



UMQULU WOBULUNGISA KWIMOZULU

ISIKHOKELO SENTSHAYELELO

Umqulu Wobulungisa Kwimozulu

ISIKHOKELO SENTSHAYELELO

EyeThupha 2020

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011 447 1013

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ISIGABA SOKU-1

Malunga Nesi Sikhokelo

Esi sikhokelo sesokukunceda uluqonde kakuhle utshintsho lwemozulu, kunye nezinto abanokuzenza abantu, xa befuna ubulungisa kutshintsho lweemeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu. Siqala ngokwazisa imvelaphi yalo mqulu, size silandelise ngenzululwazi ethile yemozulu, ukunceda uluntu kunye namatshantliziyo akuqonde ukungxamiseka kolu tshintsho kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu. Size sinike uluhlu olufutshane lwamagama angundoqo (uluhlu lweenkcazelo) ukuze ziqondwe kakuhle ezinye zezimvo ezingundoqo ezisetyenziswayo kule mihla yimibutho efuna ubulungisa kutshintsho lweemeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu. Okokugqibela, siwuthi thaca ke umqulu, unamanqakwana engcaciso, imifanekiso kunye neenkukacha manani.

Esi sikhokelo sisixhobo sokwazisa umqulu lo kuluntu kwaye sandise nolwazi lwamatshantliziyo afuna ubulungisa kwimozulu ngolu tshintsho lwemozulu, sesokusinceda kananjalo siqonde ukuba zikhona ezinye iindlela ezisebenzayo abanokuzisebenzisa abantu kwaye ekufuneka ziqiniseke.



Imvelaphi YoMqulu

Lo Mqulu wobuLungisa kwiMozulu uvela kukhankaso lweminyaka emithandathu, ngexesha leyona mbalela yake yambi kwimbali yoMzantsi Afrika, ngowePhulo leLungelo lokuTya okuneMpilo nokweNkcubeko eMzantsi Afrika kunye neZiko looKopoletyeni noMgaqo-nkqubo ongomNye. Ulwazi luvela kwizimvo zabo basezantsi kwiindawo zoluntu eziphantsi koxinzelelo lwamanzi, abacholi beendaba, ezemisebenzi, uluntu olusekelwe kwinkolo, ulutsha, oosonzululwazi bemozulu, izifundiswa, imibutho yabasetyhini, imibutho yokusingqongileyo kunye neyobulungisa ekuhlaleni, ngokunjalo, namanqaku amatshantliziyo aphambili. Inkomfa eyayibanjwe ngoNovemba ka-2019 yahlanganisa umqulu oyiliweyo yaze yawufaka kwi-intanethi ukuze uluntu luchaze izimvo zalo. Umjikelo wokugqibela wokunikwa kwezimvo luluntu wanikwa kwiNdibano yobuLungisa kwiMozulu eyayibanjwe ngowe-16 Juni 2020. Olu xwebhu sisiphumo sale nkqubo ynengxoxo-mpikiswano kunye noxhathiso kubulungisa bemozulu.

UkuQonda uTshintsho lweMozulu ¹

Yintoni uTshintsho lweMozulu?

Imozulu ibhekisele kutshintsho lwexesha elide lweepateni zemozulu ezibuchaphazela imihla ngemihla ubomi bethu. Inzululwazi zemozulu ziphonononga zize zilinganise olu tshintsho. Utshintsho lweeavareji ixesha elide kwiatmosfere naselwandle zincipha kuqondwe enoba lunokubonwa naluphi na utshintsho kwimozulu olwenzeka ngokuhamba kwexesha. Ukuba iivareji zithathwa kwithuba elide ngokwaneleyo (kwiminyaka engamashumi amabini okanye ngaphezulu), utshintsho lwemozulu olubangwa zizihlo ezifana ne-El Niño ne-La Niña kufuneka

zilungelelanise, ze ihlale izinzile imozulu. Nakuba kunjalo, ukuba ukulandela amacebo athile kwimozulu kunokufunyanwa, sinokwazi ukuba kukho into ebalulekileyo etshintshayo kwinkqubo yemozulu yomhlaba. Ngoxa imozulu etshintshayo inokubangelwa ziinkqubo zendalo ezifana nemitha yelanga etshintshayo okanye ukuqhambuka kwentaba-mlilo, kukho ubungqina obungamandla bokuba utshintsho lwemozulu kule nkulungwane inesiqingatha yadlulayo (ukususela kwixesha lokuqala kokusetyenziswa koomatshini emashishinini) belungenxa yokusetyenziswa kweoyile, amalahle negesi.

AmaZantsi eAfrika: Indawo olukhonjwa kuyo utshintsho lwemozulu 'olungamandla'

Ummandla wamazantsi eAfrika usesichengeni esikhulu sotshintsho lwemozulu xa kuthelekiswa nezinye iindawo emhlabeni, ngezi zizathu zithathu. Esokuqala, uza kuba sesichengeni 'esingamandla' sotshintsho lwemozulu. Umphakathi wamazantsi eAfrika uye washushu ngezinga eliphindwe kabini lobushushu bomhlabakula mashumi eminyakamahlanu agqithileyo, iimodeli zemozulu ke zicebisa ukuba le pateni ingaphezulu kweavareji yobushushu bommandla iza kuqhuba inje inkulungwane yonke. Esesibini, awanawo 'amandla okumelana neemeko'. Amazantsi eAfrika enziwe ngamazwe asaphuhlayo angekabi nazo iinkqubo eziphucukileyo nezakhiwozokulawula iimeko ezitshintshayo, okanye imali emayichithwe kuqhelwaniso nale mozulu kwaye ke uqoqosho lwethu lubuthathaka kakhulu kutshintsho lwemozulu (amashishini ezolimo nawokhenketho). Esesithathu, amazantsi eAfrika angumamndla owomileyo noshushu ekuqikelelwa ukuba uza kuya usiba shushu, wome kananjalo. Xa ummandla owomileyo noshushu usoma kwaye uba shushu ngokungaphaya, zincinci izinto ezinokwenziwa zokuziqhelanisa notshintsho lwemozulu.

Zeziphi iimpembelelo zemozulu egqithisileyo onokuzilindela uMzantsi Afrika?

Nge-3°C yobushushu emhlabeni wonke, kuqikelelwa ukuba ukonyuka kwembalela nobushushu obugqithisileyo iminyaka emininzinokwenzeka rhoqo kwazo kuza kuba ngamandla kangangokuba kude kube nesandla ekuweni kweshishini lombona

neleenkomo kwimimandla emikhulu kumazantsi eAfrika. Nangona amazantsi eAfrika kunokwenzeka ome kutshintsho lwexesha elizayo lwemozulu, kunokwenzeka ke nokuba kunganetha ngokugqithisileyo qho kummandla lo.

Iimpembelelo zokuTshintsha kweMozulu eMzantsi Afrika

Iimpembelelo ezivela kwizihlo zemozulu ezigqithisileyo zimbi kwaye zinzima. Umzekelo, nangona ezolimo zinegalelo elincinci kuqoqosho eMzantsi Afrika, iimpembelelo zemozulu embi ziviwa ngabantu abaninzi, ngengqesho kwezolimo, ngokunjalo nangamaxabiso okutya anyukayo nendlala. Eminye imizekelo, iquka imvula engamandla ebanga izikhukhula eziba yingxaki ke kuluntu oluhluphekayo oluhlala ngasemilanjani.

UkuSabela ekuTshintsheni kweMozulu

Ukusabela kutshintsho lwemozulu kuquka ukunciphisa nokuziqhelanisa neemeko. Ukunciphisa "lungelelo lomntu lokunciphisa imithombo okanye ukonyusa iigesi ezingakhuphi khabhoni" 2, ngoxa ukuziqhelanisa neemeko "iyinkqubo yokuqhela imozulu neziphumo zayo zinjalo okanye oko kulindelweyo." 3 lindlela zokunciphisa nokuziqhelanisa ayizizo ezo zingathathi cala ngokwezopolitiko. Kufuneka zibe malunga 'notshintsho' kumacandelo obomi bethu buqu, oko okunosetyenziswa nakwezopolitiko. Okokuqala ujoliso lukuyilo olutshintshayo lwezenzo ezenza sibe sesichengeni kwiingozi zotshintsho lwemozulu. Imizekelo yotshintsho inokuquka ukutshintshela kumbane wasekuhlaleni kunye nowoluntu ovela kwimithombo yendalo, ukwandisa ufikelelo kwimisebenzi emalunga nemozulu kunye nokwakha inkqubo entsha yokutyaesekelwe ekubeni abantu abavelisa ukutya babe namalungelo koko kutya.



linkcazelo Zamagama

Amafutha Athathwa Kwizityalo Nezilwanyana Ezibolileyo: ngamafutha (afana namalahle, ioyile okanye igesi yendalo) aba semhlabeni evela kwizityalo nezilwanyana ezafa kumakhulu amawaka eminyaka.

Ilungelo Lokulawula Ukutya: lilungelo lokuba abantu bafumane ukutya okunempilo okukwalinywa ngeendlela zendalo. Kukwaquka ilungelo labantu lokulawula ukutya kwabo nokulima.

Imisebenzi Enxulumene NeMozulu: yimisebenzi ephucukileyo, amaxesha amaninzi enika iinkonzo ezibalulekileyo ezikhuselekileyo, ezifana nombane, ucoceko namanzi kodwa enciphisa oonobangela neempembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu.

Imithombo Yomntu Wonke/Ukusetyenziswa Kwamalungelo Omntu Wonke Ekusetyenzisweni Komhlaba: ibhekisele kwimithombo eyenza abantu baphile efana namanzi, umhlaba, indalo enegalelo kwiimfuno zoluntu xa lulonke. Ukusebenzisa kunye imithombo enjalo ngedemokrasi kuthetha ukuyikhusela loo mithombo yomntu wonke kwaye kukwathetha ukusetyenziswa kwamalungelo omntu wonke ekusetyenzisweni komhlaba.

Ingeniso Esisiseko Jikelele: yintlawulo kawonke-wonke okanye kukudluliselwa komthombo wezimali lowo umntu ngamnye elizweni awufumana qho. Intlawulo ayijongi ukuba yimalini na ingeniso yomzi wakho, kwaye inokuquka abafuduki neembacu ezisemthethweni. EMzantsi Afrika sikwabhekisela koku njengesibonelelo sengeniso esisiseko.

Izinto Eziphilayo Nendawo Eziphila Kuyo: ziquka izinto eziphilayo – abantu, izilwanyana nezityalo – kummandla othile kunye nokuba inxulumene njani na enye

kwenye kunye nakwizinto ezisingqongileyo ezingaphiliyo ezifana nomhlaba, ilanga, intlabathi, imozulu, iatmosfere.

Ukopoletyeni: ubhekisele ekudibaneni kwabantu ngokuzithandela behlangabezana neemfuno zabo ezifanayo zoqoqosho kunye nezasekuhlaleni okanye zenkcubeko kunye nolangazelelo oko bekwenza ngeshishini elihlanganyelweyo kwaye elilawulwa ngedemokrasi eliququzelelwe kwaye eliqhutywa ngemithetho-siseko yeshishini yamalungu alo.

Ukulima uthathela ingqalelo indalo / Okunxulumene nokulima uthathela ingqalelo indalo: kuthetha ukulima ngendlela ethathela ingqalelo indalo nokubonisa inkxalabo kwindlela ezolimo okunempembelelo ngayo kwindalo. Ukulima uthathela ingqalelo indalo yinzululwazi ephucula ulwazi lwemveli lokulima olusebenza nendalo. Ukulima uthathela ingqalelo indalo kufaka kananjalo indlela yezopolitiko, kusetyenziswa ngabalimi besikeyile esincinci njengendlela yokuphila, kunye nendlela yokwenza kubekho ubulungisa kwezentlalo, uqoqosho nakokusingqongileyo njengendlela yokuba abo balima ukutya babe nelungelo kuko.

Ukungabikho Kwenkunkuma: kubhekisele kwifilosofi ekhuthaza ukulungiswa kwakhona kwezinto ebezisetyenzisiwe ukuze ziphinde zisetyenziswe kwakhona. Akukho nkunkuma isiwa ezitiphini okanye kwabo bayitshisayo. Ukungabikho kwenkunkuma yinto efanelekileyo, enoqoqosho, enempumbelelo nenombono; kwaye ikhuthaza abantu ukuba bayitshintshe indlela abaphila ngayo kunye nezinto abazenzayo ukuze badlule kwimijikelo yendalo ezinze ngokungaphaya apho zonke izinto ezilahliweyo zilungiselwa ukuba zibe yimithombo enokusetyenziswa kwezinye izinto.

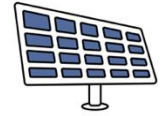


Ukungena Koomatshini Emashishinini: Ukuqala kokusetyenziswa koomatshini yaba kukuqala kotshintsho kwiinkqubo zokuvelisa impahla eNtshona, ngexa lenkulungwane ye-18. Olu tshintsho lwabanga ukwanda kokusetyenziswa kunye nokutshiswa kwamalahle abe ngamafutha ezifektri kunye nakwii-injini zamalahle.

Ukususa Imithombo Yendalo Emhlabeni: le yinkqubo yokususa imithombo yendalo emhlabeni ngokwemba emigodini ze kuthengiswe emarikenini, ngesiqhelo kuhamba

noqoqosho olufumana imali kuloo mithombo yendalo kunye nakwizinto ezembiwe apho.

Umbane Ovela Kwimithombo Yendalo: umbane ovela kumthombo ongonakaliswayo xa usetyenziswa njengelanga okanye umoya ngokunjalo naselwandle.



Unxulumano Phakathi Kwendalo Noluntu: luquka ubudlelwane phakathi kwendalo noluntu, iinzululwazi ngokwakha, iimbonakalo bume, imihlaba, ulimo lokutya, nebhakthiriya.

Uphuhliso Nolawulo Lwemimandla Yengingi: yindlela yokuphuhlisa nokulawula imimandla nezixeko zengingqi ezixhasa ukungabikho ngcoliseko, kunye nezithuthi ezingenabungozi kokusingqongileyo oko kusenziwa ngokuhamba ngeenyawo, iibhayisekile, izithuthi zikawonke-wonke ezisetyenziswa ngabantu abaninzi kunoba uzihambele ngesithuthi sakho uwedwa.

Utshintsho Ekusebenziseni Ikhabhoni Encinci Okanye Ukungayisebenzisi Kwaphela: lumela ukutshintsha ekusebenziseni ikhabhoni eninzi uze usebenzise encinci okanye ungayisebenzisi kwaphela kodwa ke xa usebenzisa encinci uyisebenzise ngendlela eyehlisa iimpembelelo ezimbi kubasebenzi nakuluntu. Lufuna ukutshintsha umbane, ukutya, izithuthi kunye nazo zonke iinkqubo ezingundoqo zasekuhlaleni ukuqinisekisa ukuba siyaphila. Umba ongundoqo kukuba akufanele ibe ngabasebenzi kunye noluntu abenza olu tshintsho kufuneka ibe lishishini.

ISIGABA SOKU-2: UMqulu Wobulungisa Kwimozulu¹

1. Makwenziwe Ubulungisa Kwimozulu Ngoku

NjengamaAfrika, sihlala kunye kwilizwekazi elikhulu nelihle apho liqala khona ibali lomntu. Sonke sidityaniswe kumntu wokuqala owahamba, waphupha, wacinga kwaye ekho ngaxesha nye nezityalo, izilwanyana, imilambo, amalwandle kunye namahlathi. Namhlanje obu buntu kunye nekamva labo zisengozini enkulu. UMzantsi Afrika ufanele uyithathel' ingqalelo le meko. Ukusetyenziswa ngokuqhubekayo kweoyile, igesi namalahle ukuxhasa ezoqoqsho kunye noluntu lwethu kwenza yonk' into ephilayo kwihlabathi lethu ingakwazi ukuphila.

Ihlabathi lonakaliswa yile nkqubo ebeka inzuzo phambili kunobomi. Amaqondo obushushu anyukela phezulu ebanga umonakalo ongathethekiyo, nyaka ngamnye. Ngokonyuka nje kweqondo lobushushu eli-1 leSelsiyasi kwiplanethi ukusukela kwabakho iifektri, yonke into itshintsha ngokukhawuleza: imozulu eyothusayo enyuka ngokugqithisileyo (imbalela, izikhukhula, imililo yamadlelo, iinkanyamba, nobushushu obugqithisileyo), ukuphela kwezinto eziphilayo nendawo eziphila kuyo, ukonyuka kwenqanaba lamanzi aselwandle, kunye noxinzelelo olungundoqo kwiinkqubo zoMhlaba. Sibuhlungu ke kodwa kuba ikamva elinemozulu ezinzileyo liyaphela. Imbalela ebesinayo kutsha nje isifundise eso sifundo. Siyacaphuka kuba

¹ Lo Mqulu wobuLungisa kwiMozulu uvela kukhankaso lweminyaka emithandathu, ngexesha leyona mbalela yake yambi kwimbali yoMzantsi Afrika, ngowePhulo leLungelo lokuTya okuneMpilo nokweNkcubeko eMzantsi Afrika kunye neZiko looKopoletyeni noMgaqo-nkqubo ongomNye. Ulwazi luvela kwizimvo zabo basezantsi kwiindawo zoluntu eziphantsi koxinzelelo lwamanzi, abacholi beendaba, ezemisebenzi, uluntu olusekelwe kwinkolo, ulutsha, oosonzululwazi bemozulu, izifundiswa, imibutho yabasetyhini, imibutho yokusingqongileyo kunye neyobulungisa ekuhlaleni, ngokunjalo, namanqaku amatshantliziyo aphambili. Inkomfa eyayibanjwe ngoNovemba ka-2019 yadibanisa uqulunqo olwaye lwabekwa kwi-intanethi ukuze uluntu lunike izimvo. Umjikelo wokugqibela wokunikwa kwezimvo luluntu wanikwa kwiNdibano yobuLungisa kwiMozulu eyayibanjwe ngowe-16 Juni 2020. Olu xwebhu sisiphumo sale nkqubo ynengxoxo-mpikiswano kunye noxhathiso kubulungisa bemozulu.

abaphathi bethu abamameli. Ukungalingani nentlupheko yabantu bethu, kuquka ubhubhane we-Covid-19, kuhambele phambili. Sinethemba ke, nakuba kunjalo, kuba inzululwazi yemozulu ingecala lethu. Njengenzululwazi ye-Covid-19, inzululwazi yemozulu icela ukuba kuthathwe amanyathelo abonisa inkathalo ngoku. Lo Mqulu sisimemo sokuba wonke umntu okhathalayo ngobomi bomntu kunye nezinto eziphilayo athathe amanyathelo okusa phambili umbono womhlaba – wamaphupha abantu, ezinye iindlela neminqweno yenguqu ezibubulungisa.

Imigodi, imizi yokucokisa, iindawo zokutshisa inkunkuma, iinqwelomoya, amashishini esamente, kunye neemoto zize nongcoliseko, izigulo, iityhefu kunye nentlupheko kuluntu lwethu. Izinto ezilinyiweyo ezifakwe imichiza kwaye ezithunyelwa kwamanye amazwe zibange izifo ezohlukeneyo. Nakuba kunjalo siye sahlangani. Ngezifundo ezifundwe kwezi ngozi kunye nokubaluleka kwezinto ezenza impilo (umhlaba, amanzi, izityalo nezilwanyana nendawo eziphila kuzo, amandla ombane, iinkqubo zomhlaba kunye nokunxulumene nobuchwepheshe bolwazi), siqhubela phambili nokuzibophelela kwethu kubulungisa, obubekwe emandleni abantu. Yiloo nto, sikhetha ukuyiphelisa le mfazwe nendalo.

Intlekele engaphaya eyothusayo ngemozulu kunye nezinto eziphilayo nendawo eziphila kuyo iya kukhokelela kwintlupheko engakumbi (kunye noobhubhane abangaphaya), kubantu abaninzi, ingakumbi abasebenzi, abahluphekayo, kwaba khubazekileyo, abangenamhlaba nabasesichengeni. Ezi ayizontlekele zendalo nje kodwa zingunobangela wokusilela kweenkokeli. Njengoko sikhusela ubomi bendalo kwaye siphila kwimozulu ekumgangatho owehlayo, sifuna ukuphelisa ukungabikho kobulungisa kuhlangu, udidi, isini kunye nakwizinto eziphilayo kunye nendawo eziphila kuyo. Ngeke siyeke abafazi kunye nabantwana ibe ngabona abachatshazelwa yile ntlekele, njengangaphambi kwe-Covid-19 nasebudeni bayo. Imisebenzi yasekhaya eyenziwa ngabafazi abahlala kwiindawo ezihlelekileyo nokuzinikela kwabo kunegalelo ekunciphiseni ukuhlupheka ngoxa amadoda eqhubela phambili nogonyamelo. Indawo engenayo ikhabhoni kunye neenkqubo ezixhasa ubomi ngempumelelo zithetha ukukhululeka kumntu wonke, kuquka nezizukulwana zexa elizayo, kule nkqubo itshabalalisayo. Lo ngumzabalazo wexesha

Iethu kunye nomsebenzi wethu wezembali njengabantu baseMzantsi Afrika, nanjengenxenye yoluntu ehlabathini lonke.

2. Iinjongo Zalo Mqulu

Lo Mqulu ujolise:

2.1 Ekubeni kuqondwe ukuba sonkesiphila kwiplanethi enye.

Umhlaba ulikhaya leentlobo zezinto zonke eziphilayo. Yiloo nto, sifuna ukuqinisekisa indima kunye noxanduva lwethu njengabagcini bezinto eziphilayo kunye neendawo eziphila kuzo ezikwiplanethi yethu kunye nobomi bendalo obubuthathaka .

2.2 Ukuveza iingcinga ezingunobangela wale ntlekele ngenxa yokuthi phithi kuukufuna ukukhula, inkqubela nokongamela.

Amandla omntu alinganiselwe ngenxa yemiqathango emiselwe zonke ,izinto eziphilayo nendawo eziphila kuyo. Ukonakaliswa koMhlaba, kuwenza uveze amandla awo angakumbi esingenakumelana nawo .

2.3 Ukusikhumbuza ukuba kuthetha ntoni ukuba ngumntu eMhlabeni.

Ayipheli indalo, kwaye ke siyinxelenye nje encinane yayo. Kufuneka siqonde ukuba into nganye kwizinto eziphilayo nendawo ephila kuyo inexabiso kwaye kufuneka ihlonitshwe.

2.4 Kwintsebenziswano enzulu. Siyaphumelela njengabantu xa simanyene, sisabelana, siphila ngokungangxamanga, sikhululekile, siqinisekisa iimfuno zethu kwaye sigcina kakuhle iziseko zomhlaba wobomi bethu.

Lifikile ke ixesha lokuphelisa ingqiqo yomntu yokuzicingela wedwa, ukungoneli, ukhuphiswano, ubundlobongela kunye nokufuna udumo .

2.5 Ukoyisa intlekele yeempembelelo zamashishini yeenkokeli zopolitiko,

ezingacingi ngengomso, ezithi 'izinto mazenzeke ngesiqhelo' kwaye ziyasilela ukuqonda oonobangela abangundoqo beengxaki.

Siyazikhaba izisombululo zabo zobuxoki ezandisa ukusetyenziswa kwekhabhoni kwaye zihambisele phambili inkqubo engenabulungisa etshabalalisa ubomi.

- 2.6 **Ukomeleza idemokrasi yethu**, umgaqo-siseko kunye nokubambelela kwinkqubo yomgaqo-siseko enotshintsho, nokubanga amalungelo ethu nokwakha abantu abamanyeneyo, njengoko sijongana nengxakiyemozulu kunye nentlekele kubudlelwane obuphakathi komntu nezinto ezimngqongileyo.

3. Imithetho-siseko Yenguqu Enzulu Enobulungisa

Uluntu ngalunye, ilali, idolophu, isixeko nendawo yokusebenza kufuneka zise phambili inguqu enzulu enobulungisa ukuqinisekisa utshintsho kubudlelwane obuphakathi komntu nezinto abandakanyeka kuzo. Le mithetho-siseko ilandelayo iza kukhokela ezinye iindlela, amacebo kunye neenkqubo ngokubhekisele kwinguqu enzulu yobulungisa kuluntu lwethu:

- 3.1 **Ubulungisa kwimozulu:** Abo bangenatyala mabangonzakaliswa okanye bathwale uxanduva lweempembelelo zemozulu. Yiloo nto ke iimfuno zabasebenzi, zabo bahluphekayo, zabangenamhlaba, zabakhubazekileyo, zabafazi abangathathi ntweni, zabantwana kunye noluntu oluhlelelekileyo kufuneka zibe ngundoqo wenguqu enzulu enobulungisa. Iinzuzo zotshintsho kubudlelwane obuphakathi komntu nezinto abandakanyeka kuzo kufuneka kwabelwane ngazo ngokulinganayo.
- 3.2 **Ubulungisa ekuhlaleni:** Ubulungisa kwimozulu bubulungisa ekuhlaleni. Ukujongana nazo zonke iintlobo zocalulo kunye nengcinezelo ezinxulumene nohlanga, udidi, isini, ubuni neminyaka, ukufumana ubulungisa kwimozulu kunye nasekuhlaleni.
- 3.3 **Ukuphila unenxalabo emandla ngemiba yokusingqongileyo:** Ukuphila ubomi obulula nobupholileyo, ngendlela ekwenza ube nenxalabo emandla

ngemiba yokusingqongileyo, ekuqondayoukuba ngcwele kwazo zonke iintlobo zobomi, ukumanyana, intlonipho nokukhathala.

3.4 Inxaxheba kwidemokrasi: Yonke imigaqo-nkqubo yemozulu kunye neyenguqu enzulu enobulungisa kufuneka ibe nolwazi ngezimvo , imvume neemfuno zabo bonke abantu, ingakumbi abo bajongene nokwenzakala.

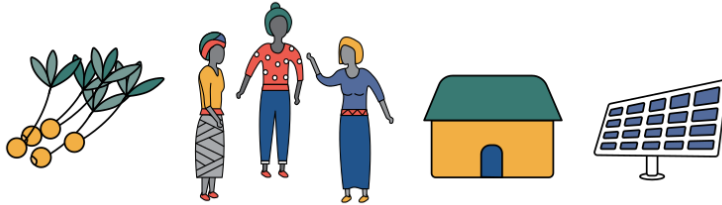
3.5 Ubunini obenziwe ngendlela eyamkelekileyo: Emisebenzini nasekuhlaleni, amandla abantu kufuneka azivakalise ngokwawo ngolawulo lwedemokrasi kunye nobunini, kuquka nangezinto eziluncedo ezinedemokrasi zikawonke-wonke, oosomashishini, ukusetyenziswa kwamalungelo afanayo okusetyenziswa komhlaba, ubunini babantu bonke kunye nocwangciso lothatho nxaxheba, kuquka uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali ekuthathwa kulo inxaxheba ngabantu, ezidolophini nakwizixeko, ukuqinisekisa ulawulo olumanyeneyo lwezinto eziqhelekileyo neenkqubo ezinegalelo ebomini.

3.6 Imbumba yamanyama yehlabathi: Wonk' umntu uzabalazela ukugcina ubomi. Kwimeko yemozulu eya isiba mandundu, imbumba yamanyama yehlabathi ingundoqo kwinguqu enobulungisa enzulu kuba isebenza ukumanyanisa bonke abalwela ukuphila ngokukhululeka kwi-hlabathi elingenakhabhoni.

3.7 Ukunika izithanga umazilawule: Ukongamela kwezithanga, ukusetyenziswa koxinzelelo loqoqosho nolwezopolitiko ukulawula amanye amazwe kunye nenkolo yexabiso lezithanga zisiqhubela ekupheleni kwethu. Oku kusekelwe kunqulo lokuthathwa kwmithombo yendalo emhlabeni, ubuchwepheshe, izimali, ubundlobongela neemarike. Siza kuzisusa ngamandla kule nkqubo njengoko siqinisekisa ubudlelwane obunxulumene nenkululeko phakathi kwabantu kunye nohlobo olungebabo abantu obendele kwimbali yethu, inkcubeko, ulwazi kunye nomzabalazo obanzi wabacinezweyo kwiplanethi engumhlaba.

3.8 Ubulungisa obubandakanya izizukulwana ezininzi: Ukukhathalela iplanethi yethu kunye nezinto eziphilayo nendawo eziphila kuyo kubalulekile

kubulungisa obubandakanya izizukulwana ezizayo; ukugcina ikamva labantwana bethu, ulutsha kunye nabo bangekazalwa.



4. Ezinye Iindlela Ezichaphazela Izinto Ezininzi Kutshintsho Oluguqulayo

Sijongene neentlekele ezininzi kodwa intlekele yemozulu yeyona iyingozi. Ngokuyilungisa le ntlekele yemozulu, echaphazela yonke into, sinokusa phambili kananjalo izisombululo kuyo yonke intlekele kubudlelwane obuphakathi komntu kunye noko abandakanyeka kuko kuze kuphelise imfazwe nendalo. Ezinye iindlela ezichaphazela izinto ezininzi ziyimfuneko ukulungisa oonobangela botshintsho lwemozulu, iingozi noxinzelelo lwazo ekuweni kweenkqubo.

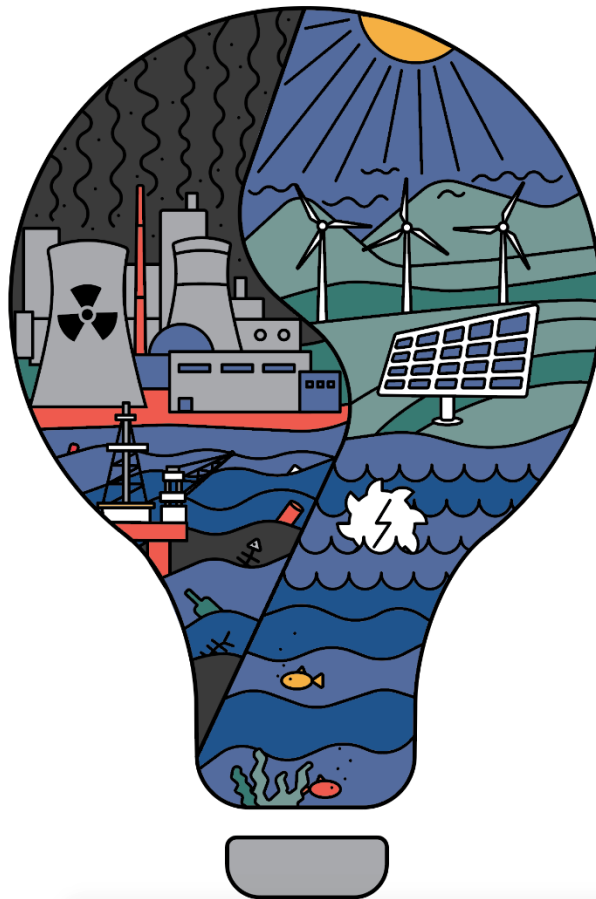
Zikhona ezinye izinto ezahlukileyo kwiigesi ezinekhlabhoni , ezinokuhlangabezana neemfuno zethu ezisisiseko, ezinokusenza sikwazi ukumelana neentlekele zemozulu kwaye zivuselele iinkqubo ezixhasa ubomi. Iinkqubo ezizezinye ezinjalo ezinokuchaphazela izinto ezininzi ziye zathathelwa ingqalelo kwaye ziyinxalenye yeenzame zabantu zokwenza ingabikho ikhlabhoni kwiindawo zoluntu njenxalenye yenguqu enzulu enobulungisa. Sizibophelele ekuseni phambili iindlela ezinjalo kunye notshintsho olupheleleyo olunedemokrasi oluchazwe ngezantsi.

4.1 Izicwangciso Ezinedemokrasi ZeNguqu Enzulu Enobulungisa



Abo basemagunyeni aphezulu bacinga ukuba abantu abakwazi ukuzicingela kwaye bengenazo neempendulo. Uluntu lonke ekuhlaleni nakwindawo nganye olusebenza kuyo kufuneka luphuhlise isicwangciso senguqu enzulu enobulungisa. Oku kufuneka kwenziwe ngendlela enedemokrasi ukwenza ukuba inguqu yamandla ombane yenze ingabikho ikhabhoni, ngoxa ihlangabezana neemfuno ezisisiseko, kwaye isisa phambili iindlela ezizezinye, iinjongo nemithetho-siseko njengoko imiselwe kulo Mqulu.

4.2 Amandla Ombane Onokuvuselwa Asekuhlaleni Nasekelwe Kuluntu Ngokuyekiswa Ngokukhawuleza Kweegesi Ezinekhlabhoni



Ukuxhomekeka kwethu emalahleni, kwioyile nakwiges i kufuneka kupheliswe kuba kukhawulezisa umonakalo kwimozulu, ekugqibeleni kukhokelela kwihlabathi ekungeke kuphilwe kulo. Amandla ombane enyukliya ayingozi kwaye ebiza imali eninzi. Endaweni yoko, siza kusa phambili iinkqubo zokuvuselelwa kwamandla ombane zasekuhlaleni nezisekelwe kuluntu (ezifana nombane welanga, womoya, wamanzi nowomsinga), oxhaswa luhlahlo lwabiwo-mali ekuthathwa inxaxheba kulo kunye namaqithiqithi (afana neentlawulo ezinikwayo) kwindawo esiphangela kuzo,

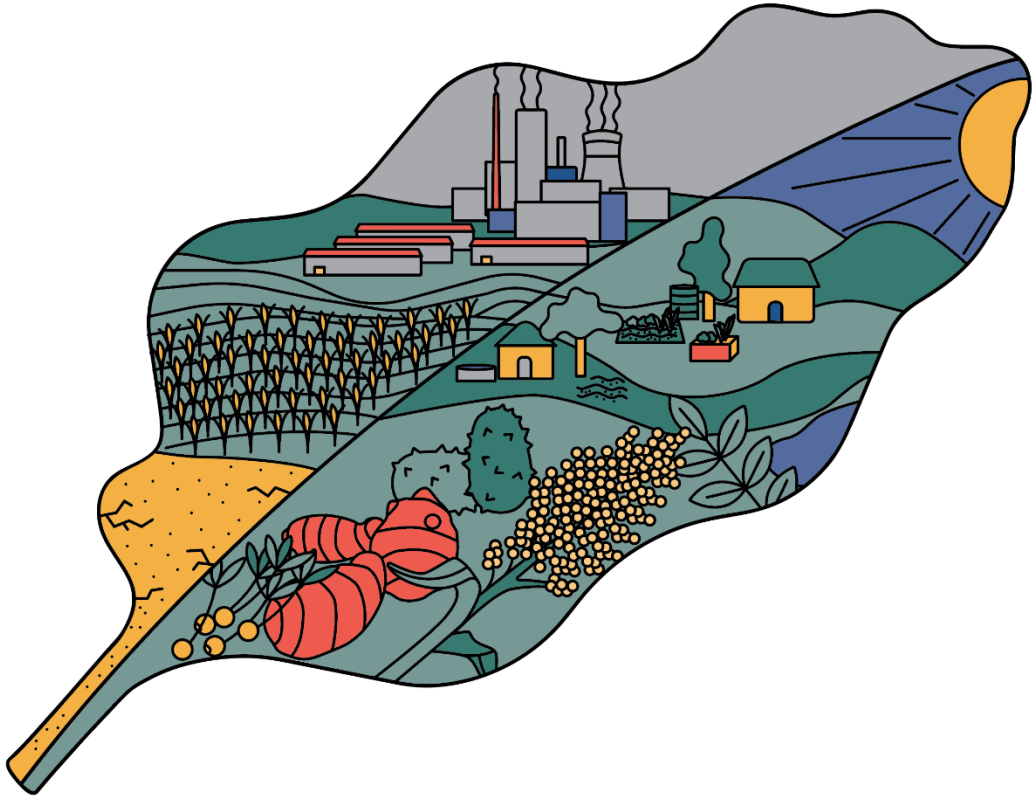
emakhaya kunye nakuluntu. Ubuchwepheshe obunjalo bamandla ombane kufuneka bufakwe kumashishini eMzantsi Afrika, kusetyenziswa amandla ombane onokuvuselelwa. Ukusetyenziswa ngokoneleyo kwamandla ombane nobuchwepheshe ziya kubaluleka kule nguqu. Ukutshintshwa nokupheliswa kwenkxaso yeegesi ezinekhahonikunye nokuphela kokukhutshwa (njengokutofelwa kolwelo ngamandla ematweni, imigodi yamalahle engakumbi kunye nokukhutshwa ngaphaya kwemida yonxweme) kubalulekile. Bonke abavelisi abakhulu bombane abafana neEskom neSasol kufuneka bazibophelele kwizicwangciso ezinzulu, ezinobulungisa zenguqu, ukugcina okusemdleni wabasebenzi, uluntu oluchaphazelekayo kunye nezizukulwana zexa elizayo.

Ukutshiswa kwamafutha ezityalo nezilwanyana ezibolileyo njengamalahle, ioyile negesi ibe yeyonanto eyenze lwalubi kakhulu olu tshintsho kweemeko zemozulu kwaye kubangele ukwenyuka nge-1°C kwamaqondo obushushu ehlabathi. Kube khona iqela lezinye iimpembelelo kananjalo⁴. Ukonyuka kumaqondo obushushu emhlabeni wonke kube neziphumo ezibi kwaye kwabanga utshintsho olothusayo kwimozulu olufana neenkanyamba ezingamandla kwaye ezenzeka rhoqo, izantyalantyalala, iimbalela kunye nezinye izihlo ezigqithisileyo zemozulu.

Ukukhutshwa kwala mafutha ezityalo nezilwanyana ezibolileyo akuthathi nje izondli zendalo emhlabeni, kukwachaphazela nendlela ebuthathaka ezihlala ngayo izilwanyana zasendle kummandla. Kubanga ungcoliseko lwamanzi ukwemba kukhutshwe izinto emhlabeni kunye nokuzitshisa kuba imichiza ingena kwimithombo yamanzi. Zikwasebenzisa namanzi amaninzi ezi nkqubo.⁵

Lukwayingozi kakhulu kumalungu okuphefumla abantu ungcoliseko oluvela kumafutha atshisiweyo ezityalo nezilwanyana ezibolileyo, nyaka ngamnye kusweleka abantu abaninzi ngenxa yolu ngcoliseko. Ukwinombolo yama-38 kuluhlu lwamazwe angama-98 uMzantsi Afrika, abalwa ngokuba nongcoliseko lomoya emhlabeni wonke⁶. Umbutho weMpilo weHlabathi uqikelela ukuba baphaya kuma-20 000 abantu ababulawa lungcoliseko lomoya eMzantsi Afrika nyaka ngamnye⁷.

4.3 Ukuzondla Ngokuvelisa Ukutya



Inkqubo ekhoyo ngoku yokutya okuvela kumashishini ibanga indlala, isebenzisa amanzi ngenkcitho, itshabalalisa indalo, ikhupha ikhabhoni kwaye jikelele ayinampilo. Ukulobela urhwebo kutshabalalise izinto eziphila elwandle kunye nendawo eziphila kuyo kwaye kwathathela phantsi amalungelo abalobi abalobela ukutya. Uluntu ngalunye kufuneka lubeke phambili isikeyile sincinane, sokulima ukuhlangabezana neemfuno zengingqi. Ilungelo lokutya kufuneka linike abavelisi bokutya, abalobi besikeyile esincinane abalobela ukutya, abarhwebi abangekho sikweni kunye nabathengi amandla kwiinkqubo ezikhululekileyo zokutya kwabo ukuqinisekisa ukuba ukutya okufanelekileyo ngokwenkcubeko nokunesondlo kufumaneka kumntu wonke. Ngaphaya koko, iintlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana nendawo eziphila kuyo, ulawulo lwembewu nemithombo ukuze ziveliswe kufuneka

kuqinisekise ukubaluleka kolwazi lwemveli, iimarike zengingqi, ulawulo lwamanzi omntu wonke emhlabeni, ukusetyenziswa komhlaba abantu bethatha inxaxheba ngqo, kunye nempilo entle. Iifama ezinkulu kufuneka zincitshiswe ukuqinisekisa ubulungisa emhlabeni, kodwa ke ngendlela efanelekileyo, eyomeleza uxolelwaniso kwaye eyakha imbumba yamanyama.

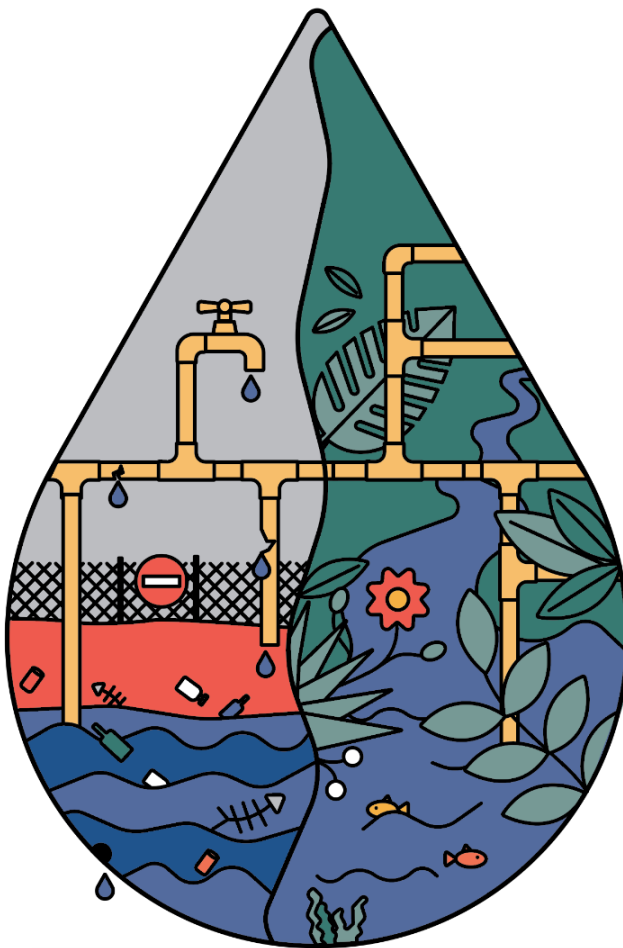
Ukulima kusetyenziswa imichiza yindlela ethile yokuvelisa ukutya okuninzi nangesikeyile sorhwebo; kwixesha elininzi kubangelwa kukulinywa kwindawo enye ingatshintshwa iminyaka emininzi, kunye nokusetyenziswa kwemichiza kunye namayeza okubulala izitshabalalisi, ukusetyenziswa koomatshini abakhulu, kunye nokusetyenziswa kweejini ezithathwe kwezinye izityalo kwezinye izityalo kunye nokunye okungaphaya. Ukulimela ukuthengisa kona kukhupha ungcoliseko oluphaya kuma-30% emhlabeni wonke, kuba ubuninzi boomatshini kunye nombane osetyenziswayo ukuvelisa kunye nokukuhambisa oko ukutya kunempembelelo enkulu kokusingqongileyo. Ukulinywa kwesilimo esinye singatshintshwa endaweni enye kubanga ukwehla ekuchumeni komhlaba, kwehlisa ubuninzi bezondli emhlabeni, kuze konyuse imfuno yokuba kusetyenziswe imichiza.

Kuyohluka ukuba ngamandla kwendlala eMzantsi Afrika kwaye ke akuxelwa ngokupheleleyo amaxesha amaninzi. Ngokwe-Stats SA, ngo-2017, bebebaphaya kwizigidi ezi-6.8 abantu ebebelamba eMzantsi Afrika, ngexa imizi engama-20% ibifumana ukutya okungonelanga.⁸

Ibe mbi kakhulu indlala phantsi kweCovid-19: UPhononongo loTshintsho kwiNgeniso lweSizwe (National Income Dynamics Study) (NIDS) i-Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM) eqhutywe ngexesha lokuma ngxi kweentshukumo eMzantsi Afrika, ibe neziphumo ezothusayo. Olu phononongo lwenziwa kwimizi engama-7000, luye lwafumanisa ukuba ama-47% ale mizi aphelelwa yimali yokuthenga ukutya ngoEpreli ka-2020 ngokuchaseneyo nama-21% onyaka ongaphambi kowokuma ngxi kweentshukumo⁹.

Inkqubo yokutya ineempembelelo ezingqalileyo ekuTyebeni kakhulu kunye nasekungondlekini: UMzantsi Afrika unokungondleki okungamandla kubantwana abangaphantsi kweminyaka emihlanu. Ngo-2016, abantwana abangaphantsi kweminyaka emihlanu abatyebe kakhulu elizweni lonke bebhaphaya kwi-13.3%. Ukungondleki obekukhona elizweni lonke kubantwana abangaphantsi kweminyaka emihlanu ibingama-27.4%, oko okungaphezulu ke kwiavareji yelizwe elisaphuhlayo engama-25%. Abondlekanga nabo abantu abadala eMzantsi Afrika kananjalo, ama- 25.8% abasetyhini akubudala bokufumana abantwana aneanemiya, lize i-12.6% labasetyhini abadala libe neswekile, xa kuthelekiswa ne-9.7% yamadoda. Ngoxa, ama-39.6% abasetyhini kunye ne-15.4% yamadoda betyebe kakhulu.¹⁰

4.4 Ukusebenzisa Idemokrasi Kumanzi Omntu Wonke



Amanzi alawulwa ngabambalwa ngoxa abaninzi bewafuna ngamandla. lifama zoshishino, imigodi, umbane owenziwa ngamalahle, iswekile namahlathi amaplanga ngabanye babasebenzisi abangundoqo bamanzi. Okulungele uluntu, amanzi kufuneka alondolozwe ngabo bonke abantu kwaye akhuselwe kungcoliseko. Ngaphaya koko, ukusetyenziswa kwamanzi kufuneka kube kucetywe ngokukhululekileyo kwaye kulawulwe ngempumelelo ngoxa kuqinisekiswa

amalungelo abemi okusebenzisa lo mthombo unqabileyo kwaye uxabiseke kangaka. Izakhiwo zamanzi nezococoko kufuneka zilungiswe, zilawulwe kwaye zibekwe iliso ukuqinisekisa ukuba zisetyenziswa ngempumelelo. Ulondolozo lwamanzi avela ekuyekisweni kokwenziwa kwamalahle kunye nokulima ngesikeyile esikhulu kwamashishini amakhulu kuya kunyusa ukufumaneka kwamanzi kumntu wonke. Uluntu oluwathathela ingqalelo amanzi kufuneka lukhuthazwe.

Amanzi ngakarhulumente wesizwe eMzantsi Afrika, kwaye unoxanduva lokuqinisekisa ukuba akhuselwe amanzi asemilanjani, emachibini namanzi aphantsi komhlaba. Uye ke urhulumente anike oomasipala amanzi abaye ke bona la manzi bawathengisele abantu namashishini.

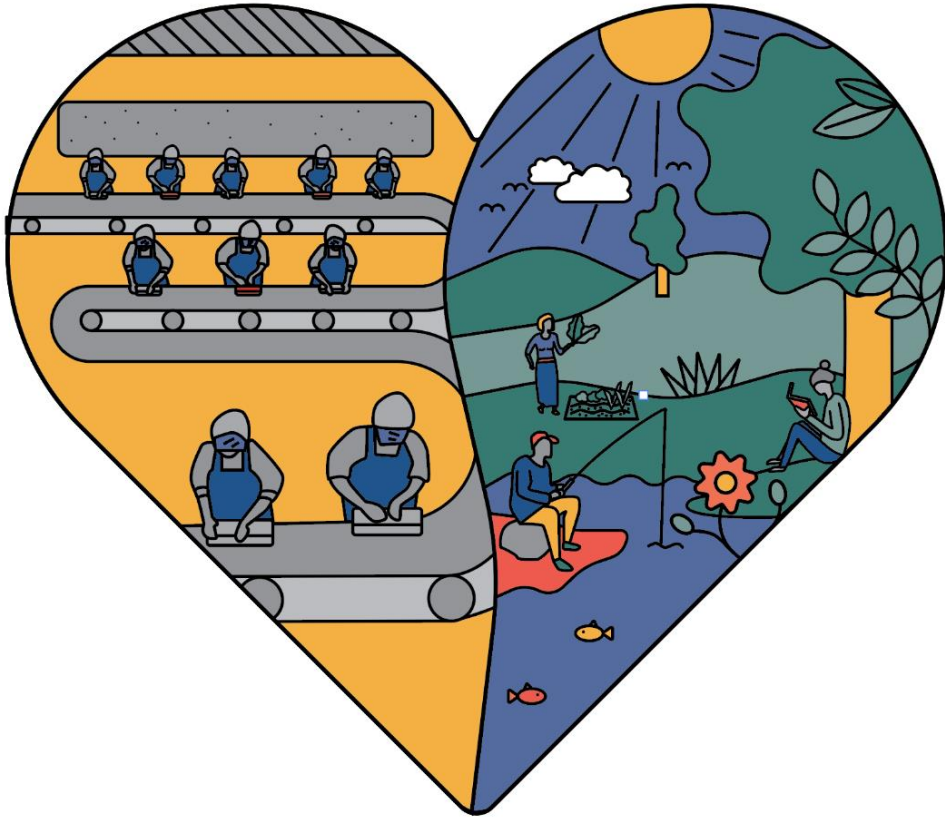
Okwangoku, sele abiwe ama- 98% amanzi ethu, amaninzi eya kwabo balimela ukuthengisa abangasebenzisi iindlela zokulima ezonga amanzi ezifana nezo zisebenzisa imithombo yendalo. Kwilizwe elinokuba nembalela, nesele linembalela engamandla kwaye ebakhona ixesha elide, eline-2% yamanzi afumanekayo, anokwabiwa, izakhiwo ezingasebenzi kakuhle nemozulu etshintshayo, kucace gca ukuba kufuneka itshintshe imiba yamanzi¹¹.

Ikwayingxaki nokuba amanzi abe ngawomntu wabucala eMzantsi Afrika, aphaya kuma-500 amadama karhulumente, kunye nangama-5000 amadama abucala kwimihlaba yabucala.

Anqabile amanzi kwilizwe loMzantsi Afrika, iindawo ezininzi zabantu azinamanzi. Ama-25% emilambo yethu isemngciphekweni yokutsha ngenxa yemisebenzi eyenziwa ngabantu kunye nemozulu etshintshayo, iphantse ibe ngama-65% imigxobhozo enokutsha ngenxa yemisebenzi eyenziwa ngabantu, ungcoliseko kunye nemozulu etshintshayo.

Nakuba esohluka amanani, kaninzi urhulumente uza kuthi ubonelele ngofikelelo emanzini, kodwa iyohluka nayo le nkcazo yofikelelo. Ngokwengxelo ye-StatsSA ka-2016, yimizi engama-46.4% kuphela, engaphantsi kwesiqingatha ebinamanzi etephu kumakhaya ayo¹².

4.5 Yonwabela Ubomi Ngokusebenza Kancinane



Ayisenzeki into yokuba abantu basebenze ukuze bakwazi ukuphila kwaye bafumane ingeniso. Intswelangqesho, imisebenzi ebhatala kancinane kunye neeyure ezinde zokusebenza ziyalwenzakalisa uluntu lwethu. Kwimimandla eshushu, iiyure zokusebenza kufuneka zehliswe, ubuncinane iintsuku ezine ngeveki. Imisebenzi ephucukileyo, engenayo ikhabhoni kwimozulu kufuneka iqinisekiswa kwaye ixhaswe ngokuhlanganyelana, iindlela ezisekelwe kwiinkqubo ezisemgangathweni ezivumelana nokusingqongileyo ekuveliseni, ukusetyenziswa, inkxaso kunye neendlela zokuphila ngoqoqosho lwembumba yamanyama. Uqoqosho olunjalo lusekelwe kwiimfuno kunye needemokrasi zamandla oqoqosho. Kunye nenkqubo

yengeniso esisiseko efanayo (universal basic income grant system) (UBIG) sineda kwimpahla esele ikhona yoluntu, bonke abasebenzi banokukhuselwa kwinguqu efunekayo kwaye ke uluntu jikelele luya kuncedeka. I-UBIG jikelele iza kukhuthaza impumelelo yenkcubeko yomntu ngaphaya komsebenzi.

Inkqubo yoongxowankulu yonakalisa imisebenzi kwaye yonakalise nokusingqongileyo, kuba ibeka inzuzo phambili kunabantu, loo nto ithetha ukuba loo misebenzi inesandla kutshintsho kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu efana nemigodi, ukulimela ukuthengisa nokwenziwa kwesamente isafuneka ukuba nje izeza nenzuzo.

Utshintsho kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu luza kwenza kube nzima ukuba iqhube imisebenzi emininzi ngenxa yamaqondo obushushu anyukayo kunye neemeko zezulu ezitshintshayo, oko ke kubanga eyona ntswelangqesho yakhe yambi.

Unokungalingani okunjalo ke uMzantsi Afrika (i-10% labantu abarhola imivuzo benza ama-65% engeniso yesizwe) ngawona manqanaba aphezulu entswelangqesho, kukho imfuneko yezibonelelo kunye noqoqosho olujolise ebantwini ngokungaphaya.

Kwikota yesithathu ka- 2019, ibikuma-29.1% intswelangqesho eMzantsi Afrika¹³. Kube neempembelelo ezimbi ukuma ngxi kweentshukumo okubangwe ngubhubhane weCOVID-19 kwintswelangqesho, ngokwe-National Income Dynamics CoronaVirus Rapid Mobile Survey (NIDS-CRAM), baphaya kwizigidi ezi-3 abantu abaphelelwe yimisebenzi yabo ngexesha lokuma ngxi kweentshukumo.¹⁴ Intswelangqesho ime phaya kwizigidi ezili-10 zabantu okwangoku.

4.6 Ukungabikho Ngozi Kokusingqongileyo NeeNkqubo Zezithuthi Zikawonke-wonke Ezinamandla Acocekileyo Ombane Ishishini leemoto



ngunobangela omkhulu wokuthathela phantsi iinkqubo zezithuthi zikawonke-wonke ezinamandla acocekileyo ombane kunye notyalo-mali oluyinkcitho kwizakhiwo zendlela ezibiza imali eninzi. Ezi ngozi zinokupheliswa ngenkxaso enkulu yokuhamba ngenyawo, iibhayisekile, izithuthuthi ezisebenzisa amandla ombane acocekileyo, amahashe needonki njengeendlela zothutho ezingeyongozi kokusingqongileyo. Izixeko needolophu kananjalo kufuneka zingabi nazithuthi kwaye zibe nezakhiwo ezingeyongozi kokusingqongileyo. Uluntu ngalunye kufuneka ludityaniswe kwinkqubo leyo ihambisa abantu ngobuninzi njengeebhasi, oololiwe neetramu ezihamba ngamandla ombane avuselelwayo kunye nobuchwepheshe behayibridi obusekelwe kuveliso lwengingqi olungeyongozi kokusingqongileyo. Uthutho lwempahla kufuneka kananjalo lutshintshelwe koololiwe. Imoto ezingezizo ezombane ezisebenzisa iigesi ezinekhakhoni kufuneka zipheliswe. Izithuthi zasemoyeni naselwandle nazo mazingabi nayo ikhakhoni okanye zibe mbalwa.

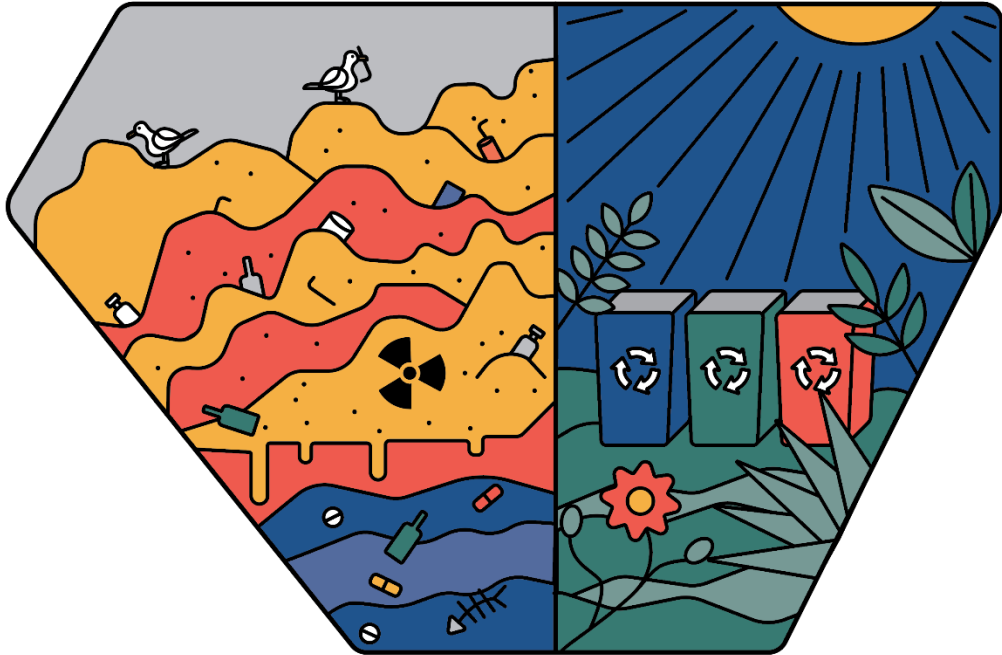
linqwelomoya zikhuphela
ikhabhon diokside
kwiatmosfere.
Ukukhutshelwa
kwiatmosfere ezinye iiges
kananjalo ukutshiswa
kwamafutha ejethi,
ukongeza kwikhabhon
diokside enokudibana
neegesi esele zikhona
kwiatmosfere, oku kudibana
kwemichiza nako kunokuba
nesandla kutshintsho
lwemozulu.

Ngokophando oluthile, iiges eziphuma
kwiinqwelomoya zingaba seziphindeke
kathathu ngonyaka ka-2050, xa
isaqhuba le ndlela yokuhamba
ngeenqwelomoya¹⁵. Luyohluka ke
uphando, kodwa ikhona into
ekuvunyelwana ngayo ebangwa
kukuhamba kweenqwelomoya,
ngandlela ithile kunempembelelo
kutshintsho lwemozulu, kwaye
kukwabangela ukuya kwi-5% ubushushu
kumphezulu womhlaba, lisaza kunyuka
ke eli nani xa zisahamba iinqwelomoya¹⁶

Inkqubo yokuhamba
kwezithuthi zikawonke-wonke,
njengoko iinkqubo ezininzi
eMzantsi Afrika zisaxhomekeke
kakhulu ekusetyenzisweni
kwekhabhoni, nenxenye
yabantu ke isathembele
ekusebenziseni iimoto
zabucala kananjalo.

NgokweSicwangciso soThutho
olungaKhuphi Gesi sikarhulumente
soMzantsi Afrika (2018-2050),
icandelo lezothutho libanga
ungcoliseko lomoya oluphaya kwi-
10.8% eMzantsi Afrika¹⁷, ukongeza
zikhona izinto ezinesandla
kungcoliseko lomoya nokuba
zingangqalanga ezo ezifana
nokucolwa kunye nokuhanjiswa
kwamafutha.

4.7 Ukungabikho Kwenkunkuma Nokuphila Ngokulula



Ukusetyenziswa kakhulu kwempahla kunye 'nezimbo zokuphila zabantu abadumileyo' zisebenzisa kakhulu imithombo, ziyinkcitho kwaye zisekelwe kwikhabhoni. Ngaphaya koko, iitiphu, ukutshiswa kwenkunkuma kunye nongcoliseko lwezinto eziphilayo nendawo eziphila kuzo ziyingozi. Ukungabikho kwenkunkuma kuphelisa inkqubo yokulungisa izinto ziphinde zisetyenziswe, imithetho siseko yembumba yamanyama kuqoqosho kunye noyilo oluzinzileyo kuqoqosho lwethu ukuze kubekho ukukhutshwa okuncinane (okanye kungabiho) kwimathiriyeli ekrwada. Ubuchwepheshe obuthile, obufana nokusebenzisa kanye iplastiki, kufuneka buvalwe. Xa sinokuphila ubomi nje obulula, singaphila ngemithombo kunye nekhlabhoni encinane.

NgokoMbutfo waManzi noPhuhliso lwamaPhandle (Association for Water and Rural development) (AWARD), abantu baseMzantsi Afrika benza iitoni zenkunkuma eziphaya kuma-54.2 ezigidi ngonyaka, elungiswayo ze iphinde isetyenziswe kwaye esetyenziselwa ezinye iinjongo ili-10% kuphela yaleyo ilungisiweyo ukuze iphinde isetyenziswe, enye ke eninzi kakhulu iya ezitiphini kunye nakwiindawo zokulahla inkunkuma.

4.8 E Izindlu, Izakhiwo Kunye Needolophu Zenguqu Ezinobudlelwane Obuphakathi Komntu Nezinto Abandakanyeka Kuzo



Amakhaya amaninzi akhoyo awakhiwanga ngendlela yokuba amelane nemozulu egqithisileyo. Ngaphaya koko, abantu abaninzi kuluntu lwethu abanawo amakhaya ngoxa izityebi zinamabala eegalufa. Kufuneka songeze okuthile kwizakhiwo kunye namakhaya asele ekhona ukuze akwazi ukumelana nobushushu kunye nemozulu egqithisileyo. Ngokufanayo, amakhaya amatsha kufuneka ayilwe njengenxenye yendawo evumelanayo nezinto eziphilayo kunye nendawo eziphila kuyo, iilali, iidolophu, izikim zikamasipala zengqesho kunye nezixeko apho iindlela zokwakha

zisebenzisa imathiriyeli yendalo, zineempembelelo ezingephi kokusingqongileyo kwaye ezinika iimfuno zomhlaba ezinobudlelwane obuphakathi komntu nezinto abandakanyeka kuzo zabantu ngabanye njengenxenye yoluntu. Iimfuno ezinjalo zezezindlu, ukuveliswa kokutya ngokulima, ukusetyenziswa kwamanzi okuzinzileyo, intlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana ezikwindawo ethile, ukukhulisa abantwana nenkcubeko. Isamente ayisetyenziswa apha ngenxa yokuba nekhlabhoni kakhulu kwayo kwaye kufuneka ikhutshwe njengobuchwepheshe bokwakha.

EMzantsi Afrika okwangoku, akukho nkukacha manani asemthethweni aixela ubuninzi babantu abangenamakhaya eMzantsi Afrika. Nakuba kunjalo, ezeNkcukacha maNani zoMzantsi Afrika kuPhando lweMizi nje eQhelekileyo luka-2013, zithi ngabantu abali-13.6% abahlala ematyotyombeni. Eyakutsha nje ke ingqikelelo eqhutywe liBhunga leeNzululwazi ngabaNtu lubabeka phaya kuma-200 000 abantu abangenamakhaya elizweni¹⁸.



4.9 Ngaphaya Kolwazi Neemodeli Zoqoqosho Njengoko Zamkelwe Ziingcali Zoqoqosho



Uqikelelo ezenziwa luqoqosho ngokuziphatha komntu, indalo, iinzuzo, iimarike, izinto ezinokuthengiswa kunye nokukhula zitshabalalisa yonke into. Ulwazi neemodeli zoqoqosho njengoko zamkelwe ziingcali zoqoqosho zinika abambalwa ubutyebi, ukusebenzisa kwabo imithombo okutshabalalisayo, kunye nongcoliseko kunye nekhlabhoni evela abo. Uqoqosho lwethu kufuneka luncede imfuno zethu njengabantu abanobudlelwane obuphakathi komntu nezinto abandakanyeka kuzo kunye neemfuno zezinto eziphilayo kunye neendawo eziphila kuyo. Sifuna iinzululwazi ngokulawula uqoqosho lwelizwe ezithathela ingqalelo iimpawu zezinto

eziphilayo nendawo eziphila kuyo, ulonwabo, impilontle, ukuxhathisa kwezinto eziphilayo nendawo eziphila kuyo (ngophichotho lwarhoqo), imithombo yendalo, kunye nemida yeplanethi. Iinzululwazi zethu ngokulawula uqoqosho lwelizwe kufuneka ziqhelaniswa nemiba kunye nezixhobo ezihlola imeko yezidalwa eziphilayo kwaye eziphelisa ukwenzakaliswa kwabantu ngokunjalo nakwiintlobo ezingebabo abantu. Oku kufuneka kusebenze njengesiseko seajenda yokumisela, umgaqo-nkqubo, ulwabiwo lemithombo kunye nesicwangciso sedemokrasi.

Ukulinganiswa okukhoyo ngoku kokukhula emhlabeni jikelele kwenziwa yiMpahla kunye neMali yeLizwe ziPhelele ngoNyaka (Gross Domestic Product) (GDP). Kujonga ixabiso eliphelelyo lempahla kunye neenkonzongonyaka, ze oku kulinganiswa kumaxabiso emarke amiselwa ngokukhula. Akulinganisi ngozi kwindalo (ezifana nokutshatyalaliswa kwendalo) kunye nakuluntu kungcoliseko oluquka ukukhutshwa kwekhabhoni. Ngaphaya koko, ubugcisa, ulonwabo, okusingqongileyo kwendalo, umsebenzi wokugcina, njl. njl, azithathelwa ngqalelo kulo mlinganiselo wokukhula¹⁹.

Ngokwamanani e-IMF naweBhanki yoMhlaba ka-2019, uMzantsi Afrika une-GDP ephezulu ekuma-35 kunye nakuma-36 emhlabeni ngokwahlukahlukeneyo. Ngokuchasene noku, ubekwe kwi-109 uMzantsi Afrika ziZizwe eziManyeneyo ngokoNwaba phakathi kuka-2017 no-2019.

UMzantsi Afrika uye wabekwa kwindawo yama-34 ngolonwabo olwehle kakhulu phakathi kuka-2008 no-2019, okuthetha ukuba asonwabanga.²⁰

4.10 IziTyebi kuFuneka ziHlawule iTyala lazo kwiziNto eziPhilayo kunye neNdawo eziPhila kuyo



Izityebi kuluntu lwethu zisebenzise imithombo ngokugqithisileyo, zaphembelela kakubi izinto eziphilayo neendawo eziphila kuzo, kwaye zikhupha ikhabhoni eninzi. Basikweleta sonke ityala kwizinto eziphilayo kunye neendawo eziphila kuzo kwaye ke kufuneka bawuthwale lo mthwalo wezimali wenguqu enzulu enobulungisa. Oku kuthetha ukuba maziHlawule irhafu yetyala lemozulu izityebi; iirhafu eziphezulu ekuhambeni ngeenqwelomoya, iijethi zabucala, izithuthi zodidi neemoto zombane;

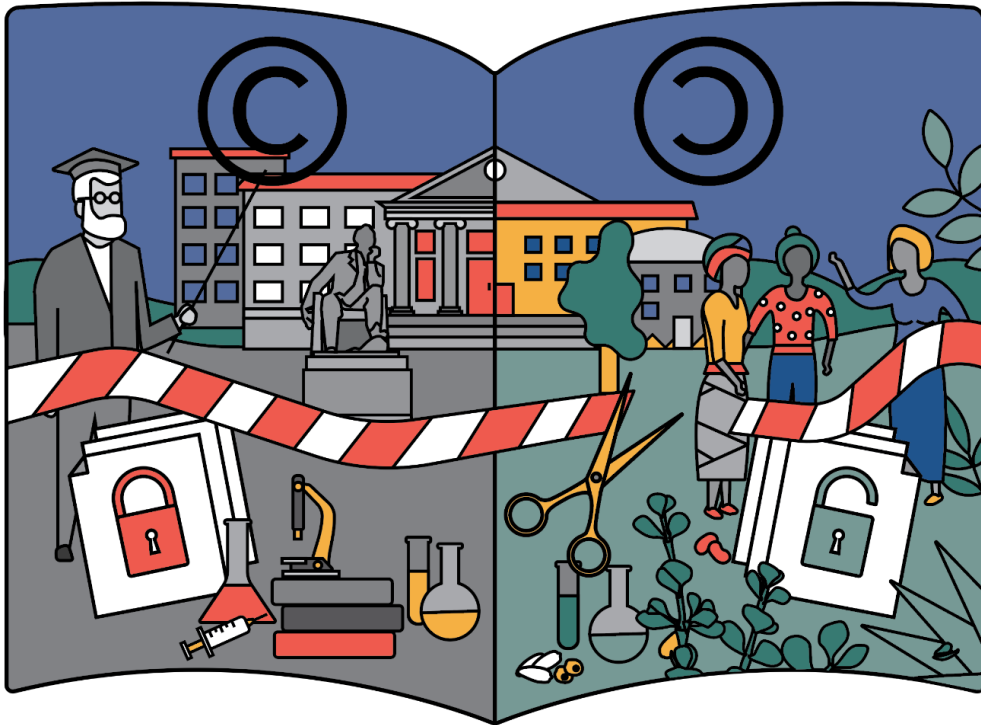
irhafu yekhabhoni eqhubayo ejoliswe kumaqumrhu enza ungcoliseko angayekiyo ukusebenzisa ngokukhawuleza ngokwaneleyo ikhabhoni; kunye nerhafu yobulungisa kwimozulu kumaqumrhu kunye noorhulumente ngolwaphulo mthetho lwekhabhoni. Abasebenzi kufuneka basebenzise ityala kumhlalaphantsi kunye nakwingxowa-mali yabo yobekelo, oko bekwenza ngolawulo lwabasebenzi, ukuqinisekisa ukuba inguqu enzulu enobulungisa iyahlangabezana neemfuno zabo kwaye ixhase ukudalwa kwebhanki yesizwe yentsebenziswano ukunceda iindawo zokusebenza, uluntu nemizi ngenguqu yamandla ombane wasekuhlaleni ovuselelwayo kunye nokuphunyezwa kwezicwangciso zenguqu enzulu enobulungisa. INkxaso karhulumente kufuneka kananjalo ihambe neerhafu yokungonzakalisi okusingqongileyo, izohlwayo zongcoliseko, ukuyekwa kwenkxaso yeegesi ezinekhabhoni, kunye neminye imithombo eqhubayo yokurhafisa.

Uphando lwamazwe ngamazwe lubonisa ukuba basebenzisa imithombo emininzi abo bantu baphucukileyo kuluntu lwethu kwaye bakhupha ikhabhoni eninzi. Ngokwengxelo ye-Oxfam ka-2015, i-10% labona bantu bazizityebi bakhupha isiqingatha sekhabhoni yomhlaba.²¹

Kukho iitriliyoni zemali yabasebenzi egcinwe kwiingxowa-mali zemihlalaphantsi (ngaphezulu kwe-R4-yetriliyoni kwiirizevu ezifunyenweyo)²². Enye yale mali inokusetyenziswa ukwenza inguqu enobulungisa kwiindawo ezihlala abantu nasemisebenzini.

Ishishini lamafutha avela kwizityalo nezilwanyana ezibolileyo lisaxhaswa kakhulu ngurhulumente²³. Ukusukela ngonyaka ka2008 inkxaso karhulumente ibiphakathi kwe-US\$454 yezigidi kunye ne-US\$ 2.09 yeebhiliyoni²⁴.

4.11 ULwazi luBalulekile ekuPhileni



Kukho isithuba esikhulu solwazi kuluntu ngokuphathelele nokuba mandundu kwentlekele yemozulu. Kufuneka sisebenzise iinkqubo ezahlukeneyo zolwazi ukwenza iluntu luqonde kwaye luphile. Ulwazi lwemveli lunemithombo enamandla yokusincedisisa kwaye kufuneka luthathwe, lufundwe kwaye luhlonitshwe. Inzululwazi yenkqubo yomhlaba, kuquka inzululwazi yemozulu, yimfuneko ukunika uluntu ulwazi malunga nentlekele yemozulu kunye neningeni yayo. Inzululwazi yemozulu njengenzululwazi yabantu kufuneka ihambe namava aphiliweyo ngokusekelwe ekuqwalaseleni kunye nasekufundeni kwizinto eziphilayo kunye nendawo eziphila kuyo. Ngenxa yobunzima botshintsho lwemozulu, uphando kunye nokuveliswa kweendlela ezintsha ukuqinisekisa utshintsho olupheleleyo kunye

nokusa phambili okusemdleni woluntu kufuneka zixhaswe. Iyunivesiti nezikolo kufuneka ziyithathele kuzo le mingeni yolwazi.

Zixatyisiwe kwihlabathi iinkqubo zolwazi lwenzululwazi kunye nolwasentshona. Iinkqubo zolwazi lwemveli, ezo sinokuziqhelanisa nazo kunye nezo sezizinzile, kaninzi azithathelwa ngqalelo okanye zixatyiswe, endaweni yoko kusetyenziswa izisombululo ezithathwe kwezinye iindawo kwingxaki zasekhaya zemozulu. Ixesha elininzi, ubuchwepheshe bokulungisa obuthathwe kwamanye amazwe obusebenzisa umbane ngokugqithisileyo kunye nombane ekuveliseni bubonwa njengobuluncedo kakhulu kunezisombululo zendalo.

Xa sijonga uphando lwamva nje oluqhutywe liBhunga loPhando lweNzululwazi zabaNtu ngendlela abacinga ngayo abantu ngolwazi lwemveli, uninzi lwabantu baseMzantsi Afrika luyakuxhasa ukusetyenziswa kwalo. Umzekelo, ama-66% abantu baseMzantsi Afrika akholelwa ukuba iinkqubo zolwazi lwemveli zinezifundo ezinganceda wonke umntu, aze ama-76% acinga ukuba urhulumente kufuneka enze okungaphaya ukuxhasa uluntu olubandakanyeka kwiinkqubo zolwazi lwemveli, njengamashishini amancinci asebenzisa iinkqubo zolwazi lwemveli, kwaye kufuneka achithe imali eninzi ekhusela iinkqubo zolwazi lwemveli²⁵.



4.12 UKhathalelo lweMpilo lweNgxakeko, oluPheleleyo noluThintelayo



Ukungalingani kukhathalelo lwempilo kuthetha ukuba iingozi kokusingqongileyo ziza kuzisa ukungabikho kobulungisa, obufana nobo bangexa lukabhubhane we-Covid-19. Sifuna iinkqubo zokhathalelo lwempilo zoluntu ezisebenzisekayo, ezifikelelekayo nezisabelayo ukuze zihlangabezane neemfuno zabantu kwaye zilungise imingeni yezempilo eza nobushushu bemozulu. Iinkqubo ezinjalo zempilo kufuneka zikwazi ukumelana nengxakeko, ukonzakala engqondweni, izifo kunye noobhubhane

abatsha. Ukhathalelo olupheleleyo kunye noqhelaniso lothintelo ezantsi kufuneka zomelezwe.

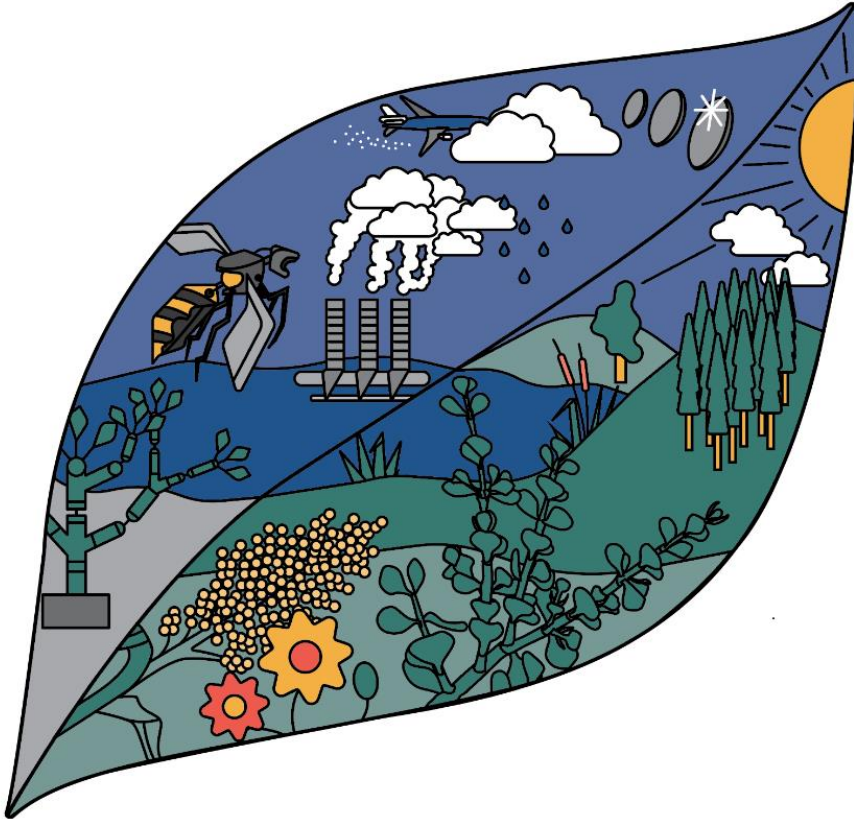
Utshintsho kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu, sele lubange ukusweleka kunye nokwenzakala okuninzi ngenxa yolu tshintsho lothusayo lwemozulu, kodwa ke kusalindeleke ukuba lubange izifo ezosulelayo olu tshintsho kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu. Imalariya, izifo zokuphefumla ezibangwa lungcoliseko kunye neengxaki zempilo ngenxa yokungondleki kunye nongcoliseko kulindeleke ukuba zinyuke.

Ukonyuka kwamaqondo obushushu okubanga imbalela engapheliyo nako kunokubeka uxinzelelo olungaphaya kwimithombo exabisekileyo efana namanzi nokutya, oko okunokukhokela kwimbambano. Ikhona ke neminye imiba eza konyuka xa enyuka namaqondo obushushu, njengeengxaki kwimpilo yengqondo.

Inobungozi inkqubo yezempilo enamaxabiso abekwa ngesivumelwano esiphakathi koogqirha nezigulane ebantwini kunye nakokusingqongileyo, kwaye ingenawo namandla okumelana neemfuno zempilo ezikhoyo ngoku, okanye iimfuno ezitshintshayo zempilo. Azihoywa iimfuno zabantu, ngenxa yenkqubo yezempilo enamaxabiso abekwa ngesivumelwano esiphakathi koogqirha nezigulane esekelwe kwimarike eyenzelwe inzuzo kunye nokuyenza ibe yeyabucala²⁶.

UMbutho weNtsebenziswano noPhuhliso kuQoqosho (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) (OECD) uye wakuqiniseka ukuba kukhankanywe impilo yomhlaba wonke njengenjongo yomgaqonkqubo onokuphunyezwa kuloo mazwe anengeniso ephakathi, ufumana ukunxulumana okuhle phakathi kokukhankanya abemi kunye nokuba kulindeleke baphile ixesha elingakanani. Ubona inkcitho kwezempilo, kwimfundo nakukhuselo lokusingqongileyo njengenokuba negalelo elingundoqo kwixesha elilindeleke ukuba liphilwe ngabantu kumazwe e-OECD phakathi kuka-1990 no-2013²⁷.

4.13 AmaLungelo eNdalo kunye neziSombululo zeMozulu yeNdalo



Amalwandlekazi angcolisekile, amahlathi atshatyalaliswa, umhlaba webiwa kwaye ilahleko yezityalo nezilwanyana kunye neendawo eziphila kuyo yonyukile, konke oku ngenxa yokusukelana nenzuzo. Ukuze siphile, kufuneka zihlonitshwe zonke izidalwa eziphilayo. Bonke ubomi kunye nazo zonke izinto eziphilayo neendawo eziphila kuzo kwiplanethi yethu enye ixhomekeke kwenye kakhulu kwaye kufuneka zibe khona, zizingise kwaye zivelise kwakhona imijikelo yazo ebalulekileyo. Indlela yamalungelo endalo iqonda ixabiso lendalo lazo zonke iintlobo zobomi obungebubo obabantu. Ngaphaya koko, indalo inezayo izisombululo kutshintsho lwemozulu esinokufunda kuzo. Izisombululo ezinjalo ziquka ulondolozo, ukubuyiselwa kwimo yangaphambili kunye nemisebenzi yolawulo lomhlaba enyusa ukugcinwa kwekhabhoni emahlathini,

kwimigxobhozo, kwiindawo ezinengca, izinto eziphilayo nendawo eziphila kuzo ezisemanxwemeni kunye nemihlaba yeefama zezolimo nezinto kunye neendawo ezizijikelezileyo. Irejista zeentlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana kunye neendawo eziphila kuzo zibalulekile ekukhuseleni kunye nasekuseni phambili izisombululo zemozulu yendalo.

Ngeke luphetshwe utshintsho kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu, neziphumo zalo zingeke zilungiswe yinkqubo ezenzileyo ezo meko. Izisombululo zoongxowankulu ngeke zisebenze kutshintsho kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu, endaweni yoko ziya kwenza kubekho ukungalingani okungaphaya kuba into ephambili iza kube iyinzuzo.

Inkqubela kubuchwepheshe kunye nokulungisa ngobuchwepheshe ngeke zihlangabezane neemfuno zabantu, ngeke zisombulule utshintsho kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu kwaye into ezinokuyenza kuphela kukunyanzela ukuvelisa ngokugqithisileyo kunye nokusetyenziswa kombane okonyukileyo.

Izisombululo kolu tshintsho kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo zemozulu kukutshintshwa ngokupheleleyo kwenkqubo nokucinga ngokwahlukileyo kwinto yokuba, zikwindalo izisombululo²⁸. Amaphonongo abonisa ukuba ukuphunyezwa kwezisombululo zemozulu yendalo, ezifana nokukhuselwa kwamahlathi, ulawulo oluphuculiweyo lomhlaba nolondolozo lwamanzi, ingaba kukubala ngendlela endala okunika ama- 37% okunciphisa iindleko kwimozulu okufunekayo okunokusibeka ku-2030 ngethuba lama- 66% lokugcina ubushushu bomphezulu womhlaba bungaphantsi kwi- 2 degrees Celsius ngonyaka²⁹.



4.14 AbaCholi beeNdaba abayiQondayo iMozulu



Abacholi beendaba abaluniki ulwazi oloneleyo uluntu ngotshintsho lwemozulu. Kufuneka bayithathe ngamandla inzululwazi yotshintsho lwemozulu kwaye banike ulwazi uluntu ngentlekele yemozulu, imiba yomgaqo-nkqubo kunye nezinye iindlela eziquka izinto ezininzi ezifunekayo. Iindaba zemozulu kufuneka zisasazwe koonomathotholo, kumabonakude nakumaphepha-ndaba.

Abacholi neendaba
baseMzantsi Afrika,
ngaphandle kweqela
elithile leentatheli
elizinikele kwezemozulu,
kunye neekholam ezithile
ezinikelwe kwimozulu,
basilele kakhulu ukunika
iingxelo ngotshintsho
kwiimeko eziqhelekileyo
zemozulu. Awonelanga
umsebenzi abawenzayo
wokunika iingxelo
ngongcoliseko
lwekhabhoni,
iimpembelelo zotshintsho
olungamandla
lwemozulu ebantwini
kunye noqoqosho.

Kuphando oluqhutywe elizweni olufuna ukubona ukuba abantu bazi kangakanani ngotshintsho lwemozulu, lufumanise ukuba ama-54% abantu baseMzantsi Afrika athe akakaze eve ngotshintsho lwemozulu. Isizathu sokuba zingaxelwa ezi ndaba sinokuba ngenxa yezinto ezininzi, enye yazo kukuba iingxelo zemozulu eMzantsi Afrika azinikwa mithombo yaneleyo kumaqonga awohlukehlukeneyo eendaba, okuthetha ukuba amaninzi kuwo awanazo iintatheli ezisebenza ngemozulu kuphela, okuthetha ukuba iingxaki zemozulu ezifana neembalela neziphango ezingamandla azidityaniswa notshintsho lwemozulu, kunoko zixelwa nje zizodwa. Kufanele kuqatshelwe ke kodwa ukuba, basekhona abacholi beendaba abasakuphikayo ukuba lungenile utshintsho lwemozulu eMzantsi Afrika³⁰.

I-Media Monitoring Africa iqalise umsebenzi wokubeka iliso kutshintsho lwemozulu, ihlalutye iindaba zaseMzantsi Afrika kwisihloko esi ukusukela ngoJanywari, ka-2014 ukuya kuDisemba, ka-2019. Ekufumanise kuphando ke kubonisa ukuba ukusukela ngo-2018, kubekho ukonyuka kumanqaku abhalwe ngotshintsho lwemozulu. Uwodwa unyaka ka-2019, ube namanqaku apapashiweyo angama-8,870, oko okonyuke kakhulu ke kusuka kuma-4,885 okwakurekhodwe ngo-2018. Kwelinye icala, xa kubalwa amaqaku ayebhalwe kwiminyaka ka-2014, 2015, 2016 no-2017 zange agqithe kumanqaku ali-1000 ngonyaka. Oku konyuka kungaka kwinani lamanqaku kubonakala kudibana nokonyuka okuphawulekayo kwimiba yokusingqongileyo ephakanyiswa ngamatshantliziyo asematsha. Iinkcukacha manani zibonisa ukuba amatshantliziyo asematsha adlale indima enkulu ekubekeni iajenda yotshintsho lwemozulu kunye nokwenza ukuba kuthethwe ngako ezindabeni, kodwa ke oku kusafuneka kungene nzulu ezindabeni³¹.

5. Okubhekise kuRhulumente wobuLungisa kwiMozulu obuQhutywa ngabaNtu

Urhulumente woMzantsi Afrika kufuneka ibe ngurhulumente onobulungisa kwimozulu oqonda ingxaki yemozulu, ngoxa esomeleza idemokrasi yethu. Kufuneka akhokelwe ngumbono, iinjongo, imithetho-siseko kunye nezinye indlela ezininzi ezipheleleyo ezikhokelwa ngabantu eziqulethwe kulo Mqulu kwaye yonke imigaqo-nkqubo yakhe kufuneka ingqinelanise nalo Mqulu. Ingakumbi, urhulumente wobulungisa kwimozulu kananjalo:

- 5.1 Uza kwenza isicwangciso sothatho nxaxheba senguqu enzulu enobulungisa kokungezantsi.
- 5.2 Ukuphuhlisa iindlela zenkxaso yoluntu njengengxowa-mali yeinshurensi yemozulu yoluntu kunye nesixhobo sengeniso esisigxina yokuxhasa imozulu, ukunika igunya lentlekele yemozulu kwiBhanki enguVimba, ukwazisa onke amaziko ezimali karhulumente nawabucala ukuba axhase inguqu enzulu enobulungisa kunye nokusa phambili izindululo zerhafu kulo mqulu.
- 5.3 Ukuqinisekisa imimiselo eqhubayo eza kwehlisa intshabalalo enkulu, ibeke imida kumaqumrhu, kwaye okubalulekileyo, ivale nakuphi na ukuthathwa kweegesi ezinekhlabhoni.
- 5.4 Ukususa ikhabhoni kuyo yonke imisebenzi karhulumente kunye nokuphumeza ukungasetyenziswa kwantlobo kwekhlabhoni kuyo yonke imisebenzi yakhe;
- 5.5 Ngokolawulo kunye nangomgaqo-siseko ukuyila ngokutsha izakhiwo zikarhulumente njengoko ezinye iindawo kunokungahlaleki kuzo elizweni.
- 5.6 Ukulungiselela ilizwe amanqanaba anyukayo olwandle kunye nokuthatha amanyathelo afanelekileyo njengenxenye yesicwangciso sothatho nxaxheba.

- 5.7 Ukomeleza urhulumente wengingqi ukuba abe namagunya aphezulu kunye nokufaneleka ukuba enze ucwangciso olunedemokrasi ukuze amelane nentlekele yemozulu.
- 5.8 Ukuphuhlisa amandla eziko ngenkqubo elawulwa ngabantu yentlekele kwimozulu, equka inkonzo yomlilo yesizwe, izibhedlele zikarhulumente ezisebenza ngokupheleleyo, amaqela engxakeko asabela ngokukhawuleza, abasebenzi abaninzi kwinkonzo zemozulu kunye nezakhiwo zolawulo lwentlekele.
- 5.9 Ukukhuthaza uphando nokuveliswa kwezinto ezintsha ukwenza nzulu utshintsho kwinto yonke kwinguqu enzulu enobulungisa ngezantsi, ukwazisa uluntu ngempumelelo kunye nokuqinisekisa ukuba onke amaziko karhulumente ziinkokeli zobulungisa kwimozulu.
- 5.10 Ukwehlisa yonke inkcitho engafanelekanga, ukuphelisa urhwaphilizo kunye nokwenza ukuba kube sesikweni ukuthathwa kwezigqibo ngamagosa karhulumente ngokuqesha abona bantu bagqwesileyo elizweni ukuba basebenze kurhulumente. Izigqibo ezenziwa ngamagosa karhulumente ezingacaluliyo ngokwenene kwaye ezikhokelwa ngabafazi kufuneka ziyilwe.
- 5.11 Ukusa phambili ubulungisa kwimozulu kubudlelwane bakhe namazwe ngamazwe, kuquka ukuVuselelwa kobuAfrika, ngokukhuthaza: isikhundla sobulungisa kwimozulu phakathi koorhulumente baseAfrika ukuba bafune imbuyekezo yetyala lemozulu kwiHlabathi elukumantla njengenxenye yeSithembiso sobuLungisa kwiMozulu; ukwayo lobulungisa kwimozulu olubhekiswe kumazwe anolwaphulo-mthetho lwekhabhoni; imbumba yamanyama ebhekiswe kwiimbacu nabafuduki; uphando; iindlela ezizezinye ezipheleleyo; ukufakwa ngokwamaqela kwamandla ombane onokuvuselelwa; ukukwazi ukusabela kwintlekele yemozulu; kunye nokucela 'Ukuphela kweSivumelwano samaFutha aThathwe kwiziTyalo neziLwanyana eziBolileyo' kwinkqubo ye-UN exhamlisa oorhulumente baseAfrika.

6. AmaNdla abaNtu okuSebenzisa uMhlaba wabaNtu bonke kunye neSithembiso sobuLungisa kwiMozulu kuMzantsi Afrika

Ikamva lobulungisa kwimozulu linokuphunyezwa kuphela ngamandla abantu abamanyeneyo. Oku sikufunde ngomzabalazo owawuchasene nobukolonali, ucalulo nokhuselo lwemidla yabantu abathile.

Amandla akwiinxenye ezohlukeneyo zoluntu, kwiinkqubo esizakhayo, imibutho neendibano esiyinxenye yazo, kunye nakupolitiko esilwenza nje ezitalatweni. Amandla abantu kufuneka abe phambili ekukhuseleni imithombonbo yendalo yokuphila esigcina siphila thina kunye nezizukulwana zexa elizayo.

Abantu zizidalwa eziziqhelanisiyo kwaye zitshintshe nemeko. Siyabaqonda ukuba oonobangela bentlekele kwimozulu kwaye sinezisombululo ezinobulungisa, ezinedemokrasi, ezonokutshintsha ukuthintela ukuphela. Lo Mqulu wobuLungisa kwiMozulu, ngumqondiso, isimemo, sokusisa sonke kwicala lotshintsho lwenkqubo ngoku kunye neSithembiso sobuLungisa kwiMozulu esiphelisa ukuhlupheka kwabona bantu basesichengeni nabacinezweyo. Iphulo elinjalo elikhokelwa ngabantu liza kuqinisekisa ukuba silungisa iintlekele ezininzi eziyongene nelizwe lethu ngoxa siqinisekisa ithemba lokuninzi okuxelwe kulo Mqulu. Masimeleni uluntu olukhathalayo nolumanyeneyo, eMzantsi Afrika kunye nangembumba yamanyama yamazwe, phambi kokuba sishiywe lixesha.

**Phambili ngoMqulu wobuLungisa kwiMozulu kunye neNguqu eNzulu
enobuLungisa ukuGcina uBomi buqhuba!**

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