu ibe ngumntu ekusetyenziswana naye. Ngenye indlela, kukho umngcipheko wokuba ezi nkqubo zinokwenza mbi nangakumbi amandla asele ezinzile angalinganiyo phakathi kwabo badlala indima bohlkeneyo.

## Ithiyyori yotshintsho

Ithiyyori yotshintsho yale ndlela yokuphumeza isiphumo iquka imiba emine:

- 1. Ukufunda ngamalungelo:** Ukonyusa ukuthatha uxanduva, uluntu kufuneka luwaqonde amalungelo alo kunye neendlela ezinokuba khona zoncedo. Ukungafihli ngomnye undoqo obalulekileyo. Ukuqonda amalungelo nofikelelo kulwazi yimiqathango yokwenza ukuba urhulumente athathe uxanduva.

## 2. **Ukuxhasa uluntu ukuba luvakalise amazwi alo:**

INkqubo yeUrban Food Futures iza kuxhasa kwaye isebenze ngenkqubo yeMukuru SPA kunye neenkqubo zeengxoxo ngokutya ukuze uluntu lube nako ukuvakalisa.

## 3. **Amaxanduva ongqinelaniso:**

Urhulumente ixesha elininzi ubonwa ngamalungu oluntu njengongacacanga. Phakathi kwamacandelo awohlukaneyo karhulumente, kukho imigaqonkqubo, iingcinga, kunye neejajenda eziphikisanayo ezithintela izisombululo zexesha elifutshane kunye nezibopheleo zexesha elide. Ukongeza ekuxhotyiweni koluntu ekujoliswe kulo kunye noyilo lwenkqubo, ukonyusa ukuthatha uxanduva kwenze kwaba yimfuneko ukuqonda okucazululiwego kwamaxanduva awohlukaneyo amasebe, kumanqanaba elesixeko, elephondo (isiphaluka), nelesizwe.

## 4. **Inkqubo yeengxoxo** edibanisa amazwi

oluntu namaqumrhu abandakanyekayo karhulumente: Ukuthatha uxanduva kufuna inkqubo ukwenza ukuba kube khona unxibelewano phakathi koluntu kunye norhulumente. Ngale nkqubo, oorhulumente bay a kuxhamla kutshintshiselwano olwakhelwego noluntu olo ixesha elininzi bangenalo ufikelelo kulo (Mathekga & Buttus, 2007). Oku kubonakaliswe ngakumbi ngexa likabhubhane, xa amagosa karhulumente avakalisa imingeni ekuquuzeleleni uncedo lokutya ematyotyombeni (van Wyk & Reddy, 2022). Ukudibanisa uluntu norhulumente yinkqubo efuna uququzelelo olunononophelo kunye neendlela eziyilwe kakuhle ezithathela ingqalelo okulandelayo:

- Umelo: Indlela yethu ikhuthaza uthabatho nxaxheba olubonakalayo

Iwabantu kwiinkqubo zolawulo lokutya kwaye ithathela ingqalelo ukuthatha uxanduva kwabemi kunye norhulumente kwinkqubo ejolise kwaye eququzelela ngononophelo ukubandakanyeka kwabo kukho indima abayodlalayo. Apha, siyasuka kwintlanganiso zeengxoxo ezizimele zodwa zamahlakani amaninzi kwaye siseke inkqubo yeminyaka emithathu esekelwe kwisicwangciso sokubandakanyeka kwinqanaba lesixeko eNairobi naseKapa.

- Ulwimi: Ukusetyenziswa “kolwimi olungaqondwayo ngabanye abantu” kwiinkqubo zolawulo ixesha elininzi kuthintela ukubandakanyeka ngokubonakalayo kwabo bantu iinkqubo ezinjalo zijolise ekubancedeni. Ukuba ngaba iinkqubo zolawulo lokutya zijolise ekuthatheleni ingqalelo oonobangela abangundoqo bokuba sesichengeni kunye nendlala, kufuneka benze iinzame “zokuthetha ulwimi lwengingqi”, ngokungqalileyo kunye nangokwengqiqo.

Urhulumente ubonwa ngamalungu oluntu njengocacileyo. Phakathi kwamacandelo ohlukaneyo karhulumente, uluntu luvakalise ukuba lufuna ukuqonda amaxanduva acazululiwego amasebe awohlukaneyo, kumanqanaba elesixeko, elephondo (isiphaluka), nelesizwe ukubandakanya ngokufanelekileyo urhulumente kunye nokuchonga amanqaku asisiseko ekuthatheni uxanduva. Ukuqonda urhulumente, amagunya kunye neendima zakhe zezinye zeenjongo ezingundoqo zomsebenzi wethu wokuthatha uxanduva kunye nezhlo zomgaqonkqubo ezibini eKapa (Novemba, 2022) naseNairobi (Matshi, 2023)

## Yintoni elandelayo?

**1**

Kusakhelwa kuhlalutyo kwiZiko laseAfrika leziXeko lamagunya ezopolitiko, abo badlala indima engundoqo kurhulumente baya kuchongwa baze bamenywe ukuba badlale indima ebonakalayo ngokwesikhundla sokucebissa kwinkqubo yophando. Ungqinelaniso lwamagunya omgaqonkqubo eKapa luya kwandiswa kwiinkqubo kunye nakumagunya anxulumene namalungelo ekutyeni, ukufumaneka kokutya, nesondlo.

**2**

I-FACT neMuungano, abasesebenza noluntu, baya kuhlanganisa iinkqubo zothatho nxaxheba ukuze kuqondwe ngokungaphaya ilungelo ekutyeni kwaye bakhele kwigunya elipheleleyo kunye nongqinelwaniso nabo kukho indima abayidlalayo. Ukwenza njalo, yomibini imibutho iza kuthatha inxaxheba kuqoqesho lwangaphandle ngelungelo ekutyeni ukupuhlisa ulwazi kunye namandla okuququzelela le nkqubo kuluntu lwayo.

**3**

Ukwakhela kumgaqonkqubo we-TMG okuza kwenzeka eNairobi (ngoMatshi 2023) naseKapa (ngoNovemba 2022), siza kupuhlisa amaqela asebenzayo kwizixeko ezibini kunye nemibutho engamahlakani kunye noorhulumente owesixeko nowephondo/isiphaluka ekubeni lingaphunyezwa njani na ngokuqhube kayo ilungelo ekutyeni oko kusenziwa ngokuphunyezwa ngeendlela zokuphumeza iziphumo kunye namalingo eendawo zesondlo ezidolphini. Loo maqela asebenza kunye ahlangana rhoqo ukunceda kunye nokucebisa ekuphunyezweni kwazo zonke iindlela zokuphumeza isiphumo.

**4**

EKapa, ingxoxo ye-FACT iza kungena kunya ka wesithathu kwaye iziphumo kuza kwabelwana ngazo ngokufanelekileyo kwiinkqubo zolawulo ezifana neQumrhu lokuTya le-EDP, kwi-imbizo yeZiko lokuGqwesa ekuTyeni, kunye neqela elisebenza kunye elisanda kusekwa neSixeko saseKapa. Le yinxenye yenqubo ezigaba zithathu ethathela ingqalelo imfuno eqhubayo yokuba ingabekwa bala indlala kwinqanaba loluntu oko kusenziwa ngeengxoxo zokutya kwinginqi; ukuchonga izinto eziphambili kutshintsho

kwiinkqubo eziqiquuzelelweyo neziphathamandla zikamasipala kunye noluntu; kunye nokuvavanya ixihobo zothatho nxaxheba kulawulo ezifana neenkqubo zokunika izimvo ezihlanganyelweyo kwimithetho eyilwayo kunye nakwiinkqubo ezifana negalelo le-TMG, ACC, nele-FACT kwiNkqubosikhokelo yoPhuhliso lwezeNtlalo kaMasipala.

**5**

ENairobi, amava eMuungano ngekhitshi lomboniso akhokelele kwinkqubo yezopolitiko. 'Oku kusenza sifunde ekhitshini njengesithuba sezopolitiko kumanyathelo alandelayo enkqubo ekuyileni inkqubo entsha yoMmandla woCwangciso oKhethekileyo equka umbuzo weendawo zesondlo zasezidolphini njengezithuba zotshintsho. Sikunye noMuungano, siqala inkqubo yothatho nxaxheba ye-SPA ngokufaka icandelo lokufumaneka kokutya.

# INDLELA YOKUPHUMEZA ISIPHUMO YESI-3



# EZOLIMO EZIKWIMO ENGQONGILEYO ELAWULWAYO

UKUCINGA KWAKHONA NGOVELISO  
LWASEZIDOLOPHINI KUKHO  
UTSHINTSHO LWEMOZULU



*Ukoyisa imiqobo ebekwe lutshintsho lwemozulu, ukunqaba kwamanzi akhuselekileyo asezidolphini, kunye nomba ohlabayo wofikelelo emhlabeni kwezolimo zasezidolphini, ingxoxo yethu kukuba ukulinywa kwesilimo kwindawo enamanzi agcwele izondli kwiiMo eziNgqongileyo eziLawulwayo lolona khetho lokonyusa isiveliso semifuno kumaziko asezidolphini. Xa ulimo kwindawo enamanzi agcwele izondli (controlled-environment agriculture) (CEA) ludityaniswa nolungiselelo olukulwakheko olufana neenkqubo zokunkika ukutya zesikolo, inokuba yinto enokwenzeka engabizi mali ininzi kwizixeko ezininzi zaseAfrika. Kwiziko loluntu kmatyotyombe aseMukuru, sivavanye inkqubo ezintathu ze-CEA zokuvelisa imifuno efreshi yeenkqubo zokunkwa kokutya ezikolweni.*

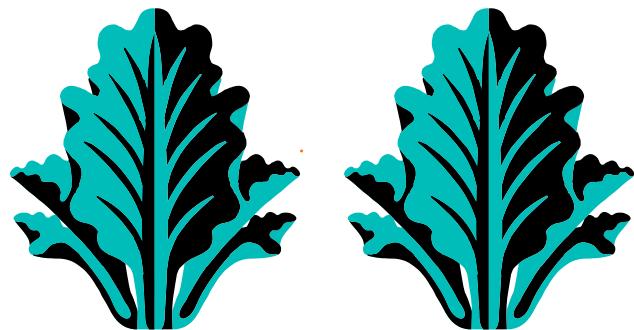
## Iseti yezizathu

Imisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yasezidolphini ixhomekeke ekutyeni okuveliswa kwimimandla ekufutshane nezixeko kunye nesemaphandleni. Le mimandla ijongene neempempelelo ezinkulu zotshintsho lwemozulu ezifana neepateni zemozulu eziggithisileyo nokwehla komgangatho womhlab (Bationo & Waswa, 2011; de Bruin et al., 2021; Zimmer et al., 2022). UOfori et al. (2021) uxela ukuba ngo-2050, isivuno sesiriyeli kumaZantsi neNtshona yeAfrika siza kwehla siyokuma kuma- 40% ngenxa yotshintsho lwemozulu. Izhlo zemozulu eziggithisileyo kwixixeko ezithathu eziphonongwayo kutsha nje iyakukhombisa oku. Ngo-2018, imbaleta engamandla eKapa yenza isixeko siphantse siphelelwe ngamanzi kwirizevu zaso kwaye oko kwanyanzela ukwehla ekusetyenzisweni kwamanzi ezolimo ngama-60%, oko okwachaphazela ngamandla imveliso yezolimo (Mokone, 2018). Ngexa eKenya, iipateni ezingaqhelekanga zemvula ngo-2021 zehlisa isivuno sombona kwisiphaluka xa sisonke (Njeru, 2022). Phantsi kweenkubo zokuvelisa eziyulekileyo, le miba yemozulu isongela amafama asezidolphini nawasezilalini ngokufanayo kwaye iqaqambisa imfuno yokufumana iindlela zokonyusa umthamo wokutya okulinywa ezixekweni.

Ngexa le nyathelo lokuqala lenkqubo yophuhliso, sichaze imo yolimo lwasezidolphini kwiindawo zophando ezintathu, sizoba iinkcazo ukusuka kwidatha enganeno, udlinwanondlebe kunye nabantu abadlala indima engundoqo, kunye neenkukacha manani zikarhulumente (jonga kuSango, 2021; Swanby, 2021; Wairimu, 2021). Kwickubo zangoku zokuvelisa, amafama asezidolphini asakhasayo kuzo zozithathu izixeko ajongene nemingeni emikhulu. Umiwo mhlabu kunye nokunqongophala kwesithuba ngomnye wemiba ebalulekileyo. ENairobi, ukhuphiswano lwasithuba esisezidolphini

kweminye imisebenzi yokusetyenziswa komhlaba okufana nezindlu, kududulela amafama kwimimandla leyo ixesha elininzi ingonelanga ukuba ibe yeyezolimo, ingakumbi umhlaba okufutshane neendonga zemilambo, iindawo ezingasendlleleni nakumzila kaloliwe, kunye nakwiirizevu zeentambo zombane. Uninzi lwamafama asezidolphini awanazo iitayitile zemihlabu abalima kuyo (Nairobi City County, 2018). EOuagadougou, ngumsebenzi ongekho mthethweni, kodwa onyanyezelwayo. Oku kubeka ukhuselo lwdxhesha elide lwamafama engozini (Robert et al., 2018). EKapa, lunzima ufilelelo emhlabeni, ngamafama amaninzi ethatha iziqwenga zomhlaba nokuba zincinci kangakanani, ezingenabantu zomhlaba ezifumanekayo kwaye etyalela kwiziqlathi nasemva eziyadini. Abanye baqesha imihlabu kumaziko karhulumente, afana nezikolo okanye iikliniki, okanye ngqo koomasipala, kulandela inkqubo ende nengacacanga (Paganini, 2021). Nangona ulimo lwasezidolphini eKapa ixesha elininzi luqhutyelwa kwimihlabu yezikolo, amafama asakhasayo asezidolphini awaboneleli ngeenkubo zokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni. Ulwakheko lwamaqumrhu lweenkubo zokunikwa kokutya zolwakheko lwezikolo luvala ukudibana phakathi kweefama zasezidolphini kunye nezikolo eKapa. Ukunikwa kokutya ezikolweni eKapa kuphantsi kukarhulumente wephondo leNtshona Koloni kwaye kohlkile nje kancinci kokwelizwe lonke. UMButho wokuNikwa kokuTya eziKolweni wePeninsula (Peninsula School Feeding Association) (PSFA), osebenze eNtshona Koloni ngaphezulu kweminyaka engama-60, ngumboneleli ngeenkonzo kwiNkqubo yeziKolo neSondlo yeSizwe phantsi kwekontraki evuselelwa kabini ngonyaka (Devereux et al., 2018). Ngexa i-PSFA iphumelele ekuziseni ukutya ezikolweni ezingayifanelanga i-NSNP, ukunikwa kokutya ezikolweni kugxekiwe ngotshintsho olonganyelwa ziinkampani zabucala kunye nezolimo zesikeyle esikhulu.

**IMISEBENZI YOKUVELISWA**  
**KUYE EKUTYIWENI KOKUTYA**  
**YASEZIDOLOPHINI IXHOMEKEKE**  
**EKUTYENI OKUVELISWA**  
**KWIMIMANDLA EKUFUTSHANE**  
**NEZIXEKO KUNYE NESEMAPHANDLENI.**



Ngexa ezolimo zasezidolphini zingesiso isisombululo ekungafumanekini kokutya kuba zinokubonelela kuphela ngesixa esinomda kune nesilimo esithile ukuhlangabezana nemfuno yokutya yesixeko (Crush et al., 2012), zinokuba negalelo ekunikweni kwesilimo esithile esifana nemifuno enamaggabi. Ukunabisela i-CEA kwimimandla eseziadolophini kune nekufutshane needolophu kunokuba negalelo kwisitokhwe semveliso efreshi yesixeko. Kunokwenzeka oku ngenene eOuagadougou apho, ngoo-1970, iziphathamandla zesixeko zaggiba ekubenziyile ummandla ovulekileyo okufutshane nesixeko lowo iBhunga leSixeko sele liqalile ukuwubuyisela kwimo yawo yangaphambili, sisebenzisa ukulima kufutshane nedolophu kune neendlela zolimo ezifaka ukulinywa kwemithi. Ezi nzame eOuagadougou zijingene nemingeni emandundu yemozulu leyo inkqubo ze-CEA zinokunceda ekuyidambiseni. EKapa, ukhuselo lomhlaba okufutshane nedolophu ukuze kuveliselwe ezolimo kufumana inkxaso (Paganini, 2021). Ummandla ongundoqo wemveliso yezolimo yorhwebo ezidolphini nguMmandla oQuka uPhononongo lokuTyala iziTyalo ePhilippi (Philippi Horticultural Area) (PHA), ummandla ongundoqo wophanonongo lokutyalu izitalo olinganiselwa kwi-1,100 yeehektare kwaye oneempawu zeelali kune nelitye anokudlula kulo amanzi aphantsi komhlaba kwimbonakalo bume yasezidolphini. Malunga nesiqingatha semifuno etyiwa eKapa ityalwa apha ziifama zorhwebo ezingekho ngaphezulu kwama-36 (Harrison,

2018), kodwa kube khona ukusetyenziswa kancinci kwe-CEA . ENairobi, imifuno sisilimo esingundoqo esilinywa kwimimandla ekufutshane nedolophu efana neDagoretti, Ruai, neKasarani. Nakuba kunjalo, uninzi lwabanini mhlaba benze utyalomali kwiiprojekthi ezinxulumene nezindlu, oko kuhokelela ekupheleni kweefama ezinini.

Ukubonisa ukuba ingalenza njani na igalelo i-CEA kwezolimo zasezidolphini ekutyalweni kokutya okunikwa ezikolweni, sakhe isakhiwo segiasi esikhussela izityalo kwimozulu ebandayo kwiZiko iReuben ukuhlolinkqubo zokulima ezintathu kune nokurekhoda iindleko zokulima. Ihlakani lethu, uMbutho iMiramar, linamava kwiiyunithi zokulima ze-CEA kwimimandla ekufutshane nedolophu kune nokwakha izindlu zegiasi zokukhusela izityalo kwimozulu ebandayo kwimimandla eyomileyo. Siye sazisa inkqubo yabo kumbindi wamatyotyombe saze sadibanisa iyunithi yokulima kwiZiko lenkqubo yokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni enabafundi abangaphezulu kwama-3,000, iziko labantwana abaselula, kune nakwizibonelelo zokubeleka nezokhathalelo lwempilo. Iyunithi yomboniso sisakhiwo esikhussela izityalo kwimozulu ebandayo eyi-8x15 yeemitha kune nodonga olume nkqo lokutyalu izityalo kumxube onezondli ongaphandle ukovelisa izityalo ezikudidi lwee-ertyisi kune nohlobo oluthile lwekhaphetshu. Ngexa lesigaba esiphambi kokuqala kwenqubo, silinge iinkqubo ezintathu ze-CEA zokutyalwa kwezityalo kumxube onezondli.

- Indlela yeNkqubo yeFilim yeZondli (Nutrient Film Technique system) (NFT) ibandakanya ukulima isilimo ngokufaka ifilim yomxube wezondli ujikeleze indawo eneengcambu. Umxube wezondli unikwa uvela ematankini okondla oko kusensiwa ngeenaliti zokutofa izondli ezijolise kwiindawo ezo zikhula kuzo. Umxube ogqithisileyo wezondli uqokelelelwem atankini okugalela uze umpongshwe ubuyiselwe kwitanki lokondla. Sisebenzisa le ndlela, sivelise iintlobo ezithile zekhaphetshu, iamaranth, ispider plant, igiant nightshade, iSwiss chard, kunye neentlobo ezithile zee-ertyisi.
- Inkqubo yeNdlela yokuFaka eManzini aNzulu (Deep Water Culture) (DWC) yinkqubo ehlanganisayo apho izityalo zifakwa ekomityini yokukhulisa enenethi ize ixhonywe kwinqwanqa elijingayo. lingcambu zesityalo zifakwa kumxube wezondli ofakwe umoya. Le nkqubo inciphisa umsebenzi, imithombo, nelahleko yamanzi. Sisebenzisa le ndlela, sivelise iintlobo ezithile zekhaphetshu, igiant nightshade, ispider plant, iSwiss chard, kunye neentlobo ezithile zee-ertyisi.
- Inkqubo yokuntywilisa yinkqubo leyo izondli ezibalulekileyo zifakwa kwitanki lamanzi ukwenza indawo yokugcina izondli ebekwa yohluke ezityalweni. Amanzi aye ke ampontshelwe anyuswe ngeetyhubhu ezidityanisiweyo aze afakwe kwizityalo ngazinye. Sisebenzisa le ndlela, sivelise amakhaphetshu, iintlobo ezithile zekhaphetshu neetumato.

Ngokomquuzeleli wokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni kwiZiko iReuben, inkqubo yokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni ifuna malunga nama-2,150 eekhilogram zemifuno enamagqabi efreshi ngeveki ukondla

abantwana abangama-3,000. Okwangoku, kwiZiko iReuben, abazali bahlawula imali ehlawulelwa isidlo sasemini engama-KES750 ngomfundu ngamnye kathathu ngonyaka, kodwa abazali abaninzi bayasokola ukufumana esi sixa okanye ukukwazi ukuzenza iintlawulo (Muungano, 2021). Kwizikolo zikarhulumente, imali ehlawulwayo yenya kwinkqubo yokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni ngama-KES250. Kuba uninzi lwabahlali baseMukuru berhola ngaphantsi kwe- KES150 ngemini, intsapho ezininzi azikwazi ukuhlangabezana nezi ndlelko. Nakuba kunjalo, ngokomquuzeleli wokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni weZiko, imodeli ehlanganisiweyo nabazali berhuma, umzekelo, ngesikim solondolozo kunye nenqubo ekwiziko inokuba yindawo yokuqala yokufaka i-CEA kumaziko abantu bonke phantsi komThetho oYilwayo weziDlo zaseMini eziKolweni weSizwe ozayo.<sup>34</sup>

Ngexa kusekwa indawo yokuvvelisa, iMiramar irekhode imingeni emininzi. Ufikelelo emanzini belubalulekile. Ematyotyombeni, amajelo okuhanjiswa kwamanzi karhulumente aye avalwa ngabo bafuna ukuthengisa amanzi ngamaxabiso aphezulu. Ukongeza, amanzi kufuneka acocwe phambi kokuba asetyenziswe kwezolimo ze-CEA zamanzi afakwe umxube wezondli ukususa isodiyam (umngxuma wesitsalamanzu) okanye iklorini (amanzi eSiphaluka saseNairobi). lindleko zotyalomali lwemathiriyeli yeyunithi zama-KES614,486 zaye zahlawulelwa yiprojekthi yophando. Kwiiveki zokuqala zokuvelisa, iimpompo zamanzi ezivela kwindlu yeglesi eyakhelwe ukukhusela izityalo kwimozulu ebandayo zaye zebiwa oko okwakhokelela ekweheleni ekuveliseni. Ngexa iimpompo zazifakwa liZiko, kwaye kwaqeshwa unogada ukuba azokugada indlu eyakhiwe ngeglasni

3 KES750 = €6.30 (oanda ngoSeptemba 2022)

4 KES250 = €2.10 (oanda ngoSeptemba 2022)

## Ibhokisi yokufaka umbhalo: linkqubo zokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni

Izidlo zasesikolweni zibonakala zisengqondweni yomntu wonke, ukusuka kubenzi bemigaqonkqubo ukuya kubaxhasi belungelo ekutyeni, abasebenzi bee-NGO ukuya kwizifundiswa. linkokeli ze-G20, kwisibhengezo sazo kulandela intlanganiso yazo yonyaka ngoNovemba ka-2022, zaqaqambisa ukunikwa kokutya ezikolweni njengokunoba sisisombululo esithathela ingqalelo ukufumaneka kokutya nesondlo. Ukuphunyezwa kokubaluleka kwako ngexa likabhubhane yinto ekhuthaze elinye lamaphulo amakhulu akhoyo ngoku okukhuthaza ukunikwa kokutya ezikolweni: uManyano lweziDlo eziKolweni. UManyano lweziDlo eziKolweni liphulo loorhulumente besizwe, amahlakani ophuhliso, iiyunivesithi, kunye nemibutho engenzi nzuzo eyasekwa kwixesha elikhokelela kwiNgqungquthela yeeNkqubo zokuTya yeZizwe eziManyeneyo ngo-2021.

EKenya, ukunikwa kokutya ezikolweni kwaziswa ngo-1987 liziko elixhaswa ngurhulumente ekuthiwa liBhunga lokuNikwa kokuTya eziKolweni (National School Feeding Council). Ukunikwa kokutya ezikolweni ngurhulumente eKenya kufikelela ebantwaneni abakumabanga abasaqalayo kuphela kwaye ngokwejografi kujolise kwizikolo ezikwimimandla eyomileyo kunye nakuleyo iyifumana ngamaxhesa athile imvula kunye nakwiindawo zokuhlala ezingacetywanga zaseNairobi (WFP & EPRI, 2018). Okwangoku, urhulumente akaboneleli ngezidlo zesikolo ematyotyombeni. Ihlakani lethu, iMuungano, liphonononge inkqubo zokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni eMukuru. Izikolo ezithandathu zikarhulumente ezineenkqubo zokunikwa kokutya eMukuru zithatha kuphela ama-9,000 kubantwana abaphaya kwi-120,000 abakubudala bokuya esikolweni kwindawo leyo Ukuphonononga izikolo ezili-147 ezikolweni kwinkqubo engekho sikweni kunokunkika ufikelelo kwabo bantwana bangaxhamliyo kwiinkxaso zikarhulumente zemali ehlawulwa esikolweni kunye neyokutya.

yokukhusela izityalo kwimozulu ebandayo. Izithole bezixhaswe ngemali yiprojekthi yophando ngexa umsebenzi wokwakha inxenyne yawo wenziwa ngamavolontiye ayeqequeqeshwa. Iziko lahlawulwa iindleko zamanzi nombane. Ngokusekelwe kulingo, iinkqubo zokukhupha iinxenyne ezithile ezinokuthathela ingqalelo izifundo ezifundwe kulingo, ingakumbi malunga nemithombo yamanzi ubusela, kunye nokabelana ngeendleko.<sup>5</sup>

Uhlalutyo lweenkqubo zokuvelisa luthelekelela ukuba inkqubo eneqondo lobushushu elilawulwayo inokwenza isilimo sikhule unyaka wonke kungakhathaliseki

mozulu. Ukususela ekuqaleni kokuvvelisa ngoEpreli ka-2022, inkqubo ibonelele ngesitokhwe esiqhubayo semifuno efreshi ngamanzi asezantsi kunakwiyunithi yolawulo yeMiramar, eyiyunithi yokuvelisa esekelwe emhlabeni kummandla okufutshane nedolophu. Umzekelo, isipinatshi esilinywe kwi-CEA sifuna ama-4,886 L/m<sup>2</sup>/ngonyaka (NFT) nama-2,443 L/m<sup>2</sup>/ngonyaka (DWC) xa kuthelekiswa nama-8,523 L/m<sup>2</sup>/ngonyaka kwimveliso esekelwe kumhlabo ongengako (Griebel et al., 2022). Ngexa lo ingumzekelo omnye, okufunwa siso sonke isilimo kukuba ukusetyenziswa kwamanzi kusezantsi kunakwiinkqubo ezisekelwe emhlabeni (Griebel et al., 2022).

<sup>5</sup> 614,486 KES = €5,200 (oanda.com ngoSeptemba)

Urehodo kwiinyanga zokuqala ezintathu zokuvelisa lubonisa ukuba amathuba okukhula mafutshane kunakwezolimo ezisekelwe emhlabeni. Isipinatshi sithatha iiveki ezi-4.5 ukuvuthwa kwi-NFT, iiveki ezi-5 kwi-DWC, kanye neeveki ezi-5.5 ekuveliseni kumasimi avulelekileyo aqhelekileyo. Inggikelelo yemveliso kwiinkqubo ze-CEA ziphezulu ngenxa yamathuba otyani amafutshane, kodwa okubaluleke ngokungaphaya, inkqubo inokuvelisa izityalo ezininzi ngesikwere semitha kuneenkqubo eziqhelekileyo. Ngokusekelwe kumanani okuvelisa angoku, iMiramar iqikelela i-1,232kg/m<sup>2</sup>/ngonyaka yesipinatshi inokulinywa kwinkqubo ye- NFT, ama-770 kg/m<sup>2</sup>/ngonyaka e-DWC, kanye nama-304 kg/m<sup>2</sup>/ngonyaka kwimveliso esekelwe emhlabeni (Griebel et al., 2022).



Source: Victoria Redmond, 2022

Iziko iReuben lifuna ama-2,150 eekhilogram zemifuno enamaggabi ngeveki (i-111,800 yekhilogram ngonyaka). Ukuza kuthi ga ngoku inkqubo egqwesileyo ye-CEA inika kuhela i-1% yemfuno ethelekelelwayo. Kwaye, ukuba ngaba umfundsi ngamnye uhlawula ama-750KES kathathu ngonyaka kwinkqubo, ngoko ke lungaphezulu kwe-10% uhlahlo lwabiwomali lwenkqubo yokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni oluza kusetyenziswa yinkqubo ye-CEA evelisa ngaphantsi kwe-1% yeemfuno zayo zokutya. Ngoko ke, inkqubo akufuneki ithathele ingqalelo nje imiba yobuchwepheshe yokuvelisa, kodwa kufuneka iphuhlise kananjalo inkqubo yezemali eyenza ukuba i-CEA ibe lukhetho olunempumelelo emalini ukuba ivelisele inkqubo yokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni.

### **Ithiyori yotshintsho**

Impembelelo zotshintsho lwemozulu ezithelekelelwayo ngundoqo wale thiyori yotshintsho yeendlela zokuphumeza isiphumo. Amaqondo obushushu aphakathi onyaka kanye nezihlo zobushushu obugqithisileyo ziqaqhba ukonyuka kwaye zikuchaphazela ngamandla ukufumaneka kwamanzi. Ezolimo ezikwiMo eNgqongileyo eLawulwayo bubuchwepheshe obutsha kwimimandla emininzi yasezilalini, kungasathethwa ke ngamaziko asezidolphini. Ngelo xesha, imizila yehlabathi echazwe ngaphambili isinyanzela ukuba sivelise izinto ezintsha ngobuchwepheshe obutsha ukulungiselela ikamva elithelekelelwayo. INkqubo yeUrban Food Futures iza kupuhhlisa inkqubo yokuvelisa efanelekileyo yomxube wamanzi onezondli. Yakube isekiwe, siza kuhphonononga iindlela zenkxaso yexesha elide ukuhlawulela iindleko zolondolozo. Lindawo zokuqala ezithembisayo ukuya ekugqibeleni yimali ehlawulela ukunikwa kokutya ezikolweni ngabazali kanye neenkqubo zokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni ezifana no "mThetho oYilwayo wesidlo saseMini esikolweni weSizwe" eKenya.

## **Yintoni elandelayo?**

*Ngenxa yokuba ubuchwepheshe obuza kusetyenziswa busaphuhliswa kwaye oku kusenziwa ngumbutho waseKenya, ukuphunyezwa kwale ndlela kuza kujolisa eNairobi.*

**1**

Siza kwamkela inkqubo ye-CEA yokuveliswa kweenqubo zokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni ngokokulima, iindleko zokuqhube umsebenzi, kunye neenzuso zokusingqongileyo ematyotyombeni eNairobi. Kusakhelwa kwezo zifundo, siza kuphonononga ukwakhiwa kweyunithi yokuvelisa engaphaya eMukuru.

**2**

Isiveliso esinye sophando siza kuba lurekhodo lonyaka wonke lweendleko zogcino kuquka nesiveliso sezolimo. IMiramar iqalile ukurekhoda ezi ndleko ngoEpreli ka-2022. Uhlalutyo lweendleko neenzuso zenqubo ziza kunika amanani abonakalayo ukuphendula imibuzo yokuba zithini iindleko zeeyunithi zokuvelisa ze-CEA ezbonelela iinkqubo zokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni.

**3**

Siza kuqgibeza uphando lwethu “ngezakhiwo zasekuhlaleni” eziyimfuneko ukugcina iinkqubo ze-CEA, kuquka izakhiwo zolawulo ezifunekayo ukukhusela kunye nokugcina izakhiwo ezbondakalayo kunye namathuba oqequesho anokuba khona.

**4**

ENairobi, siza kuxoxa neRhuluneli yaseNairobi kwiingxoxo zokuphonononga ukuba ezoLimo ezikwiMo eNgqongileyo eLawulwayo zingathethelwa ingqalelo njani kwiinkqubo zokunikwa kokutya ezikolweni, njengengokuba, umzekelo, zixhaswa ngumThetho oYilwayo wokuTya kweSikolo weSizwe.

# INDLELA YOKUPHUMEZA ISIPHUMO YESI-4



# UKURHWEBELA UKUTYA

UKUSA PHAMBILI IGALELO  
LOQOQOSHO OLUNGEKHO SIKWENI  
EKUFUMANEKENI KOKUTYA

*Imigaqonqubo engqongqo ngokubhekisele kurhwebo olungekho sikweni kanye neendlela zokhuselo ezibuthathaka ngokubhekisele ekususweni koqoqosho kwisikhundla salo ngamaziko asesikweni kuthintela ufikelelo ekutyeni kumaqela abemi angafumani kutya. Nakuba kunjalo, akufanelanga ukuba kube ngale ndlela. Indlela enobuntununtunu ekutyeni kucwangciso lweedolophu inyusa abarhwebi abangekho sikweni njengamahlakani kwiinzame zezixeko zokuyincothula neengcambu indlala kanye nokungondleki. Lo mbono onobuthathaka ekutyeni uqaqambisa imfuno yothathelo ngqalelo olunononophelo malunga nokuba iinkqubo zezithuba ezibanzi kanye nocwangciso lweedolophu zingasebenzisana njani na norhwebo olungekho sikweni kanye neempembelelo zoku kwisondlo sasezidolphini kanye nokufumaneka kokutya. Kule ndlela yokuphumeza isiphumo, siza kusebenza nabathengisi bokutya, abanye abarhwebi abangekho sikweni, kanye noomasipala ukuba bacinge ngokutsha kwaye bayisuse imo yolawulo ejikeleze uqoqosho olungekho sikweni.*

## Iseti yezizathu

Ezixekweni, ufilelelo kwindlela yokuziphilisa nengeniso, hayi umhlaba weefama, yinto ebeka ukutya etafileni (Haysom et al., 2022). Intswelangqesho idityaniswe nokukhula kunye nophuhliso loqoqosho olubandakanya ukuthathwa kwemithombo kunye nokungaluquki kwenza kube kubi ukungafumaneki kokutya kwizixeko zaseAfrika (Battersby, 2013, 2017b; Crush et al., 2012). Ukuthelekisa koku, urhwebo olungekho sikweni lunika amathuba kwabo bahluphekayo basezidolphini ukuba bafikelele kwingeniso kwaye bafake isandla ekuhambeni kobutyebi kuluntu olungafumanikutya. Ukunqongophala kwemisebenzi esesikweni kunye nokungaqukwa kwinkqubo koninzi lwabantu abahluphekayo ngokusekelwe kwimiba efana nemfundu, ulwimi, okanye isini, kubeka abo bantu bahluphekayo bahlala ezidolphini kumngcipheko ophezulu wokungafumaneki kokutya. Indlela yokuziphilisa kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni yinto yokhuseleko ebalulekileyo kuluntu olungafumanikutya kuninzi lwezixeko zaseAfrika. Oku kuyinyani ngokwenene kwabasetyhini nolutsha. Nakuba kunjalo, kukho ubukho bedatha obuqwalaselweyo obuchaza ubukhulu obo iindlela zokuziphilisa zingekho sikweni zinegalelo ngazo ekuqinisekiseni ukufumaneka kokutya emizini kunye nakwinqanaba lesixeko, kunye nokuba ingaba iziphumo zeendlela ezohlukeneyo kulawulo okanye ekukhuthazweni kweendlela zokuziphilisa ezingekho sikweni ziwachaphazelajnjanamazinga ewonke okufumaneka kokutya kwezi zixeko.

Ngexa ulovo lulonke lolungiselelo lolawulo lwasezidolphini ngokubhekisele ekungabikhweni sikweni lunokuchazwa njengokungakhathali kunye, ngamaxehsa athile, ibubutshaba, iindlela zokujongana

nokungabikho sikweni zohluuka kakhulu kwiindlela zokukhusela ekuhlaleni, utyalomali kwizakhiwo zoluntu, unyaneliso lomthetho, kune nenkxaso yamashishini asakhasayo. Lo mahluko awunxulumanga nje kuphela neenzame ezo urhulumente azama ngazo ukulawula ukungabikho sikweni, kodwa unxulumene nendima enamandla eyonyukayo kananjalo icandelo labucala eliyidlalayo ekubumbeni ubomi babo bathembele kurhwebo olungekho sikweni ngesidlo sabo esilandelayo (Hauser et al., 2022; Pieterse et al., 2020). Njengoku uHauser et al. (2022) beqaphela kophononongo lwabo indlela okuhamba ngayo ukutya eNairobi naseKapa, abarhwebi abangekho sikweni eKapa baye bathenge ngobuninzi kwiisuphamakethe, ngexa eMukuru, abathengisi abangekho sikweni isengabo abaqinisekisa ukuba kufunyanwa ukutya ematyotyombeni. Nakuba kunjalo, kungakhathaliseki mahluko ubonakalayo, imithetho nemigaqonqubo kwizixeko ekuphononongwa imeko yazo iye ityhafise kwaye ithintele ngokusemthethweni uqoqosho olungekho sikweni, kunokuxhasa ukuphumelela kwalo (Hauser et al., 2022; Haysom et al., 2022; Pieterse et al., 2020). Oku kubonakaliswa kuyo yonke imithetho, ekuthinteleni, kunye nezimvo zokunyaneliswa kwemithetho leyo yohlwaya kwaye itshutshise abarhwebi abangekho sikweni (Haysom et al., 2022).

Ngokuchaseneyo, umsebenzi wethu kwisigaba esiphambi kokuqala kwenqubo yophuhliso utsalele ingqalelo kumagalelo abalulekileyo abathengisi bokutya abangekho sikweni abawafakayo kwemisebenzi yokueliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolphini. EMukuru, umzekelo, abarhwebi ngokutya abangekho sikweni babalulekile ekuququzeleleni iyantlukwano ekuhambeni kokutya

phakathi kweelali needolophu kwabo bathengi banengeniso esezantsi. Njengoko umsebenzi wethu wokuphonononga kwiimo ezingqongileyo zokutya uqaphela: “Uninzi lwabo bahluphekayo basezidolphini luhlala kwezi ndawo ngabasebenzi abangekho sikweni. [Kwaba] abathengisi bokutya basekugqibeleni kwindlela yokunikezo lokutya kwiindawo zokuhlala zasezidolphini. Ukuba ngaba bayasilela, unikezo lokutya nako luyasilela, zingasaphathwa ke iziphumo zenggesho evisemngciphekweni” (Hauser et al., 2022, p. 33). Olu phando luqaqambisa kananjalo imfuno yokwenza utyalomali ekuphuculen iimigangatho yezococeko kanye nezibonelelo ezisisiseko kubathengisi, ngexa kananjalo lusebenzela ukuseka imibutho engabameli leyo abathengisi bokutya banokuxhasa ngayo amalungelo abo kwaye bahlanganisane ukuze bajongane nemingeni abahlangabezana nayo (Hauser et al., 2022).

Okuqondwa ngamahlakan kuzo zombini iMukuru neCape Flats kuhombisa kananjalo ukuba abarhwebi abangekho sikweni abahlangananga. EMukuru, abarhwebi abazithembu ukuba bangaseka imibutho okanye bahlangane kwezothutho kanye nangesithuba, ngexa eKapa, kukho ukuchasana okubonakalayo phakathi kwabarhwebi baseMzantsi Afrika kanye nabo bangabemi bamazwe angaphandle kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni, ngaba bamva bebonakalisa inqanaba eliphezulu lokuhlangana kwaye bedityansiwe kuthungelwano olubanzi lokufumana kanye nokuhambisa iinkonzo. Nakuba kunjalo, ukungabikho kwezwi elihlanganyelweyo kuthetha ukuba abarhwebi ababonakali etafileni xa kuziwa kwiingxoxo zomgaqonkqubo kanye neengxoxo ezibanzi ezimalunga nolawulo lokutya. Kwakhona, oku kuyinyani hayi kubarhwebi ngokutya nje kuphela, kodwa

kuninzi lwabo kukho indima abayidlalayo kuqoqosho olubanzi olungekho sikweni abo iindlela zabo zokuphila zisebenza njengesikhuelo ebunzimeni esibalulekileyo kwimizi emininzi engakufumaniyo ukutya. Ngokufanayo, abayili, abenzi bemigaqonkqubo, kanye nabaphandi bayasokola ukudibana neli cadelo, oko okuye kwenze ukudibana okunomda nabarhwebi abangekho sikweni kanye nemibutho engabameli babo. Ngenxa yokohlukaniswa okungamandla kwaye ixesha elininzi uhlobo lokufuna ukuziphilisa kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni, kunzima ukuqonda ukuba kutheni ezi nkqubo zimbini zisokola nje ukugcina ukudibana okubonakalayo. Ngelishwa, oku kohlukanisa kuye kubekela bucala ukungabikho sikweni kwinkqubo zolawulo ezingundoqo kwaye kulithathela phantsi ixabiso legalelo loqoqosho olungekho sikwenii ekujonganeni nendlala kwizixeko zaseAfrika.

Nakuba kunjalo, ukucinga kwakhona ngoqoqosho olungekho sikweni kungaphezulu nje kokuziphilisa, kumalunga nokusebenzela ukudala imo engqongileyo evumayo leyo abanini bamashishini amancinci kanye nabemi abaqhelekileyo banokuphila kuyo. Kuphononongo lwamashishini amancinci asezilokishini angama-10,000 aseMzantsi Afrika, ama-75% abo bonke abaphenduli axele ukuba bakhetha ukuba ngabanini bamashishini abo kumsebenzi worhwebo onomvuzo obubuncinane kwicandelo elisesikweni (SLF, 2016). Njengomrhwebi waseKapa kuphononongo lwamva (Metelerkamp & Van Breda, 2020) ndiqaphele ukuba, “Bendizenzela eyam inzuso kwaye ndingumphathi wam wobuqu kananjalo. Ndiyakuthanda ukuba ngusomashishini” okanye ngamanye amagama umthungi welokishi encinci, “Ndakuthanda ndisemncinci ukuthunga iilokhwe. Ndiyayithanda into endiyenzayo. Ndiyakuthanda ukubona

abantu bonwabile xa befumana iilokhwe zabo" (p. 11). Ngaphaya koko, njengoko uAlcock (2018) ekhombisa, uninzi kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni lwenza imali elinganayo ukuba ngaba ayikho ngcono kunaleyo bebenokuyenza kuqoqosho olusesikweni. Okongeza kulo mba kukuba imisebenzi engekho sikweni iye ibe kufutshane nalapho bahlala khona abantu, ngendlela yokuzazi nenjongo yabo uninzi lwabaghube qoqosho olungekho sikweni lunika iinkonzo ezibonakalayo ezifana nokugcinwa kwabantwana okanye ulungiselelo lokutya kwiindawo zabo abahlala kuzo (Metelerkamp & Van Breda, 2020), kwaye akunzimanga ukuqonda ukuba kutheni uqoqosho olungekho sikweni lungaphezulu nje kokuba ibe lukhetho lwento yokugqibela onokuyenza.

Ezinye izixeko ezininzi ezinoqoqosho olusakhasayo kumaZantsi ezifana neBogotá okanye iMexico City zikwazi ngempumelelo ukuhlanganisa abarhwebi anbangekho sikweni kwamanye amaqeqesho angundoqo ezixeko zavo kune nakwimisebenzi yokoveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ngeendlela ezintle (Abramo, 2021; Calderon Díaz, 2018). La ngamava kweminye imimandla yehlabathi anokwenza utshintsho kumgaqonkqubo ngokungabikho sikweni eKapa naseNairobi.

## Ithiyori yotshintsho

Umsebenzi wethu wokuphonononga ubonakalisa ukunqongophala kwemibutho yecandelo esebenza ngempumelelo eNairobi kwaye uphakamise imfuno yokwenza utyalomali kwizakhiwo eziqquzelelweyo zabarhwebi abangekho sikweni. Sifunde eKapa ukuba amaqumrhu abarhwebi kune nezinye iintlobo zemibutho zibonelela ngolwakheko olwenza ukuba abarhwebi abangekho sikweni bacele umngeni kwimigaqonkubo ebalibazisayo, ukuzighelanisa nokusabela kwintlekele, kune nokuphucula iimeko zemo engqonge umsebenzi wabo. Oku kufuna intsebenziswano nabo badlala indima kurhulumente ukuba bamkele indima yabo kwiinkqubo zotshintho ngokuphuhlisa iindela zokuphumeza iziphumo zophando ekujoliswe kuzo. Kwi-TMG, oku kuthetha ukusebenzela ukuphucula izithuba ezikhoyo emarikeni kune nakwiindawo zorhwebo ezo lusebenza kuzo uqoqosho olungekho sikweni. Ukonyusa amazwi abarhwebi, ukudala iimo ezingqongileyo zorhwebo ezivumayo, kwaye ukubonelela abarhwebi ngendlela yokwenza umgaqonkqubo ngolwabo uphando kuya kunyusa ngokungaphaya indima ebalulekileyo eseles luyidlala uqoqosho olungekho sikweni ekudalen iizixeko ezizele udlamko, ezikhuselekileyo, nezingenandlala.

## Yintoni elandelayo?

**1**

ENairobi, siza kusebenzela ukuseka imibutho ethengisa ukutya eMukuru. Kuba abathengisi bokutya abangekho sikweni eMukuru besembindini wabathengi, abahambisi, kunye nabavelisi, umbutho ocetywayo uza komeleza amazwi abathengisi baseMukuru njengoko becela ungenelelo lukarhulumente ekukhuthazeni ukufumaneka kokutya kwiindawo ezimdaka ezihlala abantu ezidolphini. Esi sibhambathiso sikuphando lokuphonononga oluqhutywe yi-TMG namahlakani olungeemfuno zecandelo elingekho sikweni. Le nkqubo iza kuququzelewa yiMuungano. Silindele ukuba imibutho yabathengisi iza kucela ulungiso lweendawo ngqo zemarike yabo esele ikhona.

**2**

Uphononongo oluqhutwya ngophando kunolobuqu luza kuqwalasela kwakhona imizekelo evela kumava ezinye izixeko ekusebenzeni necandelo elingekho sikweni. Uphononongo luza kuhlalutya ingxoxo ebanzi malunga nabarhwebi abangekho sikweni, igalelo labo ekufumanekeni kokutya kwiindawo abahlala kuzo, kunye nendima yabo njengamahlakani anolwazi abalulekileyo.



# INDLELA YOKUPHUMEZA ISIPHUMO YESI-5





# UKUFUMANA IDATHA YOLWAZI KUTSHINTSHO LWEMISEBENZI YOKUVELISWA KUYE EKUTYIWENI KOKUTYA

*Kukho ukunqongophala kwedatha ecazululwe ngokwaneleyo ngokufumaneka kokutya ematyotyombeni enokunceda ukuyila ukusabela kwintlekele kanye nokuqonda nzulu imingeni yemihla ngemihla abajongene nayoabantu kwimo ezibangqongileyo ekutyeni. Siza kulinga inkqubo yedijithali ukufumana idatha yecandelo elingekho sikweni eKapa naseNairobi. Ukufumana idatha luluntu kanye nokufunyanelwa lona kuthathela ingqalelo izikhewu zolwazi ezibalulekileyo kubanzi zigqibo. Okungaphaya, xa uluntu lusenza idatha, iveza ukufunda malunga nokuba “ngubani kwaye iyintoni ebonakalayo” xa kuyilwa iinkqubo nemigaqonkqubo yokusabela kwintlekele.*

## Iseti yeZizathu

Ingxelo yeBhanki yoMhlaba ka-2021 “IDatha yoBomi obuNgcono” ixhasa idatha eyilwe kwaye yasetyenziwa luluntu ekuhlaleni kune nezenzululwazi ukulawula ixabiso ledatha oko ikwenzela abahluphekayo. Idatha eyenziwe luluntu inika okona kuqonda kufunekayo kwinqanaba kune nabo baqhuba ukungafumaneki kokutya kwabo baphethwe yindlala. Inika indlela yokubeka iliso kwiinkqubo zikarhulumente kune neempembelelo zazo. Yindlela exhaswa bubungqina kananjalo kubemi ukuba bazixhase bona kune nelungelo labo ekutyeni kwiindawo abahlala kuzo. IPhaneli ekwiNqanaba eliPhezulu leeNgcali (High Level Panel of Experts) (HLPE) ixhasa imfuno yokubandakanya amaqela asesichengeni kwiinkqubo zokwenziwa kwedatha ezingqinela ukwenziwa kwezigqibo ezisekelwe kubungqina (HLPE, 2022). Ngokwengxelo yabo kulawulo lwabo lwedatha, izikhewu zedatha zinyina ukuthathwa kwamanyathelo nokwenziwa komgaqonkqubo, ngokwedatha yexesha kune nengqalene nendawo ekukwazini kwabantu ukufikelela ekutyeni kune nemo yabo ngqo yokutya neyesondlo.

Amava ngokufumana idatha abonakalisa ukuba kuxhobisa abo badlala indima basekhaya ngolwazi kune nesigama esitsha abasifunayo ukuze bathathe izikhundla zabo ezifanelekileyo njengengcali neearhente zotshintsho

kwiinkqubo (Enqvist et al., 2022). Uphando lwethu lubonise iimpembelelo ezifanayo. Ukuhlalutya kune idatha njengophononongo lokufumaneka kokutya lwe-FACT (Paganini et al., 2021a) okanye inkqubo ye-SPA yeMuungano (Owade et al., 2022) kukhokelele kubunini beenkqubo zophando kune nokuxhotyiswa koluntu ngabo badlala indima ebalulekileyo njengabaphandi boluntu. Ukufumana ulwazi lwedatha kunika iimbono ezintsha ngezizathu zolwakheko ekungafumanekini kokutya ngokungena ngqo kwindawo ethile.

Oorhulumente kune noluntu ekuhlaleni ixesha elininzi abanalo ulwazi lokusabela kwintlekele, ingakumbi xa lingekho ixesha kwaye iintlekele zinemiba emininzi (Haysom et al., 2022). IBhanki yoMhlaba ibiqokelela idatha yokubeka iliso kuluntu ukuba isebenze njengesiseko sokwenziwa kwezigqibo ngenkxaso yokubuyela kwimo yangaphambili emva kukabhubhane (World Bank, 2022a), nakuba kunjalo, ukungabikho kwedatha eyahlukanisiweyo kwinqanaba lesixe kuthetha ukuba amatyotyombe khange asiwe so luhlalutyo lweBhanki yoMhlaba. Ngokufanayo, idatha ebeka iliso ekufumanekeni kokutya ye-FAO (FIES) inika iinkukacha manani zenqanaba lesizwe kwindawo ngqo eMukuru, iCape Flats, neGrand Ouagadougou. Kwisigaba sethu sophanonongo, imibutho engamahlakani evela kuluntu ekuhlaleni kune nezfundiswa yenze ingxoxo yokuba kukho imfuno yesithuba

**OORHULUMENTE KUNYE NOLUNTU**  
**EKUHLALENI IXESHA ELININZI ABANALO**  
**ULWAZI LOKUSABELA KWINTLEKELE,**  
**INGAKUMBI XA LINGEKHO IXESHA KWAYE**  
**IINTLEKELE ZINEMIBA EMININZI.**

sedatha edluliselwa kwezinye iindawo eyohlukanisiweyo ukwenza uyilo lokusabela kwintlekele kwiinkqubo kune nemigaqonkqubo yotshintsho kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya (Cape Town Policy Event, November 2022).

Iziphumo zesigaba sethu sophononongo zibonisa ukuba ngexa idatha ehlanganisiweyo kwisixeko kwimo yokufumaneka kokutya ifumaneka kuwonkewonke, ukungabikho kolwazi olungqalene nendawo oluvela kwimimandla engekho sikweni kune nenengeniso esezantsi kuphazamise iinkqubo zokwenziva kwezigqibo ekujoliswe kuzo kuko kokubini ukusabela kwintlekele kwexesha elifutshane okufana noncedo lokutya kune namangenelelo exesha elide afana nenkxaso yenqubo yezinto ezintsha zotshintsho (Haysom et al., 2022).

I-TMG Research (2022) ibonisa ukuba ubuchwepheshe bedijjithali buya bungena ngamandla kuwo onke amacandelo obomi bala maxesha, ngezixeko zikhokela koku tshintsho njengezithuba zenguqu kwizinto ezintsha zedijjithali. INairobi neKapa ziindawo ezimbini ezingundoqo zobuchwepheshe kune nekhaya kwindalo yedijjithali esebeanza ngamandla kune neenkubeko ezishukumisayo zibumba ikamva ledijjithali yommandla ojikelezileyo. Amava ethu avela kubhubhane we-COVID-19 abonise ukuba izixhobo zedijjithali njengendlela yokuqokelela idatha (umzekelo, uphononongo lokufumaneka kokutya lwe-FACT kusetyenziswa iKoBoToolbox), ukunxibelelana (umzekelo, iidayari zeevidiyo zeMuungano), kune nokuhlalutyu kune (umzekelo, iintlanganiso zeengxoxo zedijjithali ze-TMG) zinokwenza sifumane umbono osekelwe kwindawo kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya kune nemingeni yayo.

Nakuba kunjalo, ukusukela ngoku ukuvela ngamandla kwedijjithali kubonakala kwenze umahluko omncinci ekulweni ukungafumaneki kokutya kweli shumi leminyaka lidlulileyo. Kukho umngcipheko wokuba ukungalingani ngokwedijjithali kuya kuyenza mibi nangakumbi le miba (Atiase et al., 2020). Ukuthathela ingqalelo ukohlula kwedijjithali, i-TMG yenze utyalomali kwizixhobo zedijjithali egameni lamahlakani (iismartphones, iitablets) kwaye ixhase unxibelelwano ngokunika ufikelelo kwiibbandile zedatha. Umzila obhekise ekusetyeznisweni kwedijjithali okonyukileyo yinyani eza kuba lapha unaphakade. Nakuba kunjalo, kufuna utshintsho kwizakhiwo ukonyusa uqhagamshelo. Ngoko ke, ukufumana ulwazi lwedatha kungealelo ekuvaleni izithuba zolwazi ezibalulekileyo kune nokuxhobisa uluntu, kwangaxeshanye njengokunegalelo ekupuhhliseni izixhobo zamaxabiso asezantsi ukuququzelela ukusebenza kwazo ixesha elide.

## Ithiyori yotshintsho

Izicwangciso zokuthathela ingqalelo ukungafumaneki kokutya nesondlo ematyotyombeni kune nakwimimandla enengeniso esezantsi zifuna izisombululo ezingaphaya kwezisombululo zakudala ezo ixesha elininzi zijolise kwizisombululo eziqhelaniswe nokuvelisa. Ukuba ezo bezisebenzile ngaphambili, ubomi ematyotyombeni bebuya kubonakala bohlukile namhlanje. Utshintsho olutshintshayo lokuphucula ukufumaneka kokutya nesondlo ezidolphini kufuneka lusebenzise izicwangciso ezohlukeneyo ezibonwa ngeenyani ekuhaleni kwaye kufuneka zigxile kumbo wabasebenzisi. Oku kufuna ukuzibophelela ekuqonden iinyani ezinzima zemimandla yasezidolphini enengeniso esezantsi kune namatyotyombe kwaye kuqonde oko kubanga ukungafumaneki kokutya, ingakumbi kwimeko yentlekele.

Ukufumana ulwazi lwedatha kuya kwenza uthungelwano loluntu, abenzi beziggibo, kune nabaxhasi bakuqonde ngcono okuyinyani kwiningqi ngexa bethathela ingqalelo ukungabonakali koluntu oluhlala lematyotyombeni kune nakwimimandla enengeniso esezantsi kwaye bezisa iminikelo yabo kutshintsho olukwimisebenzi yokuvveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya. Iiseti zeedatha ziza kusenza siqonde ukuba intlekele iliphembelele njani na icandelo elingekho sikweni kune nesondlo sasezidolphini. Ukufumana ulwazi lwedatha kuvala izikhewu ezibalulekileyo zolwazi kwindawo zophando zenkubo yeUrban Food Futures kune nokuphunyezwa kweendlela zokuphumeza iziphumo.

## Yintoni elandelayo?

Ihangene namahlakani ethu, i-TMG iza kupuhlisa isixhobo sokubeka iliso sedijithali esibandakanya uluntu ekuhlaleni noomasipala abohlukahlukeneyo. Idatha iza kwenziwa ngamaqonga edijithali avumela iinkubo zokufumana ulwazi kwintlobo ezininzi zemithombo (amadliwanondlebe buqu, imiyalezo ebhaliweyo, iissmart phones). Amahlakani kwizixeko zophononongo aza kusebenza noluntu ukuququzelela le nkubo. Uhlalutyo oluhlanganyelweyo namaqabane eqela luza kukhokelwa yi-TMG.

Oku kufuna:

**1**

Ukufundwa kwezinye iinkubo zokubeka iliso ezisekelwe kuluntu. Umzekelo omnye wenkubo yokubeka iliso ekhokelwa luluntu “yimiThombo yokuBeka iLiso yabaNtu kwiLungelo ekuTyeni nakwiSondlo” emisela imibuzo ekhokelayo ukunceda uluntu kune nemibutho yoluntu ekuhlaleni ukuba bazihlolele ukuphunyezwa k welungelo ekutyeni kwimimandla yabo (Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition, 2021).

**2**

Ukunusa indlela yokubeka iliso nokufunda kune neNkubo ye-TMG yeUrban Food Futures ngokuniqa idatha enokubalwa nenokulinganiswa enokungena kwiingxoxo zenzululwazi, ukwazisa izihlo zemigaqonkubo yehlabathi ngophando olusezantsi, kune nokufaka iinkubo zokufunda zamaZantsi kumaZantsi kuzozithathu izixeko. Oku kuza kwenza ukuba i-TMG kune namahlakani ayo batshintshe amaphononongo aqhutywe ngeendawo zesondlo sasezidolphini njengoko oko kuboniswe ngeemfuno zoluntu kwaye kunika iziphumo ezisekelwe kwiinyani ukwenza ukuba kusebenze iinkubo zokwenza izigqibo ngexa kusomeleza amandla amahlakani ukuba ahlanganyelane nabanye abadlala indima kuquka iziphathamandla zezixeko.

**3**

Ukwandisa ukubeka iliso koluntu okuqhutywe yi-FACT ngo-2020 ne-Muungano ngo-2021 ematyotyombeni kune nokuqokelela idatha evela ngqo ematyotyombeni kune nakwimimandla enengeniso esezantsi. Siza kupuhlisa iphepha lemibuzo eliquka idatha enokubalwa nenokulinganiswa ngesondlo sasezidolphini kune necandelo elingekho sikweni.



Source: Natalie Nolte, 2022

5



# XA KUSUKWA APHA, KUYIWÁ PHI?

limpembelelo ze-TMG, kune neqela lamahlakani avela kuluntu ekuhlaleni, izifundiswa, kune noorhulumente beengingqi, luhlalutyo lwenkqubo yophando lomgaqonkqubo, inzululwazi, nokusebenza. Oku kufuna inkqubo yokuphonononga iziggibo phakathi kwethu, njengamahlakani, apha ukubeka iliso nokufunda kune kubekwa esikhundleni ngokuyimfuneko kwaye kutolikwe ngokunxulumene nokuphenjelelwa zizimvo zobuqu kwezentlalo-ezoqoqosho-ezopolitiko zezixeko esisebenza kuzo.

lindlela zokuphumeza isiphumo yindlela yethu kutshintsho lwemisebenzi yokuveliswa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ezidolophini. Xa sisamkela ukuba ihlabathi lethu yinkqubo ebanzi, ulovo lwethu lokuyilela utshintsho kufuneka lutshintshe ngokubonakalayo. Ngexa izisombululo ezelula, ezelungiselelweyo, ezinokulinganiswa zibonakala zizihle kubenzi zigqibo abangenaxesha

nabangenamithombo, kunqabile ukuba zithathetele ingqalelo ubunzima benkqubo. Ubudlelwane obuninzi kune nezikhewu kwingxelo ngokwenziweyo kwiinkqubo ezinzima zenza ukuba uyilo olulula loonobangela neziphumo lungafumaneki. Kunoko, ukusa inkxaso yangaphandle kwicala elinye kuphela leengxaki ezinzima kungumngcipheko wokuphazamisa unqinelwano lweenkqubo ezingekho sikweni kwaye kudala iziphumo ebekungajolisanga kuzo, ezimandundu ngamanye amaxesha. Kubalulekile ke ngoko ukusebenzia indlela enciphisa imingcipheko ngexa kunyuswa ngokuqhubayo ukukhankanywa kokufunda, iingxoxo, notshintsho.

Ngokwenza uluntu ukuba lumphendule kwimingeni yalo ngothabatho nxaxheba abazikhethetele lona ngokwabo ngoluulu lweendlela zokuphumeza isiphumo, umsebenzi wethu udibanisa inkqubo yenqxaso emacala maninzi esabelayo

kwiimfuno zengingqi kune noko  
kuyinyani kuphiliwego. Njengeefayibha  
ezidityanisiwego, sibona ezi ndlela  
zokuphumeza isiphumo njengezomeleza  
ngokufana macala ukuba nobukho  
botshintsho kwindlela yokuphumeza  
isiphumo nganye. lindlela zokuphumeza  
isiphumo zinika idatha yengingqi,  
eyahlukanisiwego ukuze kwenziwe iingxoxo  
kwiziza zophando, emazweni, kune noluntu  
oluzinzileyo lwehlabathi; kwangaxeshanye,

ukuzibandakanya ngenkuthalo kwiindlela  
zokuphumeza isiphumo kuya kuhalanganisa  
uluntu olungekho sikweni noomasipala balo  
beengingqi kune noorhulumente besizwe  
ukwenza izicwangciso zokumelana nemeko  
ezingekho sikweni zibe semthethweni  
ezo zigcina ilungelo ekutyeni. Xa iindlela  
zokuphunyezwu kwesiphumo zifakwe  
kwimo engqongileyo evumayo (hayi  
ubutshantliziyo bezopolitiko), zingamandla  
aqhuba utshintsho.

## 5.1

# IQela eliliHlakani leUrban Food Futures

**IUrban Food Futures** yinkqubo  
yezophando eneenkalo ezininzi eqhutywa  
ngentsebenziswano namahlakani  
e-TMG avela koorhulumente beengingqi,  
izifundiswa, noluntu ekuhlaleni. Umsebenzi  
wethu ugxile eNairobi naseKapa, apho  
sigqalise ematyotyombeni kune  
nakwimimandla enengeniso esezantsi  
enendlala kune nobuhlwempu  
obuphezulu. EOuagadougou, siqhuba  
uphando olukhethiweyo kwimimandla  
yasezidolphini kune nekufutshane  
needolophu. Indlela yethu yophando  
olunabathathi nxaxheba lubandakanya  
inkqubo eqhubayo yokucinga nzulu  
okuhlanganyelweyo ukufika kulgazi  
ekwabelwana ngalo kune nokuqonda  
imingeni ekujongenwe nayo, izisombululo  
ezinokuba khona, kune neembono  
zexesha elizayo. - Umba ongundoqo koku  
kukuqonda iintlobo ezohlukeneyo zolwazi,  
ngokunjalo namava aphilwe ngabantu  
kwiindawo esisebenza kuzo.

**I-TMG Research** ngumbutho ongenzi  
nzuzo, oneenkalo ezininzi okhokelwa

yimishini xa iyonke yokwamkela  
iinkqubo eziqukayo zokuqhuba  
utshintsho olunxulumene nezentlalo  
noqoqosho kwimida enxulumene  
nomhlaba. Ngenkxaso evela kwiSebe  
eloHlule amaGunya laseJamani  
kwiNtsebenziswano noPhuhliso  
lwezoQoqosho (German Federal  
Ministry of Economic Cooperation and  
Development) (BMZ), i-TMG ikhokelela  
kuphando lwabathathi nxaxheba kwiUrban  
Food Futures kwaye ilungelelanisa  
uphuhliso kune lwemisebenzi kune  
neengiqo ngoluhlu olubanzi lwamahlakani.

**IZiko laseAfrika leziXeko (African  
Centre for Cities) (ACC)** yindawo  
eneenkalo ezininzi kwiYunivesithi  
yaseKapa liqhuba uphando ngokuba  
iqondwa, itshintshwe kwaye ithathelwe  
ingqalelo njani intlekele efaka uxinzelelo  
kwizixeko zasezidolphini. Kuba imingeni  
eminzi yasedolphini—umzekelo,  
ukufumaneka kokutya, ukuziqhelanisa  
notshintsho lwemozulu, uquko  
kwezoqoqosho, ubungqina bokuxhasa

inkcubeko, nokunyamezela —iziinkalo ezininzi ezisisigxina kwaye ezohlulwe ngezithuba, i-ACC ikuhsela ukuveliswa kunye kolwazi phakathi kwezifundiswa kunye namanye amacandelo ezentlalo.

**IZiko lezoPhando ngeMpilo laBemi baseAfrika (African Population Health Research Center) (APHRC)** liziko lophando elikhokelwa yiAfrika eliphuhlayo nelinika iingcebiso ezinobungcali, linika ubungqina ukuze kuthathwe amanyathelo ngomgaqonkqubo ukuphucula impilo nemplontle yabantu baseAfrika. Okuphambili kuphando lweziko kuwela kwiiyuniti zemixholo emithandathu: Ukwaluphala noPhuhliso, iMfundu nokuXhotyiswa koluTsha, iMpilo neeNkqubo zeMpilo, ukuPhila kukaMama nomNtwana, uPhononongo lwaBemi kunye neMpilo yokuZala, nokweNziwa iiDolphu nokuPhila eAfrika.

**IArhente yokuTya yaseKapa (IFood Agency Cape Town) (FACT)** ngumbutho okhokelwa luluntu osebenzisa ukutya ukuveza intswela bulungisa ekuhlaleni eKapa. I-FACT ngabathengi, amafama, abalobi, amatshantliziyo, iimbongi, iipodcasters, oomama nootata, nabaphandi (kodwa hayi izifundiswa). Ukusukela ngo-2016, i-FACT izibandakanye nabanye kuphando kwiiprojekthi ezingobulungisa ekutyeni, ezolimo zasesidolphini, iahrente yokutya, ukufumaneka kokutya, amandla, nezopolitiko.

**IHeinrich Böll Foundation (HBF)** nguMbutho wezoPolitiko weGreen waseJamani. Imanyene ne “Alliance ‘90 / The Greens” iqela lezopolitiko elimelweyo kwipalamente yobufederali yaseJamani kwaye izinze eBerlin, i-HBF iqhuba kwaye ixhasa imisebenzi yokufundisa uluntu kwihiabathi ngokubanzi. Iofisi yoMbutho eMzantsi Afrika iseKapa kwaye isebenza kwiinkqubo ezine: iDemokrasi nobuLungisa ekuHlaleni, amaLungelo

oluNtu nobuLungisa kwiSini, uPhuhliso oluZinzileyo, kunye nezoPolitiko kunye neeNgxoxo zeHlabathi.

#### **UMbutho weHlabathi weMiramar (Miramar International Foundation)**

**(MIF)** licandelo lesigqeba leKholeji yeHlabathi yeMiramar. Iguna lombutho kukuxhobisa ulutsha kunye notshintsho lwezentlalo olunxulumene noqoqoshko oko kusenziwa ngophuhliso olunxulumene noshishino kwezolimo, imfundo, kunye noqequesho olulungiselela abafundi imisebenzi olujolise kwimisebenzi yokuveliswa kwesilimo yala maxesha njengokutyalwa kwezityalo kumxube onesondli kunye nangenkunkuma evela kwizilwanyana zasemanzini.

**IMuungano wa Wanavijiji** ngumbutho wasekuhlaleni wabahlali ‘kwiindawo ezimdaka ezidolphini’ kunye nabantu abahluphekayo basezidolphini eKenya. NgoManyano lweMuugano Alliance, iMuungano wa Wanavijiji isebeenziana neTrasti yeAkiba Mashinani, ingxowamali yabahluphekayo ezidolphini yaseKenya, kunye nabaHlali kwiNdawo eziMdaka eziDolphini yeHlabathi (Slum Dwellers International) (SDI) eKenya, i-NGO enika inkxaso enobugcisa nenobuchwepheshe. Le mibutho mithathu isebeenza kunye ukuphucula umgangatho wobomi babahlali kwiindawo ezimdaka ezidolphini kunye nabantu abahluphekayo basezidolphini eKenya oko ikwenza ngenkqubo yenkxaso yomgaqonkqubo neengxoxo norhulumente ongundoqo kunye nabeengingqi, uluntu ekuhlaleni, kunye nemibutho yecandelo labucala.

**IWelthungerhilfe (WHH)** ngomnye wemibutho emikhulu yoncedo eJamani, ingenamanyano lwezopolitiko okanye lwezenkolo. I-WHH isebeenzela ihlabathi apho wonke umtu anokuphila ubomi azimisele bona ngesidima nangobulungisa, kungekho ndlala kunye nabuhlwempu.

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