



# ILungelo loKutya

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## Yintoni iLungelo loKutya?

Ilungelo lokutya lilungelo loluntu elamkelweyo phantsi komthetho kazwelonke nowamazwe ngamazwe nokhusela ilungelo labantu ekubeni bafikelele ekutyeni futhi bazondle ngokwabo, nokuba kungendlela yokuelisa ukutya okukokwabo okanye ngokukuthenga. Ilungelo lokutya linxulumene nelungelo lomntu kubomi nesidima. Ilungelo lokutya lifuna ukuba ukutya **kufumaneke, kufikeleleke** futhi **kwanele** emntwini wonke **ngaphandle kocalucalulo okanye umkhethe ngawo onke amaxesha**.

Ukuba ikhaya okanye umntu akawonwabeli lo mgangatho wofikelelo, akakhuselekanga ekutyeni. Nokubaluleke kakhulu kukuba ukutya kufuneka kwabelwane ngako lusapho lunonke ngendlela apho umntu wonke kweli khaya efikelela ekutyeni okwaneleyo. Olu lwahlulo lokutya kufuneka nalo lwenziwe ngaphandle kocalucalulo okanye umkhethe ongenabulungisa kumalungu eli khaya.

EMzantsi Afrika, wonke umntu kufuneka akwazi, ngaphandle kweentloni nezithintelo ezingenantsingiselo, ukuthatha inxaxheba kwimisebenzi yemihla ngemihla. Okukuthetha ukuba, phakathi kwezinye izinto, kufuneka bakwazi ukonwabela ufikelelo kwiimfuno ezisisiseko ezinjengokutya, ngendlela enesidima. Ukuvelisa ukutya okukokwabo, abantu badinga imbewu, amanzi, izakhono zemveliso kunye neminye imithombo. Umntu angafuna nokufikelela kwinkxaso-mali.

### liMfanelo zikaRhulumente

ICandelo 27(1)(b) loMgaqo-siseko weRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika lithi, *"wonke umntu unelungelo lokufikelela kukutya namanzi awoneleyo."* Le mfanelo yandiswe nakwicandelo 27(2), nalapho kuthiwa "urhulumente kufuneka athathe uwisio-mthetho olufanelekileyo kunye neminye imilinganiselo ngaphakathi koovimba bakhe abakhoyo, ekufezekiseni ukuqonda okuqhubekayo kwelungelo ngalinye kula". Phantsi kweCandelo35(2)(e) loMgaqo-siseko, amabanjwa kunye namabanjwa agwetyiweyo nawo anelungelo lokutya okwaneleyo, futhi necandelo 28(1)(c) lichaza ukuba wonke umntwana unelungelo "lesondlo esisisiseko, indawo yokuhlala, iinkonzo zonyango ezisisiseko, kunye neenkonzo zentlalo-ntle.

*Onke amalungelo kuMgaqo-siseko wethu ayalingana. Amalungelo axhomekeke kwelinye. Umzekelo, ngaphandle kokutya, kunzima ukufunda esikolweni futhi ufumane imfundo. Amalungelo asebenza kuye wonke umntu elizweni lethu, abantwana, amabanjwa, abantu abangengobemi belizwe kunye nabantu abadala*

UMzantsi Afrika ukwasayine nezivumelwano ezininzi namazwe ngamazwe, nokuthetha ukuba, kufuneka uqinisekise ngoku kulandelayo:

**Intlonipho:** kufikelelo olukhoyo lokutya okwaneleyo. URhulumente akanako ukuthatha nayiphina imilinganiselo ebangela uthintelo kufikelelo olunjalo;

**Ukhuselo:** lufuna imilinganiselo karhulumente yokuqinisekisa ukuba iinkampani okanye umntu ngamnye akohluthi abanye abantu ufikelelo lwabo kukutya okwaneleyo;

**Uzalisekiso:** luthetha ukuba urhulumente kufuneka athathe inxaxheba edlamkileyo kwimisebenzi eyenzelwe ukomeleza ufikelelo lwabantu kwimithombo enokusetyenziswa kwimveliso yokutya. Ukuba umntu okanye iqela alikwazi ukonwabela ilungelo lokutya, ngenxa yezizathu ezingaphaya kwamandla abo, urhulumente kufuneka anikezele ufikelelo kwelo lungelo ngokuthe ngqo.

Oku kuthetha ukuba urhulumente kufuneka anikezele indawo efikelekayo nalapho abantu banokuelisa okanye bafumane ukutya okukokwabo kunye neentsapho zabo. Ukuze kuthengwe ukutya, umntu kufuneka abe nomvuzo futhi urhulumente kufuneka aqinisekise ngofikelelo kukhuseleko lwentlalo kwabo bantu kunye neentsapho ezingenako oku.



### IMida kwiLungelo loFikelelo

Ilungelo lokutya **alithethi** ukuba umntu ngamnye kunye namaqela banelungelo lokunikwa ukutya. Lithetha ukuba umntu unelungelo lokuzondla ngendlela enesidima, kuqoqosho kunye neminye imisebenzi. Ngamanye amazwi, umntu ngamnye namaqela banoxanduva lokuqalisa imisebenzi ebona ukuba bakwazi ukufikelela ekutyeni. Nangona kunjalo, urhulumente unendima ebalulekileyo ekufuneka eyidlalile ekuxhaseni ezi nzame.

Imfanelo yomntu ngamnye kukuzondla kunye neentsapho zabo. Oku kungenzeka ngokusebenza ukuze ufumane imali yokuthenga ukutya okanye ngokulima umhlaba ukuze utyale ukutya okukokwako oza kukutya futhi uthengisele nabanye. Akukho mntu ovumelekileyo ekubeni athintele omnye umntu ekubeni afikelele kumalungelo angawo okutya ngaphandle kokuba bophula amalungelo

asemthethweni alo mntu. Ingakumbi abazali, babophelelekile ekubeni banikezele ukutya ebantwaneni babo. Xa bengakwazi, urhulumente ubophelelekile ukuba angenelele kwaye anikezele ukutya kubo.

Eminye imida ekufikeleleni kwilungelo lokutya ixhomekeke kwimigaqo-nkqubo karhulumente nokunqongophala kozalisekiso lwemigaqo-nkqubo. Uninzi lwemihlaba yezolimo eMzantsi Afrika lusengowabantu abambalwa abamhlophe, kwaye ulwahlulo ngokutsha lomhlaba luyafuneka. Kukho nokunqongophala kwenkxaso kumafama asakhulayo amancinci ekunyuseni umgangatho wokhuselo lokutya kunye nemveliso. Ukufama kwasezidolophini akukhuthazwa ngokwaneleyo okanye akuxhaswa, nangona kukho imfundo enkulu yezitya zokutya ezixekweni. Umgangatho wofikelelo kwiminikelo yentlalo iphantsi kwimimandla esemaphandleni, nalapho ukuthwaxwa yindlala kukuninzi kakhulu, xa kuthelekiswa nemimandla esezidolophini.

Kukho imfuneko ekubeni urhulument aqwalasele unikezele olusebenzayo lomhlaba, ancedise amafama asakhulayo amancinci engingqi ngezakhono kunye nemali yophuhliso, akhuthaze futhi axhase amafama asezigolophini kwaye aqinisekise ukuba abantu emaphandleni bayawaqonda amalungelo abo kukhuseleko lwentlalo futhi bayakwazi ukufikelela kwiminikelo yentlalo. Urhulumente kufuneka aqalise neenkqubo zokukhusela ukutshintsha kwemozulu futhi ancedise imimandla yoluntu ekubeni yamkele iziphumo zokutshintsha kwemozulu.

### Uthungelwano phakathi kwelungelo lokutya kunye namanye amalungelo oluntu'

**Ilungelo lempilo:** isondlo siyinxenye yelungelo lempilo kunye nelungelo lokutya. Ukuba amakhosikazi akhulelweyo okanye ancancisayo ibele awavunyelwa ekubeni afikelele ekutyeni okunesondlo, yena nosana lwakhe bangachathazelwa kukungondleki nokuba ufumene inkathalelo yangaphambili nasemva kokufumana umntwana.

**Ilungelo kubomi:** xa abantu bengakwazi ukuzondla, bajongana nengozi yokufa okubangelwa yindlala, ukungondleki okanye izigulo ezibangelwa koku.

**Ilungelo lamanzi:** ilungelo lokutya alinako ukuqondwa ukuba abantu abanalo ufikelelo olugcinekileyo emanzini akhuselekileyo nacocekileyo angawabo nasetyenziswa ekhaya.

1 <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet34en.pdf>. Amalungelo ewonke ayathungelana, amalungelo adweliswe ngasentla ngamanye angamalungelo asisisiseko kuphela nalapho abantu bebonke benelungelo kuwo, nambalwa okanye aphikwayo xa abantu bejongene nokungakhuseleki kokutya.

**Ilungelo kwimfundo:** ukulamba nokungondleki kudodobalisa iindlela zokwazi ukufunda ebantwaneni futhi oko kungabanyanzelisa ekubeni basiyeke isikolo, basebenze endaweni yaso, banciphise futhi bekwajongela phantsi ukonwabela kwabo ilungelo labo kwimfundo.

**Ilungelo lokusebenza nokhuselo lwentlalo:** ukuba nomsebenzi kunye nokhuselo lwasantlalweni ziindlela ezibaluleke kakhulu zokufumana ukutya. Kwelinye icala, imivuzo engephi neenzuzo zokhuselo lwentlalo kwixesha elininzi zisekwa liqwalaselwa lixabiso lokutya okusisiseko kurhwebo.

**Ilungelo lolwazi:** ulwazi lubalulekile kwilungelo lokutya. Lwenza ukuba umntu ngamnye abe nolwazi malunga nokutya nesondlo, iimarike kunye nolwazi lwemithombo yoovimba. Lomeleza ukuthatha inxaxheba kwabantu nokuzikhethela kwamahala kwabathengi. Ukukhusela nokonyusa umgangatho welungelo lokufuna, ukufumana nokugqithisa ulwazi olubhexesha ukonwabela ilungelo lokutya.



### IMiba ngoKutya

UMzantsi Afrika unelinye kwawona mazinga aphezulu endlala nokungalingani kwihlabathi lilonke jikelele. Ngokwangoku, kukho abantu abamalunga nezigidi ezili-11 eMzantsi Afrika abangakhuselekanga ekutyeni (abangaziyo ukuba isidlo sabo esilandelayo siya kube sivela kweliphina icala).

Kukho abantu abangakhuselekanga ekutyeni abazizigidi ezili-12, ama-70% abo ahlala kwimimandla esemaphandleni.<sup>2</sup>Ngaphezulu kwama-60 eepesenti abantu abahlala belambile abangamakhosikazi.<sup>3</sup>

Ukungondleki kusashiyeye kuyeyona ngxaki enkulu kakhulu kwezempilo kwihlabathi lilonke jikelele kwaye kungoyena nobangela mkhulu wokusweleka kwabantwana, ngaphezu kwe-HIV/AIDS, TB nemalariya zidibene.<sup>4</sup>

Malunga ne-1.5 yesigidi sabantwana abangaphantsi kweminyaka emi-6 ukukhula kwabo kuthintelwa kukungondleki okungapheliyo.

2 <http://www.srfood.org/index.php/en/component/content/article/1524-mission-to-south-africa-preliminary-conclusions>  
3 World Food Programme, 2009.  
4 USAID, 2009

Malunga nama-25%abo bonke abantu abalambileyo kwihlabathi lilonke jikelele basuka kwi-sub-Saharan Africa.

Ukunqongophala kokutya okwaneleyo nesondlo kungowona mba ubaluleke kakhulu ojongene nabantwana eMzantsi Afrika. Ukunqongophala kofikelelo ekutyeni kwabantwana kungachaphazela amalungelo anjengelumveliso kwezempilo nemfundo.

Nangona uMzantsi Afrika ungumvelisi wokutya, ufikelelo koku kutya kubo bonke abantu boMzantsi Afrika kunzima.

Kukho ukutya okwaneleyo kwihlabathi lilonke ekondleni wonke umntu kodwa ngenxa yenani lemiba ethile, asinguye wonke umntu ofikelekayo ekutyeni.

Owona mhlaba mninzi ongcono wezolimo kwihlabathi jikelele usetyenziselwa ukukhulisa izibonelelo zorhwebo ezinjengomqhaphu, umthi othile wosinga ofana nekhala (i-sisal), iti, icuba, ummoba nekoko, imiba engeyomveliso yokutya okanye ezingenasondlo kodwa nezinebango elikhulu.

Ukutshintsha kwemozulu kwandile ekubeni kubonwe njengonobangela wangoku nowexesha elizayo wokulamba nokuthwaxwa yindlala. Ngonyaka ka-2050, ukutshintsha kwemozulu neepateni eziguquguqukayo zemozulu ziphantse zadudula abanye abantwana abangama-24 ezigidi endlaleni. Phantse isiqingatha saba bantwana singase- sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>5</sup>

Iinkampani zabucala ezimbalela kwihlabathi jikelele zinamaphepha-mvume okanye iilayisensi zokusebenzisa iimbewu zokuvelisa ukutya kwaye ezi nkampani zenza isigqibo ngexabiso lwezo mbewu nezithi zithunyelwe kumafama engingqi. Iqondo lolawulo lwale mbewu ligcuntswana elingephi, umgangatho wabo, unikezelo namaxabiso anempembelelo ekukwazeni kwabantu ukukhulisa ukutya okukokwabo futhi bavelise imveliso yokutya okunexabiso eliphantsi.

Ngaphantsi nje kwama-80% okutya kukonke kwaseMzantsi Afrika okulungiswe ngemvelo nokubizwa ngolwimi lwasezini njengokutya oku-genetically modified (GM)

I-GM kukutya okutshintshiweyo ngokufaka okanye ngokususa amaqhekezana amancinci emateryali yofuzo, okanye izinto ezithile eziphilayo ekuyileni iimpawu ezifunekayo. Izinto eziphilayo ezilungiswe njalo zikwaziwa njengee-GMO.

5 IFPRI, 2009

Impembelelo yexesha elide yokutyiwa kokutya i-GM ayaziwa kwaye isenokuba nobungozi.



### INdima edlalwa yi-SAHRC

IKhomishoni yamaLungelo oLuntu eMzantsi Afrika (SAHRC) liqumrhu elizimeleyo nelimiswe nguMgaqo-siseko ekubeni iliso, ukukhusela nokuzalisekisa ukufunyanwa kwamalungelo oluntu kwiilizwe lethu. UMzantsi Afrika unelinye kwawona mazinga aphezulu endlala nokungalingani kwihlabathi lilonke jikelele. Kengoko kuyayixhalabisa i-SAHRC xa amalungelo asisisiseko anjengelumveliso lokufikelela ekutyeni engathathelwanga ngqalelo. I-SAHRC ingancedisa ekufikeleleni kwilungelo lokutya ngokusebenzisa amagunya ayo okubandakanya ii-arhente ezinjenge-SASSA, amasebe karhulumente kuzwelonke, ingingqi nakwiphondo, amafama malunga neengxaki abantu abajongene nazo kwimimandla yoluntu nasekuncediseni abantu ababuthathaka (abanjengabantwana kunye nabantu abakhubazekileyo) ekubeni bafikelele kumalungelo abo.

Naninina xa umntu ngamnye okanye iqela lingakwazi ukonwabela ilungelo lofikelelo ekutyeni okwaneleyo ngeendlela ezifumanekayo kubo, urhulumente unempembelelo yokuzalisekisa elo lungelo ngokuthe ngqo kwaye i-SAHRC iya kuncedisa abo bantu, ingakumbi amaqela abuthathaka ekubeni athethathethane norhulumente ekufumaneni eli lungelo. I-SAHRC kufuneka ikwaqinisekisa ukuba iyakwenyusa ukuqonda ngelungelo lofikelelo ekutyeni kwaye ngokwenza njalo, ivuselela uhlaziyo kuwo onke amacandelo, ukuquka abo babandakanywa kwimveliso yokutya. Amanathelo okuqala e-SAHRC abandakanya ukuqwalasela izikhazalo zomntu ngamnye, ukunceda amaqela abuthathaka anjengamakhosikazi nabantu abakhubazekileyo; iimanyano zokutya, amaqela achaphazelekayo karhulumente namacandelo abacala ekudlaleni indima yokukhuthaza uhlaziyo kwimigangatho eyohlukeneyo kwimveliso nonikezelo lokutya okusisiseko.



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