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# UGUQUKO LWEMOZULU KUNYE NENGUQU YOKUSUKA EMALAHLENI/ NGENDLELA ENOBULUNGISA



# UGUQUKO LWEMOZULU KUNYE NENGUQU YOKUSUKA EMALAHLENI NGENDLELA ENOBULUNGISA



Ishicilelwe ngabakwaSWOP  
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Ngenkxaso yakwaFriedrich Ebert Stiftung.

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EBERT**   
**STIFTUNG**



**Society, Work  
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*'the making and unmaking of social order'*

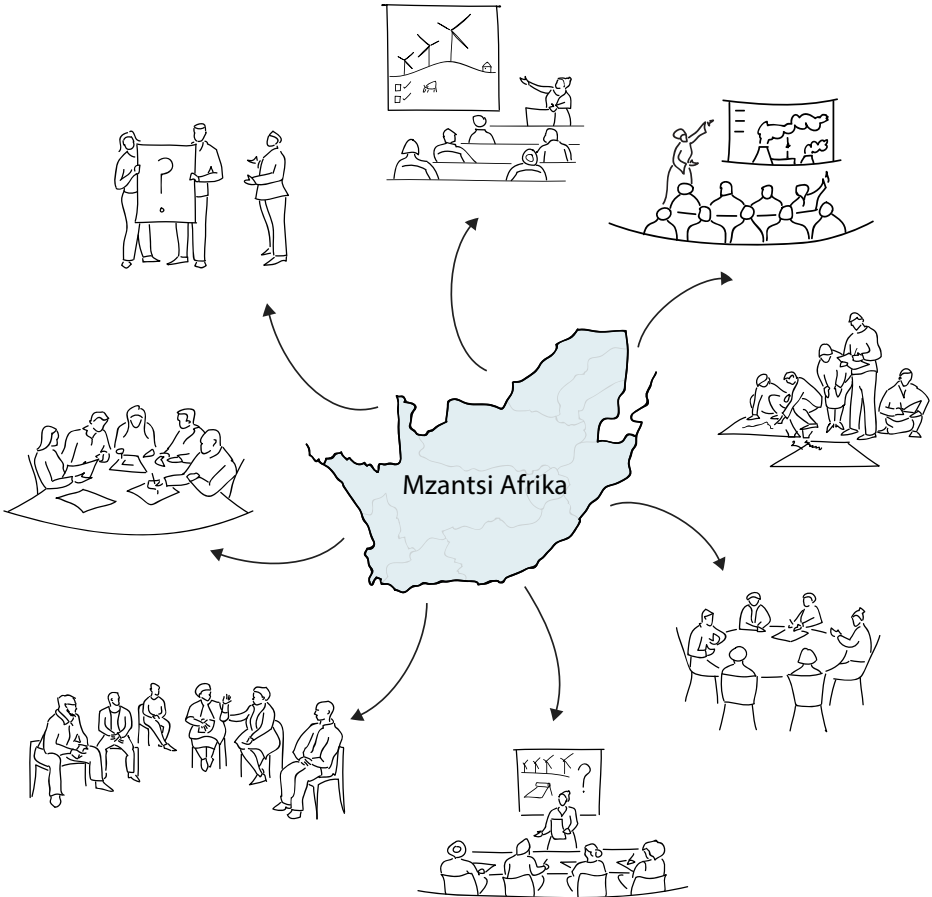
# IMBULAMBETHE

Le ncwadana icacisa intsukaphi neenkcazelo ngemfuneko yokusuka ngendlela enobulungiswa kwizininikimandla ezizizimbiwa, phantsi kwemeko yongxamiseko olubangwa luguquko lwemozulu. Ilukhawulelwano nezicelo ezithe zenziwa kwiindibano zocweyo zempefumlelwano ngolwazi phakathi kwabahlali baseMpumalanga Highveld nabeprowujekthi yophando ngamalahle yeSWOP ngo-2019. Injongo yayo kukuxhobisa abahlali khona ukuze bakwazi ukuthatha inxaxheba kwiingxoxompikiswano ezimalunga nokusuka ngendlela enobulungisa (Just Transition) kwizininikimandla ezizizimbiwa. Iza kunikezelwa khona ukuze ize isetyenziswe ngamatshantliziyo akweli dabi kunye nabahlali beendawo ezichatshazelwayo ngamalahle, ize ke ihlaziyywe ngokwezimvo ezithe zavakaliswa ngabo selekhe bayisebenzisa.

Iproyujekthi le inongazenzisiyo umbulelo ngegalelo leFriedrich Ebert Stiftung (Foundation), ethe yanika inkxaso kuphando nakolu shicilelo, ngakumbi kuKaamilah Joseph, oye wasebenza nathi kuyo yonke le ndlela.

Sinombulelo omkhulku ngegalelo lamatshantliziyo asekuhlaleni nelabanye abahlali, ngakumbi uPromise Mabilo, uElizabeth Malibe noYvonne Sampear. Le ncwadana yabhalwa nguJacklyn Cock, noVictor Munnik kunye noDineo Skosana, yaza yaguqulelwa nguSidney Zotwana weMasihlangane Communication cc, imizobo yenziwa nguTammy Griffin yacwangciswa, yalungiselelwa ushicilelo nguNicolas Dieltiens.

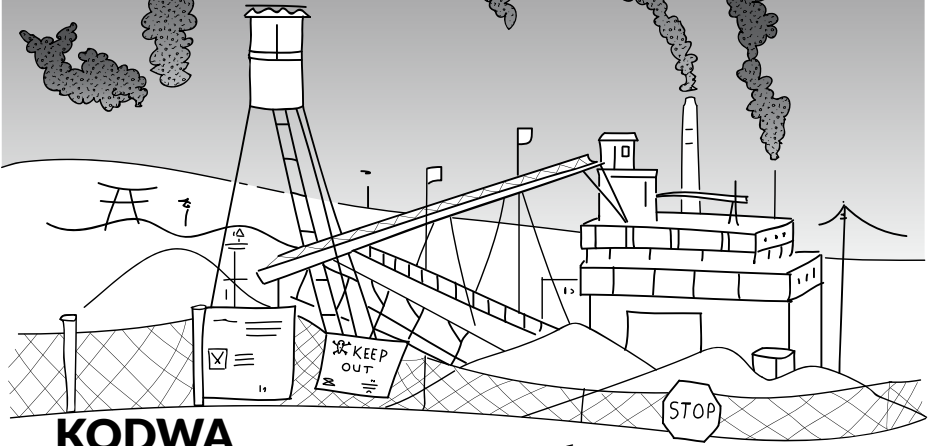
## INGUQU ENOBULUNGISA



## INGUQU ITHETHA UTSHINTSHO – KUTHENI SINEMFUNEKO YOLU TSHINTSHO?

UMzantsi Afrika ujongene nemeko yonxunguphalo – iyakhula intswelangqesho (ikwizinga le-40% kungoku nje), indlala iyanda (phantse isiqingatha sabantu bakuthi banamaxesha okubethwa linxele likaKetsekile) kwaye umsantsa phakathi kwabantu abaneentsiba nabahluphekileyo uya usanda. UMzantsi Afrika kungoku nje uyeyona ndawo inkqenqezisa phambili apha ehlabathini ngokungabikho kolingano kubahlali. Ke kuyafuneka ukuba sitshintsho.

Olu tshintsho lungxamisekile ke, kuba sinayo nale meko yonxunguphalo ngakwicala lemozulu (jonga kwicandelo elilandelayo). Eyona mbangi iphambili yale meko zizimbiwa nokubaswa kwamalahle. Sine-1,600 yemigodi yamalahle esebenzayo namaziko oveliso-mandla (power stations) abaselwa ngamalahle ali-16. Amalahle avulela abantu abangama-80,000 amathuba emisebenzi athe ngqo, futhi i-90% yamandla esiwasebenzisayo avela emalahleni...



## KODWA

1. Ubuninzi bale migodi yamalahle midala, kwaye ifanele ukuba ivalwe.
2. Ukuvalwa kwayo sele kuqhuba.
3. Yinto entle ke leyo, kuba amalahle abulala abantu nendalo.
4. Oko akwenza ngokuthi akhuphe iigesi ezibanga ubushushu neminye imsi.
5. Ezi zinto ke ziye ziwungcolise/ziwufake ityhefu umoya wethu namanzi ethu.
6. Le nto ke iyabagulisisa abantu, isikakhulu ngeengxaki zokuphefumla.
7. Kwihlabathi lonke amalahle abanga uguquko lwemozulu, into ke leyo enefuthe elibi kubantu bonke, ngakumbi kubantu abahluphekileyo abahlala kwisiqingatha somhlaba esingezantsi (Global South).
8. Singakuyeka ukusebenzisa amalahle kuba singawafumana amandla elangeni nasemoyeni. La mandla avuselelekayo aphantsi nangexabiso.



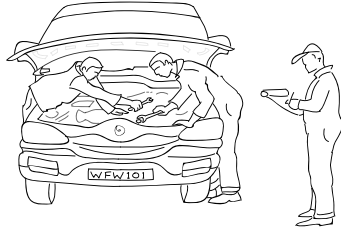
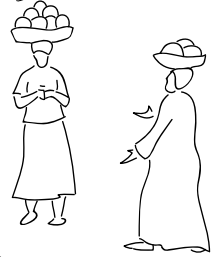


## SIZA KUBA YINTONI ISIPHUMO SOLU GUQUKO?

1. Abanye babasebenzi basemalahleni abangama-80 000 baza kuphulukana nemisebenzi yabo njengokuba ivalwa nje imigodi yamalahle namaziko oveliso lwamandla abaselwa ngamalahle.



2. Abantu abahlala kufuphi namaziko emigodi abaphila ngokuthengisa ukutya, ngokupheka, ngokuhlamba izithuthi nangokuthunga izihlangu (izinto ezeziwa kwicandelo loshishino olungabhaliswanga) baza kulahlekelwa ngabanye babaxhasi babo. Bafuna ukuncediswa ngezinye iindlela zokuziphilisa. Loo nto ke iza kuthetha ukuba kuza kufuneka inguqu kuqoqosho lommandla weMpumalanga.



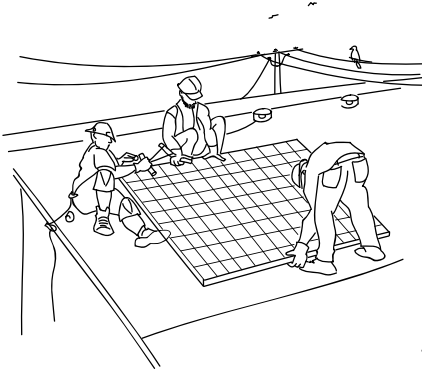
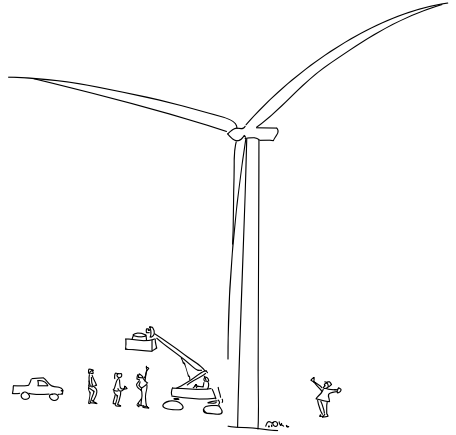
3. Bonke ke aba bantu kufuneka bekhuselwe ngemisebenzi emitsha, ngemigodlwana yokudendwa emisebenzini, ngemihlalaphantsi, ngokuxhotyiswa ngezakhono ezizezinye nangokusiwa kweminye imisebenzi ngenjongo yokwenza ukutshintshela kumandla avuselelekayo kubo. Le nto ke ibaluleke ngakumbi kubasebenzi beekhontraakthi zexeshana elifutshane abazifunyanelwa ngabazakuzeli bengqesho (labour brokers).

4. Aba ke ngabantu abenze elona galelo likhulu kodwa bangabona baxhamla kancinane kukhuliso loqoqosho lwamalahle eMzantsi Afrika.

5. Kambe ke uguquko olunobulungisa kufuneka lube lulutho kumntu wonke, kubandakanya nabantu abazizityebi abaphila ngokumfimfitha amandla abanye abantu nendalo. Ukwabelana nokuphila impilo engenabuqheleqhele kuya kubenza abantu ababhetele.

# SINGALWENZA NJANI OLU GUQUKO LUBE NOBULUNGISA?

1. Ubulungisa buthetha ukuba bonke abantu – ngakumbi abahluphekileyo – kufuneka bakwazi ukuphila ubomi obuhle ngenxa yalo naluphi na uguquko.
2. Le nto ke ithetha ukuba wonke umntu akwazi ukutya kakuhle, afikelele kwimfundo elulutho, kwindawo yokuhlala, kulondolozo lwempilo nakumsebenzi ofanelekileyo.



3. Amaziko oveliso lwamandla avuselekayo kufuneka abe ngawabantu ('abananiwo abangabahlali') futhi aqhutywe ngendlela ekhawulelanayo neemfuno zabantu, angabi ngawokwenzela iinkampani ezinkulu inzuzo zemali kuphela.
4. Iinguqu zithetha ukucwangcisela nokucingela nokuthetha ngekamva esifuna ukuzibona sikulo nabantwana bethu.

5. Kodwa ke ucwangciso asinakuluyekela kurhulumente nakwiinkampani ezinkulu, kuba zona zifuna inzuzo zeemali nje kuphela.
6. Abasebenzi nabahlali kufuneka basebenzisane **BABANGE UBANDAKANYEKO** kuzo zonke izigaba zocwangciso nezeengxoxo.



7. UMphathiswa wezaMandla (Minister of Energy) uthembise ukuba oku kuza kwenziwa ngeKhomishoni yoGuquko lweMozulu kaMongeli iPresidential Climate Change Commission eye yaphakanyiswa njengenxenye yesivumelwano kwiNgqungquthela yeMisebenzi ka-2018 (2018 Jobs Summit).
8. Ekugqibeleni, bonke abemi baya kuxhamla, njengoko amandla eza kufikeleleka ngamaxabiso aphantsi, futhi nempilo yabantu iza kuba bhetele.
9. Le planethi sithi liHlabathi ayinakusinda ekutshabalaleni ngaphandle kokuba sizenze zonke ezi nguqulelo.

10. Izigidi ngezigidigidi zabantu kwihlabathi liphela bazalise izitalato kwimingcelele yovukelo benyanzelisa oorhulumente ukuba bamisele le meko yemozulu njengemeko yonxunguphalo, futhi bathathe amanyathelo okunciphisa ukukhutshwa

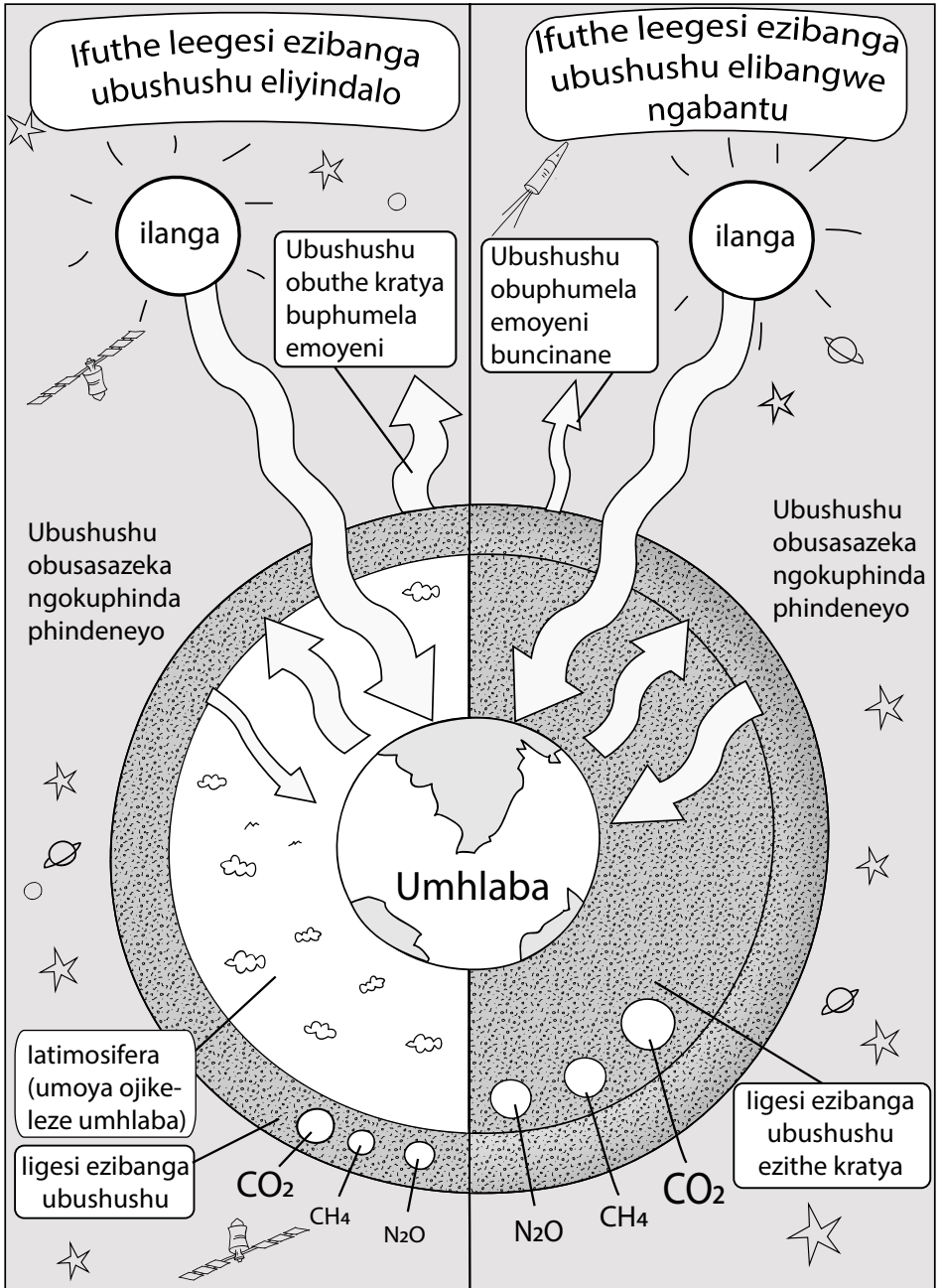


kwekhabhonidayioksayidi, bathathe namanyathelo okuqala okumisela ihlabathi elinobulungisa nozinzo.

11. Apha kuthi eMzantsi Afrika usombululo lwemeko yonxunguphalo kwimozulu kufuneka luhambe nosombululo lweengxaki zentlupheko, ezentswelangqesho nezokungalingani.
12. Oku kuthetha ukuba abantu abazizityebi abamfimfitha amandla abasebenzi kufuneka batshintshe. Kufuneka bafunde ulwabelwano nokuphila ubomi obungenabuqheleqhele, ukuze ke njalo nabanye bakwazi ukuphila, ngokokwathethwa nguGandhi.
13. Sisodwa asingekhe sibe nawo amandla okuzenza ezi nguqu zophuculo lwehlabathi, kanti ke xa singatsala ngaxhatha linye singaba nawo amandla.



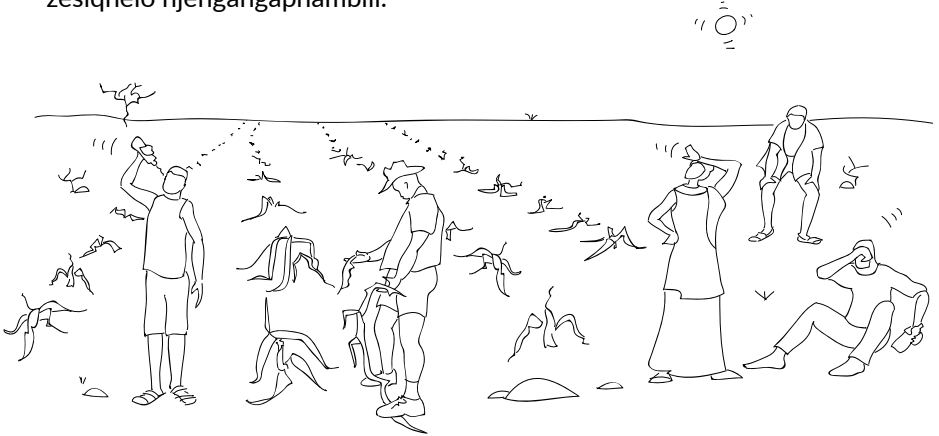
# YINTONI UGUQUKO LWEMOZULU?



1. Iatimosifera lulwaleko lomoya ojikeleze iplanethi umhlaba. Iatimosifera yenziwe ziigesi. Enye yezi gesi yile oksijini siyiphefumlayo ukuze siphile. Enye yazo ezi gesi yikhabhonidayioksayidi, eyona gesi iphambili ekubangeni ubushushu (enye yimetheyini).
2. Iigesi ezibanga ubushushu ezikwiatimosifera, isikakhulu ikhabhonidayioksayidi, zigcina ubushushu bomhlaba bungaphumeli emoyeni, kodwa ke xa zininzi kakhulu ezigesi kwiatimosifera buba buninzi kakhulu ubushushu obugcinakalayo.
3. Obu bushushu ke buye bunike imozulu amandla, into ke leyo ethetha ukuba ngoku kungavela iziphango ezikhulu ezifana nenkanyamba enguldai eye yavelela elaseMozambique yenza ukuba amawaka abantu asabe azishiye izindlu zawo ezingenwe ngamanzi eempuphuma. Kungoku nje baziimbacu.



4. Obu bushushu bukwanyusa namaqondo obushushu kwiindawo ezikumphakathi woMzantsi Afrika. Bongeza neembalela neempuphuma. Benza nokuba kube nzima ukutyala izilimo zesiqhelo nokufuya izilwanyana zesiqhelo njengangaphambili.



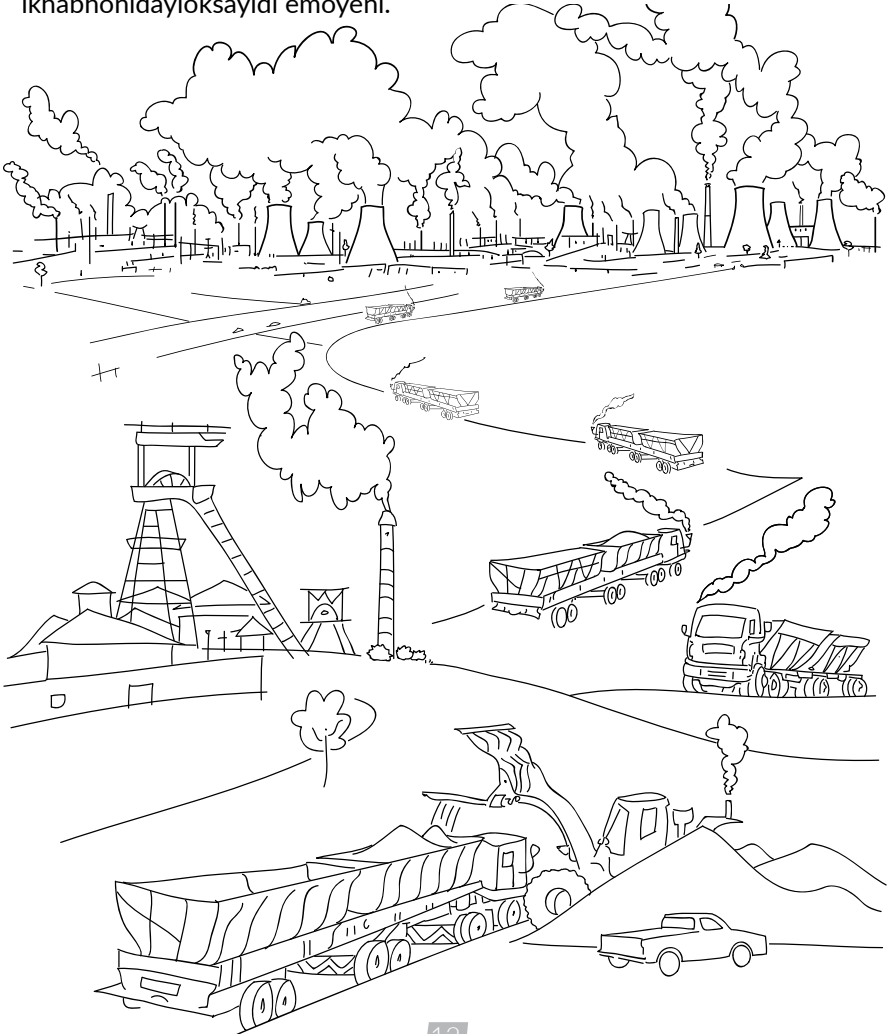
5. Iinguqu kumaqondo obushushu zenza ukuba kube nzima ukusinda kwizityalo nezilwanyana eziyinxenye yendalo yendawo ethile, ngenxa yokutshintsha kakhulu kweemeko eziphila kuzo. Ezinye izityalo nezilwanyana ziya kuthi zifumane ezinye iindawo ezinokuphila kuzo, kodwa kwezinye ayenzeki loo nto, into ke leyo ethetha ukuba ziya kutshabalala (zife umphelo).



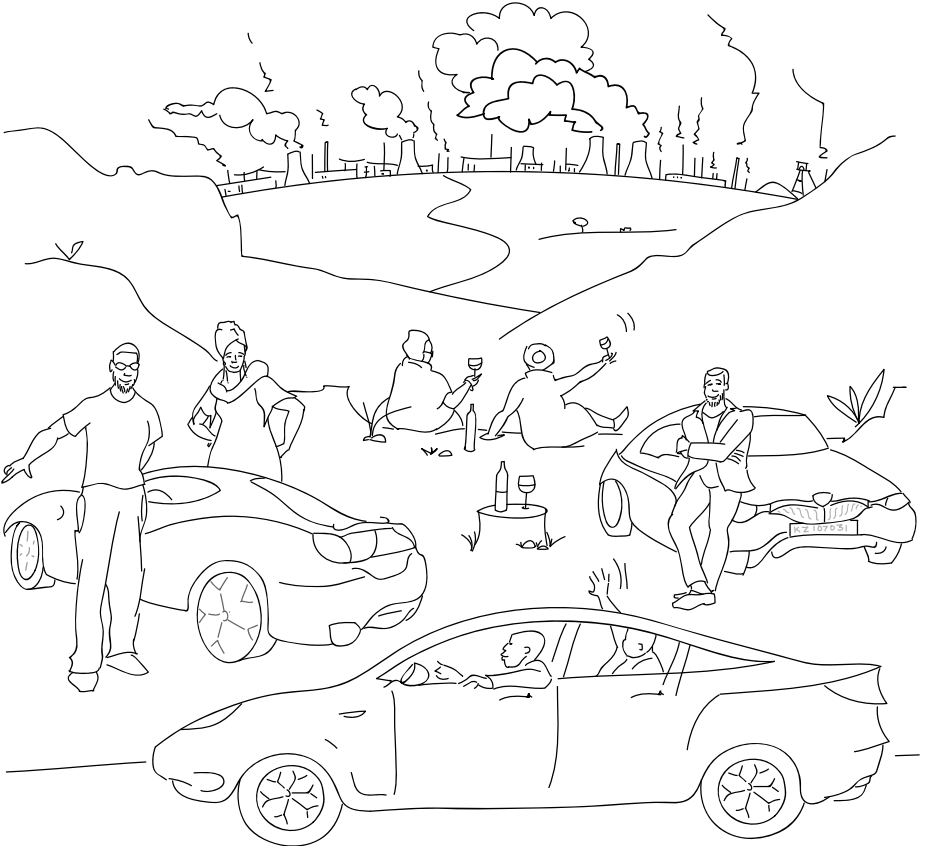
6. Obu bushushu bunyibilikisa umkhenkce kwiincam zomhlaba kule planethi kunye nemaleko yomkhenkce esecaleni kwazo, into ke leyo eyenza ukuphokozeleka okuthe kratya kwamanzi kwiilwandlekazi, zize ke zizale ngakumbi iilwandlekazi. Oku kunyuka kwamazinga amanzi ezilwandle kudala ukugubungeleka kwezinye iziqithi, futhi kudale nezivondoviya zaselwandle (iingqimba zamaza ezilwandle). Loo nto ke iya kwenza ukuba kube yingozi ukuhlala kufuphi naselwandle. (Isiqingatha sabantu behlabathi sihlala kufuphi neelwandle).

## LUBANGWA YINTONI UGUQUKO LWEMOZULU?

1. Ikhahonidayioksayidi yeyona mbangi yoguquko lwemozulu iphambili. Ubuninzi bekhahonidayioksayidi buvela ekutshisweni kwezinkimandla ezizimbiwa ezifana namalahle nepetroli. Ukuze kuncitshiswe okanye kunqandwe ukufudumala kweplanethi kufuneka siyeke ukutshisa izinkimandla ezizimbiwa siwuvuselele umhlaba ukuze ukwazi ukugcina ikhahonidayioksayidi eninzi ngaphandle kweatimosifera.
2. linguqu kwiindlela zokusetyenziswa komhlaba – ezifana nokugawulwa kwamahlathi nokulinywa kwemihlaba enengca – nazo zikhuphela ikhahonidayioksayidi emoyeni.

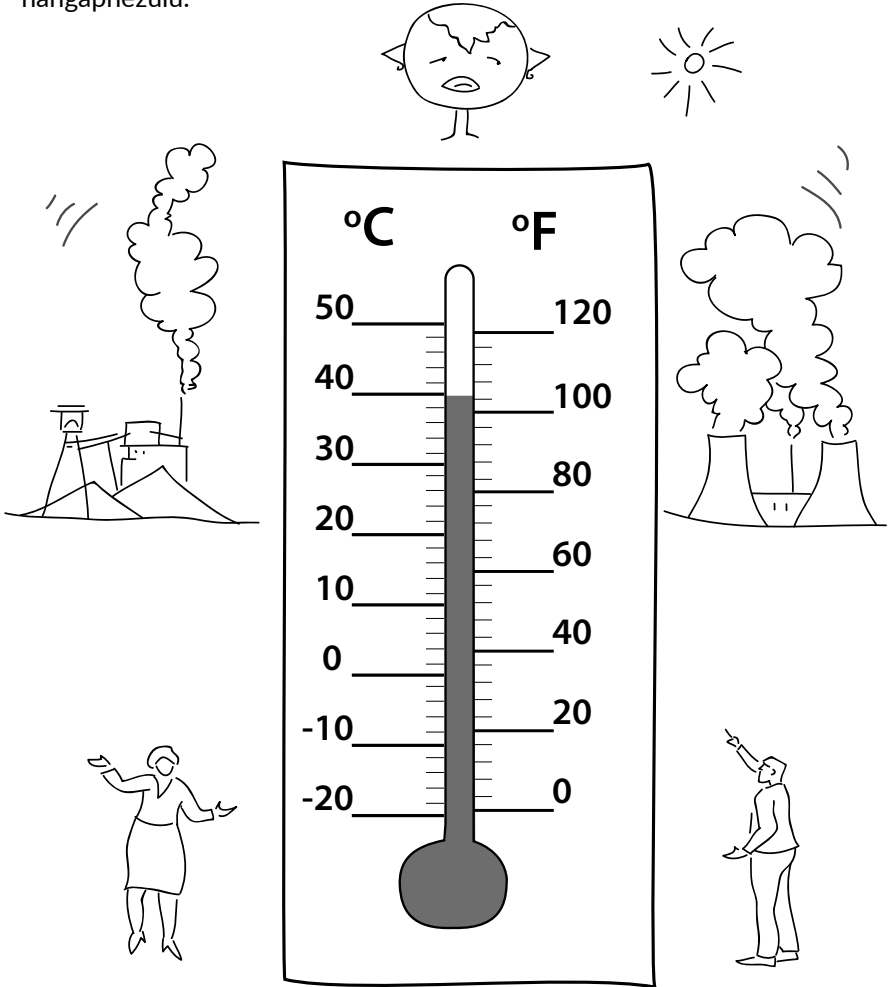


3. Ikhahonidayioksayidi (i-CO<sub>2</sub>) ingahlala kwiatimosifera amakhulu-khulu namawaka-waka eminyaka. Le nto ke ithetha ukuba ukukhutshwa kwe-CO<sub>2</sub> kuchaphazela ikamva lezizukulwana ezisezayo ezininzi.
4. Amazinga ekhahonidayioksayidi kwiatimosifera ayefudula ukuhla enyuka ngaphakathi kwe-180 nama-280 ngewakawaka ngalinye, ngenxa yeenguqu zendalo ezifana nokutshintsha kwamaxesha onyaka. Kambe ke oko kwathi kwaqala imveliso yemitshini (iinjini ezihamba ngomphunga wamanzi nolwakhiwo lwemizimveliso), amazinga ekhahonidayioksayidi enyuka aya kutsho kuma-400 ngewakawaka ngalinye, kwaye asathe gqolo ukunyuka.



5. Amazinga ekhahonidayioksayidi ayenyuka ngenxa yobaxeko nodlavazeko ekusetyenzisweni kwezinto ngabantu abazizityebi. Le nto ke yenzeka ngenxa yokuba kaloku izixhobo zokwenza iimveliso zinabanini babucala nangenxa yokungalingani obubangwa bubungxowankulu.

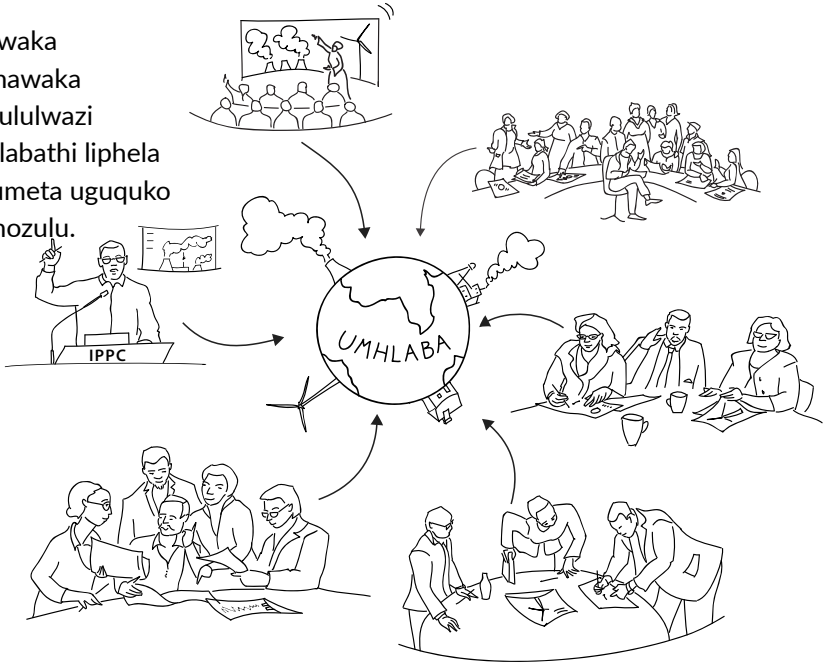
6. La mazinga oguquko lwemozulu athetha ukuba amaqondo obushushu sele enyuke ngamalunga neqondo 1 leCelsius, kwaye angahle anyuke ngangaphezulu kwamaqondo ama-2 eCelsius, kanti nangama 4 okanye ngangaphezulu.



7. Okuza kwenza ukuba le meko ibe mandundu kukuba kuguquko lwemozulu kukho 'imigangatho emibi kakhulu (tipping points). Umzekelo, umhlaba okhenkcekileyo kumntla welaseRussia (itundra) uya ufudumala, kwaye ungakhupha imethane eninzi kakhulu (eyenye yeegesi ezibanga ubushushu). Loo nto ke iza kwenza ukuba amaqondo obushushu kule planethi akhawuleze ukunyuka.

# SAZI NJANI NGOGUQUKO LWEMOZULU?

1. Amawaka ngamawaka enzululwazi kwihlabathi liphela ayalumeta uguquko lwemozulu.



2. Iinzululwazi ziyayivuma into yokuba uguquko lwemozulu yinto ekhoyo eyenzekayo, futhi ibangwa ngabantu.
3. Iinkcukacha ngoguquko lwemozulu ziyafakwa kwiingxelo ze-International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Ezi nzululwazi zivandlakanya imisebenzi yamawaka ngamawaka ezinye iinzululwazi, futhi ziyabavumela noorhulumente abakuMbutho weZizwe Ezimanyeneyo (United Nations) ukuba bangazishicilela ezi ngxelo.
4. Iingxelo ze-IPCC zilumkisa ngokuba sele singene kumazinga uguquko lwemozulu anobungozi, nokuba ke kufuneka sisithobe isantya ekusetyenzisweni kwamalahle.
5. Oorhulumente bakuzamile ukuthethana malunga neendlela zokuthotywa kwesantya nokuyekwa kokukhutshwa kweegesi zezinikimandla ezizizimbiwa, kodwa abaphumelelanga.
6. Amaphulo axhasa ukusetyenziswa kwezinikimandla ezizizimbiwa asasaze iinkcukacha ezilahlekisayo (akubeka gwenxa okona kwenzekayo, ashumayeke ukuba akukho nto iluguquko lwemozulu) aze ke lo mba awubethe ngoyaba. UTrump yeyona njinga yaziwa kakhulu yaba phikaphela.

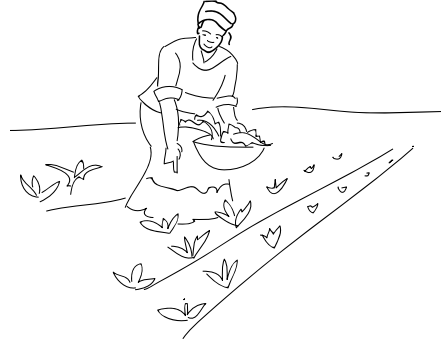
# YINTONI ENOKWENZIWA MALUNGA NOGUQUKO LWEMOZULU?

1. Indawo yezinikimandla ezizimbiwa ezifana namalahle ingathathwa ziitheknoloji zamandla avuselelekayo, angakhuphi zigesi zibanga ubushushu nezibanga uguquko lwemozulu.

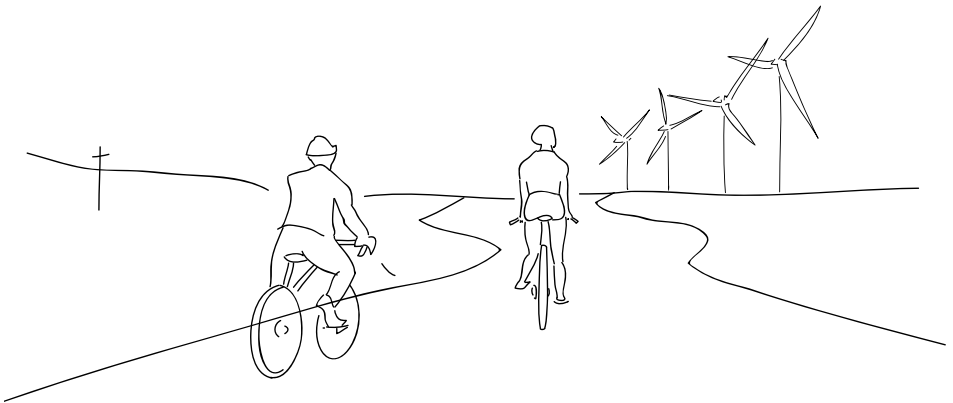




2. Imihlaba enempilo, efana naleyo isetyenziswa kulimo olungasebenzisi zichumiso ziziikhemikhali, nenezinto zendalo ezingaguqukiyo okanye yeendidi ngeendidi zolimo, kwakunye naleyo inempilo ineentlobo ngeentlobo zendalo eziphila kuyo, ingakwazi ukukhuphela ikhabhonidayioksayidi ngaphandle kweatimosifera. Kambe ke, le nto ayithethi kuthi kwanele oku kangangokuba kungaqhutywa ngokusebenzisa izinikimandla ezizizimbiwa.



3. Abantu kufuneka balilungiselele ifuthe loguquko lwemozulu elizizinto ezifana neembalela neempuphuma. Oorhulumente beedolophu nezithili kufuneka benze iindlela ezingcono bazikhusele nezinye izilungiselelo ezilulwakhiwo. Abalimi nabafuyi (amafama) kufuneka asebenzise izityalo nezilwanyana ezinokumelana bhetele neembalela nobushushu. Kubhetele ukutya okulinywe apha kweli kunoko kuthengwe kumazwe angaphandle akude.
4. Kuza kuba nzima ukumelana noguquko lwemozulu. Kuza kufuneka ukuba abantu basondelelane ngobambiswano, futhi kuza kufuneka nenkqubo yoqoqosho olutsha, olululutho ebantwini endaweni yolubaqweqwedisela emngciphekweni.



## IMIBUTHO

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### Benchmarks

☎ 011 832-1743/2

✉ [info@bench-marks.org.za](mailto:info@bench-marks.org.za)

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📍 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Heerengracht Building  
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Braamfontein, Johannesburg

### groundWork

☎ 033 342 5662

📍 6 Raven Street  
Pietermaritzburg  
KwaZulu-Natal

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☎ 086 730 9098

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## AMAGQWETHA

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West Campus  
University of the Witwatersrand  
Braamfontein, Johannesburg

### Centre for Environmental Rights

☎ 021 447 1647

📍 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Springtime Studios  
1 Scott Road  
Observatory, Cape Town

### Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa (SERI)

☎ 011 356 5860

📍 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Aspern House  
54 De Korte Street  
Braamfontein, Johannesburg

## AMANGCWABA

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### South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)

☎ 021 462-4502

📍 111 Harrington Street  
Zonnebloem, Cape Town