

((O))

UKUSHINTSA KWEKLAYIMETHI KANYE NENGUQUKO ELUNGILE UKUSUKA EMALAHLENI



UKUSHINTSA KWEKLAYIMETHI KANYE NENGUQUKO ELUNGILE UKUSUKA EMALAHLENI



Ishicilelwe ngabe-SWOP

Novemba 2019

Society, Work & Politics Institute

University of the Witwatersrand

Ucingo: 011 717 4456

 swop.org.za

Ngosekelo lwabe-Friedrich Ebert Stiftung.

**FRIEDRICH
EBERT** 
STIFTUNG



**Society, Work
& Politics Institute**

'the making and unmaking of social order'

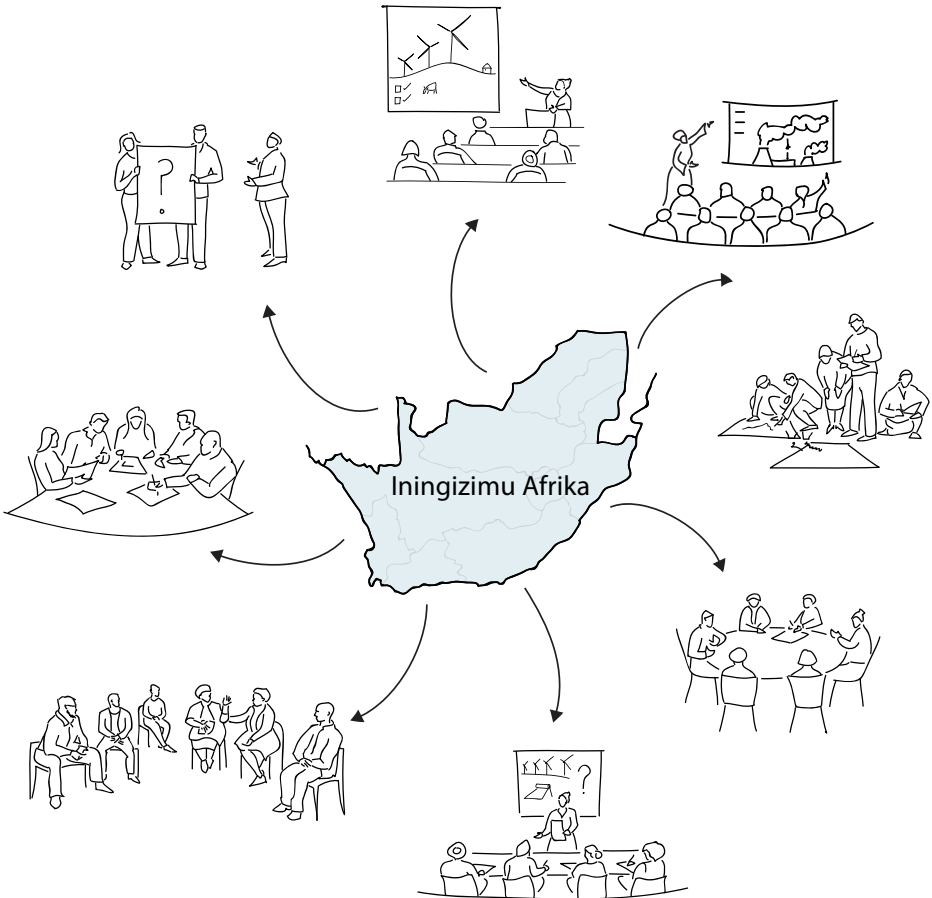
ISANDULELO

Le ncwajana ihlinzeka ngesendlalelo kanye nencazelo ngesidingo sokuba Nenguquko eLungile ukusukela kwizimbiwa zokubasa zamalahle, lokhu kwenziwa ngenxa yesimo esiphuthumayo sokushintsha kweklayimethi. Lokhu kuyimpendulo yezicelo ngolwazi ezivela emihlanganweni yama-workshop okuchathazelana ngolwazi phakathi kwemiphakathi yaseMpumalanga Highveld kanye neprojekthi yocwaningo lwabenhlangano ye-SWOP ngo 2019. Inhloso yale ncwajana ukuhlinzeka imiphakathi ngamandla ukuze ikwazi ukubamba iqhaza kwizingxoxo maqondana Nenguquko Elungile ukusukela kwizimbiwa zamalahle. Izonikezwa izishoshovu ezisebenza emiphakathini ephatheke kabi ngokumbiwa nokusetshenziswa kwamalahle, kanti futhi iyobuyekzwa ngokulandela ukuphawula kwalabo abayobe beyisebenzisa.

Iprojekthi ibonga kakhulu kulabo abafakele esivivaneni abenhlangano ye-Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Foundation), abasekele ucwaningo kanye nokushicilelwa kwale ncwajana, ikakhulukazi ukubonga uKaamilah Joseph, osebenze nathi kuzo zonke izigaba.

Sibonga kakhulu nemibono yezishoshovu zemiphakathi kanye namanye amalunga emiphakathi, ikakhulukazi uPromise Mabilo, u-Elizabeth Malibe kanye no-Yvonne Sampear. Incwajana ibhalwe nguJacklyn Cock, uVictor Munnik kanye noDineo Skosana, yaguqulelwa kwisiZulu nguKhethiwe Marais we-Masihlangane Communications cc, imifanekiso nezithombe kwenziwe nguTammy Griffin yase yendlalelwa kahle nokuhlelwa ukuze iprintwe nguNicolas Dieltiens.

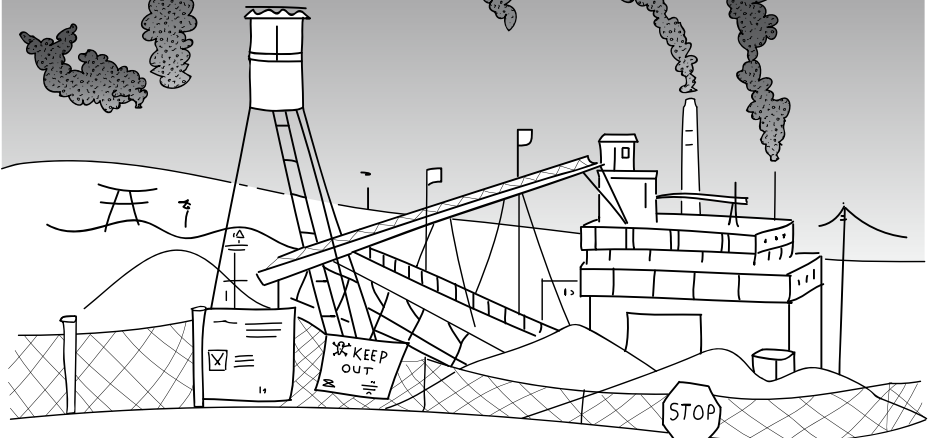
INGUQUKO ELUNGILE



INGUQUKO ISHO USHINTSHO – KUNGANI SIDINGA USHINTSHO?

INingizimu Afrika ibhekene nengwadla yezinkinga – ukusweleka kwemisebenzi kuyakhula (okwamanje kufinyelela kwizinga lika 40%, indlala iya ngokwanda (cisha uhafu wabantu bakithi babulawa yindlala ngezikhathi, kanti igebe phakathi kwezigwili nabantu abahluphekile liya ngokukhula. INingizimu Afrika iyizwe lesizwe sokungalingani okukhulu emhlabeni wonke jikelele. Ngakhoke kumele sishintshe.

Ushintsho ludingeke ngokuphuthumayo ngoba sinengwadla yenkinga yeklayimethi (bheka isigaba esilandelayo). Imbangela enkulu yalokhu, zimayini kanye nokushiswa kwamalahle. Sinezimayini ezingu 1,600 ezisebenzayo ukumba amalahle, kanye neziteshi zamandla zamalahle ezingu 16. Izimayini zamalahle zihlinzeka ngemisebenzi kubantu abangu 80,000 kanti u 90% we-eneji yethu ivela emalahlweni...



KODWA

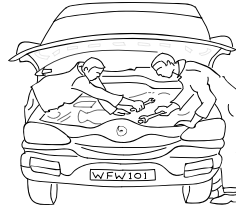
1. Iningi lalezi zimayini zamalahle zindala, kanti futhi kumele zivalwe.
2. Kanti futhi ukuvalwa kwazo kuvele sekuyenzeka.
3. Lokhu kuhle ngoba amalahle abulala abantu nemvelo.
4. Amalahle enza lokhu ngokukhafula umusi obulala imvelo okubizwa nge-greenhouse gas.
5. Lokhu kungcolisa/nokufaka ushevu emoyeni nasemanzini.
6. Lokhu kwenza abantu bagule, ikakhulukazi babenezinkinga zokungaphefumuli kahle.
7. Kuwo wonke umhlaba, amalahle abangela inkinga yokushintsha kweklayimethi, okulimaza wonke umuntu, kodwa abantu abahluphekile yibo ikakhulukazi abaphila ezindaweni eziseNingizimu nomhlaba.
8. Singayeka ukusebenzisa amalahle ngoba singathola i-eneji nogesi wamandla elanga kanye nomoya. Le eneji evuselelekayo ibiza kancane ngemali.





NGABE LUYOCHAZA UKUTHINI LOLU SHINTSHO?

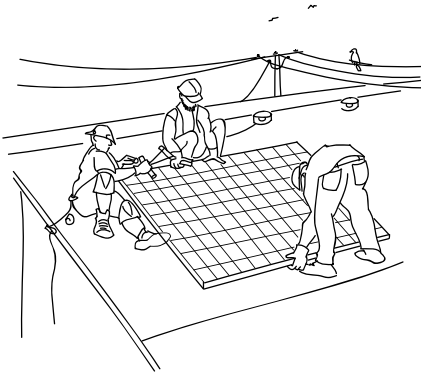
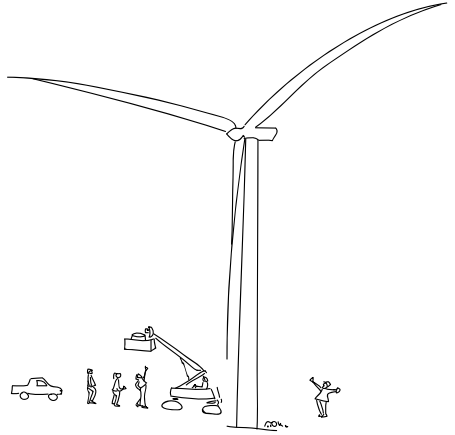
1. Abasebenzi abangu 80 000 bezimayini zamalahle bazolahlekelwa yimisebenzi ngoba izimayini kanye neziteshi zamalahle zizovalwa.
2. Abantu abahlala eduzane nezimayini kanti futhi abaziphilisa ngokuthengisa ukudla, abaphekayo, abageza izimoto nabalungisa izicathulo (imisebenzi yokuzenzela engahlelekile) izolahlekelwa ngamakhastama. Badinga usizo ukwenza izindlela ezintsha zokuziphilisa. Lokhu kuzosho ukuthi umnotho walezi zindawo zaseMpumalanga kumele uhlelwe kabusha nokuba ngohlukahlukene.



3. Bonke laba bantu kumele bavikelwe ngemisebenzi emisha, izimali zokudilizwa emisebenzini, izimpesheni, ukuhlinzekwa ngamakhono amasha kanye nokufakelwa kwimisebenzi emisha ezobe isebenzisa i-eneji evuselelekayo abazonikezwa yona. Lokhu kubaluleke kakhulu kubasebenzi abasebenza ngezikontileka zesikhathi esifishane, abathola imisebenzi yabo ngama-labour broker.
4. Laba ngabantu abaxhashazwe kakhulu kanti futhi abazuze okuncane kakhulu ngokwakha umnotho wamalahle eNingizimu Afrika.
5. Kodwa ushintsho ngenguquko elungile kumele luzuzise bonke abantu, ngisho nabazigwili abaphila ngokuxhaphaza abanye abantu kanye nemvelo. Ukwabelana kanye nokuphila ngezindlela ezilula kuzobenza babe ngabantu abangcono. Ukucaphunelana noku phila imphilo elula nejwayelekile kuzokwenza ukuthi bonke abantu baphile impilo encono.

NGABE SINGALWENZA KANJANI USHINTSHO UKUTHI LUBE NGOLULUNGILE?

1. Ubulungiswa busho ukuthi wonke umuntu – ikakhulukazi abahluphekile – kumele bakwazi ukuphila impilo enhle ngenxa yomphumela woshintsho.
2. Lokhu kusho ukuthi wonke umuntu angakwazi ukudla kahle, ukuba nemfundo elungile, izindlu, unakekelo lwempilo kanye nemisebenzi enesithunzi.



3. Izinkampani ze-eneji evuselelekayo ubunikazi bazo kumele kube ngabantu (“ngokuhlanganyela”) kanti futhi zisetshenziselwe ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zabantu bonke, hhayi nje ukwenza inzalo yamaprofithi ongxuwankulu kuphela.
4. Ushintsho lusho ukuhlela kanye nokucabanga kanye nokukhuluma ngekusasa esilifunayo thina nesilifunela izingane zethu.

5. Kodwa ngeke sayekelela ukuhlela ezandleni zikahulumeni noma izinkampani ngoba bona bafuna kuphela izinzuzo zamaprofithi.
6. Abasebenzi kanye nemiphakathi kumele basebenzisane kanye NOKUFUNA UKUTHI BABANDAKANYWE kuzo zonke izigaba zokuhlela kanye nezingxoxo.



7. Ungqongqoshe weze-eneji uthembise ukuthi lokhu kuzokwenzeka ngokusebenzisana neKhomishana loshintsho lweklayimethi likaMongameli le-Presidential Climate Change Commission eyahlongozwa njengengxenye yesivumelwano sengqungquthela yezemisebenzi i 2018 Jobs Summit.
8. Ekugcineni, zonke izakhamizi zizozuza ngoba i-eneji ngeke ibize kakhulu ngemali kanti futhi abantu bazoba nempilo engcono.
9. Iplanethi esiyibiza Umhlaba ngeke yasinda uma singenzi lolu shintsho.

10. Izigidigidi zabantu kuwo wonke umhlaba ziyamasha nokubhikisha emigwaqeni ukufuna ukuthi ohulumende baphuthume babhekana nalesi simo sengwadla yenkinga yeklayimethi, kanye nokuthatha izinyathelo ezingqala zokuphungula ukukhafunwa kwemisi yekhabhoni, kanye nokuthatha isinyathelo sokuqala sokuba nomhlaba onobulungiswa nokwazi ukuqhubekela phambili.

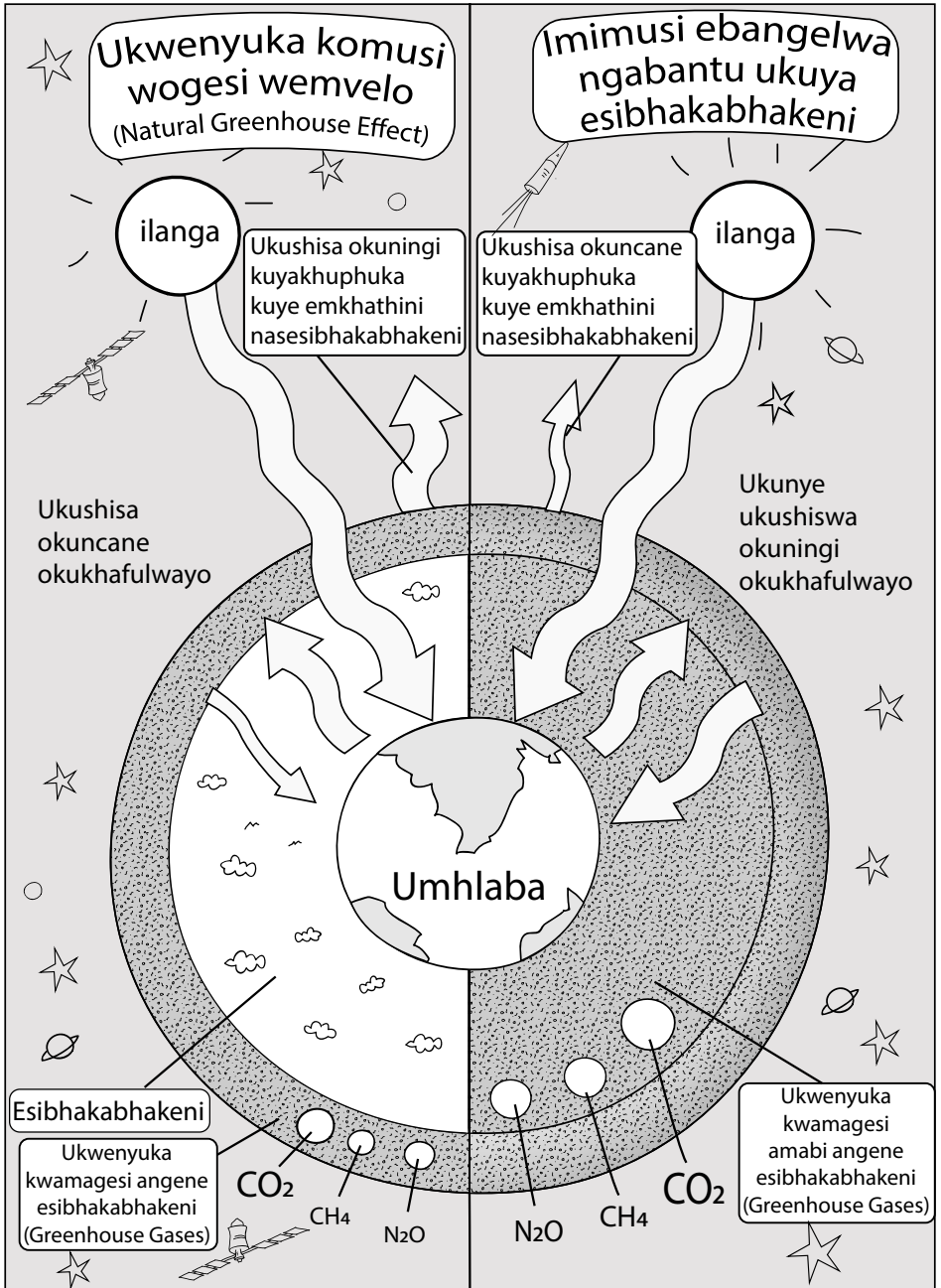


11. Kithina eNingizimu Afrika, ukuxazulula inkinga yeklayimethi kumele kuhambisane nokuqeda inhlupheko, ukusweleka kwemisebenzi kanye nenqubo yokungalingani.
12. Lokhu kusho ukuthi abantu abazigwili abaxhaphaza abasebenzi kumele bashintshe. Kumele bafunde ukwabelana nabanye kanye nokuphila impilo elula, njengokusho kukaGandhi.

13. Uma sisodwa asinamandla ukwenza ushintsho ukuze sibe nomhlaba ongcono, kodwa uma sithatha izinyathelo ngokubambisana, sizoba namandla.



NGABE YINI UKUSHINTSHA KWEKLAYIMETHI?



1. Esibhakabhakeni kukhona umoya ondlalekile ozungeze iplanethi yoMhlaba. Isibhakabhaka siqukethe ogesi Omunye ugesi yi-oksijini esiyiphefumulela ngaphakathi ukuze sikwazi ukuphila. Kanti enye igesi yi-carbon dioxide, igesi enkulu ebangela ukwenyukela kogesi omubi emoyeni (enye igesi yi-methane).
2. Labo gesi bemusi emibi esibhakabhakeni, kuba yi-carbon dioxide, eyenza ukuthi ogesi bomhlaba ukuthi bangangeni esibhakabhakeni, kodwa uma bebaningi labo gesi esibhakabhakeni, bamunca ukushisa kakhulu.
3. Ukushisa kufaka i-eneji kwisimo sezulu, lokhu okubanga izivunguvungu ezinkulu, njengezivunguvungu ze-cyclone Idai eyenzeka eMozambique yabanga umonakalo omkhulu kwizinkulungwane zabantu nokwenza ukuthi abantu babaleke emakhaya abo kanye nokukhukhula izindlu ngezikhukhula zemvula. Manje laba bantu sebengondinga-sithebeni ababaleka bakhosele kwezinye izindawo.



4. Lokhu kushisa kubangele nokuthi amathemperesha (amazinga okushisa) ezindawo ezingaphakathi nezwe eNingizimu Afrika enyuke. Lokhu kubangela izomiso nezikhukhula kakhulu. Kwenza kubenzima ukutshala izitshalo ezifanayo kanye nokulima kanye nokufuya izimfuyo zanjengakuqala.



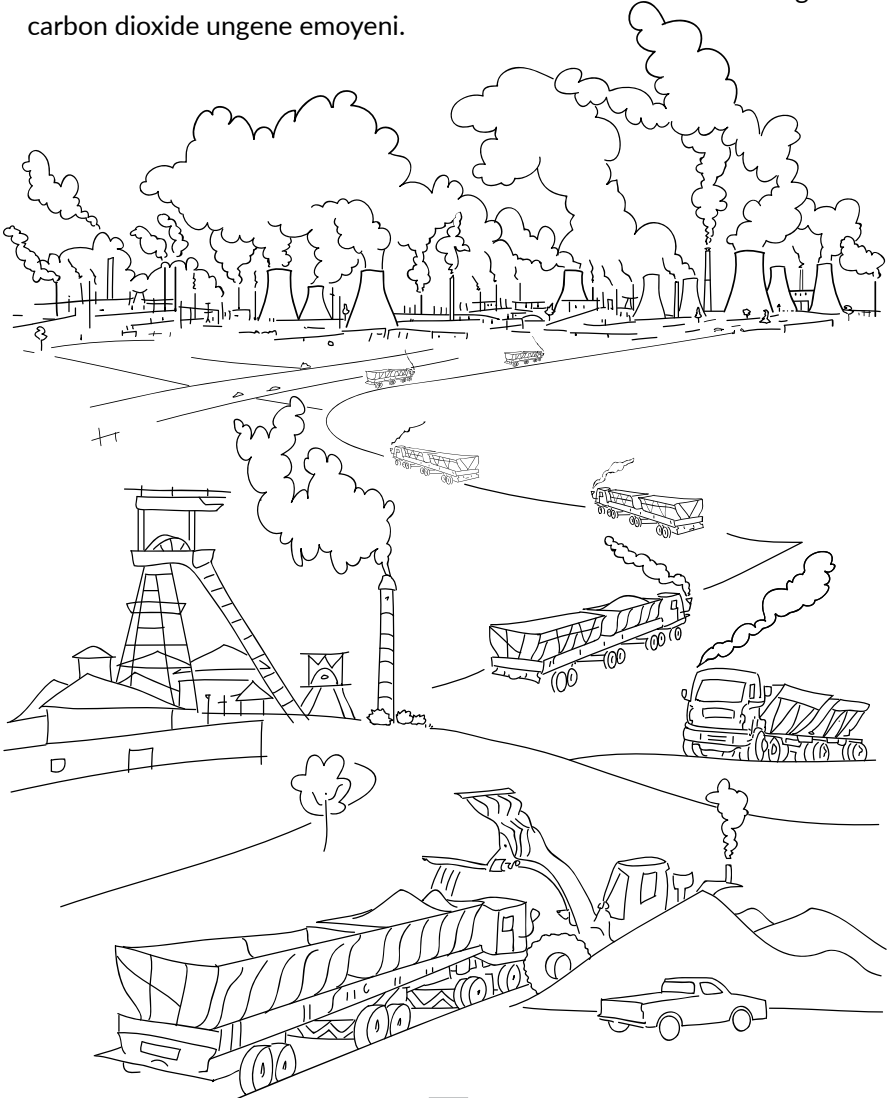
5. Ukushintsha kwethemperesha kwenza ukuthi kubenzima ukuthi izitshalo nezilwane okuyingxenye yemvelo kukwazi ukuphila ngoba isimo sishintsha kakhulu ngokweqile. Ezinye izitshalo nezilwane zizothola izindawo ezintsha ezingaphila kuzo, kodwa ezinye ngeke zathola ndawo, ziyofa zishabalale (zife unomphela).



6. Ukushisa kuncibilikisa iqhwa ezindaweni zama- poles zokuphela komhlaba eNyakatho neNingizimu, kanti ukuncibilika kweqhwa eduzana nazo, kubangela amanzi amanika avela ekuncibilikeni ukuthi angene ezilwandle, lokhu okubanga ukuthi amalwandle agcware aphuphume nokwenyuka. Ukwenyuka kwamalwandle kubangele ezinye izindawo zeziqhingi ukuthi zicwile zembozeke kanti futhi lokhu kubanga nezivunguvungu zolwandle namatsunami (amagagasi amakhulukazi avela olwandle) anamandla ngokweqile. Lokhu kuzokwenza ukuthi kube yingozi ukuhlala ezindaweni eziseduzane nolwandle. (Uhafu wabantu bomhlaba bahlala ezindaweni eziseduzane nolwandle).

NGABE YINI IMBANGELA YOKUSHINTSHA KWEKLAYIMETHI?

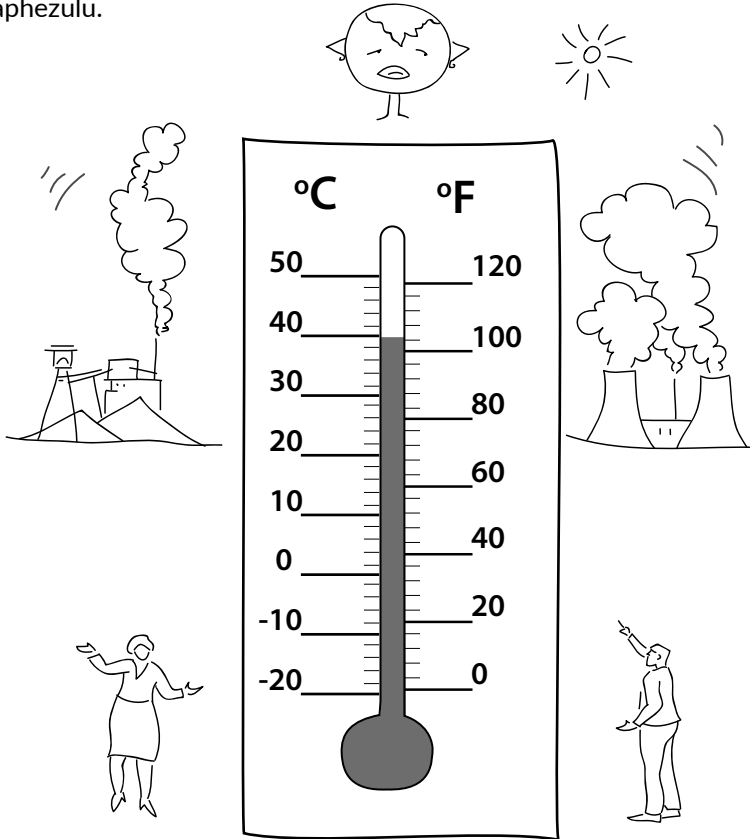
1. I-carbon dioxide yimbangele enkulu yokushintsha kweklayimethi. Ugesi omningi we-carbon dioxide uvela ekushisweni kwezimbiwa ezifana namalahle kanye nophetroli. Ukuphungula ukushisa kakhulu kweplanethi, kudingeka siyike ukushisa izimbiwa, nokugcina umhlaba ukuze ukwazi ukumunca ugesi we-carbon dioxide ukuthi ungangeni esibhakabhakeni.
2. Ukushintsha kwezindlela zokusebenzisa umhlaba – okufana nokugawula amahlathi noma ukulima ezindaweni zotshani – nakho kukhulula ugesi we-carbon dioxide ungene emoyeni.



3. I-Carbon dioxide (CO_2) ingahlala esibhakabhakeni iminyaka engamakhulu angu 100 noma eyizinkulungwane ezingu 1000 weminyaka. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ukukhafulwa kwe CO_2 kuyochaphazela ikusasa lezizukulwane eziningi ezisezayo. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ukukhafulwa kwe CO_2 kuyochaphazela ikusasa lezizukulwane eziningi ezisezayo.
4. Amazinga egesi ye-Carbon dioxide esibhakabhakeni ayevame ukunyuka ehle ngezixenye zika 180 kanye no 280 kwixenye eyesigidi, kodwa ngenxa yokushintsha kwemvelo okubandakanya amasizini. Kodwa selokhu kwaqala kwaba nerevolushini yezimboni (lapho kwaqala khona ukwakhiwa kwezinjini zomhwaluko noma zesitimu, kwakhiwa amafektri), amazinga e-carbon dioxide enyuka kakhulu ngaphezulu kwe 400 yezixenye kwisigidi kanti futhi ayaqhubeka nokwenyuka.

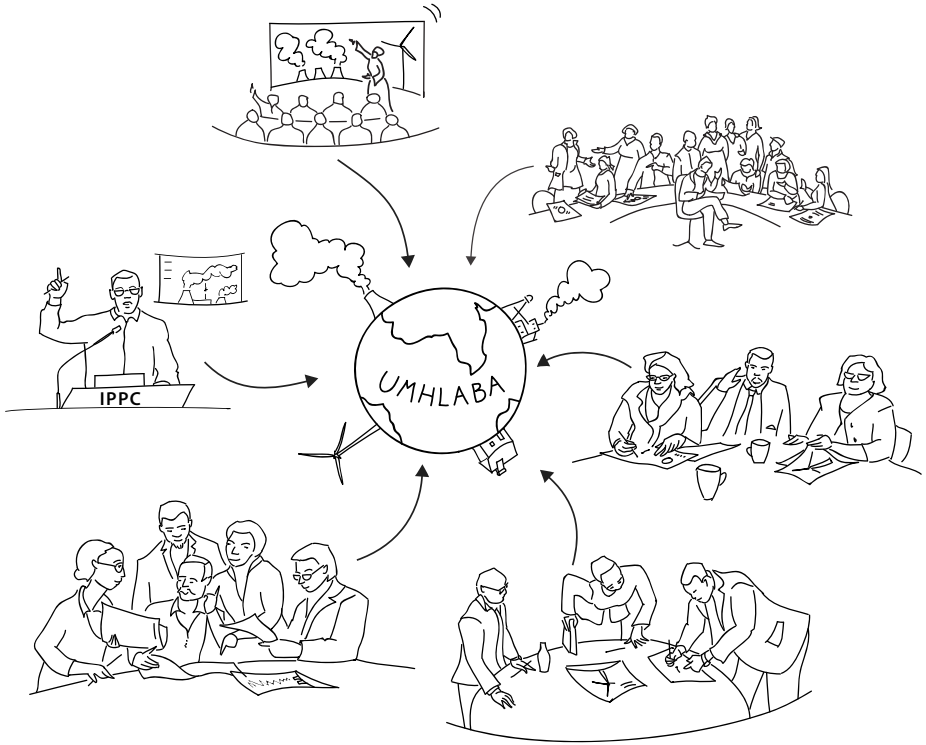


5. Amazinga e-carbon dioxide ayenyuka ngenxa yokusebenzisa kakhulu izinto kanye nencitho yabantu abazigwili. Lokhu kwenzeka ngenxa yokuba ngogwimbela kwesakhe yedwa kwizinto ezisetshenziselwa ukukhiqiza kanye nenqubo yokungalingani yobukhuphali bongxuwankulu.
6. Leli zinga lokushintsha kweklayimethi lisho ukuthi amazinga okushisa ethemperesha asenyuke cishe ngo 1 degree Celsius, kanti futhi angenyuka abe ngaphezulu kwe 2 degrees Celsius aze afinyelele naku 4 degrees noma ngaphezulu.



7. Kanti futhi kukhona nokubeka isimo “engcupheni kakhulu” ekushintsheni kweklayimethi. Isibonelo, ukuncibilika komhlaba enyakatho neRussia (i-tundra), kufudumala kakhulu kanti futhi kungakhulula izinga eliphezulu le-methane (okungokunye okukhafula umusi wegese esibhakabhakeni). Lokhu kuyokwenza ukuthi amazinga okushisa kwethemperesha kube phezulu ngesivinini kakhulu.

NGABE SAZI KANJANI NGOKUSHINTSHA KWEKLAYIMETHI?

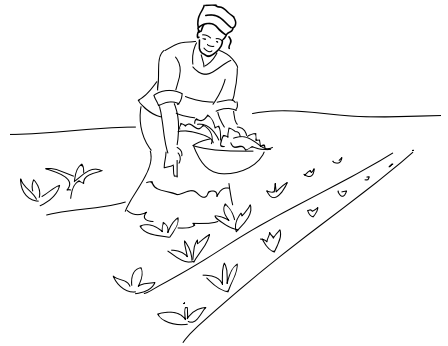


1. Ososayense abayizinkulungwane kuwo wonke umhlaba bakala ukushintsha kweklayimethi.
2. Ososayense bayavumelana ngokuthi ukushintsha kweklayimethi yinto eyenzeka ngempela nokuthi ukushintsha kweklayimethi kubangelwa ngabantu.
3. Ulwazi maqondana nokushintsha kweklayimethi lufakelwa kwimibiko, ngabe-International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Labo sosayensi babuyekeza umsebenzi owenziwa ngabanye ososayense kanti futhi bavumelana nohulumeni enhlanganweni yezizwe zomhlaba i-United Nations ukushicilela le mibiko.
4. Imibiko yabe-IPCC ixwayisa ukuthi sesifinyelele ezingeni lobungozi ngoshintsho lweklayimethi, nokuthi kumele siphungule kakhulu ukusetshenziswa kwamalahle.

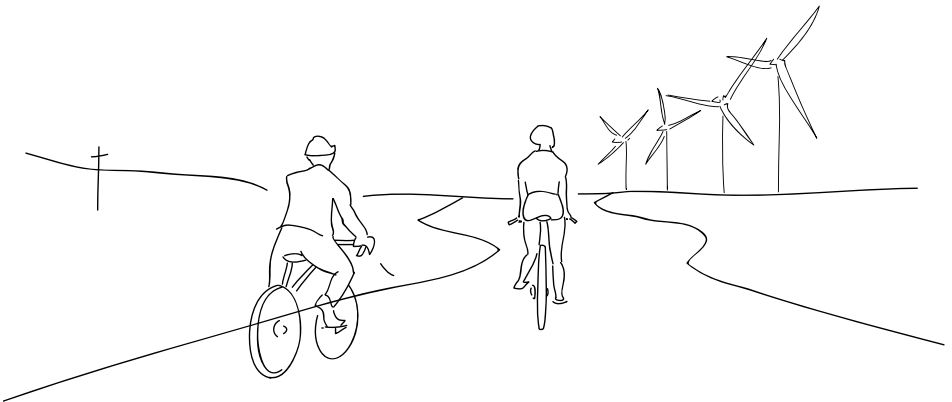
5. Ohulumeni baxoxisane ngokuthi kungaphungulwa kanjani ukukhafulwa kwemimusi okubangelwa ukushiswa kwezimbiwa, kodwa bahlulekile.
6. Abafuna ukuqhubeka nokushisa izimbiwa zamalahla basabalalise ulwazi lwamanga (basonta amaqiniso kanye nokukhokhela ukuthi umbono wokushintsha kweklayimethi akuyona into eyenzeka ngempela) kanti futhi bafuna lolu daba lunganakwa. UTrump waziwa kakhulu ngokuphika udaba lweklayimethi.

YINI OKUNGENZIWA NGOKUSHINTSHA KWEKLAYIMETHI?

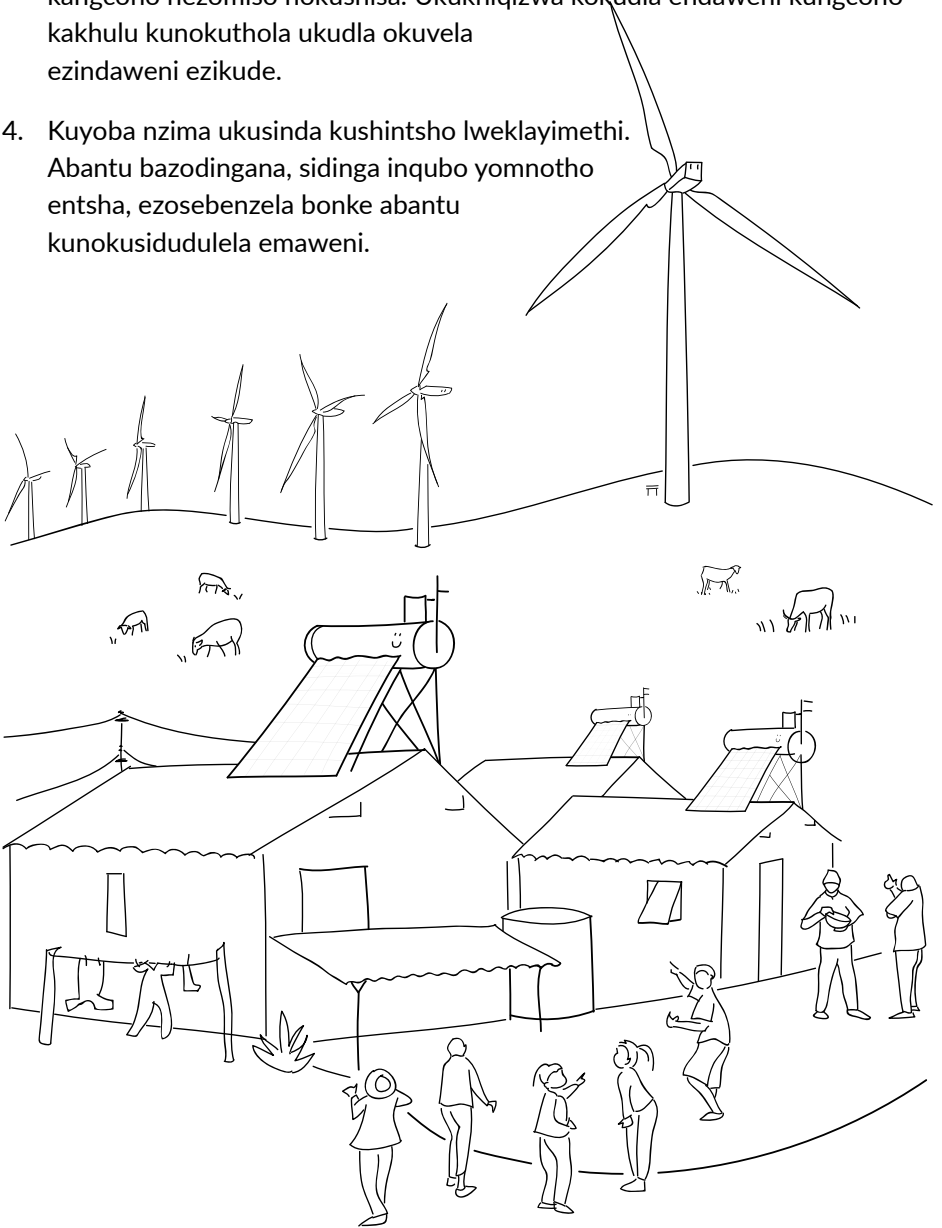
1. Ukuphungula ukusetshenziswa kwezimbiwa zamalahle kanti esikhundleni salokhu, kusetshenziswe itheknoloji ye-eneji evuselelekayo, engabangeli ukukhafulwa kwemimusi yegesi esibhakabhakeni, kanti futhi engabangi ukushintsha kweklayimethi.



2. Umhlaba ophila kahle, njengalowo osetshenziswa kulimo lokutshala ngokwemvelo, i-permaculture kanye nolimo olubonelela imvelo lwe-agroecology, kanye nezinye izinqubo zokuphilisana kwemvelo ezinempilo zama-healthy ecosystems, kungamunca i-carbon dioxide esibhakabhakeni. Kodwa lokhu, akwenele ukuqhubeka nokusebenzisa izimbiwa zamalahle.



3. Abantu kumele bazilungiselele imiphumela emibi yokushintsha kweklayimethi okufana nezomiso kanye nezikhukhula. Ohulumeni bendawo kumele bakhe imigwaqo engcono kanye nokuvikela ezinye izingqalazizinda. Abalimi kumele basebenzise izitshalo nezilwane ezikwazi ukumelana kangcono nezomiso nokushisa. Ukukhiqizwa kokudla endaweni kungcono kakhulu kunokuthola ukudla okuvela ezindaweni ezikude.
4. Kuyoba nzima ukusinda kushintsho lweklayimethi. Abantu bazodingana, sidinga inqubo yomnotho entsha, ezosebenzela bonke abantu kunokusidudulela emaweni.



IZINHLANGANO

Benchmarks

☎ 011 832-1743/2

✉ info@bench-marks.org.za

📍 11th Floor, Khotso House
62 Marshall Street
Marshalltown, Johannesburg

Earthlife Africa Johannesburg

☎ 011 339 3662

📍 5th Floor, Heerengracht Building
87 De Korte Street
Braamfontein, Johannesburg

groundWork

☎ 033 342 5662

📍 6 Raven Street
Pietermaritzburg
KwaZulu-Natal

MEJCON-SA

☎ 021 447 1647

☎ 086 730 9098

✉ info@mejcon.org.za

ABAMELI

Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS)

☎ 011 717 8600

✉ Dudzile.Mlambo@wits.ac.za

📍 1st Floor, DJ du Plessis Building
West Campus
University of the Witwatersrand
Braamfontein, Johannesburg

Centre for Environmental Rights

☎ 021 447 1647

📍 2nd Floor, Springtime Studios
1 Scott Road
Observatory, Cape Town

Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa (SERI)

☎ 011 356 5860

📍 6th Floor, Aspern House
54 De Korte Street
Braamfontein, Johannesburg

AMATHUNA

South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)

☎ 021 462-4502

📍 111 Harrington Street
Zonnebloem, Cape Town