



UKwazi nokuThathela kuwe iLungelo lakho lokuFumana ukuTya

Uhlelo lwesibini



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Ngemvume yokwenza iikopi kule ncwadana, nceda uqhagamshelane no:
Trudi Fortuin (tfortuin@uwc.ac.za) okanye
i-Socio-Economic Rights Project (serp@uwc.ac.za)

Community Law Centre
University of the Western Cape
Private Bag X17
Bellville 7535
Inombolo yomNxeba: 021 959 2950
IFeksi: 021 959 2411

UMBHALI: Sibonile Khoza
UNCEDISO EKHULELENI: Lilian Chenwi, Siyambonga Heleba
UGUQULO: Bohle Conference and Language Services

UKUVELISWA
UYILO NOKUMISELWA EPHEPHENI: Page Arts cc
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1. Intshayelelo



Ukutya yimfuno esisiseko yoluntu. Wonke umntu uyakufuna ukuze aphile. Indlala inokukhokelela ekuswelekeni. Abantu bakwafuna nokutya ukuze baphile ubomi obunempilo nobunokukhuthala. Wonke umntu ufuna ukutya ukuze abe nako ukukhula, ukufunda, ukwenza imisebenzi yomzimba, ukusebenza, kunye nokuthabatha inxaxheba kwimisebenzi yentlalo neyopolitiko.

Ebantwaneni ukutya kuyimfuneko ekukhuleni kwabo nasekuvezeni ukuba nako kwabo okupheleleyo. Ukungondleki kuko okubanga ukusweleka kwabantwana abaninzi kuba kuchaphazela ubomi bomntwana, impilo, ukuphila ngokwasemzimbeni

nasengqondweni, kunye nokukhula kwakhe. Abantwana abaye bangondleki besebancinane basoloko bengenako ukuzikisa ingqalelo yabo esikolweni kwaye banokungaqhubi kakuhle. Baye babenobunzima bokufumana umsebenzi. Xa kukonke, asikufuneli ukuphila kuphela ukutya, kodwa sikufunela ubomi obunempilo nobuvelisayo.



Koko, abantu abaninzi eMzantsi Afrika bayiswele le mfuno isisiseko yoluntu. Ngaphezulu kwe-14 lezigidi zabantu kweli lizwe abakhuselekanga ekufumaneni ukutya – okuthetha ukuba abanako ukutya okulungileyo kokuzondla ngokwabo. Mhlawumbi amanani onyukile ukusukela ekunyukeni kwakutsha nje kumaxabiso okutya. Imizi emininzi iye yanyanzeleka ukuba yamkele imikhwa yokutya engekho mpilweni kuba ingakwazi ukufikelela ekufumaneni ukutya okulungileyo. Isimo sibi kakhulu kwimizi ehluphekayo ebisele ihlupheka kakade ukuzondla naphambi kokunyuka kwamaxabiso.

Amanqanaba aphezulu okuhlupheka kunye nentswelangqesho zezona zizathu zokungabikho kokhuselo lokufumana ukutya eMzantsi Afrika. Abantu abaninzi abanalo ufikelelo kwiindlela zokuveliswa kokutya, njengomhlaba kunye namanzi awoneleyo. Abantu abaninzi abanayo ingeniso engena rhoqo yokuthengela iintsapho zabo ukutya. Abanye babo bahlupheka kakhulu kangangokuba kufuneka bacele kwaye baxhomekeke kwabanye ngokutya, besehlisa isidima sabo.

UMzantsi Afrika uyakuqonda ukubaluleka kokutya. UnoMgaqo-siseko oqinisekisa ngokukhethekileyo ilungelo lokutya okwaneleyo. Koko, eli lungelo lifumene ingqwalasela encinane xa kuthelekiswa namanye amalungelo entlalo-qoqosho (umzekelo impilo, izindlu namanzi). Bambalwa abantu abaziyo ukuba eli lungelo likhuselwe kuMgaqo-siseko. Abazi kwakhona ukuba lithetha ntoni eli lungelo,





kwaye ungalithathela kuwe kanjani. Nangona ilelinye lamalungelo agxojwayo kakhulu, khange kuke kubekho naliphi na ityala lenkundla ngalo okwangoku.

Urhulumente akakaphumezi umthetho ngokukhethekileyo kweli lungelo. Koko, uye wamkela imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo ezininzi ukuliphumeza. Kubalulekile ukuba abaxhamli beli lungelo, ingakumbi abahluphekayo abaswele ukhuselo lokutya, bazi ngezi nkqubo.

Le nguqulelo ihlaziyiweyo yale ncwadana

- icacisa ukuba lithetha ntoni 'ilungelo lokufumana ukutya '
- icacisa ukuba likhuselwe njani na kuMgaqo-siseko kunye nakumthetho wamazwe ngamazwe
- ichaza izibophelelo ezibeka kurhulumente
- inika ulwazi olumalunga nemigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo zikarhulumente kunye nokuba ufikelela njani kuzo
- icebisa iindlela nezimo zokunyusa ilungelo lokufumana ukutya.

2. Ngawaphi amalungelo akho okutya kuMgaqo-siseko?

Kukho amacandelo amathathu oMgaqo-siseko akhusela ngokukhethekileyo ilungelo lokufumana ukutya kumaqela awohlukeneyo.

- (a) ICandelo lama-27(1)(b) lixela ukuba wonke umntu unelungelo lokufikelela ekufumaneni ukutya okwaneleyo.
- (b) ICandelo lama-28(1)(c) linika umntwana ngamnye ilungelo lesondlo esisisiseko.
- (c) ICandelo lama-35(2)(e) likhusela ilungelo lomntu ngamnye obanjwayo kunye nebanjwa isondlo esaneleyo.

Abantwana kunye nabantu abasejele banikwa ukhuselo olukhethekileyo kuba abanayo indlela yokuzifumanela ukutya ngokwabo. Abantwana baxhomekeke kubazali babo (okanye kurhulumente, apho kungekho khathalelo lomzali khona) ngokutya. Ngokunjalo, amabanjwa athemebele kurhulumente ngokutya.

Wonke omnye umntu ulindeleke ukuba azifumanele ukutya ngeendlela zakhe. Urhulumente ulindeleke kuphela ukuqinisekisa ukuba okusingqongileyo kufanelekile ukuba abantu babe nofikelelo



ekufumaneni ukutya. (Jonga ngasezantsi ngengxoxo ethe vetshe ngezibophelelo zikarhulumente). Kuphela kuxa abantu bangakwaziyo ukuzifumanela ngokwabo ukutya apho urhulumente kufuneka abanike uncedo ngqo.

3. Lidibana njani ilungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya kunye namanye amalungelo?

Ilungelo lokufumana ukutya lidibana ngokusondeleyo kwamanye amalungelo. Ukuba nokutya etafileni, kufuneka kuqala ube nofikelelo kwezinye izibonelelo kunye neenkonziso ezingundoqo. Ukuze ufumane ukutya, kufuneka ukuvelise ngokwakho ngokulima, ukuloba okanye ukukulungisa, okanye ukuthenge emarikeneni.

- Ukuze uvelise ukutya, ufuna, phakathi kwezinye izinto, umhlaba, amanzi kunye nokhuselo ekugxothweni. Ngamanye amagama, kufuneka uwonwabele amalungelo akho kwezi nkonziso.
- Ukuze uthenge ukutya, kufuneka ube nofikelelo kwiindlela zokurhola imali (umzekelo, ngokusebenza okanye ukuzisebenzela wena okanye iinkxaso zentlalo). Kufuneka ke ngoko uwonwabele amalungelo akho orhwebo, ukusebenza nenkxaso ngokwasentlalweni aqinisekisa ukuba unemali yokuthenga ukutya.
- Ukuze ulobe, kufuneka ube nofikelelo elwandle, kumadama, imilambo nasemachibini.
- Ukuze ube nokutya okulungileyo, kufuneka ube ufundile malunga nexabiso lesondlo sokutya kunye nokuba ukukulungisa kwaye ukugcine njani – ilungelo kwimfundo.
- Ukuba ngaba awutyi, uyakugula, kancinane uphele uze usweleke. Ukutya ke ngoko kudibana ngokusondeleyo kwilungelo lempilo.



Ukongeza, ilungelo lakho kwisidima liyagxojwa ukuba ngaba uba ngumngqibi okanye utye ukutya okusemigqomeni. Ilungelo lakho lokulingana kwaye ungacalulwa liya kugxojwa ukuba ngaba iindlela zakho zokuvelisa ukutya ziyatshatyalaliswa, okanye ukuba uyathintelwa ekuthengeni ukutya kwivenkile ethile phantsi kwemihlaba efana neyohlanga, isini, iminyaka nesini.

Ngoko ke ilungelo lakho lokutya lidityaniswa nokonwabela lonke uluhlu lwamalungelo olufana namalungelo kumhlaba, kukhuselo lwezintlalo, urhwebo nokusebenza, amanzi, imfundo, ukhuselo ekugxothweni, ukulingana, isidima nobomi.





4. Likhuselwe njani ilungelo lakho lokutya kumthetho wamazwe ngamazwe?

Ilungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya likhuselwe kumthetho wamazwe ngamazwe. Lifumaneka kwinqanaba lwamaxwebhu amazwe ngamazwe afana nezibhengezo, iingqungquthela, iiprotokoli, uyilo lwezenzo kunye nezikhokelo. Oyena ubaluleke kakhulu sisiVumelwano saMazwe ngamazwe kumaLungelo oQoqosho, aweNtlalo kunye naweNkcubeko sonyaka- 1966 (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) (ICESCR). UMzantsi Afrika uyisayinile i-ICESCR kodwa wangayamkeli. IGatya le-11 lwale mvumelwano lifuna urhulumente ukuba aqonde ilungelo labantu elikhoyo lokufumana ukutya okwaneleyo kunye nenkululeko kwindlala, kunye nokuthatha amanyathelo okuyiphumeza.

Intsingiselo yegatya le-11 icacisiwe kwiNqakwana Jikelele (General Comment) le- 12 (1999) le- Komiti yeZwe eziManyeneyo kumaLungelo oQoqosho, aweNtlalo kunye naweNkcubeko (United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) – iqumrhu elihlola uphunyezo lwe-ICESCR. INqakwana Jikelele le-12 linika ulwazi oluluncedo

- imisebenzi noxanduva ilungelo lokufumana ukutya elizanyayo
- iindlela apho ilungelo lokufumana ukutya linokugxojwa ngazo
- izicwangciso zokuphumeza nokuhlola ilungelo.

Le miba icaciswe kamva kule ncwadana.

Ilungelo labantwana kwisondlo likhuselwe kumagatya elama-24 nelama-27 le- Ngqungquthela kumaLungelo abaNtwana yonyaka-1989 (Convention on the Rights of the Child) (CRC). UMzantsi Afrika uyamkele i-CRC. Amanye amaxwebhu akhusela ilungelo lokufumana ukutya ngexa leembambano zomlo kunye neentlekele zendalo kunye naxa kusetyenzwa ngeembacu.

Ilungelo lokufumana ukutya licaciswe ngokungaphaya kwizikhokelo zokuzithandela ekuPhunyezweni okuQhubekayo kweLungelo lokuFumana ukuTya okwaneleyo ngokweMo yeSizwe (Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Adequate Food in the National Context) (Voluntary Guidelines). Ezi zikhokelo zamkelwa ngo-2004 ngamazwe angamalungu e-Food and Agriculture Organisation ukuze anike ingcaciso yokuba eli lungelo lingaphunyezwa njani na ngokusebenzayo. Amazwe anokuzisebenzisa ezi zikhokelo ukuphuhlisa imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo ezifanelekileyo zokuphumeza ilungelo kwimimandla yawo. Kwingxelo eyamkelwa





yiKomiti ngowe-16 Meyi 2008, iKomiti yabongoza amazwe ukuba alungise oonobangela bombhodamo wokutya kwihlabathi kutsha nje ngokusebenzisa nokunyanzela iziKhokelo zokuziThandela.

Ilungelo lokufumana ukutya alikhankanywa ngokucacileyo kwiTshata ye-Afrika kumaLungelo abaNtu kunye noluNtu- 1981 (yiTshatha ye-Afrika) (African Charter on Peoples' and Human Rights). UMzantsi Afrika ulwamkele olu vumelwano. Koko, iKomishoni ye-Afrika kumaLungelo aBantu kunye noluNtu (African Commission on Peoples' and Human Rights) – iqumrhu elihlola ukuphunyezwa kweTshatha ye-Afrika – yathi ukuba ilungelo lokufumana ukutya likhuselwe ngokungathandabuzekiyo yiTshatha ye-Afrika ngokufundwa okudityanisiweyo kwamalungelo kubomi, impilo nophuhliso. Esi sigqibo sathathwa kwityala-*Social and Economic Rights Action Centre and the Centre for Economic and Social Rights v the Government of Nigeria* (Communication No 155/96, 2001 AHRLR 60). IKomishoni ye-Afrika yafumanisa ukuba i-Nigeria igxobhe ilungelo lokufumana ukutya ngokusilela ukuthintela uncoliseko lokusingqongileyo kwiinkampani ze-oli kunye nokuvumela abasebenzi bayo basemkhosini ukuba batshabalalise izilimo kunye nezilwanyana zasefama zoluntu lwama-Ogoni.

Esi sigqibo sithetha ukuba ngoku ungabanga ilungelo lokufumana ukutya phantsi kweTshatha ye-Afrika.

5. Kutheni ubalulekile kuwe umthetho wamazwe ngamazwe?

Zithathu izizathu zokuba kutheni ubalulekile kuwe umthetho wamazwe ngamazwe ngokunxulumene nelungelo lokufumana ukutya. Okokuqala, umthetho wamazwe ngamazwe udlale indima engundoqo ekuyileni uMgaqo-siseki woMzantsi Afrika. Kukho inani lamalungelo kuMqulu wamaLungelo afanayo nalawo afunyanwa kwiimvumelwano zamazwe ngamazwe. Ilungelo lokufumana ukutya lelinye nje lawo.

Okwesibini, uMgaqo-siseko wethu nawo unika umthetho wamazwe ngamazwe indima ekhethekileyo ekutolikeneni onke amalungelo akuwo. ICandelo lama-39 loMgaqo-siseko lithi iinkundla zethu mazithathele ingqalelo umthetho wamazwe ngamazwe xa zitolika onke amalungelo kuMqulu wamaLungelo. Oku kuthetha ukuba xa kutolikwa ilungelo lokufumana ukutya, iinkundla zethu zinyanzelekile ukuba zithathele ingqalelo, umzekelo, amaNqakwana





Jikelele e-12. Kukwathetha nokuba urhulumente kufuneka athathele ingqalelo iziKhokelo zokuziThandela kunye namanye amaxwebhu xa kusenziwa imigaqo-nkqubo ephathelene nelungelo lokufumana ukutya.

Okwesithathu, nangona uMzantsi Afrika ungekayamkeli i-ICESCR, into yokuba ulusayinile uxwebhu ithetha ukuba uzibophelele ekuphumezeni amalungelo akulo. Ukongeza, njengoko kuxeliwe ngasentla, uMzantsi Afrika uwaqinisekisile amanye amaxwebhu akhusela ilungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya. Oku kuthetha ukuba uMzantsi Afrika unomsebenzi wamazwe namazwe wokuqinisekisa ukuba amalungelo abantwana kwisondlo ayaphunyezwa.

Inqaku elibalulekileyo

Ukuba ngaba awazi ukuba ilungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya lithetha ntoni kwaye yintoni ekufuneka urhulumente woMzantsi Afrika ayenze ukuliphumeza, ungafunda amaNqakwana Jikelele e-12 kunye neziKhokelo zokuziThandela.

6. Lithetha ntoni ilungelo lokufumana ukutya okwaneleyo?

Ukuze uqonde ukuba lithetha ntoni ilungelo lokufumana ukutya eMzantsi Afrika, sisebenzisa kakhulu (kodwa hayi kuphela) amaNqakwana Jikelele e-12, kunye neziKhokelo zokuziThandela kunye nezigqibo zeenkundla zethu kwamanye amalungelo angundoqo entlalo-qoqosho.

Ukuze uliqonde eli lungelo, kufuneka kuqala uqonde umahluko phakathi kwe-'sisa' kunye ne 'lungelo'. Isisa sibandakanya ububele. Umnikhi wesisa akanaso isibophelelo sokunika kwaye umamkeli akanalungelo koko akunikwayo. Ngoko ke indlela yesisa yokufumana ukutya ithetha ukuba abantu abalambileyo ngabamkeli beepasile zokutya okanye ikheshi yokutya kurhulumente, amaqela asekuhlaleni nakubantu ngokweziqo zabo. Ngamanye amagama, abaniki bokutya abanyanzelekanga ukuba bakunike. Oku kwehlisa isidima sabamkeli bokutya.





Ngokwahlukileyo, ilungelo yinto onelungelo layo ngokulula nje ngenxa yokuba ungunmtu. Inokunyanzelwa ngokusemthethweni. Xa kusithiwa wonke umntu unelungelo lokufumana ukutya, kuthetha ukuba urhulumente unesibophelelo sokunika abalambileyo ukutya kunye nabo bangelalo ukhuselo ngokokutya. Ukuqonda ukutya njengelungelo kunesiphumo sokubuyisela intlonipho kunye nesidima sabahluphekayo, abo banokuba bafumana iipasile zokutya. Oku kunjalo kuba banelungelo lokufumana ukutya okunjalo njengelungelo. Ukuqonda eli lungelo kukwanceda ukuphelisa umbono wokuba ukungabikho kokhuselo lokutya kubangwa ngabantu ngokwabo (ngaphandle kweentlekele zendalo). Ngoko ke kuqala kwisindululo esisiseko sokuba akukho sikweni ukuba urhulumente angenzi nto xa abantu bakhe besifa yindlala nakukungondleki.

Yiloo nto ilungelo lokufumana ukutya limisela izibophelelo kurhulumente ukuqinisekisa ukuba unalo ufikelelo ekufumaneni ukutya maxa onke ngeendlela ezizezakho okanye, ukuba ngaba awunako ukuzifumanela ngokwakho ukutya, ngoncedo oluvela kurhulumente.

Ilungelo lokufumana ukutya liphunyezwa xa indoda, owasetyhini kunye nomntwana ngamnye, eyedwa okanye bekunye, enofikelelo ngokwasemzimbeni kunye nangoqoqosho maxa onke ekufumaneni ukutya okwaneleyo okanye indlela yokufumana ukutya. Eli lungelo linokuchazwa kwakhona ngokokhuselo lokutya. Ukhuselo lokutya lubakhona xa bonke abantu, maxa onke, banokufumana ukutya okwaneleyo kohlobo oluchanekileyo nobulunga ukuze baphile ubomi obunenkuthalo nobunempilo.

Ilungelo lokufumana ukutya linemiba engundoqo emininzi: ukutya kufuneka *kwanele*, *kufikeleleke*, *kufumaneke yaye kusoloko kukhona*.

UKwanela

Uyakuqaphela ukuba uMgaqo-siseko wethu usebenzisa amagama awohlukeneyo xa uchaza ilungelo lokutya. Uyatsho ukuba wonke umntu unelungelo lokufikelela 'ekufumaneni ukutya okwaneleyo', umntwana ngamnye unelungelo kwi 'sondlo esisiseko' kwaye umntu ngamnye obanjweyo kunye nebanjwa banelungelo 'kwisondlo esoneleyo'. Akukho mahluko ubalulekileyo phakathi kwamagama 'ukwanela', 'isiseko', kunye noku'lingeneyo'. Onke ngokulula athetha ukuba kufuneka ukuba kubekho ukutya okwaneleyo.

'UKwanela' kuthetha ukuba kufuneka ube nofikelelo ekufumaneni ukutya





- okwaneleyo okuya kunganda ukuba ulambe
- okugcwele izindlo ngobulunga – okunomxube ofanelekileyo weekhalori, iprotheni, amafutha, iiminerali neevithamini ukunyusa isondlo esiza kukwenza ube sempilweni kwaye siqinisekise ukuba unobomi obukhuthuleyo, obunempilo nobunesidima
- okukhuselekileyo okungenazinto ziyingozi. Umzekelo, ukutya okuvela emgqomeni wenkunkuma, okanye ukutya okuphelelweyo okanye obekungagcinwanga efrijini (ebekufanele ukuba kugcinwe khona) ngeke kube kusakhuselekile. Kunokuba yingozi kakhulu kwimpilo yakho kwaye kude kwenzakalise ubomi bakho.
- Okwamkelekileyo kumaqela enkolo nenkcubeko. Umzekelo, ukutya okungeyo-halaal akwamkelekanga kuluntu lwaMasilamsi.

Ukufikeleleka

'Ukufikeleleka' kuthetha ukuba kufuneka kube lula ukukufumana ukutya.

- Kufuneka kufikeleleke ngokwasemzimbeni. Oku kuthetha ukuba kufuneka kube lapho kufikelela khona abantu maxa onke. Umzekelo, ukugxotha abantu kumhlaba ebebeqhele ukuvelisa kuwo ukutya kwaye ubenze bahlale kwindawo ekude kubathintela ufikelelo ekufumaneni ukutya ngokwasemzimbeni. Urhulumente kufuneka kwakhona aqinisekise ukuba amaqela angakhuselekanga afana namaxhoba eempixano okanye eentlekele zendalo okanye ezinye iintlekele, iimbacu, abantu ababanjiweyo kunye namabanjwa banalo ufikelelo ngokwasemzimbeni ekufumaneni ukutya.
- Ukutya kufuneka kufikeleleke (okanye kufikeleleke ngokwezoqoqosho). Oku kuthetha ukuba makwenziwe umzamo ngamnye wokugcina amaxabiso okutya efikeleleka kumntu wonke, ingakumbi kwabo bahluphekayo. Ngenxa yokonyuka kwamaxabiso okutya kwakutsha nje, abantu abaninzi abasakwazi ukufikelela nasekufumaneni ukutya okusisiseko kwaye basemngciphekweni wokwamkela imikhwa emibi yokutya eya kuchaphazela kakubi impilo yabo kwaye ifake engozini ubomi babo.

Okufumanekayo nokusoloko kukhona

'Okufumanekayo' kuthetha ukuba kufuneka kubekho ukutya okwaneleyo kokondla bonke abemi. Kumazwe amaninzi, kuqokwa noMzantsi Afrika, kuye kwakho ukunqongophala kokutya ngenxa yokuwa kwakutsha nje kwemali-mboleko.





'Okusoloko kukhona' kuthetha ukuba ukutya kufuneka kufumaneke maxa onke kungondli kuphela abantu abakhoyo kodwa kondle nezizukulwana zexa elizayo.

7. Zeziphi izibophelelo nemisebenzi ebekwa leli lungelo?



Uxanduva lwakho (yintoni ekufuneka uyenze?)

Okokuqala, unoxanduva lokondla wena kunye nosapho lwakho ngeendlela zakho. Akukho umntu ovumelekileyo ukuba aphazamisane neendlela zakho zokuzibonelela ngokutya. Abazali banoxanduva lokunika abantwana babo ukutya.

Urhulumente unesibophelelo sokuqinisekisa ukuba kuyenzeka ukuba uzondle wena ngeendlela ezizezakho. Umzekelo, unokuwisa imithetho ekhusela wena kunye nabanina ophazamisana neendlela zakho zokuvelisa ukutya. Kuphela kuxa ungenako ukuzibonelela ngokutya (okanye kubantwana bakho, ukuba ungumzali) apho urhulumente anyanzelekileyo ukuba anike uncedo.

Izibophelelo zikarhulumente (yintoni ekufuneka ayenze urhulumente?)

UMgaqo-siseko wethu umisela intlu ezimbini zezibophelelo kurhulumente. Okokuqala, icandelo le-7(2) lixela ukuba urhulumente kufuneka ahloniphe, anyuse, akhusele kwaye azalisekise onke amalungelo akuMqulu wamaLungelo, kuqukwa nelungelo ekufumaneni ukutya. Okwesibini, icandelo lama-27(2) limisela isibophelelo kurhulumente ukuba athathe *amanyathelo omthetho kunye namanye amanyathelo* afanelekileyo, kwizibonelelo ezifumanekayo, ukuze aphumeze ilungelo lokufikelela ekufumaneni ukutya okwaneleyo ngokuqhubekayo (ngokuhamba kwexesha elithile).

Ezi zibophelelo ziyangenana kwaye zidibene. Isibophelelo sokuthatha *amanyathelo omthetho* sithetha ukuba urhulumente kufuneka awise imithetho yokukhusela abantu kwizenzo zabanye (iinkampani okanye abantu beziziqu) abema endleleni yokufikelela ekufumaneni ukutya. Isibophelelo sokuthatha amanye amanyathelo sithetha ukuba urhulumente unomsebenzi wokwamkela imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo eziya kuxhasa kwaye ziphumeze (*zizalisekise*) ufikelelo ekufumaneni ukutya. *Ukuthatha amanye amanyathelo* kunokuthetha kwakhona ukuba urhulumente





makaphakamise ukuqonda okumalunga (*ukunyusa*) nelungelo lokufumana ukutya kunye neenkqubo azamkeleyo ukuphumeza eli lungelo.

Ngokushwankathela, zonke ezi zibophelelo ngokulula nje zithetha ukuba urhulumente unesibophelelo sokuthatha amanyathelo okuqinisekisa ukuba

- ukutya okwaneleyo kuyafumaneka
- ukutya kuyafikeleleka
- ukutya kwanele, kukhuselekile kwaye kwamkelekile.

Yintoni ekufuneka yenziwe ngurhulumente ukuqinisekisa ukuba ukutya okwaneleyo kuyafumaneka?

- Kufuneka, kuqala, abonelele ngokusingqongileyo okunceda amafama ukuba avelise ukutya okwaneleyo.
- Kufuneka kwakhona alawule ukungeniswa ngaphakathi elizweni nokuthunyelwa kumazwe angaphandle kokutya, ingakumbi xa kukho umngcipheko wokungabi nako ukutya okwaneleyo.
- Kufuneka aqinisekise ukuba abantu banako ukusebenzisa izibonelelo zendalo ezifana nomhlaba kunye namanzi maxa onke ukuvelisa ukutya.
- Kufuneka ahlole ukuveliswa kunye nonikezo lokutya ukuze singanikezeli ngokutya kwamanye amazwe xa sikumngcipheko wokungabi nako ukutya okwaneleyo elizweni.

Yintoni ekufuneka yenziwe ngurhulumente ukuqinisekisa ukuba ukutya okufumanekayo kuyafikeleleka?

- Kufuneka aqinisekise ukuba akukho bani ovinjwa iindlela zokuvelisa ukutya ezifana nomhlaba namanzi. Urhulumente unokuwisa imithetho ekhusela abantu ekubeni bagxothwe kwimihlaba yabo okanye kumakhaya abo abawasebenzisela ukuvelisa ukutya.
- Kufuneka athathe amanyathelo okwenza ukuba abantu babe nako ukuzivelisela ngokwabo ukutya. Unokuxhasa abalimi abasakhasayo ngokubanika ufikelelo emhlabeni, iinkxaso kunye noqeqesho kwezolimo kwaye unokukhuthaza ukulimela ukuphila ngokuxhasa uluntu ngezitya zokutya kunye nezitya zokutya





zemizi. Kufuneka kwakhona athathe amanyathelo akhawulezileyo, ngokwakhe okanye ngoncedo lwamazwe ngamazwe, ukuqinisekisa ukuba akukho namnye olambileyo ngokunika uncedo oluzondelele amalungelo abantu kumntu wonke (ngekheshi okanye ububele) ngokufanelekileyo kwaye ngaphandle kokucalula.



- Kufuneka athathe amanyathelo okuqinisekisa ukuba akukho namnye ozama ukufikelela ekufumaneni ukutya ucalulwayo ngenxa yohlanga, isini, ubuzwe okanye ngokuba kumbutho othile wezopolitiko. Akufunekanga uvinjwe ukutya kuba umnyama, ungowasetyhini okanye ungummi wangaphandle okanye ngenxa yokuba ukwiqela lezopolitiko eliphikisayo. Urhulumente unokuwisa imithetho eyenza ukuba kungabikho mthethweni (ingakumbi iinkampani zokutya) ukucalula amaqela athile.
- Kufuneka aqinisekise ukuba ukutya akubizi kakhulu kubantu abaqhelekileyo. Unokulawula amaxabiso okutya okusisiseko, akhuphe irhafu yentengo yokutya okusisiseko okunjalo, axhase ukuveliswa kwako okanye avelise ulawulo lwamaxabiso.
- Apho abantu bangenako ukuthenga okanye ukuvelisa ukutya ngokwabo, urhulumente kufuneka athathe amanyathelo okubanceda ngqo. Aba bantu banokuba bangamaxhoba eentlekele zendalo okanye ezinye iintlekele okanye abantwana okanye abazali abangenako ukuzondla bona okanye abangayifumaniyo imisebenzi okanye abahlupheke kakhulu ukuba babe nokutya. Urhulumente unokunika uncedo ngqo ngokubanika imali (iinkxaso zentlalo), ivawutsha (izitampu zokutya) ukuba bathenge ukutya okanye iipasile zokutya.

Yintoni emayenziwe ngurhulumente ukuqinisekisa ukuba ukutya okukhoyo kwanele, kukhuselekile kwaye kwamkelekile?

- Kufuneka aqinisekise ukuba ukutya okuveliswayo kunongqinelwano oluchanekileyo lweekhalori, iiprotheni, amafutha, iiminerali neevithamini ukuqinisekisa ukuba abantu baphila ubomi obunempilo nobunesidima.
- Kufuneka aveze imigangatho esisiseko yokuvelisa, ukulungisa nokugcina ukutya ukuqinisekisa ukhuseleko lokutya, kwaye kufuneka enze ukuba yaziwe loo migangatho luluntu kunye neenkampani zokutya. Umzekelo, iinkampani zokutya kufuneka ziphawule umhla wokuphelelwa ngokucacileyo kwizinto zokutya kwaye zisuse ukutya okuphelelweyo kwiishelufa zeevenkile.





- Kufuneka amisele iindlela zokuhlola ukukhuseleka nexabiso lesondlo sokutya.

Ukusilela kukarhulumente ukwenza ezi zinto kungakhokelela ekugxojweni kwelungelo lokufumana ukutya

Imisebenzi yecandelo labucala (yintoni emayenziwe okanye ingenziwa licandelo labucala?)

Abantu abaninzi namhlanje bahlala kwimimandla yasezidolophini kwaye abaziveliseli ukutya okukokwabo. Bakuthenga kwiinkampani. Ngoko ke umsebenzi wokuqinisekisa ukuba ukhuselo lokutya ngeke uyekelwe ngokupheleleyo kurhulumente. Amafama, abenzi nabathengisi banendima enkulu ekufuneka bayidlale.

Urhulumente ngokulula nje ulawula uveliso nokuhanjiswa kokutya ukuqinisekisa ukuba kukho ukutya okwaneleyo kumntu wonke maxa onke ngokwenza imithetho kunye nemigaqo-nkqubo emalunga nokutya. Kufuneka kwakhona alawule ukuziphatha kweenkampani zokutya. Abenzi kunye nabathengisi kufuneka bayilandele kwaye bayisebenzise le mithetho kunye nemigaqo-nkqubo. Umzekelo, kufuneka bangahlangani basebenze kunye okanye basebenzise izenzo zoshishino ezenza ukuba amaxabiso okutya onyuke. Mabanike ukutya okungenzakalisi impilo yabantu.

Ezinye iinkampani (ezifana neenkampani ze-oli) kufuneka zingangcolisi ukutya okanye imithombo yokuvelisa ukutya.

8. Lingaxojwa njani ilungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya?

Jikelele, ilungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya ligxojwa ukuba ngaba urhulumente akaphumeleli ukuqinisekisa ukuba ukutya kuyafumaneka, kuyafikeleleka, kwanele kwaye kwamkelekile. Ukuba ngaba awukwazi ukufikelela ekufumaneni ukutya ngenxa yokuba urhulumente engaphumelelanga ukuzalisekisa imisebenzi yakhe, ungaphikisana naye ekubeni urhulumente ugxobhe ilungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya.





Ukugxojwa njengokusilela ekubeni kubekho into eyenziwayo



Ukuphendula kumbhodamo wamaxabiso okutya elizwe, iKomiti ye-UN. kumaLungelo oQoqosho, ezeNtlalo kunye naweNkcubeko (UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) yakhupha ingxelo ngoMeyi ka-2008. Yathi umbhodamo okhoyo ngoku wokufumana ukutya umele ukusilela ekuhlangabezaneni nesibophelelo sokuqinisekisa ulwabiwo olulinganayo lonikezo lokutya ngokunxulumene nemfuno. Ubunzima bokufumana ukutya bukwabonakalisa ukungaphumeleli kwemigaqo-nkqubo yesizwe neyamazwe ngamazwe yokuqinisekisa ufikelelo ngokwasemzimbeni kunye nangoqoqosho lokufumana ukutya kwabo bonke.

Koko, ayiyiyo yonke intsilelo yokuqinisekisa ukhuselo lokutya esisiphosiso sikarhulumente. Umzekelo, ukungakhuselwa kokutya kunokubangwa ziintlekele zendalo ezifana nendlala okanye imbelela, okanye yimarike yokutya yehlabathi (njengamaxabiso anyukayo okutya angoku). Kwiimeko ezinjalo, urhulumente kulindeleke ukuba ancede abantu abachatshazelwe kakhulu zezi zehlo. Urhulumente ugxobha amalungelo aba bantu okufumana ukutya ukuba ngaba akaluniki uncedo olunjalo.

Imizekelo yokugxojwa kwelungelo lokufumana ukutya

Urhulumente ugxobha ilungelo lakho ukuba



- *akalihloniphi ilungelo lakho:* Urhulumente uphazamisana nokufikelela kwakho ekufumaneni ukutya ukuba ngaba uyakugxotha kumhlaba owusebenzisela ukuvelisa ukutya, kuba wenza njalo urhulumente kubantu abamnyama ngexa localulo. Omnye umzekelo kuxa urhulumente eyeka ukuhlawula inkxaso yakho yezentlalo ngaphandle kokunika isizathu esifanelekileyo.
- *Akalkhuseli ilungelo lakho:* Urhulumente ugxobha ilungelo lakhe lokukhusela wena ukuba ngaba akathathi amanyathelo okuthintela abanye ekuphazamisaneni nokufikelela kwakho ekufumaneni ukutya. Oku kunokwenzeka ukuba, ngokomzekelo, akakukhuseli kwiinkampani ezinkulu ezilahla izinto ezinobungozi kummandla wakho kwaye zingcolise amanzi owasebenzisela ukuvelisa ukutya.





- *Akalinyusi ilungelo lakho:* Urhulumente ugxobha lo msebenzi ukuba ngaba akaniki ulwazi olumalunga neenkqubo esele zikhona zokutya kwaye onokufaneleka ukuba uxhamle kuzo.
- *Akaququzeleli ufikelelo lokufumana ukutya:* Urhulumente uyawugxobha lo msebenzi ukuba ngaba uyasilela ukunika imo engqongileyo evumayo yokuba abantu babe nofikelelo ekufumaneni ukutya. Umzekelo kuxa kungekho nto ayenzayo ukunciphisa iimpembelelo zamaxabiso anyukayo okutya kwabahluphekayo (njengokuba, ukuba ngaba akayikhuphi irhafu yentengo yokutya okuthile)
- *Akaboneleli ngokutya:* Urhulumente unokuba ugxobha esi sibophelelo ukuba uyasilela ukunceda ngqo abo bangenako ukuzondla ngokwabo okanye jikelele bangakhuselekanga ekufumaneni ukutya. Umzekelo kuxa engancedi aba bachatshazelwe ziintlekele zendalo okanye bangenalo ukhuselo lokutya jikelele.
- *Inkqubo okanye umgaqo-nkqubo wakhe wokutya ucalula okanye ukhuphela ngaphandle amaqela:* Urhulumente ugxobha ilungelo lokufumana ukutya ukuba ngaba iinkqubo zakhe zokutya zicalula iqela labantu ngokwesiseko sobuhlanga, isini, ubuzwe okanye ukuba kumbutho wezopolitiko othile, okanye ukuba ukhuphela ngaphandle abantu ingakumbi abangakhuselekanga.

9. Yeyiphi imithetho eyenza ukuba lisebenze ilungelo lokufumana ukutya?

Ngo-2002, urhulumente waqala ukuyila umthetho omtsha wokulawula nokulungelelanisa ukhuselo lokutya lwesizwe. Koko, akukho nkqubela ingako yenziweyo ukuza kuthi ga ngoku.

Imiba yelungelo lokufumana ukutya okwangoku ikhuselwe ngamacandelo emithetho eyahlukeneyo.



- Ukugxothwa: ImiThetho emininzi ikhusela abantu ekubeni bagxothwe. Le mithetho ibavumela ukuba bahlale apho bakhoyo kwaye baqhube besebenzisa umhlaba ukuze bavelise ukutya, okanye baqinisekise ukuba akukho mntu ubanqandayo, ngaphandle kwesizathu, ekusebenziseni ulwandle ukuloba. Iquka:
 - o UTshintsho loMhlaba (kubaQeshi Mhlaba) umThetho wesi-3 ka-1996 [Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act 3 of 1996]
 - o UmThetho wokuLulwa koKhuselo lweNgqesho wama-62 ka-1997 [Extension of Security of Tenure Act 62 of 1997]



- o UmThetho wokuThintelwa kokuGxothwa okungekho mThethweni kunye nokuHlaliwa eMhlabeni ngokungekho mThethweni we-19 ka-1998 [Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act 19 of 1998]
- o UmThetho wemiThombo ePhila eLwandle we-18 ka-1998 [Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998] (ukhusela amalungelo okuloba omlobi)

Le mithetho ifuna ukuba inkundla ithathele ingqalelo into yokuba umntu usebenzisa umhlaba ukuvelisa ukutya xa isenza isigqibo sokuba iwunike okanye ingawuniki umyalelo wokugxotha.



- Inkxaso ngokwezentlalo: UmThetho woNcedo ngokweNtlalo we-13 ka-2004 ulawula ulungiselelo lweenkxaso zentlalo kumaqela athile abantu (abadala, abantwana kunye namaxhoba eentlekele zendalo okanye ubunzima bexesha elifutshane). UmThetho ujolise ekuqinisekiseni ukuba abantu abahluphekayo okanye abo basongelwa ngumbhodamo wokutya banofikelelo ekufumaneni ukutya.



10. Yeyiphi imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo ezenza kusebenze ilungelo lakho lokufikelela ekufumaneni ukutya?



Umgaqo-nkqubo karhulumente ongundoqo ngoweSicwangciso soKhuselo oluHlanganisiweyo lokuTya soMzantsi Afrika (Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa), 2002 (IFSS). Lo mgaqo-nkqubo ujolise ekuqinisekiseni ukuba wonke umntu eMzantsi Afrika unofikelelo ekufumaneni ukutya maxa onke. Ukwajolise ekuphumezeni enye yeeNjongo zoPhuhliso zeSigaba seXesha leWaka leMinyaka (Millennium Development Goals): ukwehlisa indlala, ukungondleki kunye nokungakhuseleki kokutya ngesiqingatha ngo-2015.



Urhulumente umisele inani leenkqubo ukuze aphumeze iinjongo ze-IFSS. Ezi nkqubo zizalisekisa imiba eyahlukeneyo yezibophelelo ezimiselwe lilungelo lokufumana ukutya.





linkqubo eziququzelela ukufikelela ekufumaneni ukutya

Ezi zinkqubo zikarhulumente ezenza ukuba abantu babe nalo ufikelelo kwizibonelelo ukuze bavelise okanye bathenge ukutya.

Nkqubo	Yintoni eyenzayo	Ufikelela njani kuyo
UKwabiwa ngokuTsha koMhlaba kusenzelwa uPhuhliso lwezoLimo (Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development) (LRAD)	Inika uncedo lwemali kubalimi abasakhasayo abavela kumaqela abamNyama, abeBala, kunye namaNdiya ukuba bathenge umhlaba okanye izixhobo ngeenjongo zezolimo.	Kufuneka ufake imali (ubuncinane bama-5 000), ipropati, imfuyo okanye umsebenzi ukuze ufikelele kwinkxaso ye-LRAD.Qhagamshelana neSebe leMicimbi yeMihlaba.
IiNkqubo zeMisebenzi kaRhulumente eziSekelwe kuluNtu	Idala imisebenzi ngokubandakanya uluntu kwiinkqubo zemisebenzi karhulumente ukuba barhole imali yokuthenga ukutya.	Qhagamshelana neSebe leMisebenzi kaRhulumente.
INkqubo yesiQabu kubuHlwempu	Amasebe amaninzi ayayisebenzisa le nkqubo kumacandelo awo akhethekileyo. Umzekelo, iSebe lezeNzululwazi nobuChwepheshe lineprojekithi ye-agro-processing. Ezi nkqubo zesebe zidala imisebenzi, kwaye ziphuhlise izakhono, kuluntu.	Ezi nkqubo zijoliswe kubantu abasebatsha, abasetyhini kunye nabantu abakhubazekileyo.Qhagamshelana neSebe loPhuhliso lweNtlalo kwiNombolo yalo engahlawulelwayo engu, 0800 601011, okanye amanye amasebe ngolwazi oluthe vetshe ngeenkqubo zawo zesiqabu kubuHlwempu kunye nokuba ufikelela njani kuzo.





linkqubo ezinika uncedo ngqo ngofikelelo ekufumaneni ukutya

Inkqubo	Yintoni eyenzayo	Ufikelela njani kuyo
Isikim sokoNdla kwizikolo zamaBanga aPhantsi seNkqubo yezoNdlo yeziKolo	Ixhasa ngokutya kubantwana kwizikolo zamabanga aphantsi ezikhethiweyo kwimimandla ethwaxwa yindlala.	Izikolo zifaka izingcingane kwiSebe lezeMfundo ukuze zixhaswe kule nkqubo. Izikolo zamabanga aPhakamileyo nazo zinokufaka izingcingane
Isikim sokungoNdleki samaNdla eProteni seNkqubo eHlanganisiweyo yeSondlo	Ibonelela izibhedlele kunye neekliniki ngezongezi zesondlo ukuze kulungiswe kwaye kuthintelwe ukungondleki. Umzekelo, iimveku, abantwana kunye noomama beemveku ezisanda kuzalwa bafumana uVithamini kwiikliniki.	Yiya kwikliniki yakho yempilo yengingqi.
Iinkxaso zasentlalweni zeNkqubo yoNcedo kwezeNtlalo	Inika abantwana imali (inkxaso yemali yabantwana), abadala (umhlalaphantsi), abantu abakhubazekileyo (inkxaso yokukhubazeka), abantwana abalondolozwe ngomnye umzali (inkxaso yokhathalelo lomntwana olondolozwe ngomnye umzali) kunye namagqala emfazwe. Kukwakho kwakhona nenkxaso yenkxwaleko kubantu abajongene nobunzima bexesha elifutshane. Ezi nkxaso, ezinikwa iinyanga ezintathu, zenza ukuba abantu babe nako ukuthenga ukutya.	Ezi nkxaso (ngaphandle kweyokhathalelo lokulondolozwa umntwana kunye neenkxaso zenkxwaleko) zivavanyelwe ukuba nako kwakho, okuthetha ukuba kufuneka ukuba ube nengeniso ethile okanye, kwimeko yomhlalaphantsi wobudala, ube ngaphezulu kweminyaka ethile (60). Qhagamshelana neSebe loPhuhliso lweNtlalo kwiNombolo yalo engahlawulelwayo engu: 0800 601011



linkqubo ezinyusa ufikelelo ekufumaneni ukutya

Le nkqubo ifundisa kwaye yazisa ngexabiso lesondlo kunye nokhuseleko lokutya.

INkqubo	Into eyenzayo	Ufikelela njani kuyo
INkqubo yeSondlo eSekelwe kuluNtu	Ijolisise ekoluleni ukhuselo lokutya ngokuphucula ulwazi olumalunga nesondlo, ukuxhasa ukhathalelo lwabasetyhini kunye nabantwana kunye nokunyusa okusingqongileyo okunempilo.	Ohagamshelana neSebe lezeMpilo okanye ikliniki yengingqi.

11. Ulibanga kwaye ulikhusele njani ilungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya?

Ungalibanga ilungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya ngokufikelela kwiinkqubo esele zikhona kunye nokusa urhulumente enkundleni xa ucinga ukuba ilungelo ligxojiwe. Ungaqinisekisa ukuba urhulumente uyalihlonipha kwaye eliphumeza eli lungelo ngokuthabatha inxaxheba ekwenziweni komthetho nakuphuhliso lomgaqo-nkqubo. Ungalinyusa ilungelo lokufumana ukutya ngokufundisa abanye kwaye wonyuse ukuqonda malunga nelungelo.

Ukufikelela kwiinkqubo esele zikhona

Urhulumente umisele inani leenkqubo zokuqinisekisa ukuba kukho ukhuselo lokutya kumntu wonke maxa onke. Ukuba ngaba ufuna uncedo lukarhulumente lokufikelela ekufumaneni ukutya, luxanduva lwakho ukuqhagamshelana okanye utyelele amasebe karhulumente (awesizwe, awephondo okanye awengingqi) apho kwenzekayo. Zininzi iinkqubo zikarhulumente ngaphandle kwezi ziqukwe kule ncwadana.

Ukuthabatha inxaxheba ekwenziweni komthetho kunye nakuphuhliso lomgaqo-nkqubo

Amaqela, imibutho yasekuhlaleni kunye nabantu beziziqu banemfanelo yokuthabatha inxaxheba ekwenziweni kwemithetho kukhuselo lokutya.

- Umzekelo, ungaxhasa umthetho wokhuselo lokutya wesizwe ophucula ufikelelo kukhuselo lokutya ngokulungelelanisa kunye





nokuhlanganisa imithetho enxulumene nokutya, imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo.

- Ungaphembelela urhulumente ukuba abeke phambili ukhuselo lokutya okanye enze ukuba ibe linqaku lofezekiso lweenkonzo olukhethekileyo kuhlahlo lwabiwo-mali, uyilo nomgaqo-nkqubo.
- Ungaseka umbutho welungelo lokufumana ukutya okanye iphulo ngemiba engokhuselo lokutya.

Ukufundisa nokudala ukuqonda

Imibutho yasekuhlaleni (kuqukwa nengasekelwanga ngaphantsi kukarhulumente, imibutho esekelwe kuluntu) inoxanduva lokwazisa uluntu ngamalungelo alo okufumana ukutya kwaye inokuwathathela kubo njani na amabango abo kwaye iwakhusele. Kufuneka iphakamise ukuqondwa kweenkqubo esele zikhona abantu abanokufikelela ngazo ekufumaneni ukutya okanye kwiindlela zokukovelisa okanye zokukuthenga.

Ukunyanzela ilungelo lakho ekufumaneni ukutya

- Ungafaka izikhalazo ezimalunga nokugxojwa kwelungelo lakho lokufumana ukutya kwiKomishoni yamaLungelo oluNtu yoMzantsi Afrika [South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC)]. I-SAHRC inokusiphanda isikhalazo sakho kwaye nokuba, ukuba kukho imfuneko, isise enkundleni egameni lakho.
- Unokuya enkundleni ngqo ukuba ukholelwa ekubeni ilungelo lakho ligxojiwe okanye liye lasongelwa ngurhulumente, icandelo labucala okanye ngumntu. Ukuba ngaba ucinga ngale ndlela onokuyikhethe, kuyakukunceda ukufumana igqwetha. Ukuba ngaba ngeke ube nako ukulihlawula igqwetha, yiya kumaZiko omThetho okanye kwii-NGOs ezifana ne-Legal Resources Centre, i-Women's Legal Centre kunye neekliniki ezinceda ngezomthetho (legal aid clinics) okanye abancedisi bamagqwetha (paralegals) abanokukunceda ngaphandle kwentlawulo.





linkcukacha zeendawo onokuqhagamshelana nazo

IZiko	IiNkcukacha zoqhagamshelwano
ISebe lezoLimo (Department of Agriculture)	Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001 nombolo yomNxeba: 012 319 6000 IFeksi: 012 321 8558 www.nda.agric.za
ISebe lezemfundo (Department of Education)	Private Bag X895, Pretoria, 0001 Inombolo yomNxeba: 012 326 5911 IFeksi: 012 321 6770 www.education.gov.za
ISebe lezeMpilo (Department of Health)	Private Bag X399, Pretoria, 0001 Inombolo yomNxeba: 012 328 4773 IFeksi: 012 325 5526 www.doh.gov.za
ISebe leMicimbi yeMihlaba (Department of Land Affairs)	Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001 Inombolo yomNxeba: 012 319 6886 IFeksi: 012 321 8558 http://land.pwv.gov.za
ISebe lezoPhuhliso lweNtlalo (Department of Social Development)	Private Bag X885, Pretoria, 0001 Inombolo yomNxeba: 012 312 7637 IFeksi: 012 321 2658 www.dsd.gov.za
ISebe lezeNzululwazi nobuChwepheshe (Department of Science and Technology)	Private Bag X894, Pretoria, 0001 Inombolo yomNxeba: 012 843-6300 www.dst.gov.za
IKomishoni yamaLungelo oluNtu yoMzantsi Afrika	Private Bag X2700, Houghton, 2041 Inombolo yomNxeba: 011 484 8300 IFeksi: 011 484 7146 www.sahrc.org.za





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