

## QUARTERLY ECONOMIC CHRONICLES

---

### 2020/Q4

Southern Africa lost 20.3 and 14.2 per cent of work hours in the second and third quarter of 2020, accounting for 4 million and 2 million job

01

The uneven distribution of online learning resources has raised concerns about equal access to quality education in South Africa

02

## MALUNGA NOLUSHICILELO

Iincwadizengxelo yezehlelo zoqoqosho ngekota ziyinkokheli ebalulekileyo kwezoqoqosho kwi ‘Vindalic Analytics’, zibonisa uthotho kwiziganeko zoqoqosho ezenzeka kwinqanaba yesizwe, ummandla kwaye namhlabaji kelele. Iqhutywa kakhulu yimfuneko yemfundo yezoqoqosho kwaye nobhalolweendaba zemali kulizwekazi lase Afrika. Ngokoke, ngokubonelela ingxelo yezoqoqosho olucacileyo kubantu abangasizona ngokunganqwenekiyi sidala imeko eyenza uluntu ingcali kwezoqoqosho, lwenze izigqibo zoqoqosho ezinolwazi. Ukwengeza, lengxelo ipapashwa ngamalwimi ambalwa wase Mzantsi Afrika. Le yenzela ukuba abafundi baqonde i ‘chronicless’ zoqoqosho ngolwimilukanina. Kubalulekile ukuba kuqatshelwe ukuba lengxelo ijoliswe ekupheleliseni Afrika.

ISSN: 2706896X

© 2020 Vindilac Analytics

kwengxeli zoqoqosho ezikhoyo eMzantsi Ikopi efanelekileyo yalomsebenzi ibanjwa yi ‘Vindilac Analytics’. Lomsbenzi ungaveliswa ngokupheleleyo okanye inxalenye, kwinjongo ezingasizona ezorhwebo kuphela xa i mbeko ephelileyo izanikwa lomsebenzi. Umxholo wematheriyeli yalomsebenzi yenzelwe ulwazingokubanzi kuphela kwaye ayenzelwanga ukunikeza ucebiso lwemali okanye ezinye izinto. I’ Vindilac Analytics’ ayamkeli ityala kulahleko nazonke iziphumo ze’data’ ezingac hanekanga ezinganqwenekiyi kwaye nootoliko olibonelelwe kulengxelo kwaye nootoliko elibonelelwe ngamaqela esithathu. Imibono evakalisiweyo kwayenesiphelo esifikelelweyo sesabo ababhali kwaye akufuneki ukuba sibeyimbangela ye ‘Vindilac Analytics’.

Yonke imibuzo kufuneka ijongiswe kwi [info@vindilacanalytics.co.za](mailto:info@vindilacanalytics.co.za)

Ukuze ufumane ulwazi ngokubanzi nge Vindilac Analytics’ services, sicela nibatyalele le ‘website’ aphaphantsi: [www.vindilacanalytics.co.za](http://www.vindilacanalytics.co.za)

## IMIBULELO

Sithanda uku vuma noku zisa umbulelo okhethekileyo kuma lungu we qela lethu mayelana negalelo olukhulu lo lwazi kulo msebenzi wethu. Abantu abagalele kulo msebenzi ngaba abalandelayo:

**Umkhokheli weqela**

Mr Baneng Naape

**Umbhaliwexesha elipheleleyo**

Mr Marius Masoga

**Umbhali ngamaxesha**

Ms Mulalo Sehlako

**Umbhaliwexesha elipheleleyo**

Ms Tumelo Matlhako

**Umbhaliwexesha elipheleleyo**

Mr Bekithemba Qeqe

**Umbhaliwexesha elipheleleyo**

Mr Thabang Kumalo

**Umbhali ngamaxesha**

Ms Mkrola Chwayita

**Umbhali ngamaxesha**

Mr Thabang Serobe

**Umguquli weXitsonga**

Ms Lucerth Makamu

**Umbhali ngamaxesha**

Ms Olwethu Shedi

**Umbhali ngamaxesha**

Ms Zaziwe Maluleke

**Umbhali ngamaxesha**

Mr Mongi Tshaka

**Umbhali ngamaxesha**

Mr Caleb Qoyo

**Umguquli weSepedi**

Ms Catherine Muhava

**Umguquli wesiXhosa**

Ms Sinesipho Ndlovu

**Umguquli weSetswana**

Ms Tebogo Tau

**Umhleli**

Mr Ndivhuwo Doctor Sundani

**Umguquli weTshivenda**

Ms Mosibudi Munyadziwa

Siliqela, sithanda ukubulela UThixo onamandlaonke kuba esiphe amandla nenkokhelo yoku bhala lomsebenzi.

## ISISHWANKATHELO SESIGQEBA

Unyaka ka 2020 uyewangunyaka onzima kwimeko yezoqoqosho. Ukuncipha kwemisebenzi yoqoqosho indawo ezininzi mhlaba-jikelele kwayenezothuso ezilandelayo kwimfuneko kwaye nesibonelelo mhlaba-jikelele siqhubele intshabalalo enkulu kuvakalelo lorhwebo kwaye nephatheni zenkulo yoqoqosho nangaphesheya jikelele. Imarike yemali jikelele kwicalalimbi ibenamava yokwehlakakhulu ngenxayenkulo kwimingcipheko yempilo ngaxesh'elininzi phakathi konyaka, uhlaziyo lwenkulo elilindelekileyo oluqhubekarhoqo, ulonyuko lokungaqinesiki kwaye nokuphakama kwengozi enxulumene noqhambuko lalobhubhani ka Covid-19.

Njengamanye amazwe achatshazekileyo jikelele, uMzansi Afrika uthathe amanyathelo ekuhlanguleni amashishini kwayenemizi kwiziphumelo ezimbi zika Covid-19. Ukuthingqo, isiqabu soqoqosho lwentlalo satyhilwa kwayesasetshenziswa ukuhlawula inzuzoyentlalo, ukuxhasa amashishini amancinane kwicandelo elisesikweni nakwicandelo elingekhosesikweni, nokunceda amashishini ukuhlawula umvuzo wabasebenzi. Ngaphezukoko, kubekho inzuzo ekhombwe ekonyusweni kwegranti yabaneminyakaemidala kwayenegranti yabantwana nentshayeleyo yegrantiyabemi abangaphangeli kwaye abangafumani inkxasongurhulumente. Nangona, olungenelelo lubenempumelelo enkulu lonyuse ungeniso olungekarhafwa, ukondlwa kwamashishini angekhosesikweni kuye kwanqandeka ngenxayezithintelo kwayekwalibaziseka ngenxayemfunoko yeakhawuntiyebhanki, ukubhaliswa kwerhafu kwaye nemaliyeinshorensi yabemi abangaphangeliyo, nezinyizinto.

Kwicandelo yemfundo, ukungalingani kosasazo lwezixhobo zokufunda kuintanethi kuvuseinkxalabo malunganokufikelela imfundo ngokulinganayo kubafundi. Ukongezela, imekoyeziseko zedijithali ivuseinkxalabo kwakho ukuthandabuza malunga nokulungela, nokusebenza kakuhle kwe mfundo ngeintanethi “e-learning”. Olushicilelo lukhalazela ukuba oluqhambuko alusebenzelanga ukuvusa isizwe kuphela, kodwa luyelangqinela ukuba inkqubo ezihlwempu zalela isizwe ekubenisithathe amathuba kwiphuhliso eliluncedo anzekayo jikelele, kodwangokunjalo sikwazi ukumelana kwayenokusabela ngexesha kwimeko eeziluphazamiso. Nangon I meko “plathora” yeenkqubo esebenza ukulungiselela isixokelelwano sezemfundo, icandelo selelisemgcipekweni kwizothuso kwaye yasokola ukusabela kwayenokumelana ngexesha neziphazamiso ezizane Covid-19. Abefundi abaninzi, ngakumbi abahlala kwindawozasemaphandleni, abakwazanga ukufikelela imfundo ngenxayoxabiso lwedata oluphezulu, intswelo yezixhobo zokufunda kungekho intanethi, nentswelo yezixhobo zokufunda nge intanethi.

Lobhubhani ka Covid-19 awunzimeli imekoyempilo kuphela kodwa uqhubeka nokunzimela isipajisikawonkewonke. Logama urhulumente uthathe amanyathelo amaninzi ekunciphiseni iziphumo zalobhubhani ka Covid-19 eluntwini kwaye nokusebenza kwamashishini, urhulumente sele ephansi koxinzelelo kwakhona kukunwabwa kwesipajisikawonkewonke esehlayo. Le iquka u R20 billion (\$1.3 billion) efuneke ukuzekuqhutshwe inkqubo yesitofu. Okusetafileni ngoku lukheto lokutshintshela umthwalo kubemi abahlawula irhafu njengesiqhelo ngokwenyusa

izingalerhafu okanye ukwandisa intsilelo yemalikhulumente kumanqanaba onyusiweyo. Olunye ukhetho nangona libulelwe ngaphambili, kukwabiwa kabusha kwemalikhulumente, ngamanye amazwi ukuncitshiswa inkcitho yemali kwezinye inkqubo zikarhulumente nangona lemeko izaphazamisa ukuhanjiswa kweenkozo zikawonkewonke ngorhulumente.

Igunya lebhankiezongameleyo "central banks" mhlaba-jikelele libesentloko ukususela u 2020 ngoba inkqubo yemali ekusabeleni lobhubhani ka Covid-19 yafanelaukomelela kwayenokulungiselela lemeko. Logama kunomahluko kancinane malunga nenjongo yenkqubo yemali ngamazwe, injongo efanayo kukuzinzisa izinga lentengo, ukuqinisekisa ukuba ingaphansi okanye ngaphakathi koluhlu ekujoliswekulo. Imizamo yokwambathisa uqoqosho lwaseMzansi Afrika kulobhubhani wehlabathilonke ibonise I South African Reserve Bank (SARB) ileqa ulawulo "regimen" ngobuqata ngendlela engafaniyo nengaphambili. Ngokuphela konyaka, izinga lwe "repo rated lunciphe ngempumelelo nga 300 wengongoma zesiseko ku 3.5%. Elizinga lingaphantsi ukususela itshayelelo olujoliswe kwizinga lentengo ngo 2000. Ngokusebenzisa uncitshiso lwezinga lwenkqubo kwaye neebhondi zikarhulumente, I SARB ibenenjongo yokuthela imaliyemboleko kwimarike yemali. Ngenxayoko, imboleko yemali ifumaneka ngexabiso oluphantsi kwaye yafikeleleka kuwonkewonke. Ngoko, amanye amashishini kwayenemizi yembathiseka ngcono ekuvalweni kwemisebenzi okanye ekulahlekelweni ngumsebenzi ngexayemimiselo engqongqo phakathi kwe "lockdown" (zombini izithintelo zesizwe kwaye nezithintelo zehlabathilonke).

Lentlekele yalobhubhani ka Covid-19 bekungokhethekileyo xabekufuneka intsetshenziswano yabantu encinci kwathetha ukuba inkampani ekusetshenzwakakhulu azikwazanga ukuqhubeka nomsebenzi. Amashishini anyanzeleke ukuziqhelanisa nalemekeontsha lefunisa I Information and Communications Technology (ICT) kwayenezixhobo ezibanzi. Phantse kugqithe inyang'ezimbini, abemi baseMzansi Afrika kufanele ukuthenga impahla eziyimfuneko kuphela kwaye neenkonzozonyango. Le ithethe ukuba intlobo ezinye zempahla neenkonzozonyango azavunyelwa. Le iqhubele ekulahlekelweni kwemali kumacandelo ohlokeneyo, ngakumbi kwezi ekusetshenzwakakhulu kwaye okanye ekungathengiswa mpahla eyimfuneko eluntwini. Kuzekwalapha, iiyure somsebenzi ezilahlekileyo ngenxaye Covid-19 kwikota yesibini neyesithathu kunyaka ka 2020 zonyuke ngo 17.3% na 12.1%, leilingana na 495 na 345 wezigidi yemisebenzi yexeshaelipheleyo elahlekileyo (ILO, 2020). I Southern Africa ilahlekelwe 20.3% na 14.2% weeyure zomsebenzi kwikota yesibini neyesithathu ka 2020, le ithethe ukuba 4 wezigidi na 2 wezigidi zemisebenzi elahlekileyo, ngokulandelanakwayo (ILO,2020).

Kumphambili weevenkile, amanani wamashishini avalwe ngokusisigxina kuquka iivenkile ebunewunewu I Prada, neevenkile ze Edgars kwayenezinyeivenkile ezahlukeleyo zamashishini amancinane. Ucandelo lwekhenketho luyelwachaphazeleka ngenxayezithintelo zemihambo kwayenokuvalwa kwemda yezizwengezizwe. Le iqhubele ekwehleni kakhulu kwizinga lokuhlala kwindawozokuhlala abakhenkethi. Ukuwa kwimfuneko nesibonelelo kwayenokwehla kwetyalomalali kwaye noxabiso kuqhubele ekunciphiseni uvakalelo lwerhwebo lok'thengisela kuhlabathilonke, ngakumbi isiqingatha sokuqala sonyaka. Imarike ze "equity" ziqale ukuncipha

ngokukhawuleza ekupheleni kuka February 2020, zalahlekelwa ngu 30% wexabiso lemarike ngeeveki, ngokukhawuleza kokuthengisa ngaphaya phakathi kwe “global financial crisis” ka 2008 no 2009 (WEF, 2020).

Iteknoloji ibonakala kulityalo-mali olubalulekileyo phakathi kwalobhubhani kwaye idlale indimaenkulu yokunqanda usasazo lwe Covid-19 ngokusebenzisa usasazo lolwazi. Inamndla yokusasaza ulwazi malunga nophawu lalobhubhani, nophaw lokuzivavanya ngokwakho, amanani ngemihla yochatshazelo kwayenamanyathelo wokuthintela kuzekunqandwe usasazo. Ngokunjalo iteknoloji yenzaukuba amashishini akwazi ukusebenza kude abasebenzi bekwindawo ezohlukileyo. Lentlekele yonyuse isiqhelo esitsha sokusebenzela emakhaya aphokudalwa ukuthamba kwabasebenzi basebenza kakhulu ngoba akufanelanga ukubabashiye imizi yabobaye kwindawo abasebenzela kuzo. Imveliso ngokunjalo ixela ulonyuko, iqhubela kwisiphumelo semveliso kumashishini esingcono. Le inciphise ukuxinana kwezithuthi kwaye nosasazo lwekhabhoni engcolisa umoya. Nokuba icandelo le “energy” laseMzansi Afrika, libephantsi kohlolusiso kuminyaka yakutshanje. Le ingenxayoku qhubeka nokuhluleka ukuchuma kwi “energy” ecocekileyo kwaye ne “energy” engenzwa ngokutsha kwizinga lwehlabathilonke, iziseko ze Eskom ezingasebenzi kakuhle, izithintelo zokungena, intswelo yotyalo-mali olwaneleyo kwayenoxabiso oluphezulu lwentsetshenziswo kolucandelo. Ezingxaki zithand'ukuzisa ibunzima kuqoqosho kwayenolwazi kwalo ukuchacha kwayenokwandisa.