

Umdiliya omuncu

Abasebenzi bewayini baseMzantsi
Afrika kunye neevenkile zaseNgilani



Umbuliso

Ushishino lweewayini lukho kumhlaba-jikelele. Iiwayini zase-Australia, New Zealand kunye nase-Chile zizalise iindawo ebezikade zihlala iiwayini zase-Europe. UMzantsi Afrika yingxenyane yale mpumelelo, ngokuthumela iilitha ezingamakhulu amathathu ezigidi zewayini, into eyenza ukuba sibilizwe lesithoba kweli shishini. Iiwayini ezintsha zibalulekile ngoku, kwaye zezona zithengwayo ngabantu base-Europe.

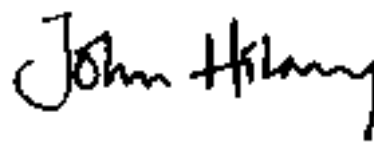
Nangona ikhona ingeniso kwimali yaseMzantsi Afrika, olu shishino luzisa ukuhlupheka kubantu abasebenza ngazo ezi wayini. Abasebenzi abaninzi baphuma kwintlupheko, imali encinci, ukungakhuseleki kunye nokungabinazindlu. Ngenxa yokuxhomekeka kweli shishini, abasebenzi bajongene nokugxothwa emisebenzini. Amakhosikazi ngabona bahluphekayo kwaye bafumana eyona incinane imali.

Le ngxelo yenziwe Ngu-War on Want kunye noSikhula Sonke. Ijongane neendlela ezithi iivenkile zaseNgilani zibenendima eziyidlalayo ekuhlukumezeni abasebenzi. Le ngxelo ikwajonga

nokuba abantu bahlutshwa njani zezi venkile ngoku zona zixhamla lukhulu kule ntlupheko yabasebenzi.

USikhula Sonke ngumbutho okhokhelwa ngamakhosikazi, kwaye ujongene nezehlo ezithi zenzeke kubasebenzi bengingqi yaseKapa. Abantu abangapha kwekhulu lewaka basebenza kwimizimveliso yewayini. USikhula Sonke ngentsebenziswano yakhe kunye nemibutho yoluntu kunye norhulumente wenze inguqu enkulu kakhulu. Le nto ibonisa ukubaluleka kwale mibutho.

UWar on Want uxhasa imibutho enje ukulwa ukuphathwa kakubi kwabantu emisebenzini. Abathengi base-Europe baphethe amandla okuthenga le wayini, nagona iwayini ininzi kunabantu abayithengayo. Olu shishino luzisa imisebenzi emininzi eMzantsi Afrika. Ngoku lixesha lokuba ezi venkile zenze ukuba abantu baphathwe ngendla entle kwihlabathi lonke.



John Hilary
Mlawuli Ophetheyo, War on Want

Ukusuka ekapa ukuya kumthengi

mveliso yewayini iye yabaluleka njengokuba amazwe amaninzi angenele olu gqatso. Amazwe afana noMzantsi Afrika, Chile, New Zealand kunye Australia abalulekile ngoku kuba avelisa le wayini ithandwa kangaka e-Europe.

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Nangona zithandwa kakhulu ezi wayini, imveliso iyakogqitha ukuthengiswa kwale wayini. Ngo-2006 kuveliswe ngaphezu kokuba kuthengisiwe, ngoko ke loo nto inika amandla okuthoba ixabiso kubathengi. Kuba intengiso ixhomekeke kubantu base-Europe, bona benza intando yabo.

Amandla okuthenga alele kubathengi ngoko ke ngabo abagqiba ukuba ixabiso malithini.

Ngenxa yenani elikhulul labathengisi, iivenkile ziqashe abathengi ukuze ibengabo abadibana naba bathengisi nabavelisi bewayini. Ngoko ke kuxhomekeke kubathengi ukuba iiwayini zabavelisi ziyathengwa na.

Phantse zonke iiwayini zalapha eMzantsi zigqitha kwaba bathengi beewayini. Nangona abavelisi abakhulu oo-DGB kunye neDistell bethengisela iivenkile, abanye abavelisi kunyanzelekile ukuba bagqithe kwaba bathengi. Aba bathengi ngabaseNgilani kwaye ishumi elinambini leenkampani lijongene newayini yomhlaba wonke. Ngoko ke aba bathengi baphela bebonakala njengabona bantu banamandla engeniso kumhlaba-jikelele.

Isiphumo sale nto kukuba abavelisi balapha balwe bodwa befuna ukuthengisa imveliso yabo.

Nangona abab bathengi benamandla okuthenga, ziivenkile ezinamandla okuxoxa ngamaxabiso nezinye izinto. Xa iivenkile zifuna imali ethe xhaxha, abathengi bayitsakla le mali kubavelisi beewayini.

Ugqagamshelwano lweyayinc yoMzantsi Africa



INgilani ibambe amandla athile kwimveliso yalapha eMzantsi Africa.

INgilani ithenga iwayini eninzi kakhulu apha Emzantsi, ithenga i-30% yewayini yalapha. Le nto yenza iivenkile nabathengi baseNgilani babenamandla amakhulu kakhulu. Ukhuphiswano lokuthengisela ezi venkile

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Intengiso yewayini yase Uk nge Brand

Inqanab	Uphawu (ilizwe)	Inqanab	Uphawu (ilizwe)
1	Hardys (Aus)	11	JP Chenet (Fr)
2	Gallo (US)	12	Concha & Toro (Ch)
3	Blossom Hill (US)	13	Montana (NZ)
4	Jacob's Creek (Aus)	14	First Cape (SA)
5	Stowells (Various)	15	Namaqua (SA)
6	Wolf Blass (Aus)	16	Rosemount (Aus)
7	Lindemans (Aus)	17	Piat d'Or (Fr)
8	Kumala (SA)	18	Oyster Bay (NZ)
9	Banrock Station (Aus)	19	La Gioiosa (It)
10	Echo Falls (US)	20	Fiordaliso (It)

Inxelo: nge wayini 2007, off license nendaba zi July 2007

Amandla kwizandla zabantu abambalwa

Imveliso yewayini iye yabaluleka njengokuba amazwe amaninzi angenele olu gqatso. Amazwe afana noMzantsi Afrika, Chile, New Zealand kunye Australia abalulekile ngoku kuba avelisa le wayini ithandwa kangaka e-Europe.

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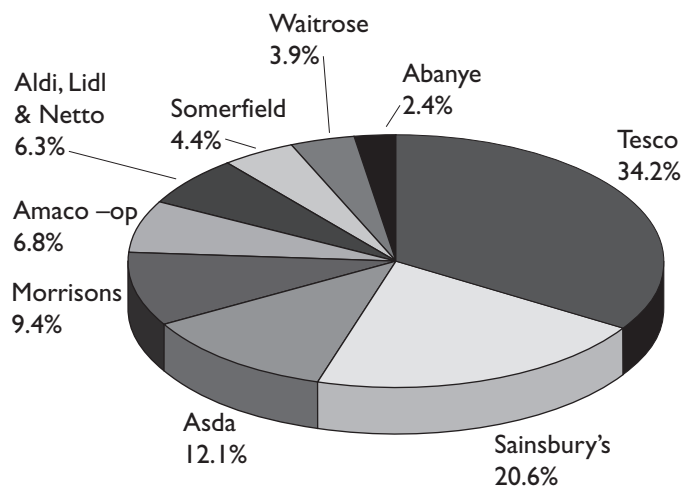
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Intengiso yewayini yase U.K ngokwamaxabiso



Inxelo nge TNS World Panel kiwayini nendaba zi July 2007

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Ukhuphiswano lokuthengisela ezi venkile lukhulu kakhulu. Umzantsi ukhuphisana namazwe aphuhlileyo kakhulu, iMelika, Australia, France kunye ne-Italy. UMzantsi lilizwe elibambe indawo yesihlanu e-Europe, kwaye ubambe i-8% yentengiso khona. Le tafile ingezantsi ibonisa abavelisi abaphezulu engilani; abavelisi baseMzantsi i-Kumala ikwindawo yesibhozo.



Amazabiso kwimakethu ze UK
ehlile ukuya kutsho kubathengisi
impazamo Mehmet Baylav/War on Want

Ukuhlawula ixabiso

Amandla okuthenga iwayini eevenkile ezimbalwa abangela ukuba abavelisi balukuhlwe ngaba bathengi ukuze bahlawule imali encinane kakhulu. Le mali incinane iphela ihlawulwa ngabasebenzi basezifama. Abalimi abakhasayo bacutha ixabiso le wayini, ngoko ke banyanzeleke ukuba bacuthe nabasebenzi babo besigxina.

Ngenxa yokungaqiniseki kwentengiso yewayini kunye nokuxuthelwa kwentengiso kwabavelisi, eyona nto ivamise ukwenzeka kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi basezifama. Ukuqashwa kwamakhesela yeyona ndlela yokucuthwa kweendleko ngabavelisi kuba abafumani magunya afana nezindlu. Banako nokugxothwa lula nje, kwaye bahlawulwa ngenani lomdiliya okhiweyo, hayi iiyure zomsebenzi. Ngoko ke ayanda amakhesela. Ngo-1995 abasebenzi besigxina bebelingana namakhesela kodwa ngo-2000 inani lamakhesela liye ku-65% othelekiswa ne-35% yabasebenzi besigxina.

Ukungabikho kwezivumelano ezibhaliweyo emisebenzini, kubangela ukuba abasebenzi bagxothwe nanini na. ngaphezulu koko, kunzima ukungena kwezinye iifama, nemali encinvi ibangela ukuba kubenzima kubasebenzi ukusebenzisa iinqwelo zikawonke-wonke. Kuye kubenzima ukuqokelela abasebenzi xa kungekho ziqinisekiso zokuba aba basebenzi baza kusebenza kwifama enye kunyaka olandelandelayo. Imfundo encinane iye ibangele ukuba abasebenzi bangakwazi ukuzikhusela kwintlawulo encinci, into eyongeza kwintlupheko yabo.

Njengokuba iwayini ithengiswa kubathengi, nomsbenzi uqashisa ngolo hlobo. Abaqeshi baxoxa nabaphathi, into ethetha ukuba abasebenzi abakwazi ukudibana nabaphathi,

ngoko ke iimeko zokuphila ziye zibethakale sesi sihlo.

Abasebenzi abohlulwanga ngokwesigxina namakhesela. Amakhosikazi asokola kakhulu-ukuba ungumfazi olikhesela usokola ngakumbi. Abasebenzi besigxina bafumana amagunya abhetele kunabanye abasebenzi ngenxa yemithetho nemibutho efana no-WIETA. Iivenkile ezininzi zilawula yile mibutho kodwa imithetho emininzi ayikhathalelwanga.

Ngokwesiqhelo, ngamadoda odwa afumana isigxina, into ethetha ukuba amakhosikazi enza elona nani likhulu lamakhesela. Amakhosikazi ahlawulwa ngaphantsi kunamadoda kwaye soloko bejongene nokuxhatshazwa ngesondo. Ukuqashwa soloko kuhamba nendawo yokuhlala ngoko ke izindlu ecaleni kweefama azifumaneki into eyenza ukuhlala kubenzima kakhulu. Amakhosikazi kufuneka axhomekek kumntu oyindoda ukuze afumane indlu yokuhlala, into eyenza amakhosikazi abe ngamaxhoba kakhulu.

Le nto ithehta ukuba amakhosikazi ahlala nabantu awaxhaphazayo kuba bengenayo enye indawo yokuhlala. Ukongeza koko, ukuba indoda iphulukene nomsebenzi wayo kunye nendlu, inkosikazi kunye nabantwana baphela bengenayo indawo yokuhlala.

Imbali yalapha eMzantsi Afrika kunye nabammelwane bethu, ibangela ukuba kubekho ukwahlukana okukhulu phakathi kweentlanga. Ukuqashwa kwamakhesela kubangele kubekho abantu abaninzi abaphuma kwezinye iindawo abaqashwayo, nangona bengasithethi isiBhulu eso.

Ngenxa yokuba isiBhulu isesona sithethwayo

apha eKapa, abasebenzi abasuka kwezinye iindawo bayasokola ukusithetha esi siBhulu, into eyenza okunye ukusokola. Zonke ezi zehlo zibangela okona kuhlupheka kubasebenzi.

Apho kukho imibutho elwela amalungelo abantu, ufumana ukuba izinto zilawulwa ziimfuno zamadoda. Iimfuno zamakhosikazi azihoywanga, nangona kusongezeleka abasebenzi bezinye iindawo, iindlela zokusebenza kwemibutho yabasebenzi azilungiselelwaga ukuhoya ezi ngxaki zikhoyo.



Abafazi abasebenza ngewayini bahlawielwa ngaphantsi kunama dodakwaye ngabona bahlukumez wayo emdiliyeni impazamo ka Women on Farms Project

Sikhula Sonke: We grow together

Apha eKapa, apho umdiliya omninzi ukhuliswa khona, abasebenzi abahlutshwayo babalekela kuSikhula Sonke, iyuniyoni ekhokhelwa ngamakhosikazi.

USikhula Sonke ulwela amalungelo abasebenzi basezifama, ukuphucula imeko zomsebenzi kwakunye nezokuphila. Yiyo yodwa iyuniyoni eyenzelwe ukulwela amalungelo abantu abahlelekileyo: abafazi, amakhesela, abasebenzi abaphuma kwezinye iindawo kunye nabo bangasithethiyo isiBhulu.

Ngenxa yokuba le miba ibandakanya nentlalo-ntle kunye nentlalo-jikelele, uSikhula Sonke uveze indlela yokulwa nemiba emininzi ngexesha elinye. Ezi ndlela zibenempumelelo enkulu kakhulu. Ukusukela ngomhla wokuzalwa kwalo mbutho ngo-2001, uSikhula Sonke wenze iinguqu kwimisebenzi, kwaye wongeza amalungu aya kwa-4000 abasebenzi.

USikhula Sonke ulwela ukuba abafazi bafumane amagunya afana nala wamadoda, imali ebhadlileyo, ukhuseleko lomsebenzi kunye nezindlu. USikhula Sonke uyalwa nabaphathi abanyasha amalungelo amakhosikazi. Abaphathi abakhetha abafazi ukuze babagxotho balwa kakhulu kunye noSikhula Sonke, eyona ngozi ijongene nabasebenzi basentsimini.

USikhula Sonke wenza ngaphezulu kokuba eveza ukuphathwa kakubi kwamakhosikazi: ulwela izinto ezibonakalayo kwaye ezizakudlala indima enkulu ebomini babasebenzi. Umzekelo kukuba uSikhula Sonke ulwele ukuba kuhlawulwe oomama abazakubeleka ngoku besemsebenzini. Ngenxa yalo mbutho amakhosikazi awanyanzeliswa ukuba akhawuleze abuyele emsebenzini emva kokuba bezele. USikhula Sonke ulwele ukuba kufakwe izikolo zokugcina abantwana ngeli lixa abazali besemsebenzini, into eyenza ukuba abafazi bongelwe imali eninzi.

USikhula Sonke uqala ukukhankasa ekhankasela abasebenzi bethutyana, isininzi sabo esingamakhosikazi. Amakhesela aqashwa kakhulu ngoku kuba bona abadingi sivumelwano sibhaliweyo somsebenzi. USikhula sonke wenze ingqwalasela kulo mba waba basebenzi kwaye wazithembisa ukulwela iimeko ezingcono kunezi zikhoyo ngoku.

Owona ndoqo kulo msebenzi kaSikhula Sonke ekulweleni amalungelo amakhesela kukuba ulwela amalungelo abantu abasebenza kwiindawo ezikude kakhulu kunamakhaya abo. Isininzi saba basebenzi sithetha iilwimi zalapha ntonje isiBhulu abasazi, into ebangela ukuba kube nzima kubo ukufumana uncedo olukhawulezileyo. USikhula Sonke unabantu abathetha iilwimi ezahlukeneyo ngoko ke uye acelwe ukuba adibanise abasebenzi abangavaniyo ngeelwimi emisebenzini.



*Umbutho u Sikhula Sonke uqhangelazela
amalungelo Abasebenzi bewayinc emzantsi Afrika
impazamo Wendy Pekeur/Sikhula Sonke*

Ukufumana inguqu engapheliyo

Kwiminyaka egqithileyo uSikhula Sonke ufumene iimpumelelo ezinzi nezincomekayo. Lo mbutho ulwe udabi olwenze ukyuba kubekho izinto ezingazi kuguquka msinyane; ukusukela kwiimeko zomsebenzi ezikhusekileyo ukuya kwimali engcono.

USikhula Sonke ungenelele kwimiba emininzi apho abphathi bahlukumeze abasebenzi nangona beyazi into yokuba banyathela amalungelo abasebenzi. Le mizekelo ilandelayo ibonisa imisebenzi emihle athe uSikhula Sonke wayenza ukukhusela amalungelo abasebenzi.

Ngo-Julayi ka-2006 uSikhula Sonke uve ngomphathi ohlawula abasebenzi bakhe i-R885 nangona umthetho usithi mabahlawulwe i-R950 ngenyanga. USikhula Sonke uye wenza ukuba umphathi angahlawuli le mali iyi-R1,048 kuphela kodwa kwakunye nemali eseleyo yabasebenzi. USikhula Sonke uhlola amaplasa kwaye athethe norhulumente ukuze aguqule imithetho ejongene nentlalo-ntle yabasebenzi.

Ngo-Okthobha ka-2006, inani lamakhosikazi angama-35 aye agxothwa ngaphandle kwezizathu. Emva koko amakhosikazi ahlala kufutshane aye aqeshwa endaweni yabo. USikhula Sonke uye wangenela kwaye emva kweveki enye, la makhosikazi aye abuyela emsebenzini wabo.

USikhula Sonke uthethelele abasebenzi abagxothwe ngokungekho mthethweni, ngokuthi athethe nabasebenzi ngqo.

Ngo-Juni ka-2007 uSikhula Sonke wenze isivumelwano esibalulekileyo kakhulu kunye nabaphathi abakhulu kakhulu. Esi sivumelwano siquka amagunya kwezempilo nokuba umphathi ahlawule ugqirha kane ngonyaka; ukuthenga izipeksi; ukuhlawulela amazinyo; kwanokuhlawula iinyanga ezine neentsuku ezintlanu imali yoomama ababekileyo. USikhula Sonke uphumelele nasekwenzeni ukuba kubekho iindawo zokugcina abantwan kwanenqwelo yokuthutha abasebenzi ukuya kwiindawo zokuthenga ukutya nezinye izinto ezibalulekileyo.

Ukhuseleko lwabasebenzi kwiimeko zemisebenzi kwakunye neethyefu ezisetyenziswa emasimini. Ngo-2005 uSikhula Sonke ukhankasele ukuba abaphathi baqinisekise ukuba abasebenzi bafumana ukhuseleko kwimpilo yabo. Kwinyanga ezilandelayo abasebenzi banike ingxelo ethi abaphathi babanika impahla yokhuseleko emisebenzini, izihlangu zodaka, iminqwazi nempahla-jikelele. USikhula Sonke ulwela ukuba kuyekwe ukusetyenziswa kweethyefu ngexesha lomsebenzi.

USikhula Sonke wenze umehluko omkhulu ebo, imni babasebenzi basezifama, nangona kusekho idabi elikhulu ngaphambili. Umzekelo kukuba uSikhula Sonke ulwa ukugxothwa kwabantu ezindlwini zasezifama, into ebangela ukuba abasebenzi bayekuhlala ematotyombeni. Ngenxa yomsebenzi omhle osele wenzwe nguSikhula Sonke, ithemba lokuba izinto zizakulunga likhulu kakhulu.



*Inani lamalunga ka Sikhula Sonke linyuke
laya 4000 labasebenzi
impazamo Wendy Pekeur/Sikhula Sonke*

Thatha unyathelo

Iwayini enexabiso elincinci iza ngexabiso eliphhezulu. Ngoku abathengi bewayini besithi thenga ibenye ukuze ufumane enye simahla. Ukwenza imali ngeli xesha, iivenkile ziyitsala imali kubavelisi, into ebangela ukuba abasebenzi basokole kakhulu, ngokugcina imali iphantsi, ukongeza amaxesha omsebenzi okanye ukugxothwa kwabasebenzi.

Nangona iivenkile zisebenzisa abantu abazithengela iwayini, uWar on Want ufuna ukuba iivenkile zithabathe inkxaxheba ekuphuhliseni iimeko zabasebenzi basezifama. Ingakumbi into yokuba abasebenzi bangaphesheya kolwandle bakwazi ukufumana imbuyekezo xa bexhatshazwa ngenxa yezinto ezenziwa zezi venkile zaseNgilani okanye abaphathi babo.

Urhulumenrte waseNgilani uthanda ukuba iinkampani zizijongele ngokwazo okokuba imithetho nemigaqo iyalandelwa na. kodwa ke ixesha elininzi libonise ukuba le ndlela yokuzilawula kweenkampani ayisebenzi. Ngaphandle kokuba iinkokheli kunye noorhulumente bethu benze into yokuphelisa obu bundlobongela, kufuneka siwuthabathele kuthi lo msebenzi. Ungancedisa ngokuthi wenze oku kulandelayo:

1. Ubizo kurhulumente waseNgilani
okokuba enze indlela yokuba abantu baphesheya abahlukunyezwa zezi venkile okanye abaphathi babo bakwazi ukulwela ingxaki zabo. Bhalela ku-Rt. Hon. Lord Mandelson, unobhala wesizwe kwezoshishino,

nenguqu yemithetho, ukuze uqule le nto yokuba iinkampani zizilawule malunga nendlela ezithi ziqhube ngayo, afake umthetho okhusela amalungelo abasebenzi baphesheya.

Bhalela ku:
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2. Thenga ngendlela entle

UWar on Want uyakukhuthaza ukuba uqhubekeke ukuthenga nokusela iwayini yaseMzantsi Afrika. Xa ufuna ukuthenga ngendlela esemgangathweni, kukho i-Fairtrade label echaza ukuba loo nto uyithengileyo iphuma kwindawo apho umvelisi ehlawulwe imali eyoneleyo kwaye nabasebenzi basebenza kwiimeko ezincomekayo. Ngo-2003, iwayini i-Thandi yeyokuqala eMzantsi Afrika ukufumana le-label, kwaye yeyona ibalulekileyo eNgilani ngoku. Kukho nje i-1% kuphela yeewayini eziphethe le-label eNgilani, into ebonisa ukuba kunyanzelekile ukuba silulwile olu dabi, ukuze imithetho yaseNgilani.

3. Hamba nathi ube yinkxalenye!

Uwar on Want uxhomekeke kwimali ephuma kubaxhasi bayo ukuze ikwazi ukuxhasa imibutho efana nooSikhula Sonke, kuliwa ukungalingani kokutya kunye nokuphathwa kakubi kwabasebenzi. Yiba lilungu namhlanje kwa- www.waronwant.org/joinus

lingxelo zangaphambili zika-War on Want

- Amaxhoba entengiso yempahla II: Indlela abahlukunyezwa ngayo abasebenzi ziivenkile zaseNgilani
- Ukongwa kwemali egazini: Indima yeebhanki zaseNgilani kwizixhobo
- Ukuphenjwa koloyiko: Ukulamba kwabantu ngenxa yamafutha enziwa ngokutya
- Ukuphembembela amadangatye: Indima edlalwa ziinkampani zokomba kumazwe aneemfazwe kunye nokuphathwa kakubi kwabantu balapho.
- Anglo American – lingxelo eyahlukileyo
- lintlungu ezikhulayo: ukuhlupheka kwabasebenzi bezityalo ngenxa yeevenkile zaseNgilani*
- Amaxhoba entengiso yempahla: Ixabiso lokwenyani leempahla kwa-Primark, Asda kunye nakwa-Tesco.
- Ababulali abanemali: Uloyiko oluza namajoni aziphetheyo kunye neenkampani zokhuseleko.
- “Globeleq”: lingxelo eyahlukileyo
- Ingeniso kungeno lwabantu kwelinye ilizwe: linkampani ezihlutha ngenxa yobugwenxa obenziwa ngamaSirayeli kumaPalestina
- Coca-Cola – Ingxelo engenye okanye eyahlukileyo* (Matshi ka-2006)
- Asda Wal-Mart – Ingxelo eyahlukileyo kunento eyiyo (Septemba ka-2005)
- Caterpillar – Ingxelo eyahlukileyo kunengxelo eyiyo (Matshi ka-2005)

Ukuze ufumane ezi ngxelo kunye nezinye, bhalela kwa- mailroom@waronwant.org
Ungafumana nezinye izinto nge-pdf yakwa www.waronwant.org/resources/publications

Olu lwazi luyafumaneka kwaye lungesiPenishi

Ishicilelwe ngo-Januwari 2009

Ibhalwe nguHannah Erlichman
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Ifoto: Abasebenzi ngexesha lokuvuna
Gianluigi Guercia/AFP/Getty Images

Le ngxelo ixhasa yimali ka-Comic Relief. Yonke into elapha yinkxaxheba ka-War on Want hayi eka-Comic Relief.

