

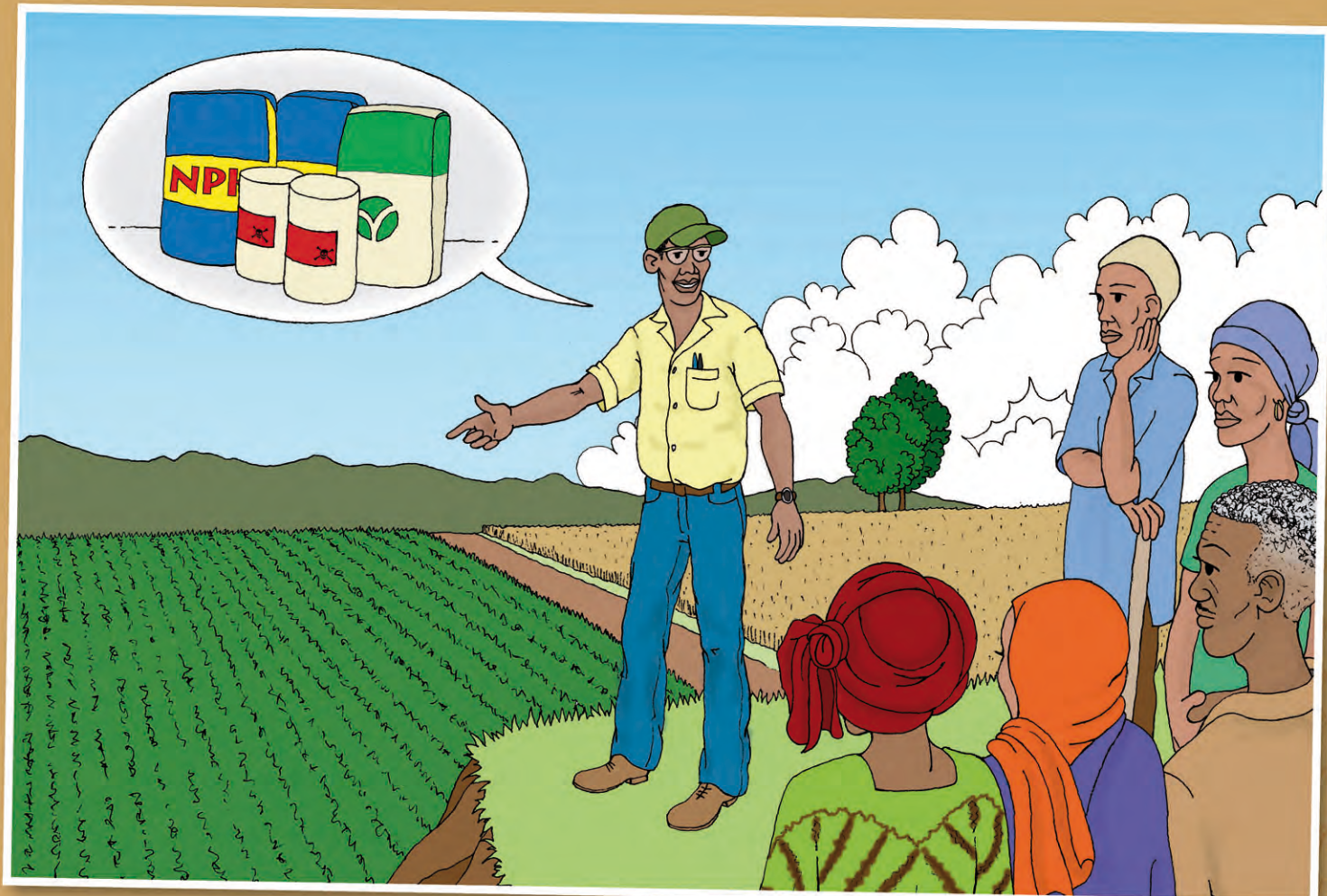
Yintoni inkqubo yenkxaso yezifakwa zabalimi (FISPs)?

Izifakwa kwifama yeGreen Revolution ziintlobo ntlobo ezahlukeneyo zeembewu, izichumisi nezitshabalalisi khula eziphuculweyo. Ezizifakwa kumele ukuba zithengwe- kumaxesha amaninzi ngummeli karhulumente, umrhwebi osisazi ngezomhlaba okanye umrhwebi.

Eli gama lithi nkxaso lithetha ukuba kukho umntu ozakubonelela abalimi ngento ukubancedisa ukuba bathenge ezizifakwa. Lo 'mntu' kumaxesha amaninzi ngummeli karhulumente okanye umrhwebi weizifakwa ezo, 'lento' idla ngokuba yimali mboleko okanye imali ezalayo.

'Inkxaso' ivakala ngathi urhulumente okanye umrhwebi wenzela umfama into elungileyo kodwa amafama kumele aqaphele izivubeko zemali mboleko okanye ezalayo ekuhambeni kwexesha. Le nkxaso ikhokela abalimi kumgibe wetyala abangasoze bakwazi ukuphuma kuwo. Ingaba kwenzakalani xa ungakwazi ukulibhatala ityala?





Inkqubo yenkxaso yezifakwa zamafama okanye **Farm input subsidy programmes (FISPs)** ngelasemzini ijoliselwe ekuthobeni iindleko zemveliso zamafama akhasayo okanye amafama amancinci. Izizathu zeFISP ngokutsho kwenkqubo karhulumente ziquka oku:

- ▶ ukongeza ingeniso kubantu abahluphekayo;
- ▶ ukuthoba amaxabiso okutya;
- ▶ ukongeza ukhuseleko lokutya;
- ▶ ukukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kwezifakwa zeGreen Revolution;
- ▶ ukuquma intlalontle yamafama;
- ▶ ukuphucula ukuchuma komhlaba;
- ▶ kubonelela amafama ngenzuzo yezoqoqosho.

Inkxaso ijolise kubantu abathile ekuthiwa xabebizwa 'ziindlalifa'.

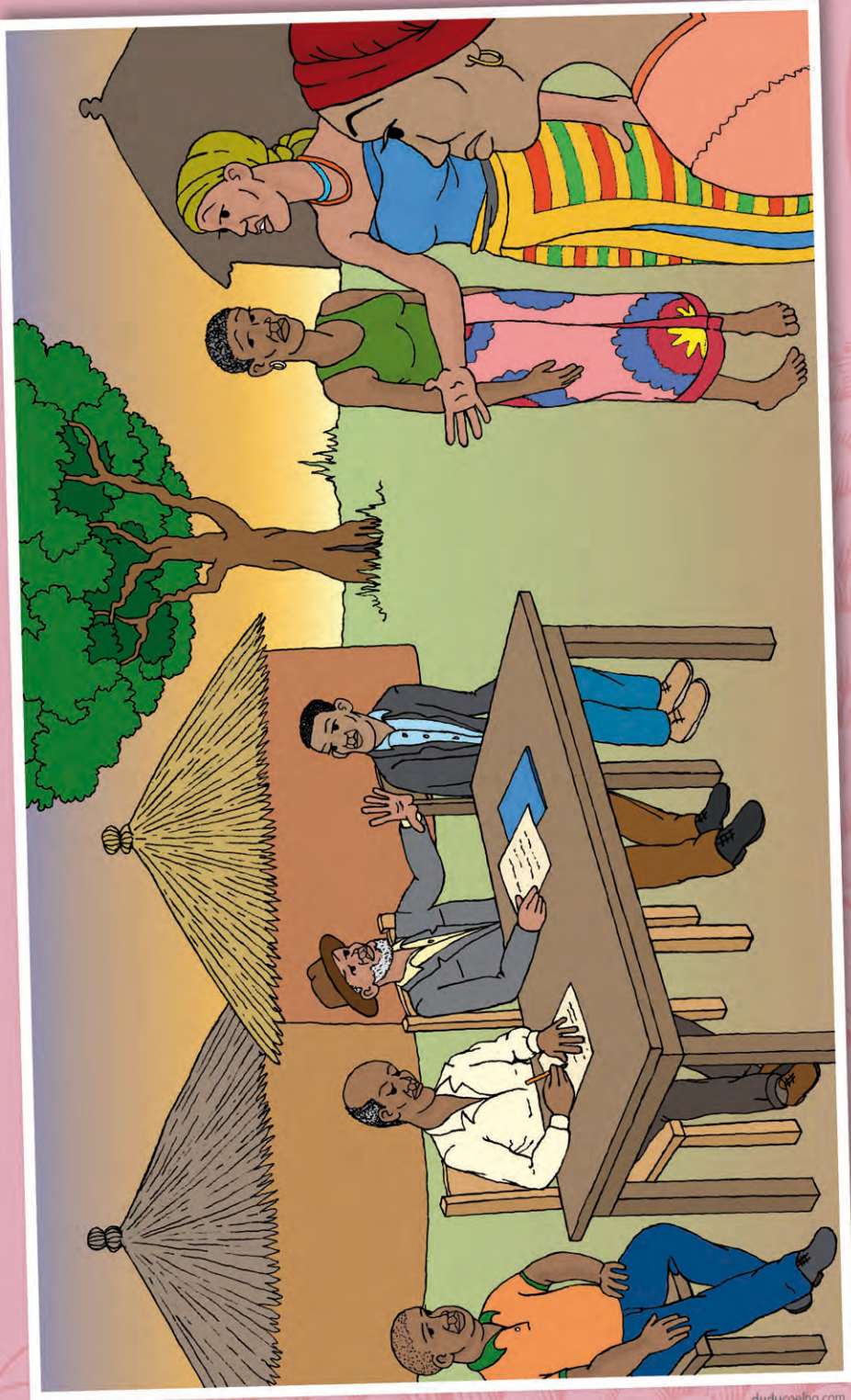
Okokuba umfama uA unika umfama uB ipakethi yembewu, umfama B ufumene ilifa kengoko umfama B yindlalifa.

Zintoni iinjongo ze-FISP?

Ngamaxesha maninzi abantu abafumana lemigodlo ye FISP ngamafama amancinci.

IiFISP zidla phakathi kwe 100 yezigidi (million) ukuya 160 yezigidi zeeDola zaseMelika ngonyaka. Ngamaxesha amaninzi le mali isuka koorhulumente bakazwelonke okanye kwiingxowa zophuhliso.





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Kutheni iiFISP zihluleka ukufezekisa iinjongo zazo?



Tilinkqubo nkxaso yezifakwa zamafama (FISP) ezekelelwe kulendlea yeGreen Revolution ihlulekile ukuqinisekisa ukhuseleko kokutya, ukuphucula impilo yasezilalini nokuthoba inani lendlala. Endaweni yoko izale intembeke exhalabisayo yamafama kwizifakwa ezibonelelwayo (iimbewu ezinyiweyo, izichumisi nezitshabalalisi khula) zawadudulela emgibeni wetyala elingapheliyo.

Iivoucher, izichumisi nezinye izifakwa ziyaduka ngamaxesha amaninzi phambi kokuba zifike kumafama. Loo mafama athi azifumane, ngamaxesha amaninzi azithengisele amafama anobutyebi.

Ezinye iindlela zeFISP zithintela abantu ababuthathaka – ingakumbi amafama abafazi- abavalelwe ngaphandle ngamagosa ezithili zikarhulumente kwakunye neenkosi kumaphandle okanye ezilalini. Eli qela labantu alukwazi ukubhatala iindleko zobulungu kulemibutho yabalimi ukulungela ukufumana inkxaso.

IiFISPs azizincedi izizwe ukwakha ulimo olukwazi ukuzilwela luqinisekise nemveliso yokutya ezimeleyo eqhubekekayo. Endaweni yoko, zongeza ukungakhuseleki kokutya nentlupheko kwaye zihlisa umgangatho womhlaba eAfrika namanzi akhona.

liFISP nobuqhetseba bokusetyenziswa kwezimali zoluntu

migodlo yeFISP ibhatalwa ngurhulumente wesizwe ukuncedisa abalimi abancinci. Kodwa izibonelelo kwakunye nezichumisi ngamanye amaxesha ziphelela zibiwe okanye ziphelelwa zisisiwa kubalimi bamashishini amakhulu.

Akukho ukuthethwa phandle kwemiba ngokubhekisele kwizivumelwano zembewu nezichumisi, into eyenza ukuba kubenzima ukufumanisa ukuba sisixa esingakanani semali yoluntu ebhatalwa kwiinkampani zeembewu



nezichumisi. lindlela zobuhloli novavanyo aziqinanga okanye azikho, kwaye akho waziyo ukuba zingakanani izichumisi nembewu ezilahlekayo.

KwiFISP ezininzi kuMazantsi eAfrika, inkxaso yezifakwa zibiwa zingekasiwa nokusiwa kwiindawo ebekumele ziye kuzo (diversion), abanini zi-voucher bayatshintsha bafune imali okanye bayithengisele abanye loo migodlo yenkxaso (leakage).

- ▶ **Tanzania** – 60% yelahleko ngenxa ye diversion.
- ▶ **Zambia** – 35% yelahleko ngenxa ye diversion okanye i-leakage.
- ▶ **Malawi** – 33% iyabiwa (diversion) okanye ithengiswe kwiimalike zabucala (leakage).
- ▶ **Mzantsi Afrika** – inani elivakalayo lomlinganiselo wezifakwa ubiwa ungekafiki kubaninizo okanye uthengiselwe abalimi ngaphakathi kwelizwe okanye abangaphandle kweli.

Ngenxa yohlolo novavanyo oluphantsi ekuhanjiseni kwezibonelelo zeFISP, lenkqubo seyisetyenziswa **ukunyoba ngezopolitiko**.

- ▶ Kwizithili ezithile **eZambia** nase **Malawi**, amakhaya ahambisana nombutho ophetheyo anamathuba amakhulu okufumana izibonelelo zeFISP.
- ▶ **EZimbabwe** iFISP incede ukugcina umbutho ophetheyo uhlale esitulweni sombuso.
- ▶ **EGhana** nase **Tanzania** abalimi abangabonisi ukuxhasa umbutho olawulayo bayanqandelwa ekufumaneni izibonelelo ezipheleleyo ze FISP.

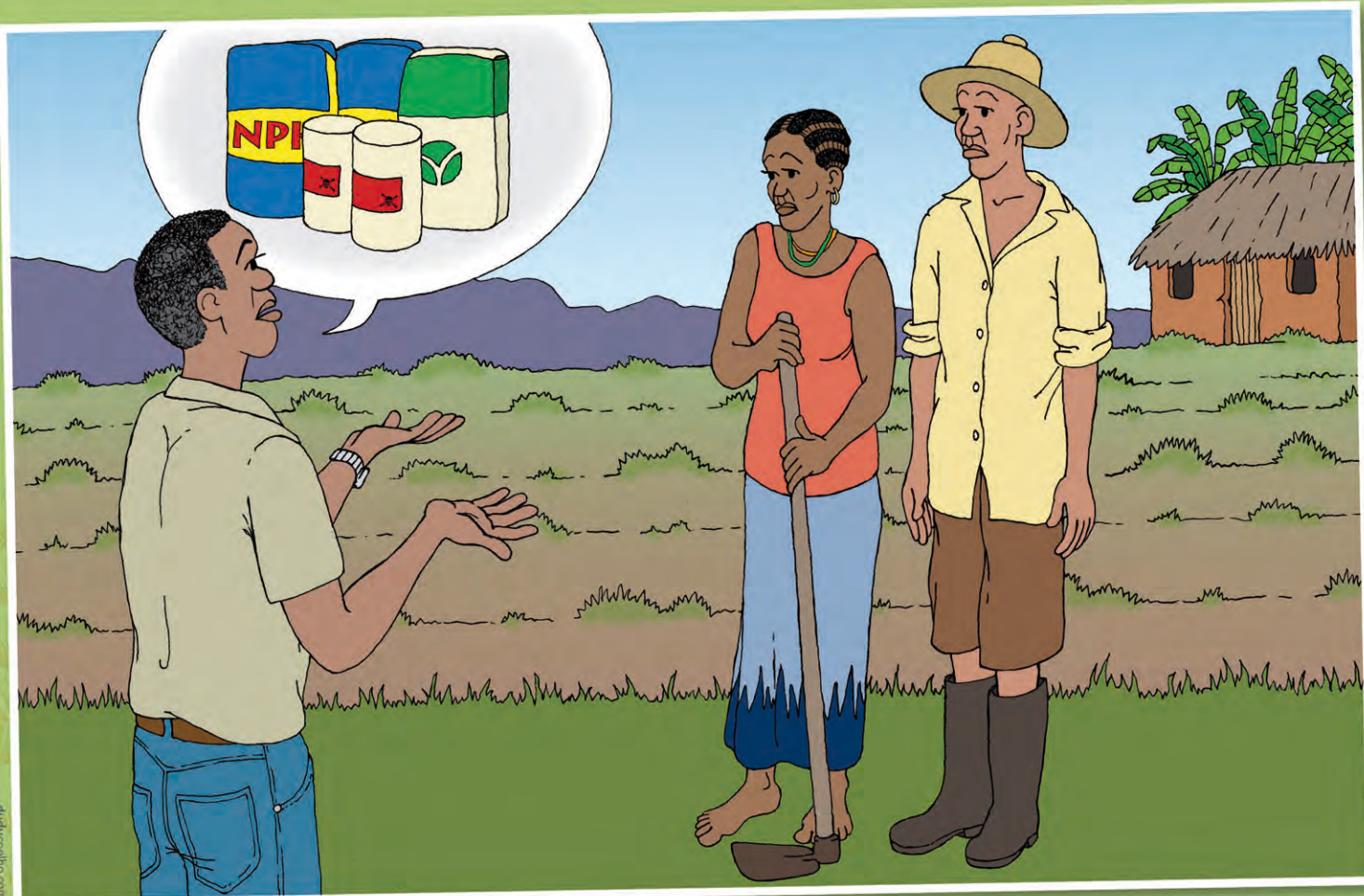
* Iqumrhu yimbumba yeenkampani ezithatha isigqibo sokuthengisa izichumisi ngamaxabiso afanayo ukuze enze ingeniso ngokufanayo angakhuphisani.

Ukugcwalisa kulomba, **iqumrhu*** labavelisi bezichumisi bafunyenwe besebenza kumazwe amaninzi aseMazantsi Afrika.

- ▶ EZambia eliqumrhu libonwe phakathi kwe Omnia ne Nyiombo Investments.
- ▶ EMzantsi Afrika, iOmnia ne Kynoch zifumaniswe zinetyala lokubonisa impawu zokusebenza beliqumrhu.

IFISP nokunyoba abazopolitiko





IFISP ikhuthaza inxomekeko kubalimi abakhasayo

Inkqubo nkxaso yezifakwa kulimo (FISP) ikhuthaza ukusetyenziswa okuphezulu kweembewu nezichumisi zozenzele nto leyo ezale ekuxhomekeni okukhulu kwakunye neengxaki zemali eMazantsiAfrika.

- ▶ **EBotswana**, i-ISPAAD iqinisekise ukuba abalimi abaxheshwa benziwe amafama oshishino; koko yongeze inani yabalimi abancinci.
- ▶ **ELesotho**, le nkqubo yezifakwa yenze abalimi basoloko befuna ukunikwa le nkxaso simahla.
- ▶ **ETanzania**, abaxhamli balenqkubo baphelele sebethembele kulenkxaso, i60% yabalimi seyifumane le nkxaso ngamaxesha aphinda phindiweyo.
- ▶ **EZambia**, abalimi abancinci balahlakelwe yi30% yengeniso emva kokuba inkxaso ibanjwe okwethutyana.
- ▶ **EZimbabwe**, ukuxhomekeka kurhulumente kwabalimi kunyanzelisa urhulumente ukuba avule ityala.

IIFISP zitsalele abalimi kwityala elingapheliyo ngenxa yokuxhomekeka kwezizifakwa zeGreen Revolution, ezenza umhlaba uphatshe ungachumi kwaye zidodobalise amathuba olimo lwezityalo ezahlukeneyo, imbewu zabalimi kwakunye nolwazi nto leyo ixutha ukuzimela.

Igama 'transition' lithetha indlela yokuguquko okanye yokuphenduka kwisimo esithile ukuya kwesinye.

Inkqubo-nkxaso zifakwa yezolimo (FISP) kumele ikhutshwe ngezigaba kufakwe endaweni yayo indlela exhasa i-agro ecology okanye ulimo olunobudlelwane nendalo, ufako mali ngurhulumente kwinkonzo ezixhasa ulimo olunobudlelwane nendalo, uphando nophuhliso oluqhutywa ngabalimi, uxhaso nokuhlonitshwa kwabalimi ukulawula imbewu zabo kwakunye nezibonelelo ezikhulu (amanzi neendlela) – ezithi xa zidibene zibe yinzuzo ekuhambeni kwexesha.

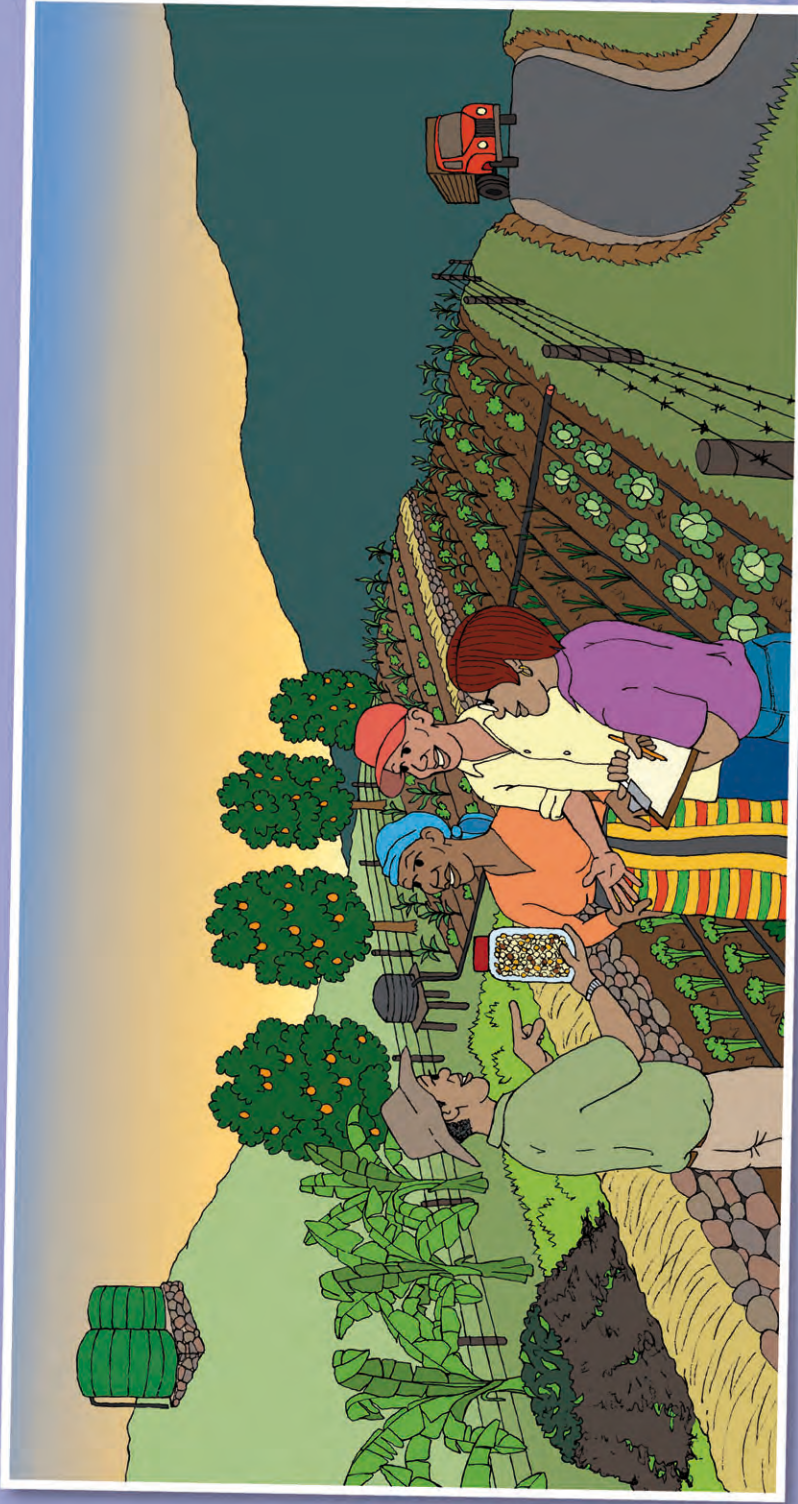
Uxhaso lwendlela evumela inxaxheba yabanye

- ▶ Abalimi namagosa oluntu angamacebisi balimi kufuneka axhaswe ngoqeqesho kwindlela zolimo ezinobudlelwane nendalo.
- ▶ Kukho imfuneko yosebenziswano kwemvaba ngeemvaba ezahlukeneyo ekuhlaleni, imibutho nabozobuchule.
- ▶ Kufuneka kubekho ulwazi olumpompoza macala onke phakathi kwabalimi, onzululwazi, imigaqo nenkqubo, cala ngalinye lisazisa elinye.

Ukubuyiswa kolawulo

Abalimi abasakhasayo kumele:

- ▶ bafune ukufakwa badlale inxaxheba kwizinto ezibadlayo;
- ▶ bahlale kwaye bavavanye iziphumo;
- ▶ balwise incitho nelahleko ezandleni zoonxowankulu.



Inguqulelo (transition) **esukayo kwiFISP**

