



ISITHEMBISO ESINGAGCINWANGA SOKWENZA UMBANE ONGABIZI MALI ENINZI KUMNTU WONKE

Abantu abafumana umbane owaneleyo owenza bakwazi ukwanelisa iimfuno zabo zemihla ngemihla, ngexabiso abanokulifikelela, baneenzuzo ezininzi:

- Banemali engakumbi abanokuyisebenzisa kwezinye izinto ezibalulekileyo, njengokuthenga ukutya kunye nemali yokukhwela kunombane iparafini namalahle aduru.
- Umbane ukhuseleke ngakumbi kunamakhandlela okanye iparafini, zona ezenza abe maninzi amathuba okutsha kwezindlu
- Umbane ngowona mthombo wamandla ucocekileyo (ungenangcoliseko kangako) kunokubasa amalahle neenkuni ngaphakathi endlini. Nyaka ngamnye, abantwana abangamakhulu bayasweleka ngenxa yongcoliseko lomoya wangaphakathi olubangelwa ngamalahle kunye neembawula ezibaswa endlini.
- Umbane ofikelekayo unceda ukuba kubekho amathuba emisebenzi, amashishini amancinane namafama asakhasayo.

Ngenxa yazo zonke ezi zizathu, xa urhulumente woMzantsi Afrika wapasisa uMthetho ophathelele Amandla ngowe-1998, eyona njongo yayiphambili yile ilandelayo:

URhulumente uza kukhuthaza ufikelelo kwiinkonzo zamandla ezifikelekayo kumakhaya angathathi ntweni, amashishini amancinane, amafama asakhasayo kunye neenkonzo zoluntu. Ukuphumeza le njongo kubaluleke kakhulu kwinkqubo karhulumente yolwakhiwo ngokutsha nophuhliso, nakuphuhliso lwentlalo noqoqosho lwexesha elizayo lwelizwe lethu

Lo Mthetho wawenzelwe ukuba ube sisikhokelo sawo wonke umgaqo-nkqubo wamandla Kodwa emva kweminyaka engaphezu kweyi-20, esi sithembiso samandla afikeleleka kumntu wonke asikafezekiswa. Kunoko, sinemeko apho:

- Amakhaya angathathi ntweni kunyanzeleka ukuba akhuphe imali yawo eninzi kakhulu ethenga umbane xa ethelekiswa namakhaya afumileyo. EMzantsi Afrika, amakhaya angathathi ntweni achitha ukuya kutsho kumlinganiselo we-17 pesenti yemali yawo ethenga umbane. Oku kungaphezulu komlinganiselo okhutshwa ngamakhaya afumileyo, yaye loo nto ithetha ukuba kushiyeka imali encinci yokuthenga ezinye izinto ezifunekayo, ezifana nokutya;
- Amakhaya amaninzi agrogriswai ngokucinyelwa umbane ngenxa yokuba awakwazi ukuhlawula iikhawunti zawo zombane;
- Amakhaya amaninzi kunyanzeleka ukuba asebenzise iindlela zamandla eziyingozi njengeparafini nemithombo yamandla engcolisayo (emdaka) njengamalahle ngenxa yokuba engakwazi ukuthenga umbane, yaye
- Amashishini amancinci amaninzi namafama asakhasayo ayasokola ukubhatala iikhawunti zawo zombane, nto leyo ebeka esichengeni ukuqhubeka kwala mashishini.



KONAKELE PHI?

Kutheni singekafezekiswa isithembiso samandla afikelelekayo, akhuselekileyo nacocekileyo kubantu boMzantsi Afrika bebonke?

Kukho izizathu eziliqela ezibangela le meko:

Okokuqala, uRhulumente akazange abeke umlinganiselo wento ebizwa ngokuba “ngamandla afikelelekayo”.

Akukho ngcaciso icacileyo yokuba “amandla afikelelekayo athetha ukuba khaya ngalinye limele libhatale imali engakanani nyanga nganye lithenga umbane”. Ngenxa yoko, akukho mgaqo-nkqubo obeka umlinganiselo wokunyuswa kwamaxabiso ombane ukuqinisekisa ukuba wonke umntu unokukwazi ukuhlululela oko akufunayo. Oko kuthetha ukuba eyona njongo iphambili yalo Mthetho iye ayathathelwa ngqalelo.

Lo ngumba omele uqwalaselwe liSebe leZimbiwa naMandla (sebe elo elijongene nokuphumeza uMthetho ophathelele aMandla) Sifuna umlinganiselo ocacileyo weenkonziso ezifikelelekayo, umlinganiselo obeka imida koko abantu bamele bakuhlulule, ngokuhambisana noko banokukwazi ukukuhlulula.

Okwesibini, umgaqo-nkqubo woMbane Osisiseko Wasimahla [Free Basic Electricity (FBE)] owamiselwa ngo-2003 awukaphunyezwa ngendlela ekwakucetywe ngayo.

Lo mgaqo-nkqubo we-FBE wawenzelwe ukunciphisa isixa-mali esichithwa ngabantu abangathathi ntweni embaneni ngokubanika i-50 kWh yombane wasimahla nyanga nganye. Nangona lo mthamo ungaphantsi kombane odingwa likhaya nyanga nganye, uyinkxaso ebaluleke kakhulu. Ixabiso langoku lombane wasimahla lingaphantsi nje kwe-R100.

Kodwa bekukho iingxaki ezimandla nokuphunyezwa koMgaqo-nkqubo we-FBE. Uphando lwethu lubonisa ukuba kukho izigidi zamakhaya ebefanele ukuba afumana umbane wasimahla nyanga nganye, kodwa akawufumani. Oko kuthetha ukuba kunyanzeleka ukuba azihlululele loo mbane, nto leyo ezishiya zinemali encinci yokuthenga ezinye izinto eziyimfuneko njengokutya.

Siyintoni isizathu soku?

I-FBE ungayifumana qho ngenyanga kuphela ukuba ubhaliswe **njengekhaya elihlwempuzeke kakhulu** kumasipala wendawo ohlala kuyo, yaye umbane wakho uqhagamshelwe ngendlela eyiyo. Umasipala unembopheleleko yokukhangela amakhaya ahlwempuzekileyo, awabhalise aze awanike ipakeji yeenkonzo ezisisiseko zasimahla, (umbane, amanzi nogutyulo) nyanga nganye. Bonke oomasipala banemigaqo eyahlukeneyo yoko kuthethwa likhaya elihlwempuzeke kakhulu (ungafumana imigaqo kwiofisi yomasipala wendawo ohlala kuyo), kodwa imele iquke onke amakhaya ahlwempuzekileyo.

Ukuba unemitha yombane obhatalelwa kwangaphambili okanye uneakhawunti yombane ngqo ku-Eskom, ngoko umasipala umele axelele uEskom ukuba ubhalise njengekhaya elihlwempuzeke kakhulu. Uya kuthi ke uEskom akunike umbane wasimahla aze afumane imali kuloo masipala.



Ivela phi imali yalo mbane wasimahla (nazo zonke ezinye iinkonzo zasimahla)?

Nyaka ngamnye xa kusenziwa ibhajethi, uNongxowa weSizwe uqikelela inani lamakhaya ahlwempuzeke kakhulu kumasipala ngamnye. Bathi ke babale iindleko zokunikezela nganye kwiinkonzo zasimahla. Intlawulo epheleleyo yeenkonzo zasimahla iphindaphindwa ngenani lamakhaya ahlwempuzeke kakhulu aqikelelwayo kumasipala ngamnye, yaye loo mali inikwa umasipala Loo nto ithetha ukuba umasipala ngamnye ufumana imali yokuhlawulela iinkonzo ezisisiseko ngokuthe ngqo isuka kwibhajethi yesizwe nyaka ngamnye.

Injongo kukuba umasipala ufanele asebenzise imali ayifumeneyo ukuze abonelele ngeenkonzo zasimahla kwinani elaneleyo lamakhaya afumana imali ngenxa yalo. Oku kuthetha ukuba, ukuba umasipala ufumana imali ukuze anikezele ngeenkonzo zasimahla kumakhaya angama-5,000 kufuneka abonelele ngeenkonzo kulo makhaya. Ukuba unika kuphela iinkonzo kumakhaya angama-3,000, ngoko kufuneka achaze isizathu sokwenjenjalo yaye ukwamele athethane nabahlali ngaphambi kokuthatha eso sigqibo.

Ukuba umasipala ufumana inkxaso-mali kwibhajethi yesizwe ukuze anikele iinkonzo ezisisiseko zasimahla kumakhaya angama-5,000, aze anikele iinkonzo kuphela kumakhaya angama-3,000 – kwenzeke ntoni kwenye imali ebifanele ukuba isetyenziswa kwiinkonzo ezisisiseko zasimahla ukwenzela amanye amakhaya angama-2,000)? Umasipala uvunyelwa ukuba asebenzise loo mali kuyo nantoni na afuna ukuyisebenzisa kuyo.

Okwangoku, akakho umntu ohlola ukuba imali efunyanwa ngoomasipala ukuze bahlawulele iinkonzo ezisisiseko zasimahla iyawanceda na amakhaya ahlwempuzekileyo. Uphando lwethu luye lwakhangela ukuba mangaphi eneneni amakhaya afumana umbane wasimahla koomasipala bawo, xa kuthelekiswa nokuba mangaphi ahlawulelwe kwibhajethi yesizwe.

Siye sathlekisa inani lamakhaya aye afumana inkxaso mali kwibhajethi yesizwe kunye nenkcazelo eye yafakwa ngoomasipala nyaka ngamnye ngokuba mangaphi amakhaya abawanika umbane osisiseko wasimahla. Ngo-2019 (unyaka wakuphela wenkcazelo echanileyo evela koomasipala) ibhajethi yesizwe yanika inkxaso mali kumakhaya ewonke azizigidi eziyi-9.8 ukuze afumane iinkonzo ezisisiseko zasimahla, kuquka umbane oyi-50 kWh. Kodwa enyanisweni azizigidi ezi-2 amakhaya afumane umbane osisiseko wasimahla koomasipala beendawo akuzo.

Kukho amakhaya ayi-2.5 miliyoni angaqhagamshelwanga ngokusesikweni kumbane. Ngenxa yoko awakwazi ukufumana umbane wasimahla. Naxa sicinga ngoku, oku kuthetha ukuba kusekho amakhaya ahlwempuzekileyo ayi-2.5 miliyoni eMzantsi Afrika amele afumane umbane simahla kodwa angawufumaniyo.

Isixa semali ebefanele ukuba siyokunceda la makhaya besiyi-6 bhiliyoni ngo-2019 kuphela. Eli lixabiso elipheleleyo lombane wasimahla elingafunyanwanga ngabantu, nemali ekuye kwafuneka bayikhuphe ukuze baye bakuthenga umbane.



Kutheni oomasipala benganiki amakhaya angakumbi imali isibonelelo sombane wasimahla?

Bayayifumana imali yawo kwibhajethi yesizwe, ngoko kutheni bengayidluliseli inzuzo epheleleyo kumakhaya angathathi ntweni?

Akukho lula ukuphendula lo mbuzo, yaye umasipala ngamnye uza kuba nembono yakhe, kodwa kubonakala ngathi oomasipala benza kube nzima kakhulu ukuba abantu babhalise njengamakhaya ahlwempuzeke kakhulu, kwanokuba abathathi ntweni. Ukuba akukwazi ukubhalisa njengohlwempuzeke kakhulu, akunakufumana umbane wasimahla. Ayilunganga loo nto kuba umasipala kulindeleke ukuba aqinisekise ukuba onke amakhaya ayabhalisa aze afumane le nzuzo.

Maxa wambi ikhaya libhaliswa njengelihlwempuzeke kakhulu, lize lifumane ezinye iinkonzo ezifana namanzi, kodwa aliwufumani umbane wasimahla, kwanokuba lifakelwe umbane ngokusesikweni. Ixesha elininzi abantu abazi ukuba xa bebhalse njengabahlwempuzeke kakhulu banokufumana zonke iinkonzo zasimahla.

Kubalulekile ukuba sonke siqinisekise ukuba oomasipala bethu balungiselele umbane wasimahla nazo zonke iinkonzo zasimahla ezisisiseko. Simele sibuze oomasipala bethu ukuba mangaphi amakhaya abawacelela imali kwibhajethi yesizwe, yaye mangaphi eneneni amakhaya azifumanayo iinkonzo zasimahla. Ukuba kukho umahluko omkhulu, bamele bachaze isizathu. Simele sinyanzelise ukuba oomasipala bethu bagqithe kuthi ngaphambi kokuba bagqibe ukuba mangaphi amakhaya aza kufumana iinkonzo zasimahla, yaye mangaphi angazi kuzifumana.



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Iphepha elipheleleyo linokufunyanwa apha.